UNIVERSITY OF MSILA
COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

1st Year
INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

16/05/2026
2:00 h

Student Information

First Name: .....

Last Name: .....

Group: .....

Final Mark

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Exam Instructions

- Right answer = 1 point / Wrong answer = 0 point. (final mark= total/2.25)

1. A PhD student has many field notes but cannot organize them into a clear argument. How should they use AI at this stage?
   - ■ **Use AI as an assistant to build the "skeleton" or outline of the paper.**
   - ☐ Let AI create the main ideas and findings from the data.
   - ☐ Use AI to replace the need to read and summarize existing research.
   - ☐ Use AI to automatically check if the scientific results are correct.
2. A researcher uses AI to translate a paper into English. Why is it risky to accept the translation without changes?
   - ☐ Modern AI cannot translate long sentences.
   - ■ **The tool might fail to use the correct academic tone or scientific logic.**
   - ☐ Using translation tools is illegal in most academic journals.
   - ☐ AI translations are always marked as plagiarism by software.
3. A paper has very polished writing, but the arguments are weak and not well-supported. What does this show?
   - ■ **The student focused on "form" (style) but ignored "substance" (ideas).**
   - ☐ AI improved the content but not the style.
   - ☐ The AI tool is now smarter than a human.
   - ☐ The student used the wrong type of AI summary.
4. In the writing process, when is AI the least helpful for keeping academic integrity?
   - ■ **When creating the original hypothesis and the conclusion.**
   - ☐ When rephrasing a difficult sentence to make it clearer.
   - ☐ When making an outline for a research review.
   - ☐ When checking the final draft for spelling mistakes.
5. A plagiarism report shows a 25% match, but the matching text is mostly common phrases and the bibliography. What should the professor do?
   - ☐ Report the student for academic misconduct immediately.

- ■ **View it as a "false positive" because common phrases are not plagiarism.**
- ☐ Assume the student used an AI writing tool.
- ☐ Decide that the student's research is not original.

6. What is the best way to use AI for "Rephrasing" in a dissertation?
   - ☐ Put a whole chapter into the AI and accept every change.
   - ■ **Use AI to find clearer ways to explain a complex idea without changing the meaning.**
   - ☐ Let the AI create a new "Standard Academic" voice for you.
   - ☐ Use AI to rewrite another author's work to hide plagiarism.

7. If a student submits a paper written 100% by an AI model as their own, what is the main problem?
   - ■ **It violates the rules of authorship and original contribution.**
   - ☐ It violates data privacy rules.
   - ☐ It stops the AI from working 24/7.
   - ☐ It breaks the computer vision system.

8. A student uses AI to shorten a 1,000-word introduction to 300 words. What is the most important next step?
   - ☐ Check for spelling mistakes only.
   - ■ **Check that no important logical points or details were lost.**
   - ☐ Compare the length to the rest of the paper.
   - ☐ Delete the original draft immediately.

9. What does "Transparency" mean regarding AI in academic integrity?
   - ■ **Reporting which AI tools you used if the university requires it.**
   - ☐ Giving the AI access to all your private files.
   - ☐ Making sure the AI software has a clear menu.
   - ☐ Giving your password to the AI tool.

10. Why might an AI rephraser struggle with a "Quantum Physics" paper more than a "General History" paper?
    - ■ **Technical jargon is very specific; AI might replace it with wrong words.**
    - ☐ Physics papers usually have more pages.
    - ☐ AI is not programmed to understand science.
    - ☐ History papers do not use logic.

11. What is an "Extractive" summary?
    - ☐ A creative rewrite of the original text.
    - ■ **A collection of the most important sentences taken directly from the source.**
    - ☐ A translation of the summary into another language.
    - ☐ A list of all the books used in the paper.

12. What is a sign of a "human-centered" AI writing workflow?
    - ■ **Using AI for boring formatting tasks while the human focuses on the argument.**
    - ☐ Letting the AI pick the research topic for you.
    - ☐ Letting the AI talk to the professors for you.
    - ☐ Trusting the AI to decide which research is "good."

13. When a professor uses Turnitin, what are they checking for?
    - ■ **Similarity to other papers to find potential plagiarism.**
    - ☐ How smart the student is.
    - ☐ How many AI tools the student used.
    - ☐ The font and style of the paper.

14. What should the "Tone" of a scientific paper be?
    - ☐ Personal and emotional.
    - ■ **Objective, formal, and precise.**
    - ☐ Loud and persuasive.
    - ☐ Very short and informal.

15. A student's paper sounds "robotic" and too perfect after using AI. What is the problem?
    - ☐ The logic is wrong.
    - ■ **The style and personal voice are lost.**

- ☐ The data is not private.
- ☐ The computer hardware is old.

16. Why is 1956 important in the history of AI?
    - ■ **The name "Artificial Intelligence" was first used at a conference.**
    - ☐ It was the year the first computer was built.
    - ☐ It was the year Alan Turing was born.
    - ☐ The internet was started in 1956.
17. Which situation describes "Symbolic AI"?
    - ☐ A system that learns to recognize cats by looking at millions of photos.
    - ■ **A medical system that uses a set of "IF-THEN" rules to diagnose a patient.**
    - ☐ A car that learns how to drive by watching humans.
    - ☐ A voice assistant that learns your accent over time.
18. How is "Machine Learning" (ML) different from traditional programming?
    - ■ **ML learns how to do a task by analyzing many examples.**
    - ☐ Traditional programming uses data, but ML does not.
    - ☐ ML needs the human to write a rule for every single task.
    - ☐ Traditional programming is always more accurate.
19. What is an example of "Narrow AI"?
    - ☐ A machine that can do anything a human can do.
    - ■ **A recommendation system on Netflix or YouTube.**
    - ☐ A robot that has feelings and a soul.
    - ☐ A computer that understands the world like a person.
20. Where does the word "Algorithm" come from?
    - ☐ From the philosopher Aristotle.
    - ■ **From the mathematician Al-Khwarizmi.**
    - ☐ From the scientist René Descartes.
    - ☐ From Alan Turing.
21. Why is "Natural Language Processing" (NLP) difficult for AI?
    - ■ **Human language has double meanings, sarcasm, and complex context.**
    - ☐ Computers cannot process numbers.
    - ☐ There are too many different words to store.
    - ☐ NLP only works if the AI has a physical body.
22. An AI that looks at X-rays to find health problems is using:
    - ☐ Generative AI
    - ■ **Medical Image Analysis (Computer Vision)**
    - ☐ Expert System Logic
    - ☐ Natural Language Synthesis
23. A "Black Box" AI model rejects job applicants, but the manager cannot explain why. What is the problem?
    - ■ **Transparency and Explainability**
    - ☐ Efficiency
    - ☐ Innovation
    - ☐ Productivity
24. Which of these is a "Social Risk" of AI?
    - ■ **AI repeating gender stereotypes found in its training data.**
    - ☐ A robot arm breaking.
    - ☐ A self-driving car running out of power.
    - ☐ A computer server getting too hot.
25. A factory uses AI to predict when a machine will break so they can fix it early. This is:
    - ☐ Innovation.
    - ■ **Better decision-making using data.**
    - ☐ 24/7 Operation.
    - ☐ Reducing human risk.
26. Why is it hard to decide who is "Accountable" when an AI car has an accident?
    - ■ **It is not clear if the fault belongs to the programmer, the owner, or the AI.**
    - ☐ Robots cannot go to court.
    - ☐ The car is usually destroyed.
    - ☐ AI never makes mistakes.

27. Which AI benefit is most important for exploring the bottom of the ocean?

- ■ **Reducing human risk**
- ☐ Better decisions
- ☐ Personalization
- ☐ Innovation

28. Why is AI bias often called a "Mirror"?

- ☐ AI is very expensive and shiny.
- ■ **AI reflects the biases already present in human data.**
- ☐ AI can see hidden things.
- ☐ AI makes humans look better.

29. What is "Artificial General Intelligence" (Strong AI)?

- ☐ An AI that is good at one thing.
- ☐ An AI that is smart at one game.
- ■ **A theoretical AI .**
- ☐ An AI that uses IF-THEN rules.

30. An AI gives you a great quote from a book, but the book does not exist. This is called:

- ☐ Optimization.
- ■ **Hallucination.**
- ☐ Extraction.
- ☐ Personalization.

31. What must you do after an AI suggests a research paper?

- ☐ Check if the paper is long.
- ■ **Check the author's name and if the journal is respected.**
- ☐ Make sure the AI wrote the paper.
- ☐ Check if the paper is free to read.

32. What is the benefit of Scopus AI compared to Google?

- ■ **It only searches trusted, peer-reviewed scientific papers.**
- ☐ It is much faster.
- ☐ It gives you every paper for free.
- ☐ It does not need a password.

33. Why should you give an AI "Context" when searching for research?

- ■ **To help the AI find the right scientific field and group of people.**
- ☐ To make the AI work faster.
- ☐ To stop the AI from using big words.
- ☐ To skip the literature review.

34. An AI only knows about events up to 2021. This is an example of:

- ☐ A specific question.
- ■ **A "Knowledge Cutoff".**
- ☐ Symbolic AI.
- ☐ Perfect memory.

35. Which tool is best for pulling data out of 50 different PDF papers?

- ■ **Specialized AI research assistants.**
- ☐ Basic ChatGPT.
- ☐ Google Maps.
- ☐ Notion AI.

36. What is a "DOI"?

- ■ **A unique code that identifies a scientific paper forever.**
- ☐ A type of AI.
- ☐ A rule for ethical AI.
- ☐ A software for 24/7 work.

37. Why is "Language Dominance" a problem in AI research?

- ☐ AI can only speak English.
- ■ **AI might ignore important research written in other languages.**
- ☐ Translating is too hard for computers.
- ☐ Different languages have different logic.

38. A student is overwhelmed by a 50-page project. How can AI help with this "Cognitive Overload"?

- ☐ Write the whole project for them.
- ■ **Break the project into small, easy daily tasks.**
- ☐ Tell the student to quit.
- ☐ Delete the project files.

39. "Time Management" is mostly a:

- ■ **Thinking process for making decisions and priorities.**
- ☐ Physical skill.
- ☐ Result of having a fast phone.
- ☐ Habit that can never change.

40. An AI calendar warns you to leave early because of traffic. This helps by:

■ **Reducing mental effort and planning stress.**

☐ Using Natural Language Processing.

☐ Working 24 hours a day.

☐ Summarizing your emails.

41. You have many messy notes from a class. Which tool can organize them into a study plan?

☐ A search engine.

■ **Notion AI or a similar structured tool.**

☐ A plagiarism checker.

☐ An image creator.

42. What should a "Balanced Weekly Plan" from an AI include?

■ **A mix of study time, review time, and rest.**

☐ Studying for 15 hours a day with no breaks.

☐ Only the list of books to read.

☐ The speed of your internet.

43. What is the risk of letting AI decide every minute of your day?

■ **You might lose your own ability to make decisions and priorities.**

☐ The AI will get tired.

☐ The AI will cost more money.

☐ You will sleep too much.

44. If an AI schedule says you should study for 8 hours without a break, what should you do?

☐ Do it because the AI is smarter.

■ **Use your own judgment to add breaks for your health.**

☐ Stop using the AI.

☐ Study for 10 hours.

45. Why is "Working Memory" important for students?

■ **It shows that the human brain can only handle a few tasks at once.**

☐ It describes how much RAM a computer has.

☐ It explains how AI stores passwords.

☐ It shows humans are better at remembering than AI.