

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CertiProf

AI4L

AI for Leaders Professional Certification

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	CertiProf AI4L, AI for Leaders Professional Certification

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10 practice questions for the CertiProf AI4L exam, AI for Leaders Professional Certification, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/certiprof/ai4l. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AI4L and the question number.

1. A team uses an AI tool to screen job applicants. Which measure best reflects a fair process that leaders should monitor?
- A The total number of applications screened each week, since higher volume shows wide use
 - B The average time the tool takes to read a single resume
 - C The selection and error rates compared across applicant groups, reviewed with HR and legal
 - D The number of recruiters who say they like the tool in a quarterly survey

Answer: C

Fairness in screening is judged by whether selection and error rates differ across groups, and the review needs the people responsible for hiring and compliance. Volume, speed, and recruiter sentiment say nothing about fairness. Volume is tempting because it is an easy number to report, but a tool can process many applications unfairly.

2. Proof-of-concept results from a vendor's demonstration are usually enough to predict how the tool will perform on the company's own data.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Vendor demonstrations use curated inputs and favorable conditions, so they rarely predict performance on messy internal data. A test on the company's own representative tasks is needed. The statement is false.

3. Which standard is designed as a management system for an organization's AI and can be certified by an accredited body?
- A ISO/IEC 27001
 - B ISO/IEC 42001
 - C ISO 9001
 - D IEEE 7000

Answer: B

ISO/IEC 42001 specifies requirements for an AI management system and can be certified. The other standards are real and relevant to adjacent areas such as security, quality, or ethical design, but they are not AI management system standards. ISO/IEC 27001 is tempting because it is the most familiar certifiable standard in the same family.

4. The person in an organization who answers for the decisions an AI system makes, and who has the authority to pause it, is often called the system _____.

Answer: owner

A named system owner is accountable for outcomes, risk reviews, and decisions to pause or change the system. Clear ownership is a basic governance control. Owners are usually business leaders rather than only technical staff.

5. Which two signs suggest that an AI idea is not yet ready for investment? (Choose two.)
- A The team has a clear budget range and a named executive sponsor for the initiative
 - B No one can name the decision the AI would change or the user who would act on it
 - C The data owner has confirmed that the data exists and can be accessed under current policy
 - D The proposal includes a plan to test with a small group before any wider rollout
 - E The success measure is described only as making the process better in general terms

Answer: B, E

An idea without a named decision, actor, or measurable outcome cannot be evaluated, so it is not ready. The other three signs are positive indicators of readiness. The sponsor signal is tempting because sponsorship matters, but it does not replace a defined decision.

6. Which practice best reduces dependency on a single AI vendor?
- A Signing a multi-year contract with the largest vendor at the lowest price
 - B Building all integrations on the vendor's proprietary features
 - C Letting the vendor host every copy of the company's data
 - D Keeping data in company-controlled storage and using interfaces that let another model be substituted

Answer: D

Owning the data and designing interfaces so a model can be swapped keeps leverage and options open. Long lock-in contracts and proprietary integrations increase dependence, and vendor-hosted data concentrates the risk. The long contract is tempting because it lowers the price, but it creates lock-in.

7. Why does a change program matter for AI adoption?
- A Training is the only change needed, because roles and incentives adjust on their own
 - B People change how they work only when roles, incentives, and training support the new tool
 - C A change program replaces the need for a clear business case
 - D Change programs apply only to the technology team that builds the tool

Answer: B

Adoption depends on how work, roles, and incentives change, which software alone does not do. Change programs make that transition deliberate. Installing the tool and hoping for uptake is the common failure, and training alone is tempting as a fix, but without supporting roles and incentives new habits do not last.

8. Employees who understand how an AI system makes its decisions are less likely to trust it appropriately.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Understanding the system's basis, limits, and failure modes generally supports appropriate trust, both reliance where it is warranted and doubt where it is not. The statement reverses that effect. The statement is false.

9. Which measure best shows that an AI investment is creating business value?

- A Change in a defined business outcome, such as cost per case, compared with a baseline
- B Number of AI tools the company has licensed, since a broader portfolio shows progress
- C Count of AI pilots started during the year
- D Total hours staff spent in AI training programs

Answer: A

Value appears as change in a business outcome measured against a baseline. Licenses, pilot counts, and training hours describe inputs or activity rather than results. Licensed tools are tempting because they are easy to count and look like progress, but ownership of tools is not value.

10. A leader wants to know whether an AI assistant saves time. Which evidence is strongest?

- A Survey answers from users who say the assistant feels faster than their old process
- B Vendor claims of time savings from case studies of other companies
- C Usage logs showing how many times employees opened the assistant in the first month
- D Controlled comparison of task time between users with the assistant and a matched group without it

Answer: D

A matched comparison isolates the effect of the assistant from other changes, which makes the time saving credible. Perceived speed, vendor case studies, and usage counts are weaker or unrelated evidence. Perceived speed is tempting because users usually notice time savings, but perception can differ from measured time.