

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Anthropic

# CCAO-F

Claude Certified Associate - Foundations

SHARED BY [u/Stellar-Llama-8247](#) on aiexamcerts

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EDITION Free Set 2

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QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Anthropic CCAO-F, Claude Certified Associate - Foundations

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10 practice questions for the Anthropic CCA0-F exam, Claude Certified Associate - Foundations, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which technique most directly improves a response to a complex analysis request?
  - A Ask Claude to work through the problem step by step and state its assumptions before giving the conclusion
  - B Request only a final number with no explanation, so that the answer arrives faster and with less text to read
  - C Make the request shorter so that Claude has less to consider in one pass
  - D Ask for several unrelated answers in one reply, covering the analysis, a poem, and a list of recipes

**Answer: A**

Asking for step-by-step reasoning and explicit assumptions makes the analysis easier to follow and to check. A bare final number hides the reasoning that a reviewer needs. Shortening the request removes the information needed for a complex problem, and mixing unrelated answers in one reply makes the output harder to use.

2. Asking Claude to explain its reasoning can make errors easier to spot during review.
  - A True
  - B False

**Answer: A (True)**

When Claude shows the steps behind a conclusion, a reviewer can check each assumption and calculation instead of accepting only the final answer. Explanations do not guarantee correctness, but they make verification faster. The steps should still be checked against trusted sources.

3. Which trade-off is most accurate when comparing a larger Claude model with a smaller one?
  - A The smaller model is always more accurate than the larger one on every task, including the most demanding ones
  - B The larger model removes the need for human review of its output on consequential tasks
  - C The larger model usually handles harder reasoning better but costs more and responds more slowly
  - D The smaller model cannot read uploaded documents, which limits it to typed questions only

**Answer: C**

Larger models generally do better on demanding reasoning but cost more per call and usually respond more slowly. A smaller model is not always more accurate, and no model removes the need for human review of consequential output. Document handling is not a feature reserved for the larger tier.

4. A customer support lead wants Claude to propose improvements to the ticket handling process. What should the lead provide first?
- A Access to every customer's full payment history so that Claude can see the complete picture
  - B The current process steps, the pain points, and the measures of success
  - C A list of job titles for every employee in the company, with reporting lines
  - D The finished improved process, so Claude only has to format it into a document

**Answer: B**

To propose useful improvements, Claude needs the current steps, where the process hurts, and what success looks like. Full payment histories and staff job titles are not needed and raise data-handling concerns. Supplying the finished process leaves Claude nothing to design, which defeats the purpose of the request.

5. Which two actions reflect responsible use of Claude in a business setting? (Choose two.)
- A Publish AI-written material without review to save time
  - B Hide AI assistance from clients so that they trust the work more
  - C Disclose AI assistance in a deliverable where policy or regulation requires it
  - D Let Claude decide on hiring and dismissals without any person involved
  - E Keep a named person accountable for the final decision and its consequences

**Answer: C, E**

Disclosing AI assistance where policy requires it and keeping a named person accountable for final decisions are core responsible-use practices. Publishing unreviewed output, hiding AI use from clients, and letting Claude make hiring or dismissal decisions alone all shift accountability or deceive people. Each of those is a clear governance failure.

6. What is the main purpose of a knowledge source attached to a Claude Project?
- A To make the chat history visible to every Claude user in the organization
  - B To permanently retrain the underlying model on your files for all future users
  - C To send results automatically to a third-party application after each chat
  - D To give Claude reference material it can draw on for that project's tasks

**Answer: D**

A knowledge source gives Claude reference material to draw on when working within that Project. It does not retrain the underlying model, and it does not make chat history public. Sending results to other applications is a separate integration matter.

7. The Claude model tiers, ordered from fastest and least expensive to most capable, are Haiku, Sonnet, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: Opus**

Haiku is the fastest and least costly tier, Sonnet sits in the middle, and Opus is the most capable and usually the most expensive. Knowing this ordering helps match a model to the speed, cost, and quality needs of a task. The blank is Opus.

8. Claude ignores a constraint the user stated early in a long thread. What is the best first response?
- A Restate the constraint in a new message and ask Claude to confirm it before continuing
  - B Ignore it and keep asking follow-up questions until the output happens to match the constraint
  - C Assume Claude will remember that constraint perfectly no matter how long the conversation becomes or how many topics are covered
  - D Rephrase the whole question in a different tone and hope the constraint is picked up on the next attempt

**Answer: A**

Restating the constraint in a fresh message and asking Claude to confirm it puts it back where Claude will attend to it. Assuming that Claude will always remember an early instruction ignores how long threads dilute context. Rephrasing the question without the constraint, or waiting for a lucky match, does not fix the cause.

9. Claude's outputs should be treated as drafts to verify, not as authoritative sources, when a decision carries legal, financial, or safety consequences.
- A True
  - B False

**Answer: A (True)**

Language models can be wrong, so high-stakes outputs need review by a qualified person against authoritative sources. Treating output as a draft keeps accountability with the human decision-maker. Accepting unverified output as final is a common cause of avoidable errors.

10. A user needs Claude to read a long contract, but the current conversation is very long and has begun to lose early details. What is the best option?
- A Turn off every product feature so that the reading goes faster and nothing else competes for attention
  - B Split the contract into random pieces and ask Claude to guess the order in which they should be read
  - C Start a new conversation with the contract and a summary of the decisions made so far
  - D Keep the same thread and repeat the full contract text in every later message to reinforce it

**Answer: C**

A new conversation with the contract and a summary of the decisions made so far restores the key details without carrying the degraded history forward. Repeating the full contract in a long thread still leaves the early context weakened. Randomly shuffling pieces of the contract would damage the document's meaning.