1.WHICH PEOPLE PROFIT MOST FROM AI AT WORK?

a) People that are lower-skilled with less experience

b) People that are highly skilled with more experience

a) People that are lower-skilled with less experience.

A company that provides other companies with administrative software (wants to remain anonymous) adopted a version of OpenAI's ChatGPT to help their employees with customer support.

As they communicate with their customers mostly through online chat windows, the interactive chatbot gathered all the information from previous conversations the employees had with the clients to be able to generate the best response.

This means that not all employees profited equally from the AI, as only the lower-skilled workers gained in their job performance.

The AI mimics the performance of the company's top performers, which can also raise the question if they should be paid more.

Brynjolfsson, E., Li, D., & Raymond, L. R. (2023). *Generative AI at work.* National Bureau of Economic Research.

2.WHICH PEOPLE ARE MORE LIKELY TO LOSE THEIR JOB DUE TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

a) Workers with a low level of education

b) Workers with higher education / a degree
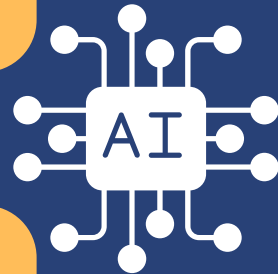
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

a) Workers with a low level of education.
Basing on Acemoglu & Restrepo (2017), the effect of robotization on employment was examined in France (1994-2014). It shows that workers with a low level of education are more likely to be replaced by artificial intelligence as their jobs can often be automated.
The tasks of people with a degree are often more complex and thereof they can't yet be replaced by a simple algorithm.

Acemoglu, D., and P. Restrepo. (2017). *Robots and Jobs: Evidence from US labor markets.* NBER Working Paper Series, Working Paper 23285.

THE SPREAD OF FAKE NEWS REPRESENTS A RELATIVELY RECENT PHENOMENON, AS IN THE PAST MASS-MEDIA WAS KNOWN FOR TRANSMITTING THOROUGHLY CHECKED AND ACCURATE INFORMATION.

3. TRUE OR FALSE?

a) True

b) False

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

This statement is **b) false**, as misinformation has been part of the media landscape long before the spread of social media. For instance, the term "Yellow journalism", coined back in the 1890s, is still used to describe sensational news that is not well-researched, but strives to be eye-catching so as to sell more. However, as observed by Nougayrede (2018) "The use of propaganda is ancient, but never before has there been the technology to so effectively disseminate it".

https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/jan/31/propaganda-defend-russia-technology?.html

4. IS THE TIKTOK OR FACEBOOK ALGORITHM ABLE TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN FAKE NEWS AND REALITY?

a) Yes

b) No
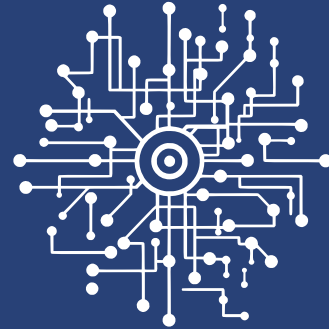
b) No

Algorithms used by Facebook or TikTok that suggest us content can't make the difference between fake news or reality. They are built to collect data about our interests to be able to recommend us posts on which we are most likely to click.

Nevertheless, there are some algorithms that are especially made to flag potential misinformation.

Allcott, H., & Gentzkow, M. (2017). *Social media and fake news in the 2016 election.* Journal of Economic Perspectives, 31(2), 211–236.

5. THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON THAT PUBLISHES AN ARTICLE IS NOT IMPORTANT IF THE INFORMATION SEEMS TO BE CORRECT.

a) True

b) False

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

b) False

The identity of the author is an important factor in the credibility of the article itself. The authenticity of the article is verified with the external criticism of sources. This means that the expertise, the biases, and more important information about the author is being researched. In addition, the date, the context, the genre and the vocabulary of the document are also analysed.

6. WHICH IS THE CORRECT DESCRIPTION OF THE FOLLOWING TERM "MISINFORMATION":

a) Verifiably false information that is spread without the intention to mislead, and often shared because the user believes it to be true

b) Verifiably false or misleading information that is created, presented and disseminated for economic gain or to intentionally deceive the public

c) Factually correct information that is used harmfully

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

a) Misinformation: Verifiably false information that is spread without the intention to mislead, and often shared because the user believes it to be true.

Disinformation: Verifiably false or misleading information that is created, presented and disseminated for economic gain or to intentionally deceive the public.

Mal-information: Factually correct information that is used harmfully.

https://www.cyber.gc.ca/en/guidance/how-identify-misinformation-disinformation-and-malinformation-itsap00300#misinformation

7. WHAT DOES "DEBUNKING" MEAN?

a) Replace an insufficient information by a more completed one

b) Correct false information and prevent others from believing it

c) Removing a person from a position of power

B) Debunking means correcting false information and preventing others from believing this fact. It happens after the false information has already been spread.

Pre-bunking is when people are warned in advance that they are about to be the target of false information. This is something that can be used to teach students about disinformation.

https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news-and-updates/misinformation-and-disinformation-both-prebunking-and-debunking-work-fighting-it-2024-10-25_en

8. BEFORE THE AGE OF _____ CHILDREN SHOULD NOT WATCH TELEVISION OR ANYTHING ON A SCREEN.

a) 3

b) 5

c) 6

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

A) Children of the age of **3** should not watch anything on screens. Children of this age must touch, feel and manipulate objects in order to develop different senses. *Serge Tisseron*, a psychiatrist, developed some guidelines for the propre development of children.

- *Before the age of 6:* no personal game console ("the best game is with a real ball"), digital games have fixed rules that cannot be freely modified like games in the real world, children can become prisoners of the mechanics of the game scenarios.
- *Before 9 years*: no internet alone ("the best discovery is the one they make in real life") Young children confronted with difficult content can't handle it if they are alone = risk of microtrauma (flabbergasted by what one sees and not being able to handle it).
- *Before the age of 12*: children should not sign up to social networking sites ("the best connection is the one they have in real life"), to prevent children from meeting the wrong people online.

Important to keep in mind that this can put a lot of pressure on some parents, as these guidelines don't take into account the social context of a family.

Tisseron, S. (2021) . *Les balises 3-6-9-12, un guide des écrans en famille, pour apprendre à s'en servir et à s'en passer.* Informations sociales, n° 202(1), 22-30.

9. FOR WHAT USE WERE COOKIES FIRST INVENTED?

a) To keep track of which websites a person visits

b) To gather information about someone's interests

c) To keep an item in the cart while shopping online

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

C) Cookies were first created by Lou Montulli in 1994 to be able **to keep an item in the cart** when someone is online shopping. This allowed the costumer to keep browsing while the selected item stays in the cart.
Cookies enable websites to store information on a visitor's website.
It was never the intention to use cookies to gather information about a user, this developed later on in the mid-1990 when cookies were integrate into commercial browsers, such as Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer.