

Navigating Our Digital Identities

In the modern world, technology shapes who we are. Our online presence creates a **digital identity**, which is the representation of ourselves based on the data we share on the internet. Every time we like a photo, write a comment, or search for information, we leave a trace. This trace is called a **digital footprint**.

For teenagers, building a positive digital identity requires **digital literacies**. This skill goes beyond knowing how to use a smartphone; it involves critical thinking and safety. For example, knowing how to create a strong password protects our personal data from being hacked. Furthermore, practicing media literacy helps us double-check information before sharing it, ensuring we do not spread fake news. Digital literacy also teaches communication and collaboration competence, allowing us to work effectively with global peers. Ultimately, responsible digital citizens are those who use technology to learn, connect, and express their true potential safely.

1. Who creates content on social media to express their identity?

- A. Algorithms
- B. Content creators
- C. Printers
- D. Phone screens

2. What shapes a teenager's digital footprint the most?

- A. Their online activities and posts
- B. Their physical textbook
- C. Their school uniform
- D. The classroom whiteboard

3. What protects our personal data from being hacked online?

- A. A computer mouse
- B. A public Wi-Fi connection
- C. A strong, unique password
- D. A high-resolution monitor

4. What helps EFL students improve their critical thinking skills when reading online news?

- A. Copying and pasting text directly
- B. Digital and media literacy skills
- C. Turning off the internet connection
- D. Playing offline mobile games

5. Which social media platform allows users to share visual identities primarily through photos and short videos?

- A. Wikipedia
- B. Instagram
- C. Microsoft Word
- D. Google Drive

6. Who influences how we behave and communicate in online communities?

- A. Internet cables
- B. Laptop chargers
- C. Digital citizens and peers
- D. Keyboard keys

7. What defines our "digital identity"?

- A. The weight of our laptop computer
- B. The online representation of ourselves based on data we share
- C. The number of books we have on our physical shelf
- D. Our offline handwriting style

8. Who needs to practice media literacy to avoid spreading fake news (hoax)?

- A. Only computer programmers
- B. Every internet user, including students
- C. Only software developers
- D. No one in the digital era

9. What happens if we post sensitive personal information on public forums?

- A. Our internet speed increases automatically
- B. Privacy leaks and identity theft can happen
- C. Our device battery charges faster
- D. The computer screen turns colorful

10. Which element of digital literacy teaches us how to work together effectively using online tools?

- A. Hardware repairing skills
- B. Typing speed competence
- C. Communication and collaboration competence
- D. Screen brightness adjustment