

# NLP-AI-Ethics-DA-06

**1.** Which of the following is a key principle of AI ethics?

- A Bias promotion
- B Transparency
- C Profit maximization
- D Data secrecy

**2.** What does the term "AI bias" refer to?

- A Errors caused by machine breakdown
- B Inaccurate labeling of data
- C Systematic unfairness in AI outcomes
- D Random errors in predictions

**3.** Which principle ensures AI systems are designed to benefit humans?

- A Accountability
- B Human-centricity
- C Automation
- D Optimization

**4.** "Data privacy" in AI means:

- A Restricting model training
- B Protecting personal data from misuse
- C Making data public
- D Encrypting all models

**5.** Which of the following best describes "Algorithmic accountability"?

- A Keeping algorithms secret
- B Responsibility for decisions made by AI
- C Algorithm optimization
- D Testing algorithm performance

**6.** Which ethical concern arises when facial recognition is deployed in public areas?

- (A) Model interpretability
- (B) Privacy invasion
- (C) Reinforcement learning
- (D) Data augmentation

**7.** Which of the following principles ensures that AI does not discriminate against any group?

- (A) Justice and fairness
- (B) Efficiency
- (C) Autonomy
- (D) Precision

**8.** Which of these is an example of ethical risk in AI?

- (A) Overfitting
- (B) Model accuracy
- (C) Deepfake generation
- (D) Feature scaling

**9.** Which principle aims to ensure AI does not harm human dignity or rights?

- (A) Beneficence
- (B) Efficiency
- (C) Objectivity
- (D) Automation

**10.** Bias mitigation in AI can be achieved by

- (A) Using diverse datasets
- (B) Using smaller datasets
- (C) Removing all labels
- (D) Avoiding model testing

**11.** The main goal of NLP is to

- (A) Create images from text
- (B) Enable computers to understand human language
- (C) Design neural networks
- (D) Manage numerical data

**12.** Tokenization in NLP refers to

- (A) Removing stopwords
- (B) Breaking text into smaller units (words/tokens)
- (C) Stemming words
- (D) Encoding sentences

**13.** Stopwords are

- (A) Words with negative meaning
- (B) Words with high frequency but low information
- (C) Words used for punctuation
- (D) Keywords in NLP tasks

**14.** Which library is widely used for NLP in Python

- (A) Matplotlib
- (B) Pandas
- (C) NLTK
- (D) OpenCV

**15.** Lemmatization converts

- (A) Text into numbers
- (B) Words into their base or dictionary form
- (C) Data into features
- (D) Stopwords into tokens

**16.** Which of the following is a real-world application of NLP

- (A) Image classification
- (B) Speech-to-text conversion
- (C) Object detection
- (D) Edge computing

**17.** Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging involves

- (A) Classifying text sentiment
- (B) Identifying grammatical roles of words
- (C) Removing punctuation
- (D) Tokenizing sentences

**18.** Word embeddings represent words as:

- (A) Strings
- (B) One-hot vectors
- (C) Dense numerical vectors
- (D) Sentences

**19.** TF-IDF gives higher weight to words that are:

- (A) Common across all documents
- (B) Rare but significant in a document
- (C) Stopwords
- (D) Numbers

**20.** Sentiment analysis is an example of:

- (A) Regression
- (B) Classification
- (C) Clustering
- (D) Reinforcement learning