

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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AIGPC

AI Governance Professional Certification

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM CertiProf AIGPC, AI Governance Professional Certification

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1. Which principle requires that people can understand how an AI system reached a result that affects them?

- A Data minimization of personal records
- B Explainability and transparency
- C Horizontal scalability across regions
- D Portability of models between vendors

Answer: B

Explainability and transparency require that affected people and reviewers can follow the basis of an AI output. Data minimization is a privacy principle about collecting only the personal data a purpose needs, so it does not address understanding the result. Scalability and model portability are engineering properties that say nothing about whether a decision can be explained.

2. An AI _____ framework sets the policies, roles and oversight that govern how AI systems are approved and used.

Answer: governance

The sentence describes an AI governance framework, which is the structure of policies, roles and oversight. Other words such as management or strategy describe related activities but not the framework itself. Governance is the term used throughout AI governance standards and this course.

3. Under the EU AI Act, which obligation applies to a chatbot that interacts with people, so that users know they are dealing with an AI?

- A A transparency obligation to disclose the AI interaction
- B A conformity assessment by a notified body before market launch
- C Registration of the training dataset with the national regulator
- D Mandatory third-party penetration testing of the chatbot's code

Answer: A

Systems that interact directly with people must disclose that the person is interacting with an AI, which is a transparency obligation. A notified body conformity assessment is a requirement for certain high-risk systems, so it is the most tempting distractor. Registration of a training dataset and mandatory penetration testing are not general obligations for chatbots.

4. Under the EU AI Act, AI systems that use subliminal techniques to materially distort behavior and cause harm are prohibited.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Article 5 of the EU AI Act prohibits AI that deploys subliminal or manipulative techniques to materially distort behavior in a way that causes significant harm. The prohibition applies regardless of whether the system is high risk. Some readers confuse it with the transparency duties that apply to limited risk systems.

5. Which two items are typically expected as evidence in an ISO/IEC 42001 certification audit? (Choose two.)
- A Records of internal audits and management review
 - B A vendor's SOC 2 report for the cloud host
 - C A model's leaderboard ranking
 - D A documented AI policy and measurable objectives
 - E The vendor's marketing brochure for the AI product

Answer: A, D

A documented AI policy with objectives and records of internal audits and management review are core evidence the standard expects. A cloud provider's SOC 2 report can support a supplier review but it is not the organization's own AI management evidence. Leaderboard rankings and a vendor brochure do not demonstrate a management system.

6. In the NIST AI Risk Management Framework, which function involves identifying the context, intended purpose and potential impacts of an AI system?
- A MAP
 - B GOVERN
 - C MEASURE
 - D MANAGE

Answer: A

The MAP function establishes the context, intended purpose, stakeholders and potential impacts of an AI system so that risks can be identified. GOVERN sets the policies that surround this work, which makes it a tempting but different function. MEASURE analyzes and tracks risks, and MANAGE decides how to respond.

7. Which document extends the NIST AI RMF with suggested actions for risks specific to generative AI?
- A NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5
 - B NIST AI 600-1, the Generative AI Profile
 - C NIST SP 800-63 digital identity guidelines
 - D NIST Cybersecurity Framework 2.0

Answer: B

NIST AI 600-1 is the Generative AI Profile that maps suggested actions for generative AI risks onto the AI RMF. NIST SP 800-53 is a catalog of security and privacy controls, which is a tempting but unrelated NIST document. SP 800-63 covers digital identity and the Cybersecurity Framework 2.0 covers cybersecurity outcomes, so neither extends the AI RMF.

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8. ISO/IEC 42001 defines requirements for an Artificial _____ Management System.

Answer: Intelligence

The standard's full title refers to an artificial intelligence management system, abbreviated AIMS. Some readers might substitute information security, which is the subject of ISO/IEC 27001 and not this standard. The correct term is Intelligence, as in artificial intelligence.

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9. Which function should provide independent assurance over AI controls, separate from the people who build the system?
- A Internal audit
 - B The product owner
 - C The model developer
 - D The help desk team

Answer: A

Internal audit provides independent assurance over controls, and it reports separately from the teams that build and run the system. The product owner is accountable for the product, which makes it a tempting but conflicted choice. Developers and help desk staff operate the system and cannot independently assure their own controls.

10. Which control best supports human oversight of an automated decision in a hiring tool that is classed as high risk?
- A A nightly batch job that logs every score the model produces for later analysis by the data team
 - B A trained human reviewer who can override or stop a decision before it takes effect
 - C A rule that turns off logging of scores so the system runs faster overnight
 - D A public leaderboard of model accuracy shared with recruiters and candidates

Answer: B

A trained reviewer who can override or stop a decision before it takes effect is the kind of human oversight high-risk systems require under the EU AI Act. Nightly logging supports traceability but it does not let anyone intervene in a decision, which makes it a tempting distractor. Turning off logging removes evidence, and a public accuracy leaderboard does not oversee individual decisions.