

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AI CERTs

AI+ Project Manager

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	AI CERTs AI+ Project Manager

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10 practice questions for the AI CERTs AI+ Project Manager exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/ai-certs/ai-project-manager. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which early decision most often determines whether an AI project is feasible?

- A The choice between two cloud vendors
- B The preferred programming language of the team
- C The existence and accessibility of the data needed
- D The number of stakeholders in the steering group

Answer: C

Feasibility depends first on whether the needed data exists, is accessible, and can be used lawfully for the purpose. The programming language is tempting because tooling affects delivery, but nearly any mainstream language can build the model if the data is there. Vendor choice and steering group size do not decide whether the problem can be solved.

2. Iterative delivery helps AI teams find problems earlier than a single long build phase.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

Frequent evaluation exposes weak data, poor performance, and wrong assumptions while changes are still cheap. Long build phases defer those discoveries. The statement is true because early evidence is the main benefit of iteration.

3. Which statement best defines the scope of an AI project?

- A The sprint velocity the team achieved last quarter
- B The model architecture the data scientists prefer
- C The projected cloud spend for the first year
- D The agreed deliverables with their boundaries and exclusions

Answer: D

Scope defines the deliverables, boundaries, and exclusions so everyone agrees on what is in and out. Projected cloud spend is tempting because it constrains the work, but it is a budget figure rather than a definition of the product. Velocity and architecture preference do not define what will be delivered.

4. The measure of how consistently two or more labelers assign the same labels to the same items is called inter-annotator _____.

Answer: agreement

Inter-annotator agreement quantifies how consistently labelers apply the guidelines, which is a key check on label quality. Low agreement signals unclear guidelines or ambiguous data.

5. Which two practices support data readiness for an AI project? (Choose two.)

- A Copying personal data to unmanaged storage
- B Checking data lineage and documenting transformations
- C Merging datasets without checking their definitions
- D Confirming that consent covers the intended use
- E Removing data quality checks to speed up the pipeline

Answer: B, D

Lineage documentation and consent checks confirm that the data is traceable and lawful for the intended use. Unmanaged copies, unchecked merges, and removing quality checks each weaken readiness. Merging without checking definitions is tempting because it appears to add data, but mismatched definitions corrupt results.

6. A dataset contains labels created by several annotators who disagree often. What should the project manager request first?

- A Immediate training on the inconsistent labels
- B A reduction in the training data without review
- C A shorter sprint length for the labeling team
- D A labeling guideline and an agreement check

Answer: D

A labeling guideline and an inter-annotator agreement check address the root cause by making labels consistent. Training on inconsistent labels is tempting because it keeps the schedule, but it teaches the model the disagreement. Reducing data without review hides the problem, and a shorter sprint length does not change how annotators label.

7. A data scientist and a domain expert disagree about whether a model output is acceptable. What is the best next step for the project manager?
- A Let the most senior person decide without reviewing evidence
 - B Remove the domain expert from the project
 - C Bring both to an acceptance test on agreed criteria
 - D Postpone all decisions until the project closes

Answer: C

Agreed acceptance criteria give both sides an objective test and allow a decision based on evidence. Deciding by seniority, removing the expert, or postponing indefinitely avoids the disagreement. Seniority-based decisions are tempting because they are fast, but they bypass the evidence the project needs.

8. Personal data used for one purpose cannot always be reused for an unrelated AI project without a new legal basis.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Data protection rules usually limit use to the stated purpose, so reuse may need consent, a new legal basis, or a review. The statement is true because purpose limitation is a common requirement.

9. Which communication practice most helps non-technical executives understand AI project progress?
- A Sharing raw model logs with every executive
 - B Presenting only the code repository history
 - C Detailed hyperparameter tables for every run
 - D Regular status reports in business terms

Answer: D

Business-language status reports that link milestones and risks to outcomes help executives make timely decisions. Raw logs are tempting because they are complete, but completeness is not the same as clarity. Repository history and hyperparameter tables are detailed but hard for decision-makers to interpret.

10. Which document lists identified risks, their likelihood and impact, owners, and planned responses?

- A Resource calendar
- B Lessons learned log
- C Risk register
- D Stakeholder directory

Answer: C

A risk register records each risk with its rating, owner, and response plan, and it is reviewed throughout the project. The lessons learned log is tempting because it also records project knowledge, but it captures experience rather than tracking open risks. A resource calendar and a stakeholder directory hold other information.