



## EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

# What Is an LLM & AI Ethics?

## PRINTABLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

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|                 |                              |              |                             |             |     |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Subject         | Artificial Intelligence (AI) | Topic        | What Is an LLM & AI Ethics? | Total Marks | 100 |
| Total Questions | 45                           | Time Allowed | 1 Hour (60 minutes)         | Version     | A   |

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully before answering.
2. For Section A and Section B, mark one answer only.
3. For Sections C and E, write your answer clearly in the space provided.
4. For Section D, write the correct letter from Column B against each item in Column A.
5. Do not use correction fluid. Keep all answers clear and legible.
6. This worksheet is prepared from the EDUSAMBAM practice assessment supplied for this paper.

### PAPER PATTERN

| Section                       | Questions | Marks Each | Total      |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Section A — Multiple Choice   | 15        | 2          | 30         |
| Section B — True / False      | 10        | 2          | 20         |
| Section C — Fill in the Blank | 10        | 2          | 20         |
| Section D — Column Matching   | 5 pairs   | 2          | 10         |
| Section E — Short Answer      | 5         | 4          | 20         |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>45</b> | <b>—</b>   | <b>100</b> |

### Section A — Multiple Choice

30 marks

1. What is a large language model (LLM)?

Basic • 2 pts

- A.** A type of computer monitor  
**C.** An AI model trained on huge amounts of text to generate human-like language

- B.** A physical storage device  
**D.** A brand of internet router

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

2. How does an LLM generate a response?

Basic • 2 pts

- A.** By looking up the exact answer in a fixed dictionary  
**C.** By randomly selecting letters

- B.** By predicting the most likely next word or token in a sequence  
**D.** By connecting directly to a human operator

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

3. What are LLMs typically trained on?

Basic • 2 pts

- A.** Massive amounts of text data  
**C.** A single book

- B.** Only numbers  
**D.** Nothing — they are pre-programmed with fixed rules

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

4. Which of the following is powered by an LLM?

Basic • 2 pts

- A.** A basic pocket calculator  
**C.** A plain text editor

- B.** A wall clock  
**D.** An AI chatbot such as ChatGPT or Claude

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

5. What is a "prompt" in the context of an LLM?

Intermediate • 2 pts

- A.** A hardware error message  
**C.** A type of computer chip

- B.** The input or instruction a user gives the AI  
**D.** The company that built the model

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. What is an AI "hallucination"?<br><b>A.</b> When an AI system shuts down unexpectedly<br><b>C.</b> When an AI confidently states something false or made up<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D                                          | <b>B.</b> A visual glitch on the screen<br><b>D.</b> A type of computer virus<br><b>Intermediate · 2 pts</b>                                                      |
| 7. What is a model's "context window"?<br><b>A.</b> The amount of text the model can consider at once<br><b>C.</b> The country where the servers are located<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D                                            | <b>B.</b> The physical screen the AI is displayed on<br><b>D.</b> The price of using the AI<br><b>Intermediate · 2 pts</b>                                        |
| 8. What does AI "bias" refer to?<br><b>A.</b> An AI system running slowly<br><b>C.</b> A model using too much memory<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D                                                                                    | <b>B.</b> Systematic unfairness that favours or disadvantages particular groups<br><b>D.</b> An AI that only works in one language<br><b>Intermediate · 2 pts</b> |
| 9. Where does bias in an AI system usually come from?<br><b>A.</b> Random chance with no real cause<br><b>C.</b> The speed of the internet connection<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D                                                   | <b>B.</b> The colour of the computer casing<br><b>D.</b> Patterns and imbalances present in the training data<br><b>Intermediate · 2 pts</b>                      |
| 10. What is a "deepfake"?<br><b>A.</b> A realistic fake image, audio, or video generated using AI<br><b>C.</b> A type of encryption<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D                                                                     | <b>B.</b> A very deep folder on a computer<br><b>D.</b> A rare computer hardware fault<br><b>Intermediate · 2 pts</b>                                             |
| 11. Why can AI-generated content contribute to misinformation?<br><b>A.</b> AI always labels its content as false<br><b>C.</b> It can produce convincing but false or misleading text, images, or video<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | <b>B.</b> AI content is never shared online<br><b>D.</b> It only works on approved government websites<br><b>Intermediate · 2 pts</b>                             |
| 12. What is a common privacy concern with AI systems?<br><b>A.</b> AI systems never use any data<br><b>C.</b> AI systems only run on paper<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D                                                              | <b>B.</b> How personal data is collected, stored, and used<br><b>D.</b> The colour scheme of an app<br><b>Advanced · 2 pts</b>                                    |
| 13. What does "transparency" mean in the context of AI ethics?<br><b>A.</b> Being open about how an AI system reaches its decisions<br><b>C.</b> Hiding all details about how an AI works<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D               | <b>B.</b> Making the AI's screen see-through<br><b>D.</b> Using only open-source hardware<br><b>Advanced · 2 pts</b>                                              |
| 14. What does "accountability" mean in AI ethics?<br><b>A.</b> How many accounts a user has<br><b>C.</b> How much storage an AI model uses<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D                                                              | <b>B.</b> The billing system for AI tools<br><b>D.</b> Who is responsible when an AI system makes a mistake or causes harm<br><b>Advanced · 2 pts</b>             |
| 15. Why is it important to fact-check information produced by an LLM?<br><b>A.</b> LLMs are legally required to be checked by a court<br><b>C.</b> LLMs cannot generate any text at all<br><b>Answer:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D                 | <b>B.</b> LLMs can produce confident-sounding but incorrect statements<br><b>D.</b> Fact-checking is only needed for images<br><b>Advanced · 2 pts</b>            |

|                                                                                                                                                                            |                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Section B — True / False</b>                                                                                                                                            | <b>20 marks</b>             |
| 16. LLMs generate text by predicting the most likely next word or token in a sequence.<br><b>A.</b> True <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B.</b> False <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Basic · 2 pts</b>        |
| 17. LLMs always produce factually correct answers.<br><b>A.</b> True <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B.</b> False <input type="checkbox"/>                                     | <b>Basic · 2 pts</b>        |
| 18. A hallucination is when an AI confidently produces false or made-up information.<br><b>A.</b> True <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B.</b> False <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>Basic · 2 pts</b>        |
| 19. Every LLM has an unlimited context window that can hold any amount of text.<br><b>A.</b> True <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B.</b> False <input type="checkbox"/>        | <b>Basic · 2 pts</b>        |
| 20. AI systems can inherit and reproduce biases present in their training data.<br><b>A.</b> True <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B.</b> False <input type="checkbox"/>        | <b>Intermediate · 2 pts</b> |
| 21. Deepfakes are always immediately obvious and easy to detect.<br><b>A.</b> True <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B.</b> False <input type="checkbox"/>                       | <b>Intermediate · 2 pts</b> |

22. It is good practice to fact-check important information generated by an AI.  
**A.** True ☐ **B.** False ☐

23. AI systems never require any personal data to function.  
**A.** True ☐ **B.** False ☐

24. Being transparent about how an AI system reaches decisions helps build public trust.  
**A.** True ☐ **B.** False ☐

25. Simply using a larger training dataset always guarantees a completely unbiased AI system.  
**A.** True ☐ **B.** False ☐

Section C — Fill in the Blank

20 marks

26. A large language model is trained on huge amounts of \_\_\_\_ data.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

27. LLMs generate responses by predicting the next \_\_\_\_ in a sequence.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

28. The instruction or question a user gives an AI system is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

29. When an AI confidently produces false information, this is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

30. The amount of text an LLM can consider at one time is called its \_\_\_\_ window.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

31. \_\_\_\_ in AI refers to systematic unfairness that favours or disadvantages particular groups.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

32. Realistic fake videos or images created using AI are called \_\_\_\_s.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

33. \_\_\_\_ is the concern around how AI systems collect, store, and use personal data.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

34. \_\_\_\_ in AI means being open about how a system reaches its decisions.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

35. \_\_\_\_ refers to who is responsible when an AI system makes a mistake or causes harm.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Section D — Column Matching

10 marks

36-40. Match each term to its correct definition.

| Column A             | Answer | Column B                                                                              |
|----------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Large Language Model | _____  | <b>A.</b> Confident but factually incorrect AI output                                 |
| Hallucination        | _____  | <b>B.</b> The input or instruction given to an AI system                              |
| Prompt               | _____  | <b>C.</b> Unfair favouring or disadvantaging of particular groups in AI outputs       |
| Bias                 | _____  | <b>D.</b> Realistic fake image, audio, or video generated using AI                    |
| Deepfake             | _____  | <b>E.</b> An AI model trained on vast amounts of text to generate human-like language |

Section E — Short Answer

20 marks

41. What is a large language model?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

42. What is an AI "hallucination"?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

43. Why can AI systems produce biased outcomes?

Advanced · 4 pts

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44. Give an example of a privacy concern related to AI.

Advanced · 4 pts

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45. Why is it important to fact-check content generated by AI?

Advanced · 4 pts

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**Candidate Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Invigilator Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

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Marks Obtained: \_\_\_\_\_ / 100

Checked By: \_\_\_\_\_

Result / Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Checked: \_\_\_\_\_

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What Is an LLM & AI Ethics? — Answer Key

Teacher reference: equivalent grammatically correct wording is acceptable for open-ended items when the meaning is preserved.

Section A — Multiple Choice

1. C

2. B

3. A

4. D

5. B

6. C

7. A

8. B
9. D

10. A

11. C

12. B

13. A

14. D

15. B

Section B — True / False

16. True

17. False

18. True

19. False

20. True
21. False

22. True

23. False

24. True

25. False

Section C — Fill in the Blank

26. text

27. word

28. prompt

29. hallucination

30. context
31. bias

32. deepfake

33. privacy

34. transparency

35. accountability

Section D — Column Matching

36. Large Language Model — E

37. Hallucination — A

38. Prompt — B
39. Bias — C

40. Deepfake — D

Section E — Short Answer (Model Answers)

41. text; word; predict; language; token

42. false; incorrect; confident; wrong; made up; fabricat

43. training data; data; reflect; imbalance

44. data; personal; collect; track; surveillance; store

45. false; incorrect; misinformation; wrong; hallucinat