



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**.
- Select **one correct answer only**.
- 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. 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.

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.

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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. 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.
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 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.
12. 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.
13. What should the “Tone” of a scientific paper be?
 - ☐ Personal and emotional.
 - Objective, formal, and precise.**
 - ☐ Loud and persuasive.
 - ☐ Very short and informal.
14. 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.
15. Where is the “Intellectual Contribution” found in a research paper?

- ☐ In the margins and the font size.
 - ☐ In the list of grammar software used.
 - ☐ In the speed of the typing.
16. 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.
17. 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.
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. 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.
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. 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.
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. A student asks an AI: “How does a high-protein diet affect elderly people with diabetes?” This is:
- **Semantic Search.**
- ☐ Keyword matching.
- ☐ Summarization.
- ☐ Hallucination.
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. 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.
36. Which tool is best for pulling data out of 50 different PDF papers?
- **Specialized AI research assistants.**
- ☐ Basic ChatGPT.
- ☐ Google Maps.
- ☐ Notion AI.
37. 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.
38. 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.
39. 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.
40. "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.
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 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.
43. 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.
44. 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.
45. 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.