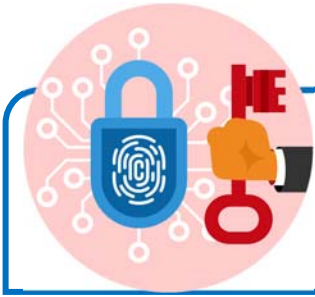


Name \_\_\_\_\_



## Privacy Principle Inquiry

**Directions:** Read the passage. Then answer the vocabulary-focused questions using evidence from the text.

### Digital Privacy Ethics

Many people think of privacy as simply keeping secrets, but digital privacy is more complicated. Every time you use a map app, watch a video, or search for homework help, data can be collected about what you do. Some of that data is obvious, such as your account name or the posts you like. Other data is less visible, such as your location history, the device you use, and the time you spend on a page. Companies often analyze these details to personalize content, recommend products, or improve services. However, the same data can also be used to predict behavior or influence choices.

A key ethical question is consent. Consent means a person agrees to something with understanding, not just by clicking a button. Many apps include long terms of service that few users read carefully. If people do not understand what they are agreeing to, consent becomes questionable. Another concern is surveillance, which refers to ongoing monitoring of people's actions. Surveillance can be used for security, but it can also reduce freedom if people feel watched and begin to self-censor.

Digital privacy debates also include the idea of anonymity. When someone is anonymous, their identity is not connected to their actions. Anonymity can protect people who need to speak honestly, such as whistleblowers or students reporting bullying. At the same time, anonymity can make harmful behavior easier because people may feel less accountable. Because of this, some platforms use moderation systems to enforce community rules. Moderation can remove harmful posts, but it can also raise concerns about fairness, bias, and who decides what is acceptable.

Finally, privacy ethics involves data security. If data is stored carelessly, it can be exposed through breaches. A breach happens when private information is accessed without permission. Strong security practices include encryption, which scrambles information so outsiders cannot easily read it, and limited retention, which means keeping data only as long as needed. These choices reflect an ethical balance between useful technology and respect for individual rights.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Privacy Principle Inquiry

**Vocabulary in Context:** Write a clear, context-based meaning for each bold word or phrase.

1. **digital privacy:** \_\_\_\_\_
2. **data:** \_\_\_\_\_
3. **consent:** \_\_\_\_\_
4. **questionable:** \_\_\_\_\_
5. **surveillance:** \_\_\_\_\_
6. **self-censor:** \_\_\_\_\_
7. **anonymity:** \_\_\_\_\_
8. **accountable:** \_\_\_\_\_
9. **moderation:** \_\_\_\_\_
10. **breach:** \_\_\_\_\_
11. **encryption:** \_\_\_\_\_
12. **limited retention:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary-Focused Comprehension Questions

1. The passage says consent requires understanding. What detail in the passage shows why consent can be difficult online?
2. In the passage, how can the same **data** be helpful and also ethically risky? Use two examples from the text.
3. What does the word **surveillance** suggest about how monitoring feels to people, and what effect might it have?
4. Why does the author describe anonymity as both protective and risky?
5. The passage mentions **moderation**. What problem is moderation trying to solve, and what new concerns can it create?