Western Governors University (WGU) HUMN1101 D333 Ethics in Technology Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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. Which term refers to immoral or wicked behavior typically considered wrong in society?

   A. Deceit

   B. Vice

   C. Malfeasance

   D. Vicegerency

2. How would the data scientists' refusal to build consumer profiles for gambling addiction be classified?

   A. Unethical and illegal

   B. Unethical but legal

   C. Ethical and illegal

   D. Ethical and legal

3. What does the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) require?

   A. Universal copyright for all members

   B. Member governments to enforce intellectual property rights

   C. Elimination of all trade tariffs

   D. Increased penalties for trade disputes

4. What critical function do cookies serve for websites?

   A. To harm user's computer systems

   B. To enhance user experience by tracking visits

   C. To reduce load times for web pages

   D. To erase browsing history automatically

5. What does store-and-forward telemedicine facilitate?

   A. Real-time video consultations between patients and doctors

   B. The storage and transmission of patient information for later review

   C. Monitoring patient health data continuously in real-time

   D. Dispatching ambulances based on immediate health crises

6. **What does product liability refer to?**

    A. The liability of manufacturers for injuries caused by defective products

    B. The obligations of professionals to uphold ethical standards

    C. The contract obligations of a professional employer organization

    D. The responsibilities of consumers for their product choices

7. **What is the role of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator?**

    A. To oversee patent applications exclusively.

    B. To manage the affairs of individual copyright holders.

    C. To coordinate the enforcement of intellectual property laws.

    D. To regulate the sale of intellectual property assets.

8. **What does the term mitigation refer to in risk management?**

    A. Eliminating risks entirely

    B. Increasing potential impacts

    C. Reducing likelihood or impact of risks

    D. Accepting risks without action

9. **In terms of quality management, what is a key characteristic of the ISO 9001 standards?**

    A. Focus on software engineering practices

    B. Guidelines for customer satisfaction

    C. Standards for hardware usage

    D. Regulations on patent submissions

10. **Which of the following describes actions taken against a user who violates the AUP?**

    A. Scope

    B. Sanctions

    C. Policy

    D. Purpose

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which term refers to immoral or wicked behavior typically considered wrong in society?

A. Deceit

B. Vice

C. Malfeasance

D. Vicegerency

The term that refers to immoral or wicked behavior typically considered wrong in society is "vice." This concept embodies actions that deviate from accepted moral standards and societal norms. Vices are often associated with negative qualities or behaviors such as dishonesty, greed, or cruelty, which are generally condemned by society.   Understanding "vice" is crucial in discussions of ethics, particularly in evaluating both individual behavior and the broader implications of actions within a community. By recognizing actions classified as vices, individuals and societies can better navigate moral dilemmas and strive toward virtuous behavior that aligns with ethical standards. This term serves as a backdrop for examining various aspects of morality and ethical practice in various contexts, including technology and its impact on society.

2. How would the data scientists' refusal to build consumer profiles for gambling addiction be classified?

A. Unethical and illegal

B. Unethical but legal

C. Ethical and illegal

D. Ethical and legal

The refusal of data scientists to build consumer profiles for gambling addiction can be classified as unethical but legal due to the implications that such profiling could have on vulnerable individuals. Choosing not to engage in practices that may contribute to addictive behaviors or facilitate harm aligns with ethical standards, particularly in fields that intersect with mental health and well-being. In this scenario, the decision reflects a commitment to social responsibility and the welfare of individuals who may be at risk for gambling addiction, prioritizing ethical considerations over potential business benefits. By opting out of building these profiles, data scientists are acknowledging the moral ramifications of their work and the potential exploitation of consumers' vulnerabilities without being bound by legal constraints.   Thus, the situation illustrates ethical decision-making in practice, whereby the avoidance of harm takes precedence, even if there are no legal prohibitions against developing such consumer profiles.

3. What does the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) require?

A. Universal copyright for all members

B. Member governments to enforce intellectual property rights

C. Elimination of all trade tariffs

D. Increased penalties for trade disputes

The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) primarily requires member governments to create and enforce intellectual property rights within their jurisdictions. This means that each member country must establish laws and procedures that protect the rights of creators and inventors, ensuring that their inventions, literary and artistic works, symbols, names, and images used in commerce are legally protected from unauthorized use or infringement. The enforcement aspect is crucial because it ensures that intellectual property rights holders can seek legal recourse against violations, fostering an environment conducive to innovation and creativity. The focus on enforcement is a key element of TRIPS, distinguishing it from other agreements that may address different aspects of trade without specifically mandating action on intellectual property rights. This requirement helps harmonize intellectual property laws across different countries, providing a consistent framework for protecting these rights in the international marketplace.

4. What critical function do cookies serve for websites?

A. To harm user's computer systems

B. To enhance user experience by tracking visits

C. To reduce load times for web pages

D. To erase browsing history automatically

Cookies play a vital role in enhancing the user experience on websites by tracking visits and remembering user preferences. When a user interacts with a website, cookies allow the site to store information about that session, such as login details, items in a shopping cart, or user-specific settings. This means that when the user returns to the website, it can recognize them and provide a more personalized experience, making navigation smoother and more efficient. For example, cookies can save a user's language preference, allowing the website to automatically display content in that language on subsequent visits. This personalization can lead to greater user satisfaction and increased engagement with the website, as visitors find it more intuitive and user-friendly. Thus, cookies are crucial for creating a seamless and consistent experience across sessions.

5. What does store-and-forward telemedicine facilitate?

A. Real-time video consultations between patients and doctors

B. The storage and transmission of patient information for later review

C. Monitoring patient health data continuously in real-time

D. Dispatching ambulances based on immediate health crises

Store-and-forward telemedicine is a method that enables the collection, storage, and transmission of patient information to be reviewed at a later time by healthcare professionals. This approach allows medical providers to obtain a comprehensive view of a patient's condition through various types of data, such as images, test results, and other health information, without necessitating a simultaneous interaction with the patient.   This method is particularly beneficial in situations where immediate consultation isn't necessary, or a patient's condition does not require immediate intervention. It enhances access to care, especially for patients in remote or underserved areas, by allowing specialists to review the stored data at their convenience. By focusing on the later review of this information, store-and-forward telemedicine can improve efficiency and resource allocation in healthcare delivery.

6. What does product liability refer to?

A. The liability of manufacturers for injuries caused by defective products

B. The obligations of professionals to uphold ethical standards

C. The contract obligations of a professional employer organization

D. The responsibilities of consumers for their product choices

Product liability specifically refers to the legal responsibility that manufacturers and sellers have for the injuries caused by defective products. This concept is rooted in the idea that products should meet certain safety standards and that companies are accountable for ensuring that their products do not pose a danger to consumers. If a product is found to be defective—whether due to poor design, manufacturing flaws, or insufficient warnings about potential hazards—the manufacturer can be held liable for any resulting injuries or damages. This legal framework is intended to protect consumers and incentivize manufacturers to prioritize safety and quality in their products. The other concepts, while relevant to discussions of ethics and responsibility in various contexts, do not specifically define product liability. The obligations of professionals to uphold ethical standards focus more on individual conduct rather than the safety of products. Contract obligations pertain to agreements between parties and do not relate directly to the safety of consumer goods. Lastly, the responsibilities of consumers for their product choices focus on individual decision-making rather than holding manufacturers accountable for their products. This distinction underscores the essence of product liability in the realm of consumer safety and corporate accountability.

7. What is the role of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator?

A. To oversee patent applications exclusively.

B. To manage the affairs of individual copyright holders.

C. To coordinate the enforcement of intellectual property laws.

D. To regulate the sale of intellectual property assets.

The role of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator is fundamentally centered on coordinating the enforcement of intellectual property laws. This position is essential for ensuring that intellectual property rights are upheld and that the enforcement of these laws is consistent and effective across various domains. The coordinator works to enhance collaboration among federal, state, and local authorities, as well as private entities, to address issues related to intellectual property theft and infringement. By taking on this coordinating role, the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator can develop and implement strategic plans to combat counterfeiting and piracy, thereby protecting creators and inventors and fostering an environment conducive to innovation. This role is not limited to just one aspect of intellectual property, like patents or copyrights, but spans various types of intellectual property, reflecting the need for a comprehensive approach to enforcement that addresses multiple facets of intellectual property law.

8. What does the term mitigation refer to in risk management?

A. Eliminating risks entirely

B. Increasing potential impacts

C. Reducing likelihood or impact of risks

D. Accepting risks without action

Mitigation in risk management specifically refers to strategies and actions taken to reduce the likelihood or impact of potential risks. This involves implementing measures designed to lessen the severity of the consequences that may arise from a risk event, thereby enhancing overall resilience. By focusing on reducing either the chances that risks will occur or the extent of their negative effects, organizations can better manage uncertainties and ensure that they can continue to function effectively even when faced with setbacks. This understanding of mitigation is crucial in various contexts, such as project management, financial planning, and strategic development, where decision-makers must actively work to safeguard their interests against identifiable threats while also preparing for possible adverse situations.

9. In terms of quality management, what is a key characteristic of the ISO 9001 standards?

A. Focus on software engineering practices

B. Guidelines for customer satisfaction

C. Standards for hardware usage

D. Regulations on patent submissions

The key characteristic of the ISO 9001 standards is its focus on guidelines for customer satisfaction. ISO 9001 is a globally recognized standard that outlines the criteria for a quality management system (QMS). One of its primary goals is to ensure consistent quality of products and services that meet customer requirements and enhance customer satisfaction. The standard emphasizes a process approach to quality management, where organizations are encouraged to understand and fulfill customer needs, which is central to achieving excellence in service and product output. This customer-centric focus ensures that continuous improvement and organizational efficacy are prioritized, leading to improved overall performance.   This emphasis on customer satisfaction distinguishes ISO 9001 from other standards that may pertain to specific technical practices or regulations that do not directly relate to the quality management system or customer engagement.

10. Which of the following describes actions taken against a user who violates the AUP?

A. Scope

B. Sanctions

C. Policy

D. Purpose

The term that describes actions taken against a user who violates the Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) is sanctions. Sanctions represent the consequences or penalties imposed on users as a result of their non-compliance with established guidelines regarding technology use. These can range from warnings and temporary suspensions to more severe actions such as termination of access privileges or legal action, depending on the severity of the violation.   Understanding the concept of sanctions is crucial because it emphasizes the importance of maintaining compliance with policies that govern acceptable conduct in technology use. Without clearly defined sanctions, a policy may lack the necessary enforcement mechanisms to ensure adherence, which can lead to misuse or abuse of technology resources.   In contrast, the other terms do not specifically relate to actions taken against violators. Scope refers to the boundaries and context of the policy, policy defines a system of rules, and purpose outlines the rationale behind the policy. While these elements are integral to the overall framework of AUP, they do not directly address the consequences of violations.

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://wgu-humn1101-d333.examzify.com

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