

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Privacy Principle Inquiry Answer Key

### Vocabulary in Context (Sample Answers)

Answers will vary. Accept clear meanings supported by the passage.

1. **digital privacy**: control over what personal information is collected and shared online.
2. **data**: information gathered about a person's actions, device, or activity.
3. **consent**: agreement given with understanding of what is being allowed.
4. **questionable**: doubtful, possibly unfair, or ethically unclear.
5. **surveillance**: ongoing monitoring of people's actions.
6. **self-censor**: hold back thoughts or behavior due to feeling watched.
7. **anonymity**: being unknown or not linked to an identity.
8. **accountable**: held responsible for what someone does.
9. **moderation**: reviewing and controlling content to enforce rules.
10. **breach**: unauthorized access to private information.
11. **encryption**: scrambling data so it is difficult to read without permission.
12. **limited retention**: keeping data only for a short time or only as long as needed.

### Vocabulary-Focused Comprehension (Sample Answers)

1. The passage explains that terms of service are long and often unread, so users may click agree without understanding, which makes consent difficult.
2. Data can personalize content and improve services, but it can also be used to predict behavior or influence choices, which creates ethical risk.
3. Surveillance suggests constant monitoring and can make people feel watched, which may cause them to self-censor and limit expression.
4. Anonymity can protect people who need to speak honestly, but it can also reduce accountability and make harmful behavior easier.
5. Moderation tries to remove harmful content and enforce community rules, but it can create concerns about fairness, bias, and who decides what is acceptable.