DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP

1. Digital citizenship is:

- Engaged involvement in social and political life to better everyone's lifestyle
- Active membership in a political democracy
- Online political advocacy
- The ability to navigate and engage in our digital environments in a safe and responsible way

2. A Digital citizen is:

- Someone who developed a broad range of digital competences
- Is able to actively and responsibly engage in both on and offline communities
- Is aware of the risk of navigating the web
- All the answers are correct

3. Digital citizenship and engagement involves a wide range of activities, from creating, consuming, sharing, playing and socialising, to investigating, communicating, learning and working. True or False?

4. What are the four competences for democratic culture according to the Council of Europe?

5. How many digital domains the Council of Europe defined as underpinning the overall concept of digital citizenship?

6. The 5 essential constructs in developing effective Digital Citizenship practices are policy, evaluation, stakeholders, strategies and infrastructures & resources: True or False?

7. 'Knowledge and critical understanding of self' is a feature of:

- Values
- Skills
- Attitudes
- Knowledge & critical understanding

8. 'Flexibility and adaptability' is a feature of:

- Values
- Skills
- Attitudes
- Knowledge & critical understanding

9. The path to become a responsible Digital citizen is hindered by a range of stakeholders such as family, school, local educating communities, civil sector actors and private sector actors. True or False?

10. Among the contextual principles considered as "preconditions" for Digital Citizenship there are:

- Access to digital technology
- Basic functional and digital literacy skills
- A secure technical infrastructure
- All of them are correct

11. 'Knowledge of rights and responsibilities' is a:

- Contextual principle
- Informational principle
- Organisational principle
- None of them is correct

12. 'Citizenship opportunity' calls for a flexible, open and secure framework where algorithms are open-source, freely chosen by users, and where citizens can have their say without fear of retribution. True or False?

13. The organisational principles for Digital Citizenship are:

- Reliable information sources, rights and responsibilities & participation skills
- Secure infrastructure, access & literacy skills
- Communication channels, citizenship opportunities & problem solving
- Access, communication channels & participation skills

14. Anyone using digital technologies can be:

- A digital citizen,
- A democratic citizen,
- A responsible digital citizen,
- An actively engaged citizen.

15. In 1997 Paul Gilster started talking about:

- The main concepts related to Science Literacy
- The contemporary understanding of Digital literacies
- The issues of democratic participation
- None of them is correct

16. Even if more and more young people can access technology, there is a growing gap between advantaged and disadvantaged youth, based on:

- Age & gender,
- Socioeconomic conditions,
- Geographical positioning,
- All of them are correct

17. Access to digital skills and devices should not be equal and approachable for anyone and should not provide the same opportunities for all, to prevent online risks. True or False?

18. Digital Citizenship should ensure:

- Inclusiveness

- Opportunities
- Accessibility to resources
- All of them are correct

19. When it comes to Digital Citizenship, social and relational skills are:

- Less important than technical skills
- Not relevant
- Important to manage and create friendships and social connections online
- None of them is correct

20. Extreme interconnectedness in the digital domain has many benefits and no disbenefits. True or False?

21. Netiquette is:

- Socially accepted and respectful behaviour online
- An organisational principle of Digital Citizenship
- Disrespectful and non-discriminatory attitude online
- A feature related to cyber-security

22. When it comes to Digital identity we can identify:

- Public & private digital identity
- Personal & professional digital identity
- True & fake digital identity
- All of them are correct

23. Critical thinking, empathy, flexibility, communication and language skills, cooperation and conflict resolution are among the most important competencies that digital citizenship includes. True or false?

24. Among the platforms that are used for creating a professional image online there is:

- Instagram
- Linkedin
- Tik tok
- Facebook

25. Digital revolution is the shift from mechanical and analogue electronic technology to digital electronics as a means of storing, transferring and utilising information. True or False?

26. Being online illustrates the contextual preconditions for digital citizenship:

- access to digital technology
- basic functional and digital literacy skills
- a secure technical infrastructure
- All of the above

27. Which are key competences in digital citizenship?

- Empathy
- observation and listening skills
- and co-operation strategies
- All of the above

28. These are some of the key obstacles to ensure equitable access to technology to all:

- Lack of necessary skills and understanding
- Limited resources
- A and B
- None of the above

29. The pillars of education underpinned by digital citizenship competence model are:

- Knowledge, Understanding and skills
- Values
- Attitudes
- B and C
- All of the above

30. Learning and creativity are intrinsically linked. True or False?

31. In order to maintain a healthy scepticism about the material that you find online:

- Regularly search for divergent opinions
- Stick to your well-known source of information
- avoid propagating myths
- A and B
- A and C
- B and C
- All of the above

32. Human and legal rights that allow individuals to access, use, create and publish digital media refers to:

- Digital Security
- Digital Literacy
- Digital Access
- Digital Rights

33. Some of dangers and problems one could face because of the lack of Digital literacy are:

- private messages could be posted publicly on social media
- Cyberbullying due to dissemination of private content
- Your online accounts could be hacked due to weak passwords
- All of the above
- B and C

34. The ultimate guiding principle that allows digital citizens to hone their skills or to exercise their rights and responsibilities is:

- Citizenship opportunity
- Digital responsibilities
- Digital literacy
- Digital identity

35. Social media feeds are based on algorithms that reflect the user's interests. True or false?

36. Nomophobia refers to the irrational fear of being without a mobile phone. True or False?

37. Digital Detox is necessary because digital tools are toxic. True or False?

38. These are NOT steps to increase digital privacy: A.Use public Wi-Fi when possible/ B. Ignore software updates/ C. Use strong and unique passwords

- A and B
- B and C
- A and C
- B and C

39. Most privacy hacks come about from newly discovered bugs on computers that have installed software updates. True or False?

40. Propaganda is misleading information, ideas, opinions, or images spread with the intention of influencing people's opinions. True or False?

41. Which of these is NOT an example of cyberbullying:

- You get repeated messages by someone you don't know with the purpose of meeting you.
- Someone writes a negative review about your business or services on online platforms.
- Photos and/or other information you post is used by someone else pretending to be you.
- Somebody impersonates you by posting inappropriate content in your name.

42. GDPR is acronym that stands for:

- General Direction of Photography Rights
- General Dissemination of Propaganda Regulation
- General Data Protection Regulation
- General Data Publication Rules

43. Misinformation means:

- false information deliberately spread to deceive people
- incorrect information
- unreliable and unverified information not attributed to any particular source
- All of the above

44. E-presence refers to the professional image when using electronic mail and/or different social networks. True or False?

45. Using digital storytelling as a teaching/learning strategy could:

- enhance learning opportunities
- encourage the use of digital tools
- support the analysis of a story
- promote thinking skills
- All of the above

46. Digital access is the ability to use tools and technologies such as a smartphone or a computer and the Internet. True or False?

47. Bias is the action of supporting or opposing a person or thing allowing your personal opinions to influence your judgment. True or False?

48. Well-being depends on a person's capacity to listen, observe, empathize and cooperate. True or False?

49. Health and wellbeing competencies are the building blocks for higher cognitive skills such:

- Recall facts and basic concepts
- Explain ideas or concepts
- Problem solving and conflict resolution
- All of the above

50. Online technology reduces the capacity of people to "read between the lines". This means:

- People's way of texting online negatively affects comprehension.
- Nonverbal cues such as facial expressions and body language facilitate comprehension .
- Emoticons offer little scope for sensing meaning
- Today's interactions online are sounds, icons and short-cut language.

51. What does the DigComp framework aim to achieve?

- Make 80% of European citizens reach basic digital education
- Provide guidelines for digital content creation
- Promote communication and collaboration using digital technologies
- Protect personal data and privacy in digital environments

52. Information and data literacy is about managing, locating, and retrieving digital data. True or False?

53. Which competency involves interacting, communicating, and collaborating through digital technologies?

- Information and data literacy
- Digital content creation
- Communication and collaboration
- Safety

54. Digital content creation includes knowledge of copyrights and licenses. True ir False?

55. What does safety competency include?

- Protecting devices and personal data
- Creating and editing digital content
- Developing digital content
- Solving technical problems

56. Problem solving competency involves resolving conceptual problems in digital environments. True or False?

57. What is the definition of digital competence according to DigComp?

- The ability to use digital technologies for learning and work
- The ability to create and edit digital content
- The combination of knowledge, skills, and attitudes in using digital technologies
- The ability to protect personal data and privacy

58. Communication and collaboration competency includes managing digital identity. True or False?

59. Which competency involves creating and editing digital content?

- Safety
- Communication and collaboration
- Digital content creation

- Problem solving

60. Evaluating data, information, and digital content is part of information and data literacy. True or False?

61. What does the safety competency protect?

- Devices and personal data
- Digital identity and reputation
- Environmental impact of digital technologies
- Cognitive processing and problem-solving

62. Netiquette competency involves adapting communication strategies to the specific audience. True or False?

63. Which competency involves developing understandable instructions for a computing system?

- Browsing, searching, and filtering
- Evaluating data, information, and digital content
- Programming
- Identifying digital competence gaps

64. Protecting health and well-being is part of the safety competency. True or False?

65. What does problem solving competency involve?

- Protecting personal data and privacy
- Creating and editing digital content
- Solving technical problems
- Interacting through digital technologies

66. Managing digital identity is part of communication and collaboration competency. True or False?

67. What is the purpose of the information and data literacy competency?

- To protect devices and personal data
- To interact and collaborate through digital technologies
- To browse, search, and filter data and digital content
- To create and edit digital content

68. The DigComp framework aims to promote participation in society through digital services. True or False?

69. Which competency involves protecting the environment from the impact of digital technologies?

- Protecting devices
- Protecting personal data and privacy
- Protecting health and well-being d
- Protecting the environment

70. Copyright and licenses competency includes understanding how to apply copyright rules to digital content. True or False?

71. What does the problem solving competency involve?

- Developing digital content
- Evaluating data and digital content

- Identifying needs and technological responses
- Managing digital identity

72. Managing data, information, and digital content is part of information and data literacy competency. True or False?

73. What does the communication and collaboration competency include?

- Interacting through digital technologies
- Solving technical problems
- Developing digital content
- Protecting personal data and privacy

74. The DigComp framework includes proficiency levels, examples of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, and use cases. True or False?

75. What does the digital content creation competency involve?

- Sharing data, information, and digital content
- Developing digital content
- Protecting devices and personal data
- Solving technical problems

SCIENCE LITERACY

1. Science Literacy is:

- the ability to navigate and engage in our digital environments in a safe and responsible way
- the ability to read and write
- the ability to engage with science-related issues, and with the ideas of science, as a reflective citizen
- none of them is correct

2. The OECD's four aspect framework for Science Literacy includes

- contexts, knowledge, attitudes, competencies
- values, skills, attitudes, knowledge & critical understanding
- knowledge & critical understanding, attitudes, competencies and skills
- none of them is correct

3. More generally, science literacy refers to the social knowledge of science, as well as the scientific framework by which people make decisions based on facts, research, and knowledge, not opinion or hearsay. True or False?

4. 'Describing and evaluating scientific investigations and proposing ways to address scientific questions' is the definition of

- scientific explanation
- scientific inquiry
- scientific interpretation
- scientific literacy

5. In the late 1980s, the concept of Science Literacy was used to emphasise the importance of science in society and that science education should "prepare the student to participate in human and civic affairs whatever his calling may be". True or False?

6. The expanded notion of Scientific Literacy proposed by Liu emphasizes the importance of scientific knowledge for:

- Particular contexts
- Critical thinking
- Engagement
- All of them are correct

7. Science Literacy is important because:

- Is a highly requested skill in the job market
- is a precious tool to tackle problems related to misinformation and disinformation
- it's a central topic of school educational programmes
- none of them is correct

8. Scientific literacy gives individuals tThe capacity to navigate and question data they encounter in society, allowing them to make educated decisions in their daily lives. True or False?

9. Among the four categories of workers involved in Scientific Literacy there are:

- Social scientists
- Public opinion researchers
- Science educators
- All of them are correct

10. The interrelated concepts of Science Literacy are:

- 5
- 3
- 10
- 4

11. Among the five interrelated concepts of Science Literacy there is:

- Problem solving
- Participation skills
- Critical thinking
- Team working

12. The ability to read, write, and count, which is essential for learning more complex skills and studying science, is called:

- Scientific knowledge
- Agency & engagement
- Critical thinking
- Fundamental literacy

13. The three types of engagement are:

- Proactive, passive & active
- Functional, passive & active
- Neutral, passive & active
- Representative, passive & active

14. Active engagement implies the process of learning about scientific concepts, practices and their application. True or False?

15. The three related concepts to Scientific Literacy are

- Media literacy, competences for active citizenship & global competence
- Fundamental literacy, competences for active citizenship & global competence
- Critical thinking, scientific knowledge & Engagement
- None of them is correct

16. Media literacy refers to:

- People's capacity to become informed citizens involved in public debates and decision-making process
- The capacity to skilfully access media, analyse content and sources, produce new pieces of media and think critically about one's actions associated with them
- Individuals' practices of effectively combining knowledge about the world and critical reasoning to form their opinions about certain global issues
- None of them is correct

17. 'Individuals' practices of effectively combining knowledge about the world and critical reasoning to form their opinions about certain global issues' is called:

- Media literacy
- Active citizenship
- Digital citizenship
- Global competence

18. Critical thinking helps individuals make decisions, form opinions and engage in socio-political action. True or False?

19. The informal and non-formal science education community comprehends professional figures such as:

- Professors & teachers
- Researchers
- Disseminators
- All of them are correct

20. Citizens that are not equipped with the right amount of awareness are prevented from developing an objective opinion about the issue and may be disincentivised to engage in good sustainable practices that could benefit them and their society. True or False?

21. The algorithms used by social media platforms and online search engines often personalize the online experience for users by offering engaging and relevant content tailored to their previous online history, preferences, and geographical location data. This practice is known as:

- Cognitive bias
- Netiquette
- Cyber-security
- Micro-targeting

22. Acquiring Science Literacy as a competence does not have any impact on the social life of individuals. True or False?

23. Scientific interpretation is:

- Analysing and evaluating data, claims, and arguments in various forms to draw appropriate scientific conclusions

- Describing and evaluating scientific investigations and proposing ways to address scientific questions
- Recognizing, offering, and evaluating explanations for natural and technological phenomena
- None of them is correct

24. Scientific literacy does not merely concern the acquisition of scientific competencies and knowledge, it combines a set of specific knowledge with socially oriented skills and attitudes that can turn a person into a more critically aware individual. True or False?

25. Fake news are not an issue related to Science Literacy: True or False?

26. Falsifiability means

- imprecise hypothesis.
- unprovable scientific experiments.
- pseudo-science
- None of the above

27. Correlation implies causation. True or False?

28. The European Union has NOT taken any measures to address the following target to reduce carbon emission

- Food production
- Travel
- Home Energy consumption
- Population growth

29. A belief that some secret but influential organization is responsible for an event or phenomenon is:

- misinformation.
- a misconception.
- a conspiracy theory.
- Fake news.

30. Some inaccurate definitions of scientific concepts seem factual. This is correlated to the spread of fake news regarding Science topics. True or False?

31. The following is an Artificial Intelligence tool. It was trained on a massive dataset of text to generate human-like responses to prompts.

- ChatGPT
- Google
- Alexa
- Wiki

32. Only one of these statements is true:

- Periodicity refers to the recurring trends that are seen in the element properties
- Periodicity is a salty quality or ester derived from periodic acid.
- Periodicity refers to a publication released at regular intervals like a newspaper.

33. Science Literacy comprehends a series of skills related to

- any system of knowledge that is concerned with the physical world and its phenomena.

- media literacy, global competence and competences for active citizenship.
- the collection of reliable new information about the world.
- information obtained through the process of experimenting and collecting data.

34. Media literacy and scientific literacy are closely related because they share the following key components:

- mental maturation, experience, formal teaching, and an urge to resolve
- evaluation and analysis of content, content creation, and action/agency
- knowledge, skills, attitudes to achieve personal and collective goals
- All of the above

35. Media literacy and scientific literacy can be supported at primary and secondary education levels in order to:

- help students understand how media products are created
- help students engage critically with science in the news
- understand and deconstruct propaganda, disinformation and pseudo-science
- All of the above

36. In the framework of scientific literacy, the acronym ICT refers to:

- Inner circle trader
- International cyber technology
- information and communication technology
- All of the above

37. Disconfirmation bias is a tendency to ignore or reject information and assertions that challenge one's beliefs, even when they are demonstrably true. True or False?

38. False consensus refers to:

- a tendency to overestimate how common one's opinion is
- a tendency to favor information that confirms their existing beliefs
- a tendency to intensify prior beliefs when faced with corrective evidence
- None of the above

39. Technological biases relate to the functioning of social media platforms and online search engines because

- they influence what information internet users are faced with.
- they personalize internet users' online experience.
- they offer content tailored to their previous online history
- All of the above

40. Online platform and search engine algorithms might affect users' vulnerability to misinformation and disinformation. True or False?

41. Online harassment aimed to intimidate or silence victims based on their identity or political views is defined as:

- Cyberbullying
- Cyber Provocations
- Cyber Persecucion
- Trolling

42. Twitter bots help vulnerable users construct filter bubbles and feed them with useful information. True or False?

43. Human behavior contributes more to the spread of false information on Twitter than bots do. True or False?

44. The spread of science-related misinformation might have dramatic consequences on the health sector in particular. True or False?

45. Teachers can address misinformation in the classroom by:

- teaching fact-checking,
- promoting critical thinking
- promoting scientific literacy from early ages
- All of the above

46. Which of the following statements is not accurate:

- Inoculation can also reduce the influence of conspiracy theories.
- The inoculation strategy is based on 3 steps: fact, myth and fallacy.
- Inoculation is not as effective as promoting accurate information.
- Inoculation develops people's ability to critically assess information.

47. Choose the answer that best describes the meaning of Misconception-based learning:

- learning from refutational texts
- learning based on the study of deliberate, culturally induced ignorance
- learning based on the study of misinformation

48. Older people have more positive attitudes towards scientific issues, they are more likely to both use and trust online media sources, including online newspapers and podcasts. True or False?

49. General level of education is not the best predictor of the public's attitudes toward and trust in science. True or False?

50. What is the main focus of recent EU education and training policy documents?

- Scientific literacy
- Fundamental literacy
- Critical thinking
- Civic engagement

51. The use of more frequent 'teacher-directed instruction' in science is associated with higher performance. True or False?

52. What is the role of non-formal and informal learning environments in promoting scientific literacy?

- Raising public interest in science
- Providing formal education programs
- Enhancing teacher training
- Developing science curricula

53. Recent EU policy documents explicitly mention the concept of scientific literacy. True or False?

54. Which of the following is not among the important educational objectives of EU policies?

- Citizenship education

- Critical thinking
- Digital literacy
- Historical knowledge

55. The Erasmus+ program supports projects related to the promotion of scientific literacy. True or False?

56. What are some specific objectives of science education mentioned in national curricula?

- Contextual understanding of science
- Digital literacy
- Physical education
- Foreign language proficiency

57. The core content of science curricula primarily focuses on a contextualized understanding of science. True or False?

58. What are some teaching strategies used in science education?

- Lecture-based instruction
- Inquiry-based teaching
- Teacher-directed instruction
- All of the above

59. Inquiry-based teaching involves conducting scientific experiments by students. True or False?

60. Which teaching approach focuses on teachers transmitting knowledge and guiding students' learning?

- Inquiry-based teaching
- Student-directed instruction
- Teacher-directed instruction
- Collaborative teaching

61. According to PISA 2015 results, inquiry-based teaching methods have a positive impact on students' science performance. True or False?

62. What type of teaching practice is associated with higher performance in mathematics?

- Inquiry-based teaching
- Teacher-directed instruction
- Collaborative teaching
- Adaptive instruction

63. Adaptive instruction is a pedagogical approach that adapts teaching to the characteristics of individual students. True or False?

64. What are some conditions necessary for effective science teaching practices?

- Positive school environment
- Support from teachers
- Good classroom management
- All of the above

65. Scientific literacy can be acquired not only in science education but also in other disciplines such as history and geography. True or False?

66. What is the key element of scientific literacy that should be emphasized in school curricula?

- Scientific knowledge and competences
- Critical thinking and active engagement
- Contextual understanding of science
- Fundamental literacy

67. The development of comprehensive assessment instruments is not necessary for grasping scientific literacy holistically. True or False?

68. What is the integrated approach required to foster scientific literacy?

- Investment in formal education only
- Investment in non-formal education only
- Investment in both formal and non-formal education
- Investment in scientific research

69. Fact-checking and 'inoculation' to misinformation can help develop media and scientific literacy among the general public. True or False?

70. What kind of professional development opportunities should be provided for teachers to develop scientifically literate students?

- Opportunities for cross-curricular approaches
- Opportunities for traditional teaching methods
- Opportunities for administrative tasks
- Opportunities for leisure activities

71. Open Science can improve public access to scientific information. True or False?

72. How can scientists combat the influence of misinformation and pseudo-science?

- By engaging in public debates and education activities
- By ignoring misinformation and pseudo-science
- By promoting pseudoscience themselves
- By limiting access to scientific information

73. The Commission should support initiatives to promote internet safety and education for digital and media literacy. True or False?

74. What is one of the challenges in assessing scientific literacy comprehensively?