

## AI Literacy Assessment (Final 25-Item Instrument)

Citation: Ding, L., Kim, S., & Allday, R. A. (2024). Development of an AI literacy assessment for non-technical individuals: What do teachers know?. *Contemporary Educational Technology, 16*(3), ep512. <https://doi.org/10.30935/cedtech/14619>

1. An automatic washing machine is an example of an AI device. (True / False)
2. Face lock feature in phones is a type of AI. (True / False)
3. AI cannot solve problems the way humans can. (True / False)
4. AI systems are always smarter than humans. (True / False)
5. ChatGPT is an AI so is Amazon recommendation system. (True / False)
6. All AIs are created the same way. (True / False)
7. Voice-activated digital assistants (Alexa & Siri) are examples of general AI. (True / False)
8. Self-driving cars are a type of narrow AI. (True / False)
9. Walking down a street as well as a 5-year-old can be very difficult for an AI robot. (True / False)
10. All human jobs will be replaced by AI in the future. (True / False)
11. AI can help humans avoid dangerous work (e.g., collecting and packaging radioactive waste). (True / False)
12. AI uses the same ways to organize and store information for different tasks. (True / False)
13. How computers store and organize information about the world is not always fully captured. (True / False)
14. AIs rely on algorithms to make decisions. (True / False)
15. Match AI techniques to examples: NLP → chatbot responses; Reinforcement learning → robot navigating a maze; Decision tree → predicting customer purchases.
16. AI and machine learning are interchangeable terms. (True / False)
17. Put the following machine learning steps in order: collect data → train model → deploy model.

18. AI cannot learn without human input. (True / False)
19. AI is not entirely automated and always requires human decision-making. (True / False)
20. Which one is not a type of data? (numbers / images / texts / actions)
21. AI algorithms can figure out all your messy data. (True / False)
22. Machine learning is a kind of statistical inference. (True / False)
23. AI machines cannot keep updating their knowledge by using their own data. (True / False)
24. Data is always shaped by decisions and assumptions made during collection, processing, and analysis. (True / False)
25. Data can be error-prone and requires interpretation. (True / False)