

Ethics and Privacy Concerns Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What is a potential risk of biased research findings?**
 - A. Increased engagement from participants**
 - B. Legal actions from unethical practices**
 - C. Higher funding opportunities**
 - D. Greater accuracy in results**
- 2. What are the raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event, object, or set of information called?**
 - A. Data**
 - B. Cookies**
 - C. Assets**
 - D. Metadata**
- 3. What is the primary goal of the Belmont Report?**
 - A. To promote financial accountability in research**
 - B. To establish ethical principles for research involving human subjects**
 - C. To provide a historical account of ethical violations**
 - D. To regulate funding sources for research studies**
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a privacy protection technique?**
 - A. Using antivirus software**
 - B. Running a VPN**
 - C. Monitoring credit activity**
 - D. Public Wi-Fi sharing**
- 5. Which Act aims to protect government information and assets from cyber threats?**
 - A. Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)**
 - B. Privacy Act of 1974**
 - C. Electronic Communications Privacy Act**
 - D. Controlled Substances Act**

6. _____ software allows managers to take control of an employee's computer remotely and record the computer's mouse and keyboard entries.
- A. Remote access
 - B. Surveillance
 - C. Remote desktop
 - D. Monitoring
7. What can the misuse of de-identified data lead to?
- A. Strengthened regulations around personal data
 - B. Heightened privacy risks for participants
 - C. Increased funding for ethical research
 - D. No significant consequences
8. What do the U.N. General Assembly's resolutions on digital communication privacy emphasize?
- A. Only online activities require privacy protection
 - B. Digital rights mirror offline rights
 - C. Internet providers must guarantee anonymity
 - D. All digital privacy is strictly enforced
9. What is one potential consequence of failing to follow ethical guidelines in research?
- A. Increased interest in the research topic
 - B. Loss of academic credibility and trust
 - C. Expansion of research opportunities
 - D. Improved collaboration among researchers
10. Which statement about big data is true?
- A. It refers to structured data in relational databases.
 - B. It is typically less complex than traditional databases.
 - C. It can be used for analyzing trends.
 - D. It is exclusively numeric data.

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What is a potential risk of biased research findings?

- A. Increased engagement from participants**
- B. Legal actions from unethical practices**
- C. Higher funding opportunities**
- D. Greater accuracy in results**

Biased research findings can lead to significant ethical issues, particularly if the bias stems from unethical practices, such as manipulation of data or failure to disclose conflicts of interest. Legal actions can arise when researchers are found to have violated ethical standards or legal regulations governing research. This highlights the importance of conducting research with integrity and transparency, ensuring that the findings are a true reflection of the data collected. While increased participant engagement, higher funding opportunities, and greater accuracy in results may seem beneficial, biased research ultimately undermines the credibility and reliability of the research process, which can result in more severe consequences, including litigation and damage to professional reputations. Hence, the risk of legal actions emphasizes the critical nature of ethical considerations in research practices.

2. What are the raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event, object, or set of information called?

- A. Data**
- B. Cookies**
- C. Assets**
- D. Metadata**

The correct answer is data. Data refers to the raw facts and figures that represent the characteristics of an event, object, or set of information. It encompasses numbers, text, images, and other forms of information that have not yet been processed or organized into a more meaningful context. In the context of ethics and privacy, understanding data is crucial because it serves as the foundational element from which information and insights are derived, impacting how organizations manage and protect individuals' information. Other options, while related to the field of information and technology, do not fit the definition as precisely. Cookies, for example, are small pieces of data stored on a user's device that track activity and preferences, rather than being the raw facts themselves. Assets refer to valuable resources owned by an organization, which could include data as a valuable asset but does not specifically describe the raw data itself. Metadata, on the other hand, is data that provides information about other data, helping to organize, find, and manage the primary data but is not the raw data itself. Therefore, data is the most accurate term that describes the raw facts of events or objects.

3. What is the primary goal of the Belmont Report?

- A. To promote financial accountability in research
- B. To establish ethical principles for research involving human subjects**
- C. To provide a historical account of ethical violations
- D. To regulate funding sources for research studies

The primary goal of the Belmont Report is to establish ethical principles for research involving human subjects. This foundational document, published in 1979, outlines key ethical considerations such as respect for persons, beneficence, and justice. These principles guide researchers in protecting the rights and welfare of individuals participating in medical and behavioral research. The report was developed in response to historical ethical violations in research, emphasizing the need for ethical oversight in studies involving human participants. By establishing clear ethical guidelines, the Belmont Report seeks to foster trust and integrity in the research process, safeguarding the participants' rights and ensuring that research is conducted responsibly.

4. Which of the following is NOT a privacy protection technique?

- A. Using antivirus software
- B. Running a VPN
- C. Monitoring credit activity
- D. Public Wi-Fi sharing**

Public Wi-Fi sharing is not a privacy protection technique. While it can enable convenient access to the internet, it often exposes users to significant security risks. When utilizing public Wi-Fi, data transmitted over the network can be intercepted by malicious actors, leading to potential breaches of personal information. This lack of security is particularly concerning for sensitive transactions and communications. In contrast, antivirus software serves as a defense mechanism against malware, protecting a user's device from harmful software that can invade their privacy or steal data. Running a VPN (Virtual Private Network) encrypts internet traffic, ensuring that communications remain private and secure from eavesdroppers. Monitoring credit activity helps individuals track their financial information and identify any unauthorized transactions or identity theft, thus enhancing personal security. Together, these options are focused on safeguarding personal information, whereas public Wi-Fi sharing does not provide protection and can actually compromise privacy.

5. Which Act aims to protect government information and assets from cyber threats?

- A. Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)**
- B. Privacy Act of 1974**
- C. Electronic Communications Privacy Act**
- D. Controlled Substances Act**

The Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) is the correct answer because it specifically focuses on protecting government information and assets from cyber threats. Enacted in 2002, FISMA requires federal agencies to develop, document, and implement an information security program to safeguard their information systems. The act is designed to ensure that these systems are protected against cybersecurity risks, and it establishes a framework for securing sensitive government data, which is critical in the context of increasing cyber threats. In contrast, the Privacy Act of 1974 primarily deals with the handling of personal data by federal agencies and aims to protect individual privacy. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act focuses on the interception and disclosure of electronic communications and does not specifically address cybersecurity for government assets. The Controlled Substances Act regulates drug policy regarding the manufacture and distribution of controlled substances and is unrelated to information security concerns. Therefore, FISMA stands out as the targeted legislation for addressing cyber threats to government information.

6. _____ software allows managers to take control of an employee's computer remotely and record the computer's mouse and keyboard entries.

- A. Remote access**
- B. Surveillance**
- C. Remote desktop**
- D. Monitoring**

The term that best fits the description of software enabling managers to take control of an employee's computer remotely, as well as recording the computer's mouse movements and keyboard entries, is "Remote desktop." This type of software provides a means for users to access and control a computer system from a remote location. It facilitates direct interaction with a computer interface as if the user were physically present, allowing for comprehensive oversight. In contrast, while "remote access" can refer to a broader category of software that permits access to a computer from a different location, it does not inherently include the capability to control the computer or record user activities. Similarly, "surveillance" may imply monitoring activities but does not specifically describe the remote control capabilities. Lastly, "monitoring" typically refers to observing or tracking behaviors without necessarily implying control over the system itself. Thus, "Remote desktop" is the most appropriate choice as it directly relates to both control and the recording of key inputs and movements.

7. What can the misuse of de-identified data lead to?

- A. Strengthened regulations around personal data
- B. Heightened privacy risks for participants**
- C. Increased funding for ethical research
- D. No significant consequences

The misuse of de-identified data can significantly heighten privacy risks for participants. Even though the data is stripped of personal identifiers, there are still ways in which individuals can be re-identified, especially when combined with other datasets. When this occurs, individuals can find their sensitive information exposed without their consent, leading to potential harm such as discrimination, financial loss, or personal distress. Moreover, the misuse or unexpected revelation of re-identified data undermines trust in research and data-sharing initiatives, as individuals may become wary of participating if they believe their privacy is not adequately protected. The consequences can extend beyond individual participants, affecting public perception of data practices in general and potentially resulting in broader societal implications. Other options touch on regulatory or funding aspects but do not directly address the immediate and personal privacy risks that can arise from the misuse of de-identified data.

8. What do the U.N. General Assembly's resolutions on digital communication privacy emphasize?

- A. Only online activities require privacy protection
- B. Digital rights mirror offline rights**
- C. Internet providers must guarantee anonymity
- D. All digital privacy is strictly enforced

The emphasis on digital rights mirroring offline rights highlights the understanding that individuals possess inherent rights that should be respected across both physical and digital realms. This principle asserts that privacy, freedom of expression, and other fundamental rights that individuals enjoy offline should also be safeguarded in online environments. The U.N. General Assembly's resolutions reflect an evolving recognition of the need for consistent protection of these rights in the face of growing digital communication channels. This mirrors the understanding that the nature of individuals' interactions and the privacy afforded to them should remain intact regardless of whether they are engaging face-to-face or through digital platforms. In contrast, the other options present more limited or erroneous interpretations of digital privacy concerns. Focusing solely on online activities disregards the holistic view of rights; claiming that internet providers must guarantee anonymity does not encompass the broader framework of rights; and the notion that all digital privacy is strictly enforced misrepresents the complexities and variances in enforcement across different jurisdictions and contexts.

9. What is one potential consequence of failing to follow ethical guidelines in research?

- A. Increased interest in the research topic**
- B. Loss of academic credibility and trust**
- C. Expansion of research opportunities**
- D. Improved collaboration among researchers**

The potential consequence of failing to follow ethical guidelines in research is the loss of academic credibility and trust. When researchers do not adhere to established ethical standards, it can lead to serious repercussions affecting their reputation, the integrity of their work, and the perception of their field. This loss of credibility can result in skepticism from peers, funding bodies, and the public, diminishing the overall impact and value of the research undertaken. Trust is crucial in academic and scientific communities, as it fosters collaboration, enables peer review, and encourages participation in research initiatives. The other options do not align with the negative consequences of ethical breaches. For instance, increased interest in a research topic may occur under unrelated circumstances, but is not likely a result of unethical practices. Similarly, unethical behavior typically does not lead to an expansion of research opportunities; rather, it may close doors and create barriers for future projects. Improved collaboration among researchers is also unlikely as ethical violations tend to create distrust and fragmentation within research communities.

10. Which statement about big data is true?

- A. It refers to structured data in relational databases.**
- B. It is typically less complex than traditional databases.**
- C. It can be used for analyzing trends.**
- D. It is exclusively numeric data.**

The statement regarding big data being used for analyzing trends is accurate because one of the primary advantages of big data is its ability to process vast amounts of information to identify patterns and insights that may not be visible in smaller data sets. This capability allows organizations to make data-driven decisions, predict future outcomes, and understand consumer behavior, contributing significantly to fields such as business, healthcare, and social sciences. In contrast, the other options either misrepresent the nature of big data or its applications. For instance, big data encompasses various forms of data—both structured and unstructured—and is not limited to relational databases. Additionally, big data can be more complex than traditional databases due to the diverse formats, velocities, and volumes it involves. Lastly, big data includes not only numeric information but also text, images, videos, and more, making it a broad category that cannot be confined to exclusive numeric datasets.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ethicsprivacyconcerns.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!