WESTERN GOVERNORS UNIVERSITY (WGU) HUMN1101 D333 ETHICS IN TECHNOLOGY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What does ransomware typically do?

A. It improves computer security by encrypting data

B. It allows users to access restricted software for free

C. It prevents access to data until certain demands are met

D. It enables the sharing of files without risks

2. What does a service that allows anonymity on the Internet do?

A. It encrypts all online communications

B. It strips the originating header and/or IP address

C. It tracks and logs user activity

D. It enhances network speed and performance

3. What does the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) address?

A. Protection of digital content for creators

B. Regulation of email and electronic communications privacy

C. Control of information sharing in social media

D. Authorization for government surveillance of communication

4. What type of data does a vehicle event data recorder (EDR) capture?

A. Engine performance data

B. Vehicle and occupant data during crashes

C. GPS location data during travel

D. Maintenance history of vehicles

5. What term describes the legal standard that defendants with expertise are evaluated against?

A. Competency standard

B. Negligence standard

C. Redundancy

D. Expertise standard

6. What is the aim of clinical decision support (CDS)?

A. To automate administrative processes in healthcare

B. To improve healthcare delivery through informed decision-making

C. To provide telemedicine services

D. To create patient educational materials

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7. Which of the following is not included in electronically stored information (ESI)?

A. Emails

B. Photographs

C. Physical books

D. Graphs

8. Which of the following best describes dynamic testing?

A. A method of testing software without user interaction

B. A QA process that tests software by entering actual test data

C. A way to assess a system's security features

D. An evaluation of software performance under high usage

9. Which statement best describes an electronic medical record (EMR)?

A. A record shared among various healthcare organizations

B. A storage system for non-medical information

C. A collection of health-related information managed within one organization

D. A historical archive of all patient records

10. What is system testing primarily concerned with?

A. Testing individual subsystems separately.

B. Evaluating the complete system as a unified entity.

C. Performing data entry procedures.

D. Conducting user experience surveys.

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Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does ransomware typically do?

A. It improves computer security by encrypting data

B. It allows users to access restricted software for free

C. It prevents access to data until certain demands are met

D. It enables the sharing of files without risks

Ransomware is a type of malicious software specifically designed to deny access to a computer or data, typically by encrypting files or locking the user out of their system. Once the ransomware has infiltrated a target's system, it holds the data hostage until a ransom is paid, which is usually demanded in cryptocurrency to maintain the anonymity of the attackers. This technique is primarily aimed at extorting money from individuals, businesses, or institutions by exploiting the urgency of recovering lost data. In this context, the option that describes ransomware accurately captures its primary function and intent. The nature of ransomware is inherently malicious, designed to compromise access rather than enhance security, circumvent software restrictions, or promote safe file sharing. The characteristics of ransomware emphasize its role in coercing individuals to comply with demands, highlighting the dire consequences of cyber threats in the realm of technology and data security.

2. What does a service that allows anonymity on the Internet do?

A. It encrypts all online communications

B. It strips the originating header and/or IP address

C. It tracks and logs user activity

D. It enhances network speed and performance

A service that allows anonymity on the Internet primarily works by stripping the originating header and/or IP address from the user's data. This process is crucial for maintaining privacy because it helps to prevent tracking by websites, advertisers, or malicious entities that might use this information to identify or monitor users. When the header and IP address are removed, the connection appears to originate from a different source, making it significantly more difficult to trace activities back to the actual user. In contrast, while encryption plays a vital role in securing communications, it does not necessarily guarantee anonymity on its own. Similarly, services that track and log user activity would actually undermine anonymity rather than support it. Enhancing network speed and performance is also unrelated to anonymity, as these functions focus more on the efficiency of data transmission rather than on protecting user identity. Therefore, the fundamental feature of an anonymity service lies in its ability to obscure the user's identity by removing identifiable information from the data they transmit.

3. What does the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) address?

A. Protection of digital content for creators

B. Regulation of email and electronic communications privacy

C. Control of information sharing in social media

D. Authorization for government surveillance of communication

The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) primarily addresses the regulation of email and electronic communications privacy. This legislation was enacted to enhance privacy protections for electronic communications, including emails and other forms of digital correspondence. It sets forth guidelines that restrict unauthorized interception, access, or disclosure of electronic communications, thereby safeguarding individuals' rights to privacy in their online interactions. The ECPA does this by establishing various standards for how and when law enforcement and other entities can access electronic communications. It requires a warrant to intercept communications in transit and outlines the rights of users regarding their stored electronic communications. By focusing specifically on the privacy concerns associated with electronic communications, the law is designed to protect users from unauthorized access and surveillance of their digital communications.

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4. What type of data does a vehicle event data recorder (EDR) capture?

A. Engine performance data

B. Vehicle and occupant data during crashes

C. GPS location data during travel

D. Maintenance history of vehicles

A vehicle event data recorder (EDR) is specifically designed to capture critical information related to vehicle dynamics and occupant safety during the moments leading up to, during, and immediately after a crash event. This includes data such as speed, throttle position, brake engagement, seatbelt status, and other parameters that can provide insight into the circumstances surrounding a collision. The primary function of an EDR is to gather and store data that can help investigators understand the nature of vehicle incidents, thus aiding in safety improvements and legal determinations. The focus on vehicle and occupant data during crashes is vital for developing new safety standards and evaluating the effectiveness of safety systems in vehicles. Other options, while related to vehicle performance or history, do not align with the primary function of an EDR. Engine performance data is not tracked in the context of crash dynamics, GPS location data typically serves different purposes such as navigation, and maintenance history pertains to servicing and repairs rather than immediate safety data during a crash event.

5. What term describes the legal standard that defendants with expertise are evaluated against?

A. Competency standard

B. Negligence standard

C. Redundancy

D. Expertise standard

The legal standard that is applied to defendants with expertise is typically referred to as the "competency standard." This standard evaluates whether the defendant acted within the bounds of what is considered reasonable and acceptable for someone with their level of expertise. For example, professionals such as doctors, engineers, or other experts are expected to demonstrate a certain level of knowledge and skill that aligns with their profession. If their actions fall below this accepted standard, they may be found negligent. In this context, the competency standard serves as a benchmark for assessing the performance of individuals in specialized fields. It helps determine if a defendant's actions were appropriate given their professional background and the circumstances surrounding their case. Thus, the concept of evaluating based on established professional standards highlights the expectations placed on individuals who possess specialized knowledge and skills.

6. What is the aim of clinical decision support (CDS)?

A. To automate administrative processes in healthcare

B. To improve healthcare delivery through informed decision-making

C. To provide telemedicine services

D. To create patient educational materials

The aim of clinical decision support (CDS) is to enhance healthcare delivery by facilitating informed decision-making among healthcare providers. CDS systems leverage large datasets and clinical guidelines to analyze patient information and provide evidence-based recommendations, helping clinicians make better decisions regarding diagnosis, treatment options, and patient management. This support can take various forms, including notifications, reminders, clinical guidelines, and diagnostic support. By improving the decision-making process, CDS ultimately aims to lead to better patient outcomes, enhance the quality of care, and reduce errors in clinical practice. The focus is on integrating data analysis seamlessly into the clinician's workflow, ensuring that they have access to critical information at the point of care. In this way, the role of CDS is central to advancing medical practices, improving efficiency, and promoting patient safety.

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7. Which of the following is not included in electronically stored information (ESI)?

A. Emails

B. Photographs

C. Physical books

D. Graphs

Electronically Stored Information (ESI) refers to any data that is created, stored, and managed in electronic form. This includes a wide range of digital content that can be used in various contexts, such as legal proceedings, business communication, and data analysis. Emails, photographs, and graphs fall under the category of ESI because they can be created, stored, and transmitted electronically. Emails are inherently digital, representing written communication in electronic formats. Photographs can be stored as files on devices or in the cloud, making them easily accessible and shareable online. Graphs, which often represent data visually, are typically created using software tools and saved as digital files, thus qualifying them as ESI. In contrast, physical books exist in a tangible, non-digital format. They do not have an electronic counterpart nor can they be directly accessed or manipulated in an electronic system without being converted into a digital format. Therefore, physical books are not considered ESI as they fall outside the realm of electronic data storage and management.

8. Which of the following best describes dynamic testing?

A. A method of testing software without user interaction

B. A QA process that tests software by entering actual test data

C. A way to assess a system's security features

D. An evaluation of software performance under high usage

Dynamic testing is defined as a quality assurance (QA) process that evaluates software by executing it and entering actual test data to see how the system behaves in real-time as it would be used in a live environment. This approach contrasts with static testing, where the software is examined without running it, such as through code reviews or inspections. By actively inputting data, testers can identify issues such as bugs, performance problems, and unexpected behavior that can arise during normal use. This real-time interaction provides valuable insights into the software's operational characteristics and functionality, ultimately aiding in delivering a robust product that meets user expectations.

9. Which statement best describes an electronic medical record (EMR)?

A. A record shared among various healthcare organizations

B. A storage system for non-medical information

C. A collection of health-related information managed within one organization

D. A historical archive of all patient records

An electronic medical record (EMR) is best described as a collection of health-related information managed within one organization. EMRs are digital versions of patients' paper charts and are designed to be accessed and utilized by healthcare providers within a single facility or organization, such as a hospital or clinic. This system allows for comprehensive patient data management, including medical history, medications, test results, and treatment plans, streamlined in one location. This approach facilitates better quality and continuity of care since all the patient's health information is readily available to authorized healthcare practitioners within that organization. Moreover, the EMR is distinct from a health information exchange, which would allow for sharing among various healthcare organizations, as indicated in one of the options. The focus of EMRs is on ensuring that individual healthcare facilities maintain and utilize patient data effectively, contributing to improved patient outcomes through enhanced communication and efficiency in medical practice.

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10. What is system testing primarily concerned with?

A. Testing individual subsystems separately.

B. Evaluating the complete system as a unified entity.

C. Performing data entry procedures.

D. Conducting user experience surveys.

System testing is primarily concerned with evaluating the complete system as a unified entity. This phase of testing aims to ensure that the integrated components of the software work together as intended, highlighting the collective behavior of the application. It verifies that all functional and non-functional requirements are met when the system operates as a whole, addressing interactions between subsystems and ensuring overall system stability and performance. By focusing on the complete system, testers can identify issues that may not be apparent when examining individual units or subsystems in isolation. This collaborative evaluation is critical for understanding how the different parts of the system interact and for ensuring that the final product is robust and capable of handling real-world scenarios. In contrast, testing individual subsystems separately would fall under unit testing or integration testing rather than system testing, while performing data entry procedures and conducting user experience surveys are more related to usability testing and validation of workflows within the application.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://wgu-humn1101-d333.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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