

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AI CERTs

# AI+ Ethics

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| EDITION   | Free Set 2          |
| QUESTIONS | 10                  |
| SHARED    | October 15, 2026    |
| EXAM      | AI CERTs AI+ Ethics |

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10 practice questions for the AI CERTs AI+ Ethics exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: [www.aiexamcerts.com/ai-certs/ai-ethics](https://www.aiexamcerts.com/ai-certs/ai-ethics). Spotted a mistake? Email [support@aiexamcerts.com](mailto:support@aiexamcerts.com) with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which governance record documents who approved an AI system for deployment, which risk review was performed, and what conditions were attached?

- A Training loss curve
- B Model release sign-off record
- C Feature importance heatmap for debugging
- D Ingestion pipeline schema

**Answer: B**

A release sign-off record names the approver, the risk review performed, and any conditions or restrictions attached to approval. The training loss curve and feature heatmap are technical diagnostics, and the ingestion schema describes data structure. The loss curve is tempting because teams review it before launch, but it does not record governance decisions.

2. Ethical principles for AI can be applied without any reference to the context in which the system is deployed.

- A True
- B False

**Answer: B (False)**

Ethical requirements depend on context, such as who is affected, what decision is made, and what harms are plausible, so the same model may need different safeguards in different settings. A principle that ignores context cannot tell a team which safeguards matter. The statement is false because context determines how abstract principles become concrete controls.

3. Which body is typically chartered to review high-risk AI use cases and advise on ethical trade-offs across an organization?

- A Cross-functional AI ethics board
- B Software release management office
- C Data engineering guild
- D Vendor onboarding desk

**Answer: A**

A cross-functional review board brings legal, technical, and business perspectives together to assess high-risk use cases and weigh ethical trade-offs. The release management office, data engineering guild, and vendor onboarding desk each have operational roles unrelated to ethical review. The release management office is tempting because it approves launches, but it checks readiness rather than ethical risk.

4. Measuring a model's error rates separately for each demographic group and comparing them is called disaggregated \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: evaluation**

Disaggregated evaluation reports performance for each subgroup instead of a single aggregate score, which exposes gaps that averages can hide. It is a standard step in fairness audits and pre-launch reviews. Aggregate accuracy is the tempting alternative, but it can look acceptable while one group is served poorly.

5. Which two measures help detect when a deployed model's behavior has drifted from its validated baseline? (Choose two.)
- A Monitoring outcome rates by subgroup
  - B Retraining the model on a new random seed
  - C Adding more hidden layers to the model
  - D Tracking input distribution shifts over time
  - E Archiving the original training data to cold storage

**Answer: A, D**

Monitoring input distributions reveals when real-world data no longer resembles what the model was validated on, and monitoring outcome rates by subgroup shows whether performance or fairness has moved. Retraining on a new seed, adding layers, and archiving old data do not measure drift. Retraining is tempting because it is the usual response to drift, but it does not detect that drift has happened.

6. Which ethical framework judges an action mainly by the outcomes it produces for the greatest number of people?
- A Utilitarianism
  - B Deontology
  - C Aristotelian virtue ethics
  - D Social contract theory

**Answer: A**

Utilitarianism evaluates actions by their consequences and aims to maximize overall well-being across those affected. Deontology judges actions by duties and rules regardless of outcomes, and virtue ethics focuses on the character of the actor. Deontology is the most tempting wrong answer because rights-based limits on AI are often framed in its terms.

7. Which principle limits an organization to collecting only the personal data it needs for a stated purpose?

- A Model drift monitoring
- B Data minimization
- C Algorithmic auditing
- D Differential privacy

**Answer: B**

Data minimization restricts collection to what is necessary for the declared purpose, which reduces exposure if data is breached or misused. Drift monitoring, algorithmic auditing, and differential privacy are practices applied after data is collected, not limits on what is collected. Drift monitoring is tempting because it watches data, but it observes changes in inputs rather than limiting collection.

8. Under the GDPR, individuals generally have the right to object to processing based on legitimate interests, including certain profiling.

- A True
- B False

**Answer: A (True)**

GDPR Article 21 gives individuals a right to object to processing based on legitimate interests or public tasks, and the controller must then stop unless it has compelling grounds. Profiling falls within this right, so the statement is true. Confusing this right with the right of access is a common mistake, because access lets a person see their data but not stop processing.

9. Which control best limits the damage if an AI agent with tool access is manipulated by instructions hidden in retrieved content?

- A Larger embedding dimensions for the index
- B Shorter log retention windows for audits
- C Faster token streaming to the browser
- D Least-privilege tool access

**Answer: D**

Least-privilege permissions limit what a manipulated agent can reach, and human approval gates high-impact actions such as payments or deletions. Embedding size, log retention, and streaming speed do not restrict what an agent can do. Log retention is tempting because logs help investigations, but they do not stop the agent from acting.

10. Which measure is required for high-risk AI systems under the EU AI Act, covering risk management across the system's entire lifecycle?

- A** A voluntary industry code of conduct
- B** A risk management system
- C** A paid software license
- D** A yearly energy consumption report

**Answer: B**

The EU AI Act requires providers of high-risk AI systems to establish, implement, and maintain a risk management system across the full lifecycle. A voluntary code of conduct, a software license, and an energy report do not satisfy that obligation. A software license is a tempting wrong answer only because it sounds like a compliance document.