



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

Exam Instructions

- Smartphones and Smartwatches must be **OFF**.
- Right answer = 1 point / Wrong answer = 0 point. (final mark= total/2.25)

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Why was the MYCIN system famous in the 1970s?

- ☐ It was the first AI to win at chess.
- **It gave antibiotic advice using expert medical rules.**
- ☐ It was the first AI to have a human personality.
- ☐ It translated books into five different languages.

6. 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.
 - 7. 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.
 - 8. 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.
 - 9. 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.
 - 10. What is “Cognitive Friction”?
 - ☐ A hot computer battery.
 - ☒ **The mental effort needed to start a hard task.**
 - ☐ The sound a robot makes.
 - ☐ A fight between two AI programs.
 - 11. 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.
 - 12. 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.
 - 13. 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.
 - 14. “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.
 - 15. 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.
 - 16. 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.
 - 17. 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.
18. 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.”
19. Why can AI NOT fully replace the “Scientific Literature” part of writing?
- **AI lacks the human judgment needed to compare and evaluate different viewpoints.**
- ☐ AI tools cannot read PDF files.
- ☐ Literature reviews do not need a logical structure.
- ☐ Most scientific papers are not available to AI.
20. 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.
21. What is the main risk of using tools like Grammarly or QuillBot without checking the results?
- ☐ The AI might add informal slang.
- **The tool might change technical words and lose scientific meaning.**
- ☐ These tools often create fake citations.
- ☐ The word count might become too long for the journal.
22. Where does the word “Algorithm” come from?
- ☐ From the philosopher Aristotle.
- **From the mathematician Al-Khwarizmi.**
- ☐ From the scientist René Descartes.
- ☐ From Alan Turing.
23. What does an “Actuator” do in a robot?
- **It allows the robot to move or touch things.**
- ☐ It lets the robot “see” with cameras.
- ☐ It processes the mathematical logic.
- ☐ It allows the robot to hear sounds.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. How should you use AI summaries for a literature review?
- ☐ Copy them into your paper.
- **Use them as a “preview” to see if you should read the full paper.**
- ☐ Use them to replace your bibliography.
- ☐ Use them to avoid reading anything.
27. A “Black Box” AI model rejects job applicants, but the manager cannot explain why. What is the problem?
- **Transparency and Explainability**
- ☐ Efficiency
- ☐ Innovation
- ☐ Productivity
28. 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.
29. 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.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. How does the EU AI Act organize different AI systems?
- ☐ By how much they cost.
- **By the risk they pose to human safety and rights.**
- ☐ By how fast the AI works.
- ☐ By which company made the AI.
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. 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.
35. 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.
36. Which AI benefit is most important for exploring the bottom of the ocean?
- **Reducing human risk**
- ☐ Better decisions
- ☐ Personalization
- ☐ Innovation
37. A student asks an AI: “How does a high-protein diet affect elderly people with diabetes?” This is:
- **Semantic Search.**
- ☐ Keyword matching.
- ☐ Summarization.
- ☐ Hallucination.
38. Where is the “Intellectual Contribution” found in a research paper?
- **In the original analysis and conclusions made by the student.**
- ☐ In the margins and the font size.
- ☐ In the list of grammar software used.
- ☐ In the speed of the typing.
39. 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.
40. An AI only knows about events up to 2021. This is an example of:
- ☐ A specific question.
- **A “Knowledge Cutoff”.**
- ☐ Symbolic AI.
- ☐ Perfect memory.
41. 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.
- 42. What is the difference between a “Grammar Checker” and an “AI Writer”?
- ☐ One needs the internet and the other does not.
 - **One fixes mistakes in your text; the other creates new text from a prompt.**
 - ☐ One is always free to use.
 - ☐ They are exactly the same thing.
- 43. 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.
- 44. 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.
- 45. 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.