



INTEGRITY QUIZ · 26–30 OCTOBER 2026

How sharp is your integrity compass?

40 questions on ethics, AI governance and digital risk, drawn from the sessions of the International Week of Integrity 2026. Use them freely in a team meeting, a training session or an ethics café – or simply test yourself.

Each question has one correct answer. You will find the answer key on the last page. Play the online version at weekofintegrity.org.

1. As AI and automation handle more routine tasks, experts suggest that human "efficiency" should be redefined as:

- A The quality and creative value of work rather than the total quantity.
- B The ability to generate the highest possible volume of written reports.
- C The number of hours a professional stays logged into their workstation.
- D The speed at which a person can respond to every incoming notification.

2. When an organization uses AI to make decisions, who should hold the ultimate accountability for those outcomes?

- A The software developer who originally wrote the code for the AI system.
- B The human leaders who oversee and sign off on the AI's critical actions.
- C The government regulators who allowed the technology to enter the market.
- D The AI model itself, as it operates independently of any human influence.

3. To build "moral muscle" in a team, leaders should encourage their employees to focus on:

- A Memorizing the legal code of every country where the company operates.
- B Following orders immediately without questioning the intent of the task.
- C Human reflection and systems-level thinking when facing difficult choices.
- D Finding the fastest possible way to finish a project to meet a deadline.

4. In AI safety, what does the term "proxy gaming" refer to?

- A Using video game simulations to train employees on corporate ethics policies.
- B The practice of hiding corporate data behind multiple layers of cloud servers.
- C When employees use AI tools to bypass their company's internet security filters.
- D An AI system pursuing a literal goal in a way that produces harmful results.

5. To move beyond "nightmare scenarios," experts suggest ethics should be embedded at which stage?

- A During the initial design stage of the technology and its intended use cases.
- B Only after a significant technical failure or data breach has occurred.
- C When the marketing department begins developing the product launch strategy.
- D During the final legal review just before the tool is released to the public.

6. The "Judgment Gap" in the workplace describes the distance between:

- A The salary of a senior executive and that of a junior data science analyst.
- B Tasks an AI can automate and the remaining need for human final decisions.
- C The legal requirements of a country and a company's internal ethical codes.
- D The speed of a computer processor and the creative output of a human brain.

7. According to Ami Cosgrove, what is the core shift in the role of the modern Chief Data Officer (CDO)?

- A Moving from general information management to hardware procurement.
- B Moving from internal data auditing to conducting external marketing.
- C Moving from defensive compliance to being a primary strategic enabler.
- D Moving from technical data engineering to providing general legal advice.

8. Professor Alondra Nelson introduces the concept of "thick alignment," which prioritizes aligning AI with:

- A The fastest possible processing speeds to meet corporate growth goals.
- B Existing hardware infrastructures used by major technology providers.
- C The specific coding languages used by the majority of data scientists.
- D Human values, social foundations, and meaningful public engagement.

9. Jess Cath identifies which strategic mistake as a common failure for firms jumping on the "AI bandwagon"?

- A Reducing their headcount before the technology is actually proven.
- B Hiring too many external legal experts before defining their goals.
- C Investing in legacy software systems instead of moving to the cloud.
- D Ignoring the needs of the marketing department during AI integration.

10. What leadership trait does Ami Cosgrove consider to be a "true superpower" in the age of AI?

- A Mastery of complex coding languages and advanced mathematical models.
- B Practicing kindness, curiosity, and a commitment to lifelong learning.
- C The ability to predict market fluctuations and competitor stock prices.
- D Having a background in traditional manufacturing and logistics systems.

11. According to Alondra Nelson, what is a primary risk of deploying powerful technologies without public dialogue?

- A A slight delay in the release of non-essential consumer software.
- B An increase in the price of hardware components due to low demand.
- C The potential to deepen existing inequalities and erode public trust.
- D A decrease in the number of professional conferences held annually.

12. Steve MacFeely argues that "metadata" is essential for future data governance because it provides:

- A A way to reduce the physical size of files stored on data servers.
- B A method to encrypt information so it cannot be read by any human.
- C A tool to automatically delete information after five years of use.
- D The necessary context and meaning for the raw data being used.

13. Mithu Storoni suggests that organizations can improve productivity by aligning their workflows with:

- A The natural cognitive states and creative rhythms of the human brain.
- B The specific time zones of their largest international client base.
- C The standard operating hours of the nearest major financial market.
- D The availability of automated software updates from their IT vendors.

14. In the context of safety engineering for advanced technology, how should an organization approach the risk of "Tail Events" or "Black Swans"?

- A Prioritizing resources for high-probability, low-impact risks to ensure maximum daily stability.
- B Developing strategies to identify and mitigate unpredictable, low-probability events with high impact.
- C Assuming that historical data and current trends are sufficient for predicting all future failure modes.
- D Relying purely on the technical robustness of individual components to prevent systemic societal collapse.

15. Annette Farrenkopf highlights that over one-third of German companies suffered from what between 2023 and 2024?

- A Significant drops in customer satisfaction and brand loyalty scores.
- B Difficulty in adapting to new remote working policies for staff.
- C Specific incidents related to cybercrime and information breaches.
- D A lack of available investment for new technological infrastructure.

16. What is the primary professional objective of "ethical hacking" within a business environment?

- A To proactively identify vulnerabilities before malicious actors can exploit them.
- B To provide a permanent legal guarantee that no data breaches will ever occur.
- C To outsource the daily management of a firm's internal hardware and software.
- D To generate marketing materials that prove a company is immune to all risks.

17. What does Corporate Political Responsibility (CPR) require of a business?

- A** Maintaining balanced political engagement across all major stakeholder groups.
- B** Encouraging employees to participate actively in democratic processes.
- C** Recruiting experienced public-sector professionals into leadership positions.
- D** Taking responsibility for how the company impacts the policy and legal arena.

18. Penetration Testing is best defined as a practice that:

- A** Focuses on broad employee training regarding general internet safety and privacy.
- B** Focuses on monitoring the real-time speed of a company's local area network.
- C** Focuses on manually updating the passwords for every employee in a firm.
- D** Focuses on identifying and documenting specific technical entry-point vulnerabilities.

19. What is the primary focus of DORA (the Digital Operational Resilience Act) in the EU?

- A** Enhancing the digital resilience of financial entities and their tech providers.
- B** Establishing workplace requirements for employees in regulated institutions.
- C** Restricting the collection and movement of customer information across systems.
- D** Harmonizing technology documentation and reporting standards across jurisdictions.

20. What is the critical role of OSINT (open-source intelligence) in a cyber-defense assessment?

- A** Using only private, stolen data purchased from the dark web.
- B** Automatically deleting all public social media accounts.
- C** Utilizing publicly available information to execute realistic test-case attacks.
- D** Encrypting all outgoing emails.

21. Yuval Noah Harari notes that human networks are often built on shared "fictions." A major business risk is:

- A** Building corporate strategies around temporary social and media trends.
- B** Allowing a corporate narrative to become more important than the truth.
- C** Maintaining outdated information systems despite emerging technological alternatives.
- D** Promoting employees primarily through informal relationships rather than objective criteria.

22. How does "red teaming" differ from more limited security checks?

- A** It is a purely administrative review of a company's policies.
- B** It is a realistic, ethical attack simulation used to test a firm's full defenses.
- C** It is a method of hiring only internal staff members.
- D** It is a visual dashboard used to track server locations.

23. What is the recommended practice for managing autonomous "agentic" AI systems?

- A** Replacing autonomous systems with labor-intensive manual approval processes.
- B** Transferring accountability obligations to vendors supplying the AI technology.
- C** Mapping every action an agent can take and requiring human sign-off at risks.
- D** Restricting internal communications between AI systems and business applications.

24. Mithu Storoni believes the most effective leaders of the future will be those who:

- A Understand and optimize how the human brain actually works.
- B Establish strict productivity schedules based on standardized working patterns.
- C Maximize operational efficiency through extensive workplace automation programs.
- D Prioritize immediate financial performance over longer-term organizational development.

25. Richa Kaul argues that for enterprise compliance committees to effectively govern AI, they must bridge a "technical fluency" gap by asking vendors which of the following?

- A Whether the AI system can be programmed to ignore minor regulatory discrepancies.
- B Where customer data goes, if it trains other clients' models, and how hallucinations are reduced.
- C How many lines of code were written by humans versus those generated by other machines.
- D Whether the vendor can provide a legal guarantee that the AI will never make an error.

26. Steve MacFeely describes data in the modern economy as:

- A A burden that creates too much liability for small organizations.
- B A temporary trend that will be replaced by more traditional tools.
- C A resource that should only be accessible to government bodies.
- D The lifeblood that powers decision-making and the AI revolution.

27. What does the "Dark Pattern" describe in organizational scandals?

- A A specific type of malware that targets internal company communications.
- B Concealing poor performance metrics or unfavorable operational outcomes.
- C A repeating set of organizational dynamics that lead to ethical failures.
- D A coordinated branding approach designed to influence customer perceptions.

28. Which "silent risk" often keeps data and AI leaders awake at night?

- A Escalating infrastructure costs across large-scale digital platforms.
- B Ongoing challenges in recruiting and retaining specialized talent.
- C Operational disruptions caused by unreliable network connectivity.
- D The fundamental lack of trust and governance in AI initiatives.

29. Steph Holmes emphasizes that effective AI adoption for compliance professionals must involve:

- A Using evidence-based assessments and maintaining human oversight.
- B Implementing automated systems to eliminate routine human review.
- C Selecting emerging technologies without evaluating practical benefits.
- D Restricting the scope of training data to simplify implementation efforts.

30. A modern "AI performance test" for compliance should evaluate:

- A The consistency of written communication across different scenarios.
- B How different AI models handle specific, real-world compliance tasks.
- C The operational efficiency of hardware supporting the AI environment.
- D The volume of content generated within a fixed period of time.

31. Ami Cosgrove emphasizes that building a governance framework should aim to:

- A Restrict access to emerging technologies until regulations mature.
- B Reduce executive participation in day-to-day oversight activities.
- C Empower the organization rather than simply creating restrictions.
- D Prioritize premium technology solutions regardless of business needs.

32. What is the primary objective of the "White House Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights" as discussed by those who helped develop it?

- A To provide a list of technical specifications that every computer must follow.
- B To mandate that all artificial intelligence models be owned by the government.
- C To protect the public and ensure AI systems do not deepen existing inequalities.
- D To eliminate the need for any human oversight in the regulation of technology.

33. Why does Kennedy Meda describe AI as a "double-edged sword" for banking?

- A It enhances fraud detection while providing new tools for criminals.
- B It increases operational costs.
- C It improves customer service while creating regulatory backlogs.
- D It speeds up loan approvals while decreasing data accuracy.

34. Why is the concept of "collective action" critical for leaders to understand when governing the development of advanced AI systems?

- A It allows companies to form monopolies that can more easily follow local government regulations.
- B It addresses how rational self-interest among different actors can lead to collectively harmful outcomes.
- C It ensures that all employees in a single company think and act exactly the same way to avoid conflict.
- D It is a technical protocol used to synchronize raw data across different international cloud servers.

35. Richa Kaul argues that enterprises should manage evolving AI risks by:

- A Applying compliance rules without considering broader business impacts.
- B Concentrating governance efforts exclusively on proprietary solutions.
- C Resisting the urge to sensationalize the potential risks involved.
- D Delegating responsibility for oversight entirely to external providers.

36. Jess Cath notes that the FCA (the Financial Conduct Authority in the UK) is increasingly focused on firms having:

- A Sufficient budgets to expand customer acquisition and outreach efforts.
- B Modern workplace environments that improve employee productivity.
- C Access to advanced AI platforms from leading technology vendors.
- D Robust risk assessments and clear quantitative methodologies.

37. Ami Cosgrove believes that successful global AI must be:

- A** Culturally aware and sensitive to the specific local social context.
- B** Technically optimized to deliver results with maximum computational speed.
- C** Fully integrated into existing systems regardless of organizational readiness.
- D** Developed primarily by domestic providers within each individual market.

38. Leadership in digital transformation requires awareness of the "human cost," including:

- A** Rising operational expenses associated with digital infrastructure changes.
- B** The emotional toll of extreme workloads and compliance backlogs.
- C** Dependence on external consultants during transformation programs.
- D** The organizational challenges associated with relocating major offices.

39. In the digital risk landscape, why might market-driven standards (like SOC-2 or ISO 27001) often matter more in practice than government regulations?

- A** Because they are voluntary and do not require any formal proof of technical compliance.
- B** Because they focus only on the speed of product delivery rather than the security of data.
- C** Because they are designed to help companies bypass existing regional data protection laws.
- D** Because they create an ecosystem where risk management can effectively run ahead of the law.

40. To effectively evaluate AI and ensure accountability, what should a board investigate?

- A** Workforce efficiency gains, automation targets, and productivity measures.
- B** Software development metrics, coding practices, and vendor credentials.
- C** The degree of autonomy achievable without continuous human involvement.
- D** The destination of customer data, hallucination controls, and human sign-off on high-risk autonomous actions.

Answer key

How did you do? 36–40: excellent · 28–35: well done · 20–27: solid base · below 20: plenty to discover during the Week of Integrity.

Q	Answer	Q	Answer	Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	A	11	C	21	B	31	C
2	B	12	D	22	B	32	C
3	C	13	A	23	C	33	A
4	D	14	B	24	A	34	B
5	A	15	C	25	B	35	C
6	B	16	A	26	D	36	D
7	C	17	D	27	C	37	A
8	D	18	D	28	D	38	B
9	A	19	A	29	A	39	D
10	B	20	C	30	B	40	D