



考试样卷

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考试说明

本试卷是 EXIN Privacy & Data Protection Foundation based on PIPL (PDPFPIPL.CH)模拟考试。EXIN 考试准则适用于该考试。

本试卷由 40 道单项选择题组成。每道选择题有多个选项，但这些选项中只有一个是正确答案。

本试卷的总分是 40 分。每道题的分数是 1 分。您需要获得 26 分或以上通过考试。

考试时间为 60 分钟。

祝您好运!

考试样卷

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哪一类处理活动**不受**《个人信息保护法》的约束？

Which type of handling activity is **not** regulated by the PIPL?

- A) 大使馆在接受签证时，收集申请者的信息
Collecting information from applicants when accepting visas at the embassy
- B) 为了信息安全，创建生物特征备份
Creating a back-up of biometric information for security purposes
- C) 编辑与朋友聚会的照片后打印
Editing photos of a meeting with friends before printing them
- D) 为慈善机构整理募捐者的姓名和地址信息
Listing names and addresses of people who donated to charity

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什么**不属于**《个人信息保护法》的**主要目的**？

What is **not** a **main** goal of the PIPL?

- A) 加强个人隐私保护
Enhancing the protection of an individual's privacy
- B) 促进个人信息合理利用
Promoting the rational use of personal information
- C) 保护个人信息权益
Protecting personal information rights and interests
- D) 规范个人信息处理活动
Standardizing personal information handling activities

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以下哪类信息**不受**《个人信息保护法》的保护？

Which type of information is **not** protected by the PIPL?

- A) 死者的个人信息
Personal information of a deceased person
- B) 企业法定代表人的个人信息
Personal information of a legal representative of an enterprise
- C) 匿名化后的个人信息
Personal information that has been anonymized
- D) 已公开的个人信息
Personal information that has been disclosed

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根据《个人信息保护法》下列哪一项**不属于**敏感个人信息？

According to the PIPL, what is **not** classified as sensitive personal information?

- A) 虹膜信息
An iris scan
- B) 犯罪记录
Criminal record
- C) 邮箱地址信息
E-mail address
- D) 实时位置信息
Real-time location

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《个人信息保护法》中定义的一个角色职责为：负责对个人信息处理活动以及采取的保护措施等进行监督。

此处定义了哪个角色？

The PIPL defines the responsibilities of one role as: "supervising personal information handling activities as well as adopted protection measures".

Which role is meant here?

- A) 指定代表
Designated representative
- B) 处理个人信息的受托人
Entrusted person for entrusted handling of personal information
- C) 个人信息保护负责人
Personal information protection officer
- D) 国家网信部门
The State cybersecurity and informatization department

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为了保护个人的个人信息，个人信息处理者有什么义务？

What is an obligation of a personal information handler to protect an individual's personal information?

- A) 指定本组织的数据管理部为个人信息保护负责人，依法对个人信息处理活动进行监督
Designate the data management department of an organization as the entity in charge of personal information protection to supervise personal information handling activities according to the law
- B) 制定并组织实施个人信息安全事件应急预案，确保防范个人信息的泄露，以避免安全事件发生后的事后补救
Formulate and organize the implementation of emergency plans for personal information security incidents to prevent the leakage of personal information and avoid post-remediation after security incidents
- C) 要求处理个人信息达到一定数量的委托处理者如处理者一样，指定个人信息保护负责人
Require that the entrusted person who handles a certain amount of personal information shall designate the person in charge of personal information protection, like a personal information handler does
- D) 根据处理目的、处理方式、对个人权益的可能影响，采取相应的措施确保个人信息处理活动的合规性
Take corresponding measures to ensure the compliance of personal information handling activities according to the handling purpose, handling method, and possible impact on personal rights and interests

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《个人信息保护法》提出了处理个人信息应当遵循合法、正当、必要和诚信原则。

哪种情形符合全部四项原则？

The PIPL stipulates that the handling of personal information should follow the principles of legality, propriety, necessity, and sincerity.

Which situation adheres to all four principles?

- A) 公司要求客户更新他们现有的个人信息来确保信息是最新的。**
A company asks customers to update their existing personal information to make sure it is up to date.
- B) 超市以积分、优惠方式要求用户提供身份证号。**
A supermarket collects users' ID numbers to give the customers points and discounts.
- C) App在静默状态下频繁收集个人信息。**
An app frequently collects personal information in silent state.
- D) 网贷平台要求提供亲朋好友个人信息。**
An online loan platform requires personal information of the loaner's family and friends.

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哪一种情况违反了《个人信息保护法》中的“目的限制原则”？

Which situation violates the purpose principle in the PIPL?

- A) 企业声明所收集的个人信息将用于与其服务有关的未来用途。**
A company declares that the personal information collected will be used for future purposes related to its services.
- B) 政府机关将个人位置信息用于防疫工作。**
A government agency uses information regarding someone's location for anti-epidemic purposes.
- C) 个人信息处理者因破产而将个人信息转移至其他接收方。**
A personal information handler transfers personal information to another recipient due to bankruptcy.
- D) 软件针对其近似目的的处理设置“概括同意”选项。**
Software offers the 'general consent' option for its users to agree to information handling with a similar purpose.

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一家公司正在设计他们的个人信息保护政策。

哪种做法违反了公开透明原则？

A company is in the process of designing their personal information protection policy.

Which practice violates the principles of openness and transparency?

- A) 用户首次运行App时默认勾选同意个人信息保护政策。
A user agrees to the personal information protection policy by default when they run an app for the first time.
- B) 在其网站主页设置个人信息保护政策链接。
A website has included a link to the personal information protection policy on its homepage.
- C) 个人信息处理事项发生变更的，变更部分将被告知个人。
An individual will be informed of changes in the way of handling personal information when this is changed.
- D) 告知用户处理敏感个人信息的必要性以及对个人权益的影响。
The user is informed of the necessity of handling sensitive personal information and the impact on personal rights.

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《个人信息保护法》规定处理个人信息应当保证个人信息的质量。

哪一项**不**属于质量原则中对个人信息质量的要求？

The PIPL stipulates that the handling of personal information should ensure the quality of personal information.

According to the quality principle, which item does **not** belong to the requirements for quality of personal information?

- A) 准确性
Accuracy
- B) 完整性
Integrity
- C) 必要性
Necessity

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《个人信息保护法》规定个人对其个人信息的处理享有决定权，但个人的决定权并非绝对和不可克减的权利。

张姗是中华人民共和国境内的一位女性公民。

哪种情况张姗有权拒绝针对其个人信息所做的处理？

The PIPL stipulates that individuals have the right to make decisions on the handling of their personal information, but the right to make decisions is not absolute and non-derogable.

Zhang Shan is a citizen in the People's Republic of China.

In which case has Zhang Shan the right to refuse the handling of her personal information?

- A) 当出于公共安全目的要对其个人做图像采集
When a picture of her is used for the purpose of ensuring the public safety
- B) 当其个人信息要在关键信息基础设施中使用
When her personal information was used in a critical information infrastructure
- C) 当基于其个人信息所做的推荐是已征得同意的
When the mentioning of her personal information is based on her consent
- D) 当新闻媒体想引用其已自行公开的个人信息
When the press wants to quote personal information that has been disclosed by herself

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当个人想向公司查询自己的个人信息时，公司可能**不会**对个人有什么要求？

When an individual wants to request their personal information from a company, what may the company **not** require of the individual?

- A) 证明其诉求有正当利益
Demonstrate that their claims have legitimate interests
- B) 证明自身属于有权申请主体
Prove that they are entitled to make this request
- C) 向指定的电子邮箱提出申请
Send their application to a designated e-mail address

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张三是中华人民共和国境内的公民，他向A公司行使更正补充权。

哪种情形下A公司可以拒绝张三的申请？

Zhang San is a citizen of the People's Republic of China. He sends Company A a request to exercise the right of correction and supplementation.

When may Company A reject Zhang San's request?

- A) 张三要求A公司尽快完成其个人信息的更正补充**
When Zhang San asks Company A to complete the correction and supplementation of his personal information as soon as possible
- B) 张三要求更正补充朋友李四的个人信息**
When Zhang San asks to correct and supplement the personal information of his friend Li Si
- C) 张三要求更正补充其不准确的个人信息**
When Zhang San requests to correct and supplement his inaccurate personal information
- D) 张三要求更正补充其不完整的个人信息**
When Zhang San requests to correct and supplement his incomplete personal information

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以下哪一类个人信息可以被个人请求删除？

Which personal information may individuals request to delete?

- A) 个人去年在电商平台上的交易信息**
Personal transaction information generated on an e-commerce platform last year
- B) 个人信息处理者已做匿名化处理的其个人信息**
Personal information that the personal information handler has anonymized
- C) 个人上传至区块链平台上的个人信息**
Personal information uploaded by individuals to a blockchain platform
- D) 企业所处理的个人自行公开的个人信息**
Personal information which is disclosed by the individual and handled by a company

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《个人信息保护法》和《通用数据保护条例》中的哪一项的规定近似？

What is similar in the PIPL and the GDPR?

- A) 对处理者角色的定义
The definition of the role of the handler
- B) 家庭事务中处理个人信息
The handling of personal information for household activities
- C) 对逝者个人信息的保护
The protection of personal information of deceased people
- D) 敏感个人信息的范围
The scope of sensitive personal information

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《个人信息保护法》和《通用数据保护条例》在其定义的角色方面有什么区别？

What is a difference between the PIPL and the GDPR with regards to the roles they define?

- A) 在《通用数据保护条例》中，数据处理者可以雇佣另一个处理者。在《个人信息保护法》中，这种情况不被允许。
According to the GDPR, a personal information handler is allowed to employ another personal information handler. The PIPL defines this is not allowed.
- B) 在《通用数据保护条例》中，自主决定个人信息处理目的和处理方式的才是处理者。《个人信息保护法》中采取了不同的定义。
According to the GDPR, a personal information handler is the one that mandates the purpose and the means for handling. The PIPL defines the role of a handler differently.
- C) 在《通用数据保护条例》中，数据处理场景中包括个人数据主体、数据控制者、数据处理者。《个人信息保护法》中采取了不同的定义。
According to the GDPR, a personal information handling scene is composed of an information subject, information controller(s) and information handler(s). The PIPL defines this differently.
- D) 在《通用数据保护条例》中，控制者和处理者是雇主和雇员的关系。《个人信息保护法》对这个关系的定义刚好相反。
According to the GDPR, the relationship of a personal information controller and its information handler is employer and employee. The PIPL defines this relationship the other way around.

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下列哪种处理个人信息的情形要求取得个人同意？

Which situation requires individual consent for handling personal information?

- A)** 公司为员工办理社保而收集个人信息。
A company collects personal information to apply for social insurance for employees.
- B)** 金融机构在与客户建立业务关系时，要求客户登记。
A financial institution requires the customer to register while establishing a business relationship with a customer.
- C)** 个人信息处理者为了第三人的合法利益处理个人信息。
A personal information handler handles personal information for the legitimate interests of third parties.
- D)** 公安机关为了确定犯罪嫌疑人的某些特征，提取指纹信息。
The public security authority takes fingerprints to determine certain characteristics of the suspect.

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哪种情况对于敏感个人信息的处理是《个人信息保护法》合规的？

In which situation is sensitive personal information being handled in compliance with the PIPL?

- A)** 客户撤回同意人脸识别用于大额转账的确认方式后，某银行的App无法进行大额转账。
A bank's app asks the clients' consent to its collection of facial recognition information as the authorization for large cash transfers. After a client withdraws their consent, the app can no longer be used for these transfers.
- B)** 某健身App在隐私政策里说明了收集心率信息和家族病史，依此作为用户使用App期间的身体健康状况信息的处理目的。
In its user policy statement, a fitness app explains that it collects a user's heart rate and information of their family's illness history. Based on this, the state of well-being of the user during their use of the app is determined.
- C)** 某银行在销售某高端理财产品的时候，客户经理请客户签署了书面协议，同意收集客户的金融账户信息。
The service manager of a bank sells a financial product to a high net-worth client. At the transaction, the manager asks the client to sign a written agreement as consent to collect information of the client's financial accounts.
- D)** 某品牌的儿童手表的用户是小学生。手表在激活的时候，明确请求同意其收集用户的地理位置信息。
The users of a digital watch are mainly elementary school children. At the activation of the watch, it explicitly asks users for their individual consent to collect information related to the users' location.

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什么情况符合《个人信息保护法》关于同意的要求？

What scenario is in accordance with the requirements of the PIPL regarding individual consent?

- A) 银行采取签订书面合同的方式来收集客户个人信息。
The bank obtains written individual consent from customers when collecting their customers' personal information.
- B) 电商平台规定消费者只能每月的第一周提出撤回同意的申请。
The e-commerce platform stipulates that consumers should apply for withdrawal of individual consent in the first week of each month.
- C) 政府在正常情况下，未对个人信息主体告知处理目的。
The government does not inform the individual of the purpose of personal information handling under normal circumstances.
- D) 人事部门没有取得员工对其个人信息每个处理目的的告知同意。
The HR department does not ask for the employees' individual consent for each handling purpose of the personal information.

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哪一种个人信息处理的情况下，个人可以**不用**被告知？

In which case of personal information handling is it **not** necessary to notify individuals?

- A) 一家大型企业因分立需要对其处理的部分个人信息进行转移。
A large enterprise needs to transfer part of personal information handled due to the division of this enterprise.
- B) 一家社交网站更换了其网站分析的服务商。
A social networking site has changed their service provider for the analysis of their website.
- C) 一家电商平台向其合作的物流公司同步顾客的购物信息。
An e-commerce platform synchronizes customers' information about purchased goods with the logistics company it cooperates with.
- D) 涉及当事人个人信息的裁判文书去标识化后被法院公开。
The court publishes the written judgments involving personal information of parties of lawsuits after de-identification.

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公开个人信息需要获得该个人同意的同意吗？

Should individual's separate consent be obtained for the disclosure of personal information?

- A) 需要，如果公开个人信息会对该主体造成影响。**
Yes, but only if the disclosure of personal information will affect the individual.
- B) 需要，因为获得个人同意后，个人信息处理者才能公开其个人信息。**
Yes, the separate consent must be obtained before the handler discloses of personal information.
- C) 不需要，因为只要个人没有明确表示拒绝就意味着其同意公开。**
No, because the absence of an explicit refusal means consent to disclosure.
- D) 不需要，只要个人信息处理者收集其个人信息的渠道是合法的。**
No, not if the handler collects the personal information from a legitimate channel.

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一家面向消费者的企业利用一家外部的电子合同签署管理平台来完成其与消费者的合同签署。两者构成了事实的处理个人信息委托关系。

哪项事务可以在该企业做此委托后再进行？

A consumer-oriented enterprise and a platform for electronic contract signing have an entrusted relationship for dealing with personal information in place. The enterprise delegates the completion of signing contracts with consumers to the platform.

Which action may be carried out by the enterprise after it makes this delegation?

- A) 就今后可能的转委托做出同意**
Agree to a possible sub-entrustment in the future
- B) 执行个人信息保护影响评估**
Execute a personal information protection impact assessment
- C) 获得消费者的知情同意**
Obtain consumers' informed consent
- D) 与该平台签订委托处理合同**
Sign entrusted handling contract with the platform

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根据《个人信息保护法》，涉及利用个人信息进行自动化决策时，在哪种情况下个人总是有权对此作出拒绝？

According to the PIPL, in which scenario may the involved individual always object to the use of their personal information for automated decision-making?

- A)** 当依据其个人信息使用自动化决策方式对其进行营销信息推送时
When their personal information is used for pushing marketing messages to the individual using automated decision-making
- B)** 当依据其个人信息仅使用自动化决策方式对其作出有重大影响的决定时
When their personal information is used for making decisions that have a significant impact on the individual only using automated decision-making
- C)** 当依据其个人信息合理使用自动化决策方式对其设置差异化的交易条件时
When their personal information is reasonably used to set differentiated trading conditions based on automated decision-making
- D)** 当个人信息处理者公开对其信息所做自动化决策的规则时
When a personal information handler discloses rules for automated decision-making about their information

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根据《个人信息保护法》，提供重要互联网平台服务、用户数量巨大、业务类型复杂的个人信息处理者，应履行若干特别义务。

这类处理者的特别义务是什么？

According to the PIPL, personal information handlers providing important Internet platform services, that have many users, and whose business models are complex, shall fulfill several special obligations.

What is a special obligation of these handlers?

- A)** 适时进行个人信息保护影响评估
Conduct personal information protection impact assessment when appropriate
- B)** 对个人信息实行分类管理
Implement the categorized management of personal information
- C)** 定期开展处理个人信息的合规审计
Conduct regular compliance audits on the handling of personal information
- D)** 定期公开发布个人信息保护社会责任报告
Regularly and publicly release social responsibility reports on personal information protection

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何种规则适用于在公共场所收集的个人信息？

Which rule applies for personal information collected in public environments?

- A)** 收集方式需遵循当地行政机关的内部规定。
The collection methods should be in line with the internal regulations of the local authority.
- B)** 需采取对个人权益影响最小的方式。
The handling approach should have the lowest impact possible on the individual's rights.
- C)** 收集目的应只限于抓捕犯罪活动。
The purpose of collection should be limited to arresting criminals only.

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在对已经公开的个人信息进行处理时，有何要求？

What is a requirement when handling disclosed personal information?

- A)** 应当在处理前进行个人信息保护影响评估。
A personal information protection impact assessment should be conducted before the handling.
- B)** 若对个人权益有重大影响，须取得个人同意。
Individual consent must be obtained if the processing has a significant impact on individuals' interests.
- C)** 对于合理范围内的处理，个人不能拒绝。
Individuals may not refuse the handling if the handling is done within reasonable limits.
- D)** 对个人信息的处理须告知该个人。
Individuals should be informed when their personal information is handled.

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哪种情况是符合国家机关处理个人信息特别规定的？

What is in line with the special regulations of State organs for handling personal information?

- A) 某省的医药局收集属下医院的患者信息，用于内部定期统计汇报。
A medical bureau of a province collects patient information from its subordinate hospitals for internal regular statistical reporting.
- B) 某初中为管理学生的人身安全，要求进入学生宿舍必须人脸识别。
A middle school requires facial recognition for anyone that enters their dormitories for the sake of the safety of the students.
- C) 税务局公务员持工作证明，到银行查询某税收案件涉嫌人的储蓄账户。
A tax bureau official displays their work identification at a bank and inquires savings account information of a suspect in a tax case.
- D) 工商局在其网站上说明受理个体工商户营业执照申请所需要收集的个人信息。
The administration for industry and commerce explains the personal information that needs to be collected on the website, which is used to handle business licenses applications of individual industrial and commercial households.

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什么情况下收集个人的指纹信息需要取得个人的单独同意？

When should an individual's separate consent be obtained before collecting an individual's fingerprints?

- A) 行政机关为宣传机关案件而收集
When the administrative organ collects fingerprints for publicity of its case
- B) 法院为了审理案件而收集
When the court collects fingerprints for hearing a case
- C) 检察机关为了监督案件而收集
When the prosecution organ collects fingerprints for supervising a case
- D) 公安机关为了侦查案件而收集
When the public security organ collects fingerprints for investigating a case

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何时适用有关跨境个人信息处理的义务？

When do obligations regarding cross-border personal information handling apply?

- A)** 某中国银行的海外分行系统部署在国内，与国内业务的其他系统进行数据交互。
When a Chinese bank deploys its branch systems abroad in China, and exchanges information personal information with systems that run its domestic business.
- B)** 中国公司在美国上市，根据美国证券管理要求提交个人用户信息。
When a Chinese company goes public in the United States (U.S.) and submits its users' information under U.S. securities regulations.
- C)** 为打击国际犯罪，某英国法院要求某英国公司提交存储在中国境内的某用户信息。
When a court in the United Kingdom (UK) requests a UK company to submit information about a user stored in China to combat international crime.
- D)** 某海外品牌汽车的中国用户驾驶数据在国内云服务上进行处理。
When a foreign-brand automobile maker handles Chinese users' driving information on its cloud service which is located in China.

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根据《个人信息保护法》，什么符合对跨境处理个人信息的规定？

According to the PIPL, what conforms with the provisions on cross-border handling of personal information?

- A)** 向境外提供个人信息需事前进行个人信息保护影响评估。
A personal information protection impact assessment must be conducted before providing personal information abroad.
- B)** 如何向境外接收者行使权利不在要求的告知范围内。
The notification to individuals about the cross-border handling of their personal information does not need to include how to exercise their rights.
- C)** 个人信息处理者只要取得个人同意就可以向境外提供个人信息。
The personal information handler can provide personal information abroad if they obtain personal consent.
- D)** 向境外提供个人信息应当通过国家网信部门组织的安全评估。
The provision of personal information abroad shall pass the security assessment organized by the State cybersecurity and informatization department.

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四位学生在讨论个人信息保护合规审计制度时有不同理解：

- 学生A认为只能委托第三方开展合规审计；
- 学生B认为合规审计只需要开展一次即可；
- 学生C认为合规审计结果可以作为免责的证据；
- 学生D认为合规审计就等同于安全审计。

哪位学生的理解符合《个人信息保护法》？

Four students have different understandings about the personal information protection compliance audits:

- Student A believes that only a third party can be entrusted to carry out a compliance audit.
- Student B believes that compliance audits only need to be conducted once.
- Student C believes that the results of the compliance audit can be used as evidence of immunity.
- Student D believes that a compliance audit is the equivalent of a security audit.

Which student's understanding complies with the PIPL?

- A) 学生A
Student A
- B) 学生B
Student B
- C) 学生C
Student C
- D) 学生D
Student D

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对于一些个人信息处理活动，需要事前开展个人信息保护影响评估工作。

何种情形下**不需要**事前进行评估？

For some personal information handling activities, it is necessary to conduct a personal information protection impact assessment in advance.

When is it **not** necessary to conduct such an assessment in advance?

- A) 在物流平台将委托承包商处理个人信息的时候
When a logistics platform will entrust a contractor to process personal information
- B) 在视频平台将对个人信息进行加密处理的时候
When a video platform will encrypt the personal information
- C) 在电商平台将向境外合作方提供个人信息的时候
When an e-commerce platform will provide personal information to overseas partners
- D) 在金融机构将收集个人金融账户信息的时候
When financial institutions will collect information on financial accounts

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一家企业发现其用户个人信息被黑客获取并被威胁公开到公网上。

根据《个人信息保护法》，什么信息是该企业在通知履行个人信息保护职责的部门时应当告知的？

A company found that its users' personal information was obtained by hackers and is threatened to be disclosed to the public network.

According to the PIPL, what information should be included when notifying the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities?

- A) 事件所影响用户的联系信息
Contact details of the users affected by the incident
- B) 此前发生的个人信息安全事件
Previous personal information security incidents
- C) 企业计划采取的补救措施
Remedial measures that will be taken by the company
- D) 企业所面临的安全威胁风险
Security threats and risks faced by the company

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四家公司在处理个人信息泄露事件时采取了不同方式：

- A公司在发生个人信息泄露后立即向履行个人信息保护职责的部门和个人进行告知
- B公司要求受托方协助其向履行个人信息保护职责的部门进行告知
- C公司采取措施能够避免个人信息泄露，故未通知履行个人信息保护职责的部门
- D公司采取发送信件、电子邮件、短信等书面方式对个人进行逐个通知

哪家公司在履行个人信息泄露通知义务时存在问题？

Four companies have different ways of handling a personal information leak.

- Company A immediately informs the departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities and the individuals after the personal information leak occurs.
- Company B requires the trustee to assist them in notifying the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities.
- Company C takes remedial measures to avoid other personal information leaks, so they did not notify the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities.
- Company D notifies individuals one by one in writing by sending letters, e-mails, text messages, etc.

Which company has problems fulfilling its obligation regarding the notification of the personal information leak?

- A)** A公司
Company A
- B)** B公司
Company B
- C)** C公司
Company C
- D)** D公司
Company D

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下列哪项**不**属于履行个人信息保护职责部门应当履职的职责？

What is **not** a responsibility of the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities?

- A) 开展个人信息保护宣传教育
Conducting education on personal information protection
- B) 处理关于个人信息泄露事件的投诉
Handling complaints on personal information leakage incidents
- C) 调查侵犯公民个人信息的犯罪案件
Investigating criminal cases that involve individuals' personal information
- D) 组织个人信息保护的测评
Organizing the evaluation of personal information protection

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履行个人信息保护职责部门应该做的活动是什么？

Which is an activity of the departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities?

- A) 市场监督管理局对违规收集个人信息的银行实施现场检查。
The Market Supervision and Administration Bureau shall conduct on-site inspections on banks that collect personal information in violation of regulations.
- B) 人民银行收到关于某银行手机App过度收集个人信息的投诉。
The People's Bank of China receives a complaint about their banking app stating that it overcollects personal information.
- C) 监管机构对某违规收集个人信息App的开发者的住宅进行搜查并扣留相关证据。
The regulator searches through the residence of an app developer who illegally collected personal information and detained relevant evidence.
- D) 网信办对各类手机App收集个人信息功能进行测评，对违规者进行通报和下架。
The State cybersecurity and informatization department evaluates apps regarding their collection of personal information and publishes and removes violators.

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履行个人信息保护职责的部门发现一起个人信息保护安全事件。

他们应该怎么做？

The department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities discovers a personal information protection security incident.

What should they do?

- A) 协同相关主管部门对个人信息违规处理进行行政约谈
Cooperate with related regulatory departments to conduct administrative interviews on the illegal handling of personal information
- B) 对违法处理个人信息涉嫌犯罪的，进行相应的行政处罚
Give an administrative penalty to those who illegally handle personal information and are suspected of committing a crime
- C) 根据安全事件修编与更新相关的国家与行业数据处理安全标准
Revise and update relevant national and industrial data handling safety standards according to safety events
- D) 采用第三方之前的合规审计结果，而不是进行新的合规审计
Use the audit results from a previous compliance audit conducted by a third party instead of conducting a new compliance audit

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《个人信息保护法》中定义的一个角色职责为：“负责统筹协调个人信息保护工作和相关监督管理工作”。

此处定义了哪个角色？

The PIPL defines the responsibilities of one role as: “comprehensive planning and coordination of personal information protection work and related supervision and management work”.

Which role is meant here?

- A) 指定代表
The dedicated representative
- B) 处理个人信息的受托人
The entrusted person handling personal information
- C) 个人信息保护负责人
The personal information protection officer
- D) 国家网信部门
The State cybersecurity and informatization department

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A公司因违反《个人信息保护法》规定，违法处理个人信息，且情节严重。

网信部门可以依法对其做出哪种行政处罚？

Company A violated the PIPL and handled personal information illegally. The circumstances are grave.

What kind of administrative punishment may be imposed on Company A?

- A) 处以上一年度营业额百分之十罚款
A fine of 10% of the previous year's turnover
- B) 对A公司直接责任人员处5万元罚款
A fine of 50,000 yuan for the directly responsible person of Company A
- C) 通报有关部门吊销A公司营业执照
A notification to the relevant departments to revoke the business license of Company A
- D) 对A公司给予警告
A warning to Company A

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四位学生在讨论个人信息保护信用档案制度时有不同理解：

- 学生A认为可根据部门规章的规定，将违法行为记入信用档案
- 学生B认为该制度可由监管机构自行决定公示方式
- 学生C认为该制度可使公众知悉违法信息
- 学生D认为所有违法处理个人信息行为都可以被记入信用档案

哪位学生的理解符合《个人信息保护法》？

Four students have different understandings when discussing the personal information protection credit file:

- Student A believes that the violation can be recorded in the credit file according to the regulations of the personal information protection department.
- Student B believes that the credit file can be published at the discretion of the regulator.
- Student C believes that the credit file must keep the public informed of illegal information.
- Student D believes that all illegal processing of personal information may be recorded on the credit file.

Which student's understanding complies with the PIPL?

- A) 学生A
Student A
- B) 学生B
Student B
- C) 学生C
Student C
- D) 学生D
Student D

答案解析

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哪一类处理活动**不受**《个人信息保护法》的约束？

Which type of handling activity is **not** regulated by the PIPL?

- A) 大使馆在接受签证时，收集申请者的信息
Collecting information from applicants when accepting visas at the embassy
 - B) 为了信息安全，创建生物特征备份
Creating a back-up of biometric information for security purposes
 - C) 编辑与朋友聚会的照片后打印
Editing photos of a meeting with friends before printing them
 - D) 为慈善机构整理募捐者的姓名和地址信息
Listing names and addresses of people who donated to charity
-
- A) 错误。收集也被视为个人信息的处理活动。
Incorrect. Collecting is also considered to be a handling activity.
 - B) 错误。存储也被视为个人信息的处理活动。
Incorrect. Storage is also considered to be a handling activity.
 - C) 正确。《个人信息保护法》不适用于使用自己照片的情况,这属于自然人因个人或者家庭事务处理个人信息。（文献：A，第8章，第72条）
Correct. The PIPL does not apply to the use of someone's own photos, because this is seen as handling personal information for personal affairs. (Literature: A, Chapter 8, Article 72)
 - D) 错误。加工也被视为个人信息的处理活动。
Incorrect. Listing is also considered to be a handling activity.

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什么**不**属于《个人信息保护法》的**主要**目的？

What is **not** a **main** goal of the PIPL?

- A) 加强个人隐私保护
Enhancing the protection of an individual's privacy
 - B) 促进个人信息合理利用
Promoting the rational use of personal information
 - C) 保护个人信息权益
Protecting personal information rights and interests
 - D) 规范个人信息处理活动
Standardizing personal information handling activities
- A) 正确。《个人信息保护法》是一部对个人信息保护进行全面规范的兼具公法与私法性质的立法，并非隐私保护法。（文献：A，第1章，第1条）
Correct. The PIPL is a legislation that comprehensively regulates the protection of personal information and has both a public and a private nature. It is not a law for privacy protection. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 1)
- B) 错误。根据《个人信息保护法》第一条规定，促进个人信息合理利用属于《个人信息保护法》的立法目的之一。
Incorrect. According to Article 1, promoting the rational use of personal information is one of the main goals of the PIPL.
- C) 错误。根据《个人信息保护法》第一条规定，保护个人信息权益属于《个人信息保护法》的立法目的之一。
Incorrect. According to Article 1, the protection of personal information rights and interests is one of the main goals of the PIPL.
- D) 错误。根据《个人信息保护法》第一条规定，规范个人信息处理活动属于《个人信息保护法》的立法目的之一。
Incorrect. According to Article 1, standardizing personal information handling activities is one of the main purposes of the PIPL.

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以下哪类信息**不受**《个人信息保护法》的保护？

Which type of information is **not** protected by the PIPL?

- A) 死者的个人信息
Personal information of a deceased person
 - B) 企业法定代表人的个人信息
Personal information of a legal representative of an enterprise
 - C) 匿名化后的个人信息
Personal information that has been anonymized
 - D) 已公开的个人信息
Personal information that has been disclosed
- A) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第49条对死者的个人信息的处理做出了规定。
Incorrect. Article 49 of the PIPL regulates the handling of the personal information of deceased people.
- B) 错误。《个人信息保护法》中定义的个人信息是“以电子或者其他方式记录的与已识别或者可识别的自然人有关的各种信息”，企业法定代表人的个人信息仍属于自然人的有关信息，因此受《个人信息保护法》的保护。
Incorrect. The personal information defined in the PIPL is "all kinds of information, recorded by electronic or other means, related to identified or identifiable natural persons". Personal information of an enterprise's legal representative belongs to the relevant information of a natural person, so it is protected by the PIPL.
- C) 正确。《个人信息保护法》中定义的个人信息不包括“匿名化处理后的信息”。（文献：A，第1章第4条）
Correct. Personal information defined in the PIPL does not include "information after anonymization handling". (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 4)
- D) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第27条对已公开的个人信息处理做出了规定。
Incorrect. Article 27 of the PIPL regulates the handling of personal information that has been disclosed.

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根据《个人信息保护法》下列哪一项**不**属于敏感个人信息？

According to the PIPL, what is **not** classified as sensitive personal information?

- A) 虹膜信息
An iris scan
- B) 犯罪记录
Criminal record
- C) 邮箱地址信息
E-mail address
- D) 实时位置信息
Real-time location

- A) 错误。根据《个人信息保护法》第二十八条的规定，敏感个人信息是一旦泄露或者非法使用，容易导致自然人的人格尊严受到侵害或者人身、财产安全受到危害的个人信息，虹膜信息属于生物识别信息的一种，因而属于敏感个人信息。

Incorrect. According to Article 28 of the PIPL, sensitive personal information is “personal information that, once leaked or illegally used, may easily cause harm to the dignity of natural persons grave harm to personal or property security”. Someone’s iris scan belongs to biometric characteristics and is a type of sensitive personal information.

- B) 错误。根据《个人信息保护法》第二十八条的规定，敏感个人信息是一旦泄露或者非法使用，容易导致自然人的人格尊严受到侵害或者人身、财产安全受到危害的个人信息，犯罪记录属于特定身份的一种，因而属于敏感个人信息。

Incorrect. According to Article 28 of the PIPL, sensitive personal information is “personal information that, once leaked or illegally used, may easily cause harm to the dignity of natural persons grave harm to personal or property security”. A criminal record is a specially designated status and is a type of sensitive personal information.

- C) 正确。根据《个人信息保护法》第二十八条的规定，敏感个人信息是一旦泄露或者非法使用，容易导致自然人的人格尊严受到侵害或者人身、财产安全受到危害的个人信息，而泄露或非法使用邮箱地址信息一般不会造成上述危害。（文献：A，第2章，第28条）

Correct. According to Article 28 of the PIPL, sensitive personal information is “personal information that, once leaked or illegally used, may easily cause harm to the dignity of natural persons grave harm to personal or property security”. The disclosure or illegal use of an e-mail address generally does not cause this kind of harm. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 28)

- D) 错误。根据《个人信息保护法》第二十八条的规定，敏感个人信息是一旦泄露或者非法使用，容易导致自然人的人格尊严受到侵害或者人身、财产安全受到危害的个人信息，个人实时位置信息属于行踪轨迹信息的一种，因而属于敏感个人信息。

Incorrect. According to Article 28 of the PIPL, sensitive personal information is “personal information that, once leaked or illegally used, may easily cause harm to the dignity of natural persons grave harm to personal or property security”. A person’s real-time location belongs to individual location tracking and is a type of sensitive personal information.

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《个人信息保护法》中定义的一个角色职责为：负责对个人信息处理活动以及采取的保护措施等进行监督。

此处定义了哪个角色？

The PIPL defines the responsibilities of one role as: "supervising personal information handling activities as well as adopted protection measures".

Which role is meant here?

- A) 指定代表
Designated representative
 - B) 处理个人信息的受托人
Entrusted person for entrusted handling of personal information
 - C) 个人信息保护负责人
Personal information protection officer
 - D) 国家网信部门
The State cybersecurity and informatization department
- A) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第53条规定指定代表是“在中华人民共和国境内代理负责所处理个人信息相关事宜”的主体。
Incorrect. Article 53 of the PIPL stipulates that a representative is someone "within the borders of the People's Republic of China to be responsible for matters related to the personal information they handle".
- B) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第59条规定处理个人信息的受托人“应当依照本法和有关法律、行政法规的规定，采取必要措施保障所处理的个人信息的安全，并协助个人信息处理者履行本法规定的义务”。
Incorrect. Article 59 of the PIPL stipulates that the entrusted person accepting entrusted handling of personal information "shall, according to the provisions of this Law and relevant laws and administrative regulations, take necessary measures to safeguard the security of the personal information they handle, and assist personal information handlers in fulfilling the obligations provided in this Law".
- C) 正确。《个人信息保护法》第52条规定个人信息保护负责人负责“对个人信息处理活动以及采取的保护措施等进行监督”。（文献：A，第5章第52条）
Correct. Article 52 of the PIPL stipulates that a personal information protection officer is responsible for "supervising personal information handling activities as well as adopted protection measures, etc.". (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 52)
- D) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第60条规定国家网信部门负责“统筹协调个人信息保护工作和相关监督管理工作”。
Incorrect. Article 60 of the PIPL stipulates that the State cybersecurity and informatization department is responsible for "comprehensive planning and coordination of personal information protection work and related supervision and management work".

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为了保护个人的个人信息，个人信息处理者有什么义务？

What is an obligation of a personal information handler to protect an individual's personal information?

- A)** 指定本组织的数据管理部为个人信息保护负责人，依法对个人信息处理活动进行监督
Designate the data management department of an organization as the entity in charge of personal information protection to supervise personal information handling activities according to the law
 - B)** 制定并组织实施个人信息安全事件应急预案，确保防范个人信息的泄露，以避免安全事件发生后的事后补救
Formulate and organize the implementation of emergency plans for personal information security incidents to prevent the leakage of personal information and avoid post-remediation after security incidents
 - C)** 要求处理个人信息达到一定数量的委托处理者如处理者一样，指定个人信息保护负责人
Require that the entrusted person who handles a certain amount of personal information shall designate the person in charge of personal information protection, like a personal information handler does
 - D)** 根据处理目的、处理方式、对个人权益的可能影响，采取相应的措施确保个人信息处理活动的合规性
Take corresponding measures to ensure the compliance of personal information handling activities according to the handling purpose, handling method, and possible impact on personal rights and interests
-
- A)** 错误。个人信息保护负责人必须是自然人。
Incorrect. The person in charge of personal information protection must be a natural person.
 - B)** 错误。个人信息处理者应制定并组织实施个人信息安全事件应急预案，并对个人信息的泄露、篡改、丢失立刻采取补救措施。
Incorrect. The personal information handler shall formulate and organize the implementation of the emergency plan for personal information security incidents, and immediately take remedial measures for the leakage, tampering, and loss of personal information.
 - C)** 错误。受托人不是个人信息的处理者，不负有与个人信息处理者相同的义务。（文献：A，第5章，第59条）
Incorrect. The entrusted person is not the personal information handler and does not have the same obligations as the personal information handler. (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 59)
 - D)** 正确。个人信息处理者应根据个人信息的处理目的、处理方式、个人信息的种类以及对个人权益的影响、可能存在的安全风险等，采取相应的措施确保个人信息处理活动符合法律、行政法规的规定。（文献：A，第1章，第9条）
Correct. The personal information handler shall take corresponding measures to ensure that the personal information handling activities comply with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations according to the handling purpose, handling method, type of personal information, impact on personal rights and interests, possible security risks, et cetera. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 9)

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《个人信息保护法》提出了处理个人信息应当遵循合法、正当、必要和诚信原则。

哪种情形符合全部四项原则？

The PIPL stipulates that the handling of personal information should follow the principles of legality, propriety, necessity, and sincerity.

Which situation adheres to all four principles?

- A)** 公司要求客户更新他们现有的个人信息来确保信息是最新的。
A company asks customers to update their existing personal information to make sure it is up to date.
- B)** 超市以积分、优惠方式要求用户提供身份证号。
A supermarket collects users' ID numbers to give the customers points and discounts.
- C)** App在静默状态下频繁收集个人信息。
An app frequently collects personal information in silent state.
- D)** 网贷平台要求提供亲朋好友个人信息。
An online loan platform requires personal information of the loaner's family and friends.
- A)** 正确。《个人信息保护法》规定处理个人信息应当保证个人信息的质量。因此以更新个人信息为理由要求用户个人信息的行为，不违反上述原则。（文献：A，第1章，第5条）
Correct. The PIPL stipulates that the handling of personal information shall ensure the quality of the personal information. Therefore, the act of requesting the user's personal information on the grounds of updating personal information does not violate any of the principles mentioned. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 5)
- B)** 错误。以积分、优惠方式要求用户提供身份证号违反了正当性原则。
Incorrect. Asking users to provide ID numbers to give out points and discounts violates the principle of propriety.
- C)** 错误。App在静默状态下超频次收集个人信息违反了必要性原则。
Incorrect. It is against the principle of necessity for the app to collect personal information in a silent state.
- D)** 错误。网贷平台要求提供借贷人家庭成员的个人信息违反了正当性原则。
Incorrect. It violates the principle of propriety for online loan platforms to require the personal information of the loaner's family and friends.

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哪一种情况违反了《个人信息保护法》中的“目的限制原则”？

Which situation violates the purpose principle in the PIPL?

- A)** 企业声明所收集的个人信息将用于与其服务有关的未来用途。
A company declares that the personal information collected will be used for future purposes related to its services.
- B)** 政府机关将个人位置信息用于防疫工作。
A government agency uses information regarding someone's location for anti-epidemic purposes.
- C)** 个人信息处理者因破产而将个人信息转移至其他接收方。
A personal information handler transfers personal information to another recipient due to bankruptcy.
- D)** 软件针对其近似目的的处理设置“概括同意”选项。
Software offers the 'general consent' option for its users to agree to information handling with a similar purpose.
- A)** 正确。该声明中处理个人信息的目的不明确，不符合《个人信息保护法》中的“目的原则”。（文献：A，第1章第6条）
Correct. The purpose of the handling of personal information is not clear and does not comply with the purpose principle in the PIPL. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 6)
- B)** 错误。国家机关将通信运营商获取的个人位置信息用于卫生防疫工作具有合法性、正当性和合理性。
Incorrect. It is lawful, legitimate, and rational for government agencies to use the personal location information obtained by communication operators for anti-epidemic purposes.
- C)** 错误。个人信息处理者破产时将个人信息转移至其他接收方属于合理目的。
Incorrect. When a personal information handler goes bankrupt, it is a reasonable purpose to transfer the personal information to other recipients.
- D)** 错误。针对近似目的的处理设置“概括同意”不会混淆处理目的，同时可以减轻个人有关的负担。
Incorrect. Offering the general consent option to agree with information handling with a similar purpose will not make the purpose ambiguous for its users and can reduce the burden on its users.

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一家公司正在设计他们的个人信息保护政策。

哪种做法违反了公开透明原则？

A company is in the process of designing their personal information protection policy.

Which practice violates the principles of openness and transparency?

- A)** 用户首次运行App时默认勾选同意个人信息保护政策。
A user agrees to the personal information protection policy by default when they run an app for the first time.
- B)** 在其网站主页设置个人信息保护政策链接。
A website has included a link to the personal information protection policy on its homepage.
- C)** 个人信息处理事项发生变更的，变更部分将被告知个人。
An individual will be informed of changes in the way of handling personal information when this is changed.
- D)** 告知用户处理敏感个人信息的必要性以及对个人权益的影响。
The user is informed of the necessity of handling sensitive personal information and the impact on personal rights.
- A)** 正确。用户注册或首次运行产品时需主动提示用户阅读并勾选同意用户个人信息保护政策。（文献：A，第1章，第7条）
Correct. When a user registers or runs the product for the first time, the user shall be prompted to read and tick to agree to the user's personal information protection policy. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 7)
- B)** 错误。个人信息保护政策应公开发布且易于访问，例如，在网站主页、移动互联网应用程序安装页、以交互界面或设计等显著位置设置链接。
Incorrect. The personal information protection policy should be publicly published and easily accessible, for example, by setting up links in prominent places such as the website homepage, mobile Internet application installation page, and interactive interface or design.
- C)** 错误。《个人信息保护法》规定，个人信息处理事项发生变更的，应当将变更部分告知个人。
Incorrect. The PIPL stipulates that if there is a change in the handling of personal information, the individual shall be notified of the change.
- D)** 错误。《个人信息保护法》规定，处理敏感个人信息，信息处理者还应当向个人告知处理敏感个人信息的必要性以及对个人权益的影响。
Incorrect. The PIPL stipulates that when handling sensitive personal information, information handlers shall also inform individuals of the necessity of handling sensitive personal information and the impact on personal rights and interests.

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《个人信息保护法》规定处理个人信息应当保证个人信息的质量。

哪一项**不**属于质量原则中对个人信息质量的要求？

The PIPL stipulates that the handling of personal information should ensure the quality of personal information.

According to the quality principle, which item does **not** belong to the requirements for quality of personal information?

- A) 准确性
Accuracy
- B) 完整性
Integrity
- C) 必要性
Necessity

- A) 错误。准确性是质量原则中的质量要求之一。
Incorrect. Accuracy is one of the quality requirements in the quality principle.
- B) 错误。完整性是质量原则中的质量要求之一。
Incorrect. Integrity is one of the quality requirements in the quality principle.
- C) 正确。必要性不属于质量原则中的质量要求。(文献：A，第1章第8条)
Correct. Necessity does not belong to the quality requirements in the quality principle.
(Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 8)

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《个人信息保护法》规定个人对其个人信息的处理享有决定权，但个人的决定权并非绝对和不可克减的权利。

张姗是中华人民共和国境内的一位女性公民。

哪种情况张姗有权拒绝针对其个人信息所做的处理？

The PIPL stipulates that individuals have the right to make decisions on the handling of their personal information, but the right to make decisions is not absolute and non-derogable.

Zhang Shan is a citizen in the People's Republic of China.

In which case has Zhang Shan the right to refuse the handling of her personal information?

- A) 当出于公共安全目的要对其个人做图像采集
When a picture of her is used for the purpose of ensuring the public safety
 - B) 当其个人信息要在关键信息基础设施中使用
When her personal information was used in a critical information infrastructure
 - C) 当基于其个人信息所做的推荐是已征得同意的
When the mentioning of her personal information is based on her consent
 - D) 当新闻媒体想引用其已自行公开的个人信息
When the press wants to quote personal information that has been disclosed by herself
-
- A) 错误。出于公共安全目的所做的个人图像采集会对个人决定权产生限制。
Incorrect. Image acquisition of individuals for the purpose of public security will restrict the right to make a personal decision.
 - B) 错误。关键信息基础设施所使用的个人信息的会对个人决定权产生限制。
Incorrect. Personal information used in critical information infrastructure will restrict the right to make a personal decision.
 - C) 正确。个人有权做出撤回其之前所做出的处理同意，且该决定不在个人决定权的限制范围内。（文献：A, 第4章第44条）
Correct. An individual has the right to withdraw prior consent to handling of personal information, and the decision is not within the restrictions of the right to make a personal decision. (Literature: A, Chapter 4, Article 44)
 - D) 错误。合理范围内处理自行公开的个人信息和为公共利益实施的新闻报道处理个人信息会对个人决定权产生限制。
Incorrect. Handling self-disclosed personal information within a reasonable scope or handling personal information in news reports that are of public interest will restrict the right to make a personal decision.

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当个人想向公司查询自己的个人信息时，公司可能**不会**对个人有什么要求？

When an individual wants to request their personal information from a company, what may the company **not** require of the individual?

- A) 证明其诉求有正当利益
Demonstrate that their claims have legitimate interests
 - B) 证明自身属于有权申请主体
Prove that they are entitled to make this request
 - C) 向指定的电子邮箱提出申请
Send their application to a designated e-mail address
-
- A) 正确。《个人信息保护法》未对查询复制权的行使设置要件，不得要求个人证明具有正当利益的前提下，才能行使查询复制权。（文献：A，第4章，第45条）
Correct. The PIPL does not set up requirements for the exercise of the right to access and copy, and individuals shall not be required to prove that they have legitimate interests before exercising the right to query and copy. (Literature: A, Chapter 4, Article 45)
 - B) 错误。如果个人信息处理者不去进行个人身份验证，可能出现非信息主体的个人非法获取他人个人信息的情形。
Incorrect. If the personal information handler does not conduct personal identity verification, there may be situations in which individuals who are not the involved individual illegally obtain the personal information of others.
 - C) 错误。个人信息处理者可以在个人信息处理规则中做出约定，要求通过指定的电子邮箱提出申请。
Incorrect. The personal information handler may make an agreement in the personal information handling rules, requiring the request to be submitted through the designated e-mail address.

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张三是中华人民共和国境内的公民，他向A公司行使更正补充权。

哪种情形下A公司可以拒绝张三的申请？

Zhang San is a citizen of the People's Republic of China. He sends Company A a request to exercise the right of correction and supplementation.

When may Company A reject Zhang San's request?

- A) 张三要求A公司尽快完成其个人信息的更正补充**
When Zhang San asks Company A to complete the correction and supplementation of his personal information as soon as possible
- B) 张三要求更正补充朋友李四的个人信息**
When Zhang San asks to correct and supplement the personal information of his friend Li Si
- C) 张三要求更正补充其不准确的个人信息**
When Zhang San requests to correct and supplement his inaccurate personal information
- D) 张三要求更正补充其不完整的个人信息**
When Zhang San requests to correct and supplement his incomplete personal information
- A) 错误。个人请求更正、补充其个人信息的，个人信息处理者应当对其个人信息予以核实，并及时更正或补充。**
Incorrect. Where an individual requests to correct or supplement his personal information, the personal information handler shall verify their personal information and correct or supplement it in a timely manner.
- B) 正确。个人信息只能对其个人信息请求 更正或补充，不能要求更正或补充他人个人信息，因为会损害他人的合法权益。（文献：A，第4章，第46条）**
Correct. Personal information can only be corrected or supplemented by the corresponding individual. Other people's personal information cannot be requested to be corrected or supplemented, as it will damage the legitimate rights and interests of others. (Literature: A, Chapter 4, Article 46)
- C) 错误。个人发现其个人信息不准确或者不完整的，有权请求个人信息处理者更正、补充。**
Incorrect. If an individual finds that his personal information is inaccurate or incomplete, they have the right to request the personal information handler to correct or supplement it.
- D) 错误。个人发现其个人信息不准确或者不完整的，有权请求个人信息处理者更正、补充。**
Incorrect. If an individual finds that his personal information is inaccurate or incomplete, they have the right to request the personal information handler to correct or supplement it.

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以下哪一类个人信息可以被个人请求删除？

Which personal information may individuals request to delete?

- A)** 个人去年在电商平台上的交易信息
Personal transaction information generated on an e-commerce platform last year
 - B)** 个人信息处理者已做匿名化处理的其个人信息
Personal information that the personal information handler has anonymized
 - C)** 个人上传至区块链平台上的个人信息
Personal information uploaded by individuals to a blockchain platform
 - D)** 企业所处理的个人自行公开的个人信息
Personal information which is disclosed by the individual and handled by a company
-
- A)** 错误。《电子商务法》对电商平台上的个人交易信息规定了其信息保存期限不少于三年。
Incorrect The E-Commerce Law stipulates that the retention period of personal transaction information on an e-commerce platform shall not be less than three years.
 - B)** 错误。匿名化处理是个人信息处理者履行其删除义务的一种合法手段，已匿名化处理的个人信息不再受个人信息删除权的约束。
Incorrect. Anonymization is a legal means for personal information handlers to fulfill their deletion obligations. The anonymized personal information is no longer bound by the right of deleting personal information.
 - C)** 错误。删除区块链上的个人信息属于技术上难以实现的情形，无法支持其删除请求。
Incorrect. Deleting personal information on blockchains is technically difficult to achieve and the deletion request cannot be supported.
 - D)** 正确。对于个人自行公开的个人信息，个人可以行使其拒绝权，要求处理该信息的个人信息处理者予以删除。（文献：A，第4章，第47条）
Correct. For personal information disclosed by individuals themselves, individuals can exercise their right to delete, which requires the personal information handler handling the information to delete it. (Literature: A, Chapter 4, Article 47)

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《个人信息保护法》和《通用数据保护条例》中的哪一项的规定近似？

What is similar in the PIPL and the GDPR?

- A) 对处理者角色的定义
The definition of the role of the handler
 - B) 家庭事务中处理个人信息
The handling of personal information for household activities
 - C) 对逝者个人信息的保护
The protection of personal information of deceased people
 - D) 敏感个人信息的范围
The scope of sensitive personal information
-
- A) 错误。《个人信息保护法》和《通用数据保护条例》对处理者的定义存在不同。
Incorrect. The PIPL and the GDPR have different definitions of a handler.
 - B) 正确。《个人信息保护法》和《通用数据保护条例》均声明对自然人因家庭事务处理个人信息的情况不适用。（文献：A，第8章，第72条）
Correct. Both the PIPL and the GDPR declare that they are not applicable to natural persons handling personal information during household activities. (Literature: A, Chapter 8, Article 72)
 - C) 错误。《个人信息保护法》和《通用数据保护条例》对逝者个人信息的保护存在不同。
Incorrect. There are differences between the PIPL and the GDPR in the protection of personal information of deceased people.
 - D) 错误。《个人信息保护法》和《通用数据保护条例》针对敏感个人信息规定的范围存在不同。
Incorrect. The scope of sensitive personal information in the PIPL and the GDPR is different.

《个人信息保护法》和《通用数据保护条例》在其定义的角色方面有什么区别？

What is a difference between the PIPL and the GDPR with regards to the roles they define?

- A)** 在《通用数据保护条例》中，数据处理者可以雇佣另一个处理者。在《个人信息保护法》中，这种情况不被允许。

According to the GDPR, a personal information handler is allowed to employ another personal information handler. The PIPL defines this is not allowed.

- B)** 在《通用数据保护条例》中，自主决定个人信息处理目的和处理方式的才是处理者。《个人信息保护法》中采取了不同的定义。

According to the GDPR, a personal information handler is the one that mandates the purpose and the means for handling. The PIPL defines the role of a handler differently.

- C)** 在《通用数据保护条例》中，数据处理场景中包括个人数据主体、数据控制者、数据处理者。《个人信息保护法》中采取了不同的定义。

According to the GDPR, a personal information handling scene is composed of an information subject, information controller(s) and information handler(s). The PIPL defines this differently.

- D)** 在《通用数据保护条例》中，控制者和处理者是雇主和雇员的关系。《个人信息保护法》对这个关系的定义刚好相反。

According to the GDPR, the relationship of a personal information controller and its information handler is employer and employee. The PIPL defines this relationship the other way around.

- A)** 错误。《个人信息保护法》中数据处理者包含数据控制者，有雇佣或委托其他处理者的权利。(文献：A，第1章，第12条，第8章，第73条)

Incorrect. In the PIPL, a personal information handler is also a personal information controller. A personal information handler can employ or engage another personal information handler. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 12 and, Chapter 8, Article 73)

- B)** 错误。《通用数据保护条例》中，处理者必须遵循控制者的处理目的和处理方式的指令。(文献：A，第1章，第12条，第8章，第73条)

Incorrect. In the GDPR a personal information handler must abide the mandate of the controller as for its handling purpose and means. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 12 and, Chapter 8, Article 73)

- C)** 正确。《个人信息保护法》不区分数据控制者和数据处理者。(文献：A，第1章，第12条，第8章，第73条)

Correct. The PIPL does not distinguish personal information controllers and personal information handlers, while the GDPR clearly defines both. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 12 and, Chapter 8, Article 73)

- D)** 错误。《通用数据保护条例》中，处理者是代表控制者处理数据的主体。(文献：A，第1章，第12条，第8章，第73条)

Incorrect. In the GDPR, a personal information handler is a natural or legal person, public authority, agency, or other body which handles personal information on behalf of the controller. (Literature: A, Chapter 1, Article 12 and, Chapter 8, Article 73)

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下列哪种处理个人信息的情形要求取得个人同意？

Which situation requires individual consent for handling personal information?

- A) 公司为员工办理社保而收集个人信息。**
A company collects personal information to apply for social insurance for employees.
 - B) 金融机构在与客户建立业务关系时，要求客户登记。**
A financial institution requires the customer to register while establishing a business relationship with a customer.
 - C) 个人信息处理者为了第三人的合法利益处理个人信息。**
A personal information handler handles personal information for the legitimate interests of third parties.
 - D) 公安机关为了确定犯罪嫌疑人的某些特征，提取指纹信息。**
The public security authority takes fingerprints to determine certain characteristics of the suspect.
-
- A) 错误。按照依法制定的劳动规章制度和依法签订的集体合同实施人力资源管理所必需，无需取得个人同意。**
Incorrect. Individual consent is not required for the implementation of human resources management in accordance with the labor regulations formulated in the law.
 - B) 错误。为订立、履行个人作为一方当事人的合同所必需，无需取得个人同意。**
Incorrect. Individual consent is not required for creating a contract in which the individual is a party.
 - C) 正确。此种情形不属于个人信息处理的合法性根据。（文献：A，第2章，第13条）**
Correct. This situation has no lawful basis for the handling of personal information. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 13)
 - D) 错误。为履行法定职责或者法定义务所必需，无需取得个人同意。**
Incorrect. Individual consent is not required if it is necessary for the performance of a legal duty or legal obligation.

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哪种情况对于敏感个人信息处理是《个人信息保护法》合规的？

In which situation is sensitive personal information being handled in compliance with the PIPL?

- A)** 客户撤回同意人脸识别用于大额转账的确认方式后，某银行的App无法进行大额转账。
A bank's app asks the clients' consent to its collection of facial recognition information as the authorization for large cash transfers. After a client withdraws their consent, the app can no longer be used for these transfers.
- B)** 某健身App在隐私政策里说明了收集心率信息和家族病史，依此作为用户使用App期间的身体健康状况信息的处理目的。
In its user policy statement, a fitness app explains that it collects a user's heart rate and information of their family's illness history. Based on this, the state of well-being of the user during their use of the app is determined.
- C)** 某银行在销售某高端理财产品的时候，客户经理请客户签署了书面协议，同意收集客户的金融账户信息。
The service manager of a bank sells a financial product to a high net-worth client. At the transaction, the manager asks the client to sign a written agreement as consent to collect information of the client's financial accounts.
- D)** 某品牌的儿童手表的用户是小学生。手表在激活的时候，明确请求同意其收集用户的地理位置信息。
The users of a digital watch are mainly elementary school children. At the activation of the watch, it explicitly asks users for their individual consent to collect information related to the users' location.
- A)** 错误。不得因撤回同意而拒绝提供产品或服务。（文献：A，第2章，16条）
Incorrect. Personal information handlers may not refuse to provide products or services on the basis that an individual does not consent to the handling of their personal information or revokes their individual consent. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 16)
- B)** 错误。医疗健康信息属于敏感个人信息，需要用于个别目的时候需要取得单独同意。（文献：A，第2章，29条）
Incorrect. Information related to health is sensitive personal information. Its collection requires separate consent. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 29)
- C)** 正确。金融账户信息属于敏感个人信息，应获得单独同意或书面同意。（文献：A，第2章，29条）
Correct. Financial account information is under the category of sensitive personal information and requires separate consent or written consent. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 29)
- D)** 错误。十四岁以下未成年人的个人信息处理需要取得监护人同意。（文献：A，第2章，31条）
Incorrect. Handling personal information of minors under the age of 14 requires the individual consent of the minor's guardian. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 31)

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什么情况符合《个人信息保护法》关于同意的要求？

What scenario is in accordance with the requirements of the PIPL regarding individual consent?

- A)** 银行采取签订书面合同的方式来收集客户个人信息。
The bank obtains written individual consent from customers when collecting their customers' personal information.
- B)** 电商平台规定消费者只能每月的第一周提出撤回同意的申请。
The e-commerce platform stipulates that consumers should apply for withdrawal of individual consent in the first week of each month.
- C)** 政府在正常情况下，未对个人信息主体告知处理目的。
The government does not inform the individual of the purpose of personal information handling under normal circumstances.
- D)** 人事部门没有取得员工对其个人信息每个处理目的的告知同意。
The HR department does not ask for the employees' individual consent for each handling purpose of the personal information.
- A)** 正确。金融信息属于敏感信息，需要书面的单独同意。（文献：A，第2章，第14条）
Correct. Financial information is sensitive and requires the individuals' separate written consent. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 14)
- B)** 错误。个人有权随时撤回其同意。（文献：A，第2章，第15条）
Incorrect. Individuals have the right to withdraw their consent at any time. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 15)
- C)** 错误。只有在突发与紧急事件中，为保护自然人的生命健康和财产安全所必须，才不需取得个人同意。（文献：A，第2章，第13条）
Incorrect. Only in emergencies and only as a necessity to protect natural persons' life, health, and property safety, individual consent is not required. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 13)
- D)** 错误。员工数据涉及个人敏感信息，在必需的处理场景中，必须征集相关处理目的的员工明示同意。（文献：A，第2章，第13条）
Incorrect. Employee data involves sensitive personal information. In the necessary handling scenarios, the explicit consent of employees for relevant handling purposes must be obtained. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 13)

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哪一种个人信息处理的情况下，个人可以**不用**被告知？

In which case of personal information handling is it **not** necessary to notify individuals?

- A)** 一家大型企业因分立需要对其处理的部分个人信息进行转移。
A large enterprise needs to transfer part of personal information handled due to the division of this enterprise.
- B)** 一家社交网站更换了其网站分析的服务商。
A social networking site has changed their service provider for the analysis of their website.
- C)** 一家电商平台向其合作的物流公司同步顾客的购物信息。
An e-commerce platform synchronizes customers' information about purchased goods with the logistics company it cooperates with.
- D)** 涉及当事人个人信息的裁判文书去标识化后被法院公开。
The court publishes the written judgments involving personal information of parties of lawsuits after de-identification.
- A)** 错误。个人信息处理者因分立而需要转移个人信息的，需要向个人告知接收方的名称或者姓名和联系方式。
Incorrect. If a personal information handler needs to transfer personal information due to a division, the handler must notify individuals of name and contact information of the receiving party.
- B)** 错误。更换网站分析服务商属于原有的个人信息处理者发生变更，当个人信息处理者发生变更，应当将此变更告知个人。
Incorrect. Replacing the service provider for website analysis is a change of personal information handler. When a personal information handler changes, the individual must be notified of this change.
- C)** 错误。顾客的购物信息在这里不属于为订立、履行个人作为一方当事人的合同所必需。该同步处理应取得个人同意。
Incorrect. The customer's shopping information is not necessary for concluding and fulfilling the contract in which the individual is a party in this case. This synchronization is subject to individual consent.
- D)** 正确。涉及当事人个人信息的裁判文书公开属于根据《个人信息保护法》“不需要告知的情形”。（文献A：第2章，第18条）
Correct. The disclosure of written judgements involving personal information of parties of lawsuits belongs to situations where handlers "are permitted not to notify individuals " according to the PIPL. (Literature A: Chapter 2, Article 18)

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公开个人信息需要获得该个人同意的同意吗？

Should individual's separate consent be obtained for the disclosure of personal information?

- A)** 需要，如果公开个人信息会对该主体造成影响。
Yes, but only if the disclosure of personal information will affect the individual.
- B)** 需要，因为获得个人同意后，个人信息处理者才能公开其个人信息。
Yes, the separate consent must be obtained before the handler discloses of personal information.
- C)** 不需要，因为只要个人没有明确表示拒绝就意味着其同意公开。
No, because the absence of an explicit refusal means consent to disclosure.
- D)** 不需要，只要个人信息处理者收集其个人信息的渠道是合法的。
No, not if the handler collects the personal information from a legitimate channel.
- A)** 错误。无论公开个人信息是否会对信息主体造成影响，都需取得其同意。
Incorrect. An individual's separate consent is required regardless of the disclosure of personal information will affect the subject.
- B)** 正确。个人信息处理者要公开其处理的个人信息，必须取得个人的单独同意，否则不得公开。（文献：A，第2章，第25条）
Correct. A handler must obtain the individual's separate consent to disclose the personal information it handles, otherwise it cannot be disclosed. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 25)
- C)** 错误。没有明确表示拒绝不意味着同意公开。
Incorrect. The absence of an explicit refusal may not be treated consent to disclosure.
- D)** 错误。不管收集的渠道是否合法，只要公开某人的个人信息，就必须取得其同意。
Incorrect. An individual's separate consent must be obtained for the disclosure of personal information, regardless of whether the channel of collection is legal or not.

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一家面向消费者的企业利用一家外部的电子合同签署管理平台来完成其与消费者的合同签署。两者构成了事实的处理个人信息委托关系。

哪项事务可以在该企业做此委托后再进行？

A consumer-oriented enterprise and a platform for electronic contract signing have an entrusted relationship for dealing with personal information in place. The enterprise delegates the completion of signing contracts with consumers to the platform.

Which action may be carried out by the enterprise after it makes this delegation?

- A) 就今后可能的转委托做出同意
Agree to a possible sub-entrustment in the future
 - B) 执行个人信息保护影响评估
Execute a personal information protection impact assessment
 - C) 获得消费者的知情同意
Obtain consumers' informed consent
 - D) 与该平台签订委托处理合同
Sign entrusted handling contract with the platform
- A) 正确。个人信息处理的委托人既可以就转委托作出事前同意，也可以在受托人处理事务过程中作出同意。在这种情况下，企业可以立即或稍后向平台发出他们对可能的转托管的批准。（文献：A，第2章，第21条）
Correct. The assignor of personal information handling can either give prior consent to the sub-entrustment or give consent during the trustee's handling. In this case, the enterprise can give their approval for a possible sub-entrustment immediately or later to the platform. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 21)
- B) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第55条规定委托处理个人信息的情况应事前开展个人信息保护影响评估。
Incorrect. Article 55 of the PIPL stipulates that during entrusting personal information handling, the personal information handlers shall conduct a personal information protection impact assessment in advance.
- C) 错误。委托处理个人信息的情况，属于《个人信息保护法》第14条提到的个人信息处理方式的变更，应事前取得个人的知情同意。
Incorrect. In case of handling of personal information as part of a delegation, the prior consent of individuals shall be obtained.
- D) 错误。委托处理个人信息的情况，应事先签订委托处理合同。
Incorrect. In case of handling of personal information as part of a delegation, an entrusted handling contract shall be signed in advance.

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根据《个人信息保护法》，涉及利用个人信息进行自动化决策时，在哪种情况下个人总是有权对此作出拒绝？

According to the PIPL, in which scenario may the involved individual always object to the use of their personal information for automated decision-making?

- A) 当依据其个人信息使用自动化决策方式对其进行营销信息推送时**
When their personal information is used for pushing marketing messages to the individual using automated decision-making
 - B) 当依据其个人信息仅使用自动化决策方式对其作出有重大影响的决定时**
When their personal information is used for making decisions that have a significant impact on the individual only using automated decision-making
 - C) 当依据其个人信息合理使用自动化决策方式对其设置差异化的交易条件时**
When their personal information is reasonably used to set differentiated trading conditions based on automated decision-making
 - D) 当个人信息处理者公开对其信息所做自动化决策的规则时**
When a personal information handler discloses rules for automated decision-making about their information
-
- A) 正确。《个人信息保护法》中规定“通过自动化决策方式向个人进行信息推送、商业营销，应当同时提供不针对其个人特征的选项，或者向个人提供便捷的拒绝方式”。（文献：A，第2章，第24条）**
Correct. The PIPL stipulates that "those conducting information push delivery or commercial sales to individuals through automated decision-making methods shall simultaneously provide the option not target to individual's characteristics or provide the individual with a convenient method to refuse it". (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 24)
 - B) 错误。当自动化决策方式将作出对个人权益有重大影响的决定时，个人有权拒绝的是“仅”通过自动化决策方式作出该类决定。**
Incorrect. When decisions made using automated decision-making have a significant impact on personal rights and interests, individuals have the right to refuse that personal information handlers make decisions solely through automated decision-making.
 - C) 错误。个人只能拒绝自动化决策对其设置的不合理的差别待遇。**
Incorrect. Individuals can only refuse unreasonable differential treatment set by automated decision-making.
 - D) 错误。信息处理者公开其自动化决策规则是对个人信息处理透明度原则的响应，其不受个体的约束。**
Incorrect. Information handlers' disclosure of their automated decision-making rules is a response to the principle of transparency in personal information handling, which is not constrained by individuals.

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根据《个人信息保护法》，提供重要互联网平台服务、用户数量巨大、业务类型复杂的个人信息处理者，应履行若干特别义务。

这类处理者的特别义务是什么？

According to the PIPL, personal information handlers providing important Internet platform services, that have many users, and whose business models are complex, shall fulfill several special obligations.

What is a special obligation of these handlers?

- A) 适时进行个人信息保护影响评估
Conduct personal information protection impact assessment when appropriate
 - B) 对个人信息实行分类管理
Implement the categorized management of personal information
 - C) 定期开展处理个人信息的合规审计
Conduct regular compliance audits on the handling of personal information
 - D) 定期公开发布个人信息保护社会责任报告
Regularly and publicly release social responsibility reports on personal information protection
-
- A) 错误。这是个人信息处理者的常规义务。
Incorrect. This is a generic obligation of personal information handlers.
 - B) 错误。这是个人信息处理者的常规义务。
Incorrect. This is a generic obligation of personal information handlers.
 - C) 错误。这是个人信息处理者的常规义务。
Incorrect. This is a generic obligation of personal information handlers.
 - D) 正确。这是此类个人信息处理者的特别义务。（文献：A，第5章，第58条）
Correct. This is a special obligation of these personal information handlers. (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 58)

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何种规则适用于在公共场所收集的个人信息？

Which rule applies for personal information collected in public environments?

- A)** 收集方式需遵循当地行政机关的内部规定。
The collection methods should be in line with the internal regulations of the local authority.
- B)** 需采取对个人权益影响最小的方式。
The handling approach should have the lowest impact possible on the individual's rights.
- C)** 收集目的应只限于抓捕犯罪活动。
The purpose of collection should be limited to arresting criminals only.
- A)** 错误。在公共场所收集个人信息需遵循国家有关规定，而不是某些行政机关自行制定的文件或内部规定。
Incorrect. Collecting personal information in public environments needs to follow the relevant national regulations, but not necessarily the internal regulations formulated by the local authorities.
- B)** 正确。依据目的限制原则，处理在公共场所收集的个人信息需要采取对个人权益影响最小的方式。（文献：A，第2章，第6条）
Correct. According to the principle of purpose limitation, handling of personal information that is collected in public environments needs to be carried out in a way that has the lowest impact possible on the rights and interests of individuals. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 6)
- C)** 错误。在公共场所收集个人信息并不仅仅适用于抓捕犯罪分子。个人信息收集将总是有助于维护公共安全。
Incorrect. Personal information collected in public environments may be used for more than just arresting criminals. Personal information collection is always allowed to maintain public safety.

在对已经公开的个人信息进行处理时，有何要求？

What is a requirement when handling disclosed personal information?

- A)** 应当在处理前进行个人信息保护影响评估。
A personal information protection impact assessment should be conducted before the handling.
- B)** 若对个人权益有重大影响，须取得个人同意。
Individual consent must be obtained if the processing has a significant impact on individuals' interests.
- C)** 对于合理范围内的处理，个人不能拒绝。
Individuals may not refuse the handling if the handling is done within reasonable limits.
- D)** 对个人信息的处理须告知该个人。
Individuals should be informed when their personal information is handled.
- A)** 错误。处理已经公开的个人信息不需事前进行个人信息保护影响评估。（文献：A，第5章，第55条）
Incorrect. A personal information protection impact assessment is not required before handling the personal information. (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 55)
- B)** 正确。如果处理者利用已公开的个人信息从事对个人权益有重大影响的活动，无论该处理活动是否在合理的范围内，都应当取得个人同意。（文献：A，第2章）
Correct. If personal information handlers use publicly available personal information to engage in activities that significantly affect the rights and interests of individuals, individual consent should be received, regardless of whether the handling activity is within a reasonable scope. (Literature: A, Chapter 2)
- C)** 错误。虽然处理已公开的个人信息无须取得个人的同意，但只要个人明确拒绝的，个人信息处理者就不得处理，即便此种处理是在合理的范围内。
Incorrect. If the individual clearly refuses, the personal information handler may not handle the personal information even if the handling is within reasonable limits.
- D)** 错误。对于已公开的个人信息，原则上是无须告知并取得个人的同意即可以进行合理处理的，这有利于促进信息的流动与利用。
Incorrect. For personal information that has been disclosed, in principle it is possible to reasonably handle it without informing and obtaining the consent of the natural person, which facilitates the flow and use of information.

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哪种情况是符合国家机关处理个人信息特别规定的？

What is in line with the special regulations of State organs for handling personal information?

- A) 某省的医药局收集属下医院的患者信息，用于内部定期统计汇报。**
A medical bureau of a province collects patient information from its subordinate hospitals for internal regular statistical reporting.
 - B) 某初中为管理学生的人身安全，要求进入学生宿舍必须人脸识别。**
A middle school requires facial recognition for anyone that enters their dormitories for the sake of the safety of the students.
 - C) 税务局公务员持工作证明，到银行查询某税收案件涉嫌人的储蓄账户。**
A tax bureau official displays their work identification at a bank and inquires savings account information of a suspect in a tax case.
 - D) 工商局在其网站上说明受理个体工商户营业执照申请所需要收集的个人信息。**
The administration for industry and commerce explains the personal information that needs to be collected on the website, which is used to handle business licenses applications of individual industrial and commercial households.
-
- A) 错误。《个人信息保护法》不区分国家机关与非国家机关的个人信息处理行为，国家机关同样需要遵守目的限制原则。（文献:A，第2章，34条）**
Incorrect. The PIPL does not differentiate between State organs or not State organs when handling personal information. The State organ shall also obey the principle of purpose limitation. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 34)
 - B) 错误。具有管理公共事务职能组织处理个人信息必须依照《个人信息保护法》。学校应依据《个人信息保护法》处理学生（包括未成年人）的个人信息。（文献:A，第2章，37条）**
Incorrect. The handling of personal information by organizations with the function of managing public affairs must be in accordance with the PIPL. The school shall comply with the PIPL when handling students' (also minors) personal information. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 37)
 - C) 错误。国家机关必须严格依照法律、行政法规规定的程序，在权限内实施个人信息处理活动。（文献:A，第2章，34条）**
Incorrect. State organs shall implement personal information handling activities in strict accordance with the procedures stipulated by laws and administrative regulations and within their authority. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 34)
 - D) 正确。国家机关为履行法定职责处理个人信息，应当履行告知义务。（文献:A，第2章，35条）**
Correct. State organs shall fulfil the duties to inform when handling personal information. (Literature: A, Chapter 2, Article 35)

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什么情况下收集个人的指纹信息需要取得个人的单独同意？

When should an individual's separate consent be obtained before collecting an individual's fingerprints?

A) 行政机关为宣传机关案件而收集

When the administrative organ collects fingerprints for publicity of its case

B) 法院为了审理案件而收集

When the court collects fingerprints for hearing a case

C) 检察机关为了监督案件而收集

When the prosecution organ collects fingerprints for supervising a case

D) 公安机关为了侦查案件而收集

When the public security organ collects fingerprints for investigating a case

A) 正确。行政机关为了本机关的宣传并非履行法定职权，此时处理个人的敏感个人信息，例如指纹，需取得个人的单独同意。（文献：A，第3章，第33、34和35条）

Correct. Publicity is not performing a statutory duty or responsibility, so the administrative organ must obtain the individual consent of the person to handle sensitive personal information, such as fingerprints. (Literature: A, Chapter 3, Article 33, 34 and 35)

B) 错误。审判机关为了履行审理案件的法定职权可以不经个人同意处理个人的敏感个人信息，例如指纹。Incorrect. For performing statutory duties regarding the hearing of a case, the judicial organ does not need to obtain individual consent for handling sensitive personal information, such as fingerprints.

C) 错误。检察机关为了行使履行监督案件的法定职权可以不经个人同意处理个人的敏感个人信息，例如指纹。

Incorrect. For performing statutory duties of supervising a case, the prosecution organ does not need to obtain individual consent for handling sensitive personal information, such as fingerprints.

D) 错误。公安机关为了履行侦查案件的法定职权可以不经个人同意处理个人的敏感个人信息，例如指纹。Incorrect. For performing statutory duties of investigating a case, the public security organ does not need to obtain individual consent for handling sensitive personal information, such as fingerprints.

何时适用有关跨境个人信息处理的义务？

When do obligations regarding cross-border personal information handling apply?

- A)** 某中国银行的海外分行系统部署在国内，与国内业务的其他系统进行数据交互。
When a Chinese bank deploys its branch systems abroad in China, and exchanges information personal information with systems that run its domestic business.
- B)** 中国公司在美国上市，根据美国证券管理要求提交个人用户信息。
When a Chinese company goes public in the United States (U.S.) and submits its users' information under U.S. securities regulations.
- C)** 为打击国际犯罪，某英国法院要求某英国公司提交存储在中国境内的某用户信息。
When a court in the United Kingdom (UK) requests a UK company to submit information about a user stored in China to combat international crime.
- D)** 某海外品牌汽车的中国用户驾驶数据在国内云服务上进行处理。
When a foreign-brand automobile maker handles Chinese users' driving information on its cloud service which is located in China.
- A)** 正确。海外分行系统在数据处理义务上属于境外处理者。（文献A，第3章，第38条）
Correct. The overseas branch banking system is categorized as a personal information handler outside the territory of China in terms of personal information handling obligations. (Literature: A, Chapter 3, Article 38)
- B)** 错误。个人信息处理者因业务需要，向境外提供个人信息的，需符合国家网信部门的要求。（文献A，第3章，第38条）
Incorrect. Where a personal information handler needs to provide personal information outside the territory of the People's Republic of China due to business or other needs, it shall meet requirements by the State cybersecurity and informatization department. (Literature A, Chapter 3, Article 38)
- C)** 错误。非经中国主管机关批准，个人信息处理者不得向外国司法或者执法机构提供存储于中国境内的个人信息。（文献A，第3章，第41条）
Incorrect. Without the approval of the competent authority of the People's Republic of China, a personal information handler shall not provide the personal information stored within the territory of the People's Republic of China to judicial or law enforcement agencies outside of the territory of the People's Republic of China. (Literature A, Chapter 3, Article 41)
- D)** 错误。这个场景不涉及跨境数据处理。（文献A，第3章，第38条）
Incorrect. This scenario does not involve cross-border personal information handling. (Literature A, Chapter 3, Article 38)

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根据《个人信息保护法》，什么符合对跨境处理个人信息的规定？

According to the PIPL, what conforms with the provisions on cross-border handling of personal information?

- A) 向境外提供个人信息需事前进行个人信息保护影响评估。**
A personal information protection impact assessment must be conducted before providing personal information abroad.
 - B) 如何向境外接收者行使权利不在要求的告知范围内。**
The notification to individuals about the cross-border handling of their personal information does not need to include how to exercise their rights.
 - C) 个人信息处理者只要取得个人同意就可以向境外提供个人信息。**
The personal information handler can provide personal information abroad if they obtain personal consent.
 - D) 向境外提供个人信息应当通过国家网信部门组织的安全评估。**
The provision of personal information abroad shall pass the security assessment organized by the State cybersecurity and informatization department.
-
- A) 正确。向境外提供个人信息属于《个人信息保护法》中关于需事前进行个人信息保护影响评估的情形之一（文献：A，第5章，第55条）**
Correct. Providing personal information abroad is one of the situations in the PIPL that requires an impact assessment on personal information protection before handling the information. (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 55)
 - B) 错误。个人信息处理者向境外提供个人信息的，应当向个人告知的内容包括个人向境外接收方行使本法规定权利的方式和程序。**
Incorrect. When a personal information handler provides personal information abroad, the individuals must be informed about the content including the ways and procedures for the individual to exercise the rights stipulated in this law to the abroad recipients.
 - C) 错误。个人信息处理者向境外提供个人信息不仅需要取得个人的同意，而且得是“单独同意”，同时向境外提供个人信息还可能受制于其他条件。**
Incorrect. Personal information handlers not only must obtain the individual's consent, but also "separate consent" to provide personal information abroad. At the same time, providing personal information abroad may also be subject to other conditions.
 - D) 错误。《个人信息保护法》仅规定了关键信息基础设施运营者、处理个人信息达到国家网信部门规定数量的个人信息者、处理个人信息的国家机关确需向境外提供个人信息时，应通过国家网信部门组织的安全评估。**
Incorrect. The PIPL only stipulates that critical information infrastructure operators, handlers who handle personal information reaching quantities provided by the State cybersecurity and informatization department, and State organs handling personal information that should truly be send abroad shall pass the security assessment organized by the State cybersecurity and informatization department.

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四位学生在讨论个人信息保护合规审计制度时有不同理解：

- 学生A认为只能委托第三方开展合规审计；
- 学生B认为合规审计只需要开展一次即可；
- 学生C认为合规审计结果可以作为免责的证据；
- 学生D认为合规审计就等同于安全审计。

哪位学生的理解符合《个人信息保护法》？

Four students have different understandings about the personal information protection compliance audits:

- Student A believes that only a third party can be entrusted to carry out a compliance audit.
- Student B believes that compliance audits only need to be conducted once.
- Student C believes that the results of the compliance audit can be used as evidence of immunity.
- Student D believes that a compliance audit is the equivalent of a security audit.

Which student's understanding complies with the PIPL?

- A) 学生A
Student A
- B) 学生B
Student B
- C) 学生C
Student C
- D) 学生D
Student D

- A) 错误。个人信息处理者可以委托第三方开展合规审计，也可以由本单位的内设部门来进行合规审计。
Incorrect. Personal information handlers can ask a third party to conduct compliance audits or they can have their internal departments conducting compliance audits.
- B) 错误。合规审计应当定期开展，不能仅仅一次合规审计后，就不再履行该义务。
Incorrect. Compliance audits should be carried out on a regular basis, and this obligation cannot be terminated after only one compliance audit.
- C) 正确。是否依据法律进行定期合规审计，是个人信息处理者用于证明自己没有过错的重要证据。（文献：A，第5章，第54条）
Correct. Conducting regular compliance audits in accordance with the Law is important evidence for personal information handlers to prove that they are not at fault. (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 55)
- D) 错误。合规审计是对处理个人信息遵守法律、行政法规的情况进行的审计，其范围大于安全审计。
Incorrect. A compliance audit is an audit of the handling of personal information in compliance with laws and administrative regulations, and its scope is larger than a security audit.

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对于一些个人信息处理活动，需要事前开展个人信息保护影响评估工作。

何种情形下**不需要**事前进行评估？

For some personal information handling activities, it is necessary to conduct a personal information protection impact assessment in advance.

When is it **not** necessary to conduct such an assessment in advance?

- A) 在物流平台将委托承包商处理个人信息的时候
When a logistics platform will entrust a contractor to process personal information
 - B) 在视频平台将对个人信息进行加密处理的时候
When a video platform will encrypt the personal information
 - C) 在电商平台将向境外合作方提供个人信息的时候
When an e-commerce platform will provide personal information to overseas partners
 - D) 在金融机构将收集个人金融账户信息的时候
When financial institutions will collect information on financial accounts
- A) 错误。物流平台委托承包商处理用户信息属于委托处理个人信息，应当事前进行个人信息保护影响评估。
Incorrect. When a logistics platform entrusts a party to handle user information, it is entrusted with handling personal information, and a personal information protection impact assessment should be conducted in advance.
- B) 正确。视频平台对个人信息进行加密处理不会对个人权益有重大影响，无需事前进行个人信息保护影响评估。（文献：A，第5章，第55条）
Correct. The encryption of personal information by the video platform will not have a significant impact on personal rights and interests, and there is no need to conduct a personal information protection impact assessment in advance. (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 55)
- C) 错误。电商平台向境外合作方提供用户信息属于向境外提供个人信息，应当事前进行个人信息保护影响评估。
Incorrect. When personal information will be sent abroad, a personal information protection impact assessment should be conducted in advance.
- D) 错误。处理个人金融账户信息属于处理敏感个人信息，应当事前进行个人信息保护影响评估。
Incorrect. Handling information about someone's financial accounts is handling sensitive personal information. Therefore, a personal information protection impact assessment should be conducted in advance.

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一家企业发现其用户个人信息被黑客获取并被威胁公开到公网上。

根据《个人信息保护法》，什么信息是该企业在通知履行个人信息保护职责的部门时应当告知的？

A company found that its users' personal information was obtained by hackers and is threatened to be disclosed to the public network.

According to the PIPL, what information should be included when notifying the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities?

- A) 事件所影响用户的联系信息**
Contact details of the users affected by the incident
 - B) 此前发生的个人信息安全事件**
Previous personal information security incidents
 - C) 企业计划采取的补救措施**
Remedial measures that will be taken by the company
 - D) 企业所面临的安全威胁风险**
Security threats and risks faced by the company
- A) 错误。该企业需告知的是受事件影响的用户规模，而非其联系方式。**
Incorrect. The company must inform the number of users affected by the incident, not their contact details.
- B) 错误。此前发生的个人信息安全事件不必包含在告知履行个人信息保护职责部门的内容中。**
Incorrect. Previous personal information security incidents do not need to be included when notifying the department fulfilling personal information protection duties.
- C) 正确。该企业计划采取的补救措施属于需要包含在告知所要求的内容。（文献：A，第5章，第57条）**
Correct. The remedies that will be taken by the company fall within the requirements what must be included in the notification. (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 57)
- D) 错误。该企业所面临的安全威胁风险不必包含在告知履行个人信息保护职责部门的内容中。**
Incorrect. The security threat and risk faced by the company do not need to be included when notifying the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities.

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四家公司在处理个人信息泄露事件时采取了不同方式：

- A公司在发生个人信息泄露后立即向履行个人信息保护职责的部门和个人进行告知
- B公司要求受托方协助其向履行个人信息保护职责的部门进行告知
- C公司采取措施能够避免个人信息泄露，故未通知履行个人信息保护职责的部门
- D公司采取发送信件、电子邮件、短信等书面方式对个人进行逐个通知

哪家公司在履行个人信息泄露通知义务时存在问题？

Four companies have different ways of handling a personal information leak.

- Company A immediately informs the departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities and the individuals after the personal information leak occurs.
- Company B requires the trustee to assist them in notifying the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities.
- Company C takes remedial measures to avoid other personal information leaks, so they did not notify the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities.
- Company D notifies individuals one by one in writing by sending letters, e-mails, text messages, etc.

Which company has problems fulfilling its obligation regarding the notification of the personal information leak?

- A)** A公司
Company A
- B)** B公司
Company B
- C)** C公司
Company C
- D)** D公司
Company D

题目未完，接下一页

- A)** 错误。发生或者可能发生个人信息泄露、篡改、丢失的，个人信息处理者应当立即通知履行个人信息保护职责的部门和个人。
Incorrect. Where a personal information leak, distortion, or loss occurs, personal information handlers shall notify the departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities and the individuals.
- B)** 错误。发生个人信息泄露事件后，受托人应当协助委托人通知履行个人信息保护职责的部门。
Incorrect. In the event of a personal information leak, the trustee shall assist the client to notify the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities.
- C)** 正确。个人信息处理者采取措施能够有效避免信息泄露、篡改、丢失造成危害的，个人信息处理者可以不通知个人，但必须通知履行个人信息保护职责的部门。（文献：A，第5章，第57条）
Correct. If the personal information handler takes remedial measures to effectively avoid the harm caused by information leaks, distortion, or loss, the personal information handler is not obliged to notify the individual but they must notify the departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities. (Literature: A, Chapter 5, Article 57)
- D)** 错误。原则上，个人信息处理者应当采取发送信件、电子邮件、短信等书面方式对个人进行逐个通知。
Incorrect. In principle, personal information handlers should notify individuals one by one in writing, such as by sending letters, emails, and text messages.

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下列哪项不属于履行个人信息保护职责部门应当履职的职责？

What is **not** a responsibility of the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities?

- A) 开展个人信息保护宣传教育
Conducting education on personal information protection
 - B) 处理关于个人信息泄露事件的投诉
Handling complaints on personal information leakage incidents
 - C) 调查侵犯公民个人信息的犯罪案件
Investigating criminal cases that involve individuals' personal information
 - D) 组织个人信息保护的测评
Organizing the evaluation of personal information protection
-
- A) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第六十一条规定履行个人信息保护职责的部门应当履行开展个人信息保护宣传教育，指导、监督的职责。
Incorrect. Article 61 of the PIPL regulates that departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities shall conduct education on personal information protection.
 - B) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第六十一条规定履行个人信息保护职责的部门应当履行接受、处理与个人信息保护有关的投诉、举报的职责。
Incorrect. Article 61 of the PIPL regulates that departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities shall handle complaints related to personal information protection.
 - C) 正确。履行个人信息保护职责的部门在履行职责中，发现违法处理个人信息涉嫌犯罪的，应当及时移送公安机关依法处理。（文献：A，第6章，第64条）
Correct. Where departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities discover in the course of their duties discover unlawful handling of personal information that is suspected of constituting a crime, they shall promptly transfer the matter to public security authorities for processing according to the law.. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 64)
 - D) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第六十一条规定履行个人信息保护职责的部门应当履行组织对应用程序等个人信息保护情况进行测评的职责。
Incorrect. Article 61 of the PIPL regulates that departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities shall organize evaluations of the protection of personal information.

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履行个人信息保护职责部门应该做的活动是什么？

Which is an activity of the departments fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities?

- A) 市场监督管理总局对违规收集个人信息的银行实施现场检查。**
The Market Supervision and Administration Bureau shall conduct on-site inspections on banks that collect personal information in violation of regulations.
 - B) 人民银行收到关于某银行手机App过度收集个人信息的投诉。**
The People's Bank of China receives a complaint about their banking app stating that it overcollects personal information.
 - C) 监管机构对某违规收集个人信息App的开发者的住宅进行搜查并扣留相关证据。**
The regulator searches through the residence of an app developer who illegally collected personal information and detained relevant evidence.
 - D) 网信办对各类手机App收集个人信息功能进行测评，对违规者进行通报和下架。**
The State cybersecurity and informatization department evaluates apps regarding their collection of personal information and publishes and removes violators.
-
- A) 错误。市场监督管理总局不是银行行业的主管部门。（文献：A，第6章，第60条）**
Incorrect. The Market Supervision and Administration Bureau is not the regulatory body of the banking industry. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 60)
 - B) 错误。个人信息保护相关投诉由网信办受理。（文献：A，第6章，第65条）**
Incorrect. Complaints related to personal information protection shall be handled by the State cybersecurity and informatization department. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 65)
 - C) 错误。监管部门有权实施现场检查并不意味着可以搜查公民住宅。（文献：A，第6章，第63条）**
Incorrect. The right of the regulator to conduct on-site inspection does not mean that citizens' residences can be searched. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 63)
 - D) 正确。网信办作为履行个人信息保护职责的部门，调查、处理违法个人信息处理活动。（文献：A，第6章，第61条）**
Correct. As the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities, the State cybersecurity and informatization department investigates and deals with illegal personal information handling activities. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 61)

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履行个人信息保护职责的部门发现一起个人信息保护安全事件。

他们应该怎么做？

The department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities discovers a personal information protection security incident.

What should they do?

- A) 协同相关主管部门对个人信息违规处理进行行政约谈**
Cooperate with related regulatory departments to conduct administrative interviews on the illegal handling of personal information
 - B) 对违法处理个人信息涉嫌犯罪的，进行相应的行政处罚**
Give an administrative penalty to those who illegally handle personal information and are suspected of committing a crime
 - C) 根据安全事件修编与更新相关的国家与行业数据处理安全标准**
Revise and update relevant national and industrial data handling safety standards according to safety events
 - D) 采用第三方之前的合规审计结果，而不是进行新的合规审计**
Use the audit results from a previous compliance audit conducted by a third party instead of conducting a new compliance audit
-
- A) 正确。履行个人信息保护职责的部门可以按照规定的权限和程序对个人信息处理者的法定代表人或主要负责人进行约谈。（文献：A，第6章，第64条）**
Correct. The department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities may conduct a talk with the personal information handler's legal representative or the main person responsible according to regulatory powers and procedures. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 64)
 - B) 错误。个人信息处理者涉嫌犯罪的，不得以行政处罚代替移送公安机关。（文献：A，第6章，第64条）**
Incorrect. If a personal information handler is suspected of committing a crime, an administrative penalty cannot replace transferring the matter to public security authorities. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 64)
 - C) 错误。这不是必须履行的职责。（文献：A，第6章，第64条）**
Incorrect. This is not an activity the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities must do. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 64)
 - D) 错误。在已经发生个人信息安全事件的情况下，履行个人信息保护职责的部门可以要求个人信息处理者委托专业机构对其个人信息处理活动进行合规审计。（文献：A，第6章，第64条）**
Incorrect. When a personal information security incident has occurred, the department fulfilling personal information protection duties and responsibilities can require personal information handlers to entrust specialized institutions to conduct compliance audits of their personal information handling activities. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 64)

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《个人信息保护法》中定义的一个角色职责为：“负责统筹协调个人信息保护工作和相关监督管理工作”。

此处定义了哪个角色？

The PIPL defines the responsibilities of one role as: “comprehensive planning and coordination of personal information protection work and related supervision and management work”.

Which role is meant here?

A) 指定代表

The dedicated representative

B) 处理个人信息的受托人

The entrusted person handling personal information

C) 个人信息保护负责人

The personal information protection officer

D) 国家网信部门

The State cybersecurity and informatization department

A) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第53条规定指定代表是“在中华人民共和国境内代理负责所处理个人信息相关事宜”的主体。

Incorrect. Article 53 of the PIPL stipulates that a dedicated representative is someone “within the borders of the People’s Republic of China to be responsible for matters related to the personal information they handle”.

B) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第59条规定处理个人信息的受托人“应当依照本法和有关法律、行政法规的规定，采取必要措施保障所处理的个人信息的安全，并协助个人信息处理者履行本法规定的义务”。

Incorrect. Article 59 of the PIPL stipulates that the entrusted person handling personal information “shall, according to the provisions of this Law and relevant laws and administrative regulations, take necessary measures to safeguard the security of the personal information they handle, and assist personal information handlers in fulfilling the obligations provided in this Law”.

C) 错误。《个人信息保护法》第52条规定个人信息保护负责人负责“对个人信息处理活动以及采取的保护措施等进行监督”。

Incorrect. Article 52 of the PIPL stipulates that personal information protection officer is responsible for “supervising personal information handling activities as well as adopted protection measures, etc.”.

D) 正确。《个人信息保护法》第60条规定国家网信部门负责“统筹协调个人信息保护工作和相关监督管理工作”。（文献：A，第6章，第60条）

Correct. Article 60 of the PIPL stipulates that the State cybersecurity and informatization department is responsible for “comprehensive planning and coordination of personal information protection work and related supervision and management work”. (Literature: A, Chapter 6, Article 60)

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A公司因违反《个人信息保护法》规定，违法处理个人信息，且情节严重。

网信部门可以依法对其做出哪种行政处罚？

Company A violated the PIPL and handled personal information illegally. The circumstances are grave.

What kind of administrative punishment may be imposed on Company A?

- A) 处以上一年度营业额百分之十罚款**
A fine of 10% of the previous year's turnover
 - B) 对A公司直接责任人员处5万元罚款**
A fine of 50,000 yuan for the directly responsible person of Company A
 - C) 通报有关部门吊销A公司营业执照**
A notification to the relevant departments to revoke the business license of Company A
 - D) 对A公司给予警告**
A warning to Company A
- A) 错误。情节严重的，只能处以上一年度营业额百分之五以下罚款。**
Incorrect. If the circumstances are serious, only a fine of not more than 5% of the previous year's turnover may be imposed.
- B) 错误。情节严重的违法行为，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处十万元以上一百万元以下罚款。**
Incorrect. For grave circumstances, the directly responsible person in charge and other directly responsible personnel shall be fined not less than 100,000 yuan but not more than 1,000,000 yuan.
- C) 正确。对于情节严重的违法行为，可以责令暂停相关业务或者停业整顿、通报有关主管部门吊销相关业务许可或者吊销营业执照。（文献：A，第7章，第66条）**
Correct. For serious illegal acts, it may be ordered to suspend relevant business or suspend business for rectification, and notify the relevant departments to revoke business licenses. (Literature: A, Chapter 7, Article 66)
- D) 错误。情节不严重的违法行为，才可以给予警告。**
Incorrect. A warning can only be given for minor violations of the law. In this case, the circumstances are grave.

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四位学生在讨论个人信息保护信用档案制度时有不同理解：

- 学生A认为可根据部门规章的规定，将违法行为记入信用档案
- 学生B认为该制度可由监管机构自行决定公示方式
- 学生C认为该制度可使公众知悉违法信息
- 学生D认为所有违法处理个人信息行为都可以被记入信用档案

哪位学生的理解符合《个人信息保护法》？

Four students have different understandings when discussing the personal information protection credit file:

- Student A believes that the violation can be recorded in the credit file according to the regulations of the personal information protection department.
- Student B believes that the credit file can be published at the discretion of the regulator.
- Student C believes that the credit file must keep the public informed of illegal information.
- Student D believes that all illegal processing of personal information may be recorded on the credit file.

Which student's understanding complies with the PIPL?

- A) 学生A
Student A
- B) 学生B
Student B
- C) 学生C
Student C
- D) 学生D
Student D

题目未完，接下一页

- A)** 错误。对于违法行为，只能依照有关法律、行政法规的规定记入信用档案。
Incorrect. For illegal acts, they can only be recorded in the credit file in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and administrative regulations.
- B)** 错误。被记入信用档案的违法行为如何公示，应当依照法律、行政法规的规定进行，不能由监管机构自行决定。
Incorrect. Publicizing illegal acts recorded in the credit files should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations and cannot be decided by the regulatory agency on its own.
- C)** 正确。该制度可以使社会公众及时有效地知悉相关违法信息。（文献：A，第7章，第67条）
Correct. The credit file enables the public to know relevant illegal information in a timely and effective manner. (Literature: A, Chapter 7, Article 67)
- D)** 错误。依照有关法律、行政法规的规定记入信用档案并予以公示意味着并非所有违反《个人信息保护法》的违法行为都要记入信用档案并予以公示。
Incorrect. Recording something in the credit file and making it public in accordance with the relevant laws and administrative regulations does not mean that all illegal acts that violate the PIPL must be recorded in the credit file and made public.

试题评分

如下表格为本套样题的正确答案，供参考使用。

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



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