

Private Vs Personal Information

Unit: Digital Safety and Citizenship - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: An orange box popped up on the lab screen. "WIN A FREE CRICKET BAT! Just fill the form!" Anaya was typing before Kabir could turn his chair. Pixel, the lab's grumpy old desktop, groaned through its fan.

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. Maroon box can log you in; teal box is a like. Maroon kind?

password	favourite snack
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- ☐ A. Personal information
- ☐ B. Private information
- ☐ C. Popular information
- ☐ D. Everyday information

Q2. Ms. Rao's one question was: could someone use this to —

- ☐ A. reach me, or log in as me
- ☐ B. guess my favourite sport
- ☐ C. find out which class I am in
- ☐ D. make me famous on the internet

Q3. Which one of these is personal information, and safe to share online?

- ☐ A. Your house address
- ☐ B. Your school password
- ☐ C. Your favourite snack
- ☐ D. Your mother's mobile number

Q4. Prize form: last box is maroon mobile. Which box was the mistake?

form: snack, class, then mobile

- ☐ A. Favourite sport
- ☐ B. Class
- ☐ C. Favourite snack
- ☐ D. Mobile number

Q5. A password is private because it lets someone:

- ☐ A. log in as you
- ☐ B. read your homework
- ☐ C. see your favourite colour
- ☐ D. know which class you are in

Q6. The bus-stop test asks whether you would say it out loud to:

- ☐ A. your class teacher
- ☐ B. a stranger
- ☐ C. your best friend
- ☐ D. your mother

Q7. Two folded columns, teal and maroon. Headers?

PERSONAL	PRIVATE
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- ☐ A. PERSONAL and PRIVATE
- ☐ B. SAFE and DANGEROUS
- ☐ C. HOME and SCHOOL
- ☐ D. TRUE and FALSE

Q8. Personal information is about you, but it does not show:

- ☐ A. what you like
- ☐ B. what you enjoy doing
- ☐ C. which subjects you study
- ☐ D. which person you are

Q9. Which of these does a real prize never need?

- ☐ A. Your first name
- ☐ B. Your favourite sport
- ☐ C. Your password
- ☐ D. The name of your class

Q10. Your name, your school, your class and your photo, all posted together, become:

- ☐ A. personal information
- ☐ B. private information
- ☐ C. popular information
- ☐ D. school information

Section B - Medium

Q11. Maroon card shows a house address. Personal or private?

house number + street

- ☐ A. I support Chennai Super Kings
- ☐ B. The name of your street
- ☐ C. I am 9 years old
- ☐ D. Your favourite colour

Q12. Anaya enters an online drawing contest. Which detail is safe for her to type?

- ☐ A. The month she was born
- ☐ B. Her full date of birth
- ☐ C. Her flat number
- ☐ D. Her mother's UPI id

Q13. A game asks Rohan to pick a nickname. Which one is safest?

- ☐ A. Rohan-4B-StJosephs
- ☐ B. Rohan4B
- ☐ C. SpinKing77
- ☐ D. RohanStJosephs

Q14. Orange box asks for a password to claim a bat. What should you do?

type password to claim bat

- ☐ **A.** Type it — winning a prize is a good reason
- ☐ **B.** Type it, then change the password afterwards
- ☐ **C.** Type it if the website looks neat and professional
- ☐ **D.** Don't type it — you'd never say a password to a stranger

Q15. Which set of details, put together, turns safe answers into private ones?

- ☐ **A.** School name, class and a photo
- ☐ **B.** Favourite snack and favourite colour
- ☐ **C.** Class 4 and likes cricket
- ☐ **D.** Birthday month and favourite sport

Q16. A friend Rohan has only ever met inside a game asks which school he goes to. Best reply?

- ☐ **A.** Tell him — he plays every day, he's a friend
- ☐ **B.** Say you'd rather not, and tell a parent
- ☐ **C.** Tell him the area, but not the school
- ☐ **D.** Send him a made-up school name instead

Q17. Form box: parent mobile. Why is that private?

parent mobile

- ☐ **A.** It reaches you just as surely as your own
- ☐ **B.** Parents do not like filling in forms
- ☐ **C.** Grown-ups' numbers cost more to call
- ☐ **D.** Only your own details can be private

Q18. A website promises it will never show your answers to anyone. Is your address safe to type in?

- ☐ **A.** Yes, a clear promise is enough

- ☐ B. Yes, if the site looks professional
- ☐ C. Yes, as long as you tell a parent later
- ☐ D. No — the website itself still has it

Q19. Three of these are personal and one is private. Which is the odd one out?

- ☐ A. Favourite school subject
- ☐ B. Birthday month
- ☐ C. Home phone number
- ☐ D. Favourite film

Q20. Anaya has already typed her number before Kabir stops her. What is the right next step?

- ☐ A. Wait and see whether anything happens
- ☐ B. Close the tab and say nothing about it
- ☐ C. Tell a grown-up, and change the password
- ☐ D. Finish the form, since it is too late now

Section C - Challenge

Q21. Private can still be known at home. Why is it not just 'secret'?



- ☐ A. Private is about what someone could do with it; secret is about who you want to know
- ☐ B. Private means only your parents know it; secret means nobody at all knows it
- ☐ C. Secret information is dangerous; private information is merely boring
- ☐ D. They mean the same thing; private is just the word schools prefer

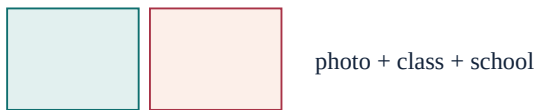
Q22. Anaya says her birthday month is personal. Kabir says her full date of birth is private. Who is right?

- ☐ A. Only Anaya — a date of birth is just a number
- ☐ B. Only Kabir — anything about a birthday is private
- ☐ C. Both — a month is shared by millions, a full date proves who you are
- ☐ D. Neither — a birthday is never private information

Q23. The postman and your neighbours all know your address. What does that tell you about it?

- ☐ A. It has stopped being private, since so many people know
- ☐ B. It is secret, but it is not actually private
- ☐ C. Only information nobody knows can count as private
- ☐ D. It can still be private, even though some people know it

Q24. Sports-day photo plus class and school name. Risk?



- ☐ A. The children's faces can be seen in the photo
- ☐ B. Place, class and day together locate one child
- ☐ C. Sports day results should always stay private
- ☐ D. Photographs always need a parent's permission

Q25. Which caption for that same class photo would be the safest?

- ☐ A. Our class won the inter-house cricket match today!
- ☐ B. 4B at St Joseph's won the cricket match today!
- ☐ C. Anaya and Kabir of 4B won the match today!
- ☐ D. Winners! St Joseph's, Class 4B, 24 August.

Q26. Kabir says a nickname keeps you safe online. When is he wrong?

- ☐ A. When the nickname is very long
- ☐ B. When the nickname is not in English
- ☐ C. When the nickname still carries a real name, class or school
- ☐ D. When somebody else already uses that nickname

Q27. Password typed on the prize form, then changed. Why change it?



- ☐ A. Whoever collected the old one may already have used it
- ☐ B. A password can only be changed once a year

- ☐ C. The new password will certainly be stolen as well
- ☐ D. Changing a password deletes everything in the account

Q28. Your school and an unknown website ask for the same eight details. Should you answer them differently?

- ☐ A. No — the same questions carry the same risk wherever they appear
- ☐ B. Yes — who is asking changes what is safe to hand over
- ☐ C. No — a school form is on the internet too, so it is the same
- ☐ D. Yes — a school form should be given more detail than any website

Q29. A site offers a free game for your name, your class and your school. What is the strongest reason to refuse?

- ☐ A. The game is probably not much fun anyway
- ☐ B. Anything offered free on the internet is fake
- ☐ C. Your parents may not allow you to play games
- ☐ D. Those three together identify one child in one building

Q30. Which single rule would keep the most children safe, with the fewest mistakes?

- ☐ A. Never type anything at all into any website
- ☐ B. Only type things your friends already know about you
- ☐ C. Ask whether it could reach you or log you in — if so, stop
- ☐ D. Type whatever you like, as long as you tell a parent after

Answer Key

Q1: (B) (b) Private information is judged by what someone could do with it. Option (a) is the trap — personal information is also about you, but it does not point to which child you are.

Q2: (A) (a) The test is about what someone could *do* with the answer. Option (c) sounds close, but knowing a class is harmless on its own — it is reaching you that matters.

Q3: (C) (c) Millions of children like samosas, so the answer identifies nobody. Option (d) catches people out because the number belongs to somebody else, but a parent's number reaches you just as surely as your own.

Q4: (D) (d) The mobile number was already typed when Kabir stopped her. Option (b) feels risky because a class is school information, but on its own "Class 4" describes millions of children.

Q5: (A) (a) A password is the proof that an account is yours, so handing it over hands over the account. Option (b) is tempting because homework feels private, but losing homework is nothing like losing an account.

Q6: (B) (b) The point of the test is the stranger, because a form is a stranger who types. Option (a) is wrong for a useful reason — a teacher is exactly who you *can* tell.

Q7: (A) (a) Those are the two names for the two piles. Option (b) is close in spirit, but personal information is not "safe" in every situation and private information is not always "dangerous" — the words matter.

Q8: (D) (d) That is the whole difference: personal information describes you without picking you out of a crowd. The other three are all examples of things personal information happily does show.

Q9: (C) (c) No genuine prize has ever needed a password, which is why asking for one is the clearest warning sign there is. The other three are ordinary questions a competition might really ask.

Q10: (B) (b) Each piece is harmless alone; together they point at one child in one building. Option (a) is what each piece is *separately*, which is exactly why this trap works.

Q11: (B) (b) A street name puts someone near your front door. Option (c) tempts people because an age feels private-ish, but roughly a fifth of your school shares it.

Q12: (A) (a) A birth month is shared by millions of children. Option (b) is the near miss — the same fact with the day and year added becomes one of the things banks and schools use to check who you are.

Q13: (C) (c) SpinKing77 carries no real-life detail at all. Option (b) looks safe because the school name is gone, but a real first name plus a class still narrows it to a handful of children in one building.

Q14: (D) (d) A password is private in every situation, prize or no prize. Option (b) is the clever-sounding wrong answer — by the time you change it, whoever collected the old one has already had it.

Q15: (A) (a) Place, group and face together identify one child. In the other three, adding a second harmless fact to a harmless fact still leaves millions of children who match.

Q16: (B) (b) Refusing is allowed, and a grown-up should know that the question was asked. Option (c) is the popular wrong answer — an area plus a class plus a first name still narrows it down to very few children.

Q17: (A) (a) Private is about who can be reached, not about whose name is on the bill. Option (d) is the belief this question exists to correct — you can give away someone else's privacy just as easily as your own.

Q18: (D) (d) A promise not to show it to others says nothing about the people running the site. Option (c) is the honest-sounding trap: telling a parent afterwards is good, but it does not take the address back.

Q19: (C) (c) A phone number reaches you directly, so it belongs in the private column. The other three describe you without pointing to you.

Q20: (C) (c) A mistake that a grown-up knows about can be watched and fixed. Option (b) is what most children actually do, and it is the one that leaves nobody able to help when the calls start.

Q21: (A) (a) Private is judged by possible harm, not by wanting to hide something. Option (b) is a reasonable guess, but plenty of private things — your address, your face — are known to lots of people already.

Q22: (C) (c) Precision is what changes between them: "March" fits millions of children, while one exact day is used by banks and schools to check identity. Option (b) over-corrects — the month on its own really is harmless.

Q23: (D) (d) Private is about what a stranger could do with it, not about how many people happen to know. Option (a) is the everyday assumption, and it is exactly the one that gets addresses typed into forms.

Q24: (B) (b) Any one of those facts is harmless; the three together say where a particular child was, and when. Option (d) is good advice that happens not to be what makes *this* caption unsafe.

Q25: (A) (a) It describes the event and nothing else — no name, no place, no group. Option (b) drops the children's names and still fails, because the school and class alone narrow it to about thirty children.

Q26: (C) (c) A nickname protects you only for as long as it hides you — "Rohan4B" hides nobody. Option (d) is a genuine nuisance, but sharing a name with a stranger does not tell anyone where you are.

Q27: (A) (a) Changing it closes the door, but it cannot undo whatever happened while the door was open — which is why a grown-up needs to know too. Changing it is still the right thing to do, just not the whole of it.

Q28: (B) (b) Your school already has your details and is accountable for them; an unknown website is neither. Option (d) also says "yes" and is the more common mistake — the point is not to give the school *more*, it is to give the stranger *less*.

Q29: (D) (d) The three answers combine into an address for a person. Option (b) is a rule that sounds safe but teaches the wrong lesson — plenty of free things are real, and the danger is in what is asked for.

Q30: (C) (c) It is one question, it works on details nobody has met before, and it lets ordinary things through. Option (a) is safest of all and useless — a rule that stops everything gets ignored within a week.

You've got this! Keep learning and shining! - Ruchi Math Coaching