

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CertiProf

# AIGPC

AI Governance Professional Certification

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|           |                                                           |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| EDITION   | Free Set 2                                                |
| QUESTIONS | 10                                                        |
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| EXAM      | CertiProf AIGPC, AI Governance Professional Certification |

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10 practice questions for the CertiProf AIGPC exam, AI Governance Professional Certification, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which OECD AI Principle asks that AI actors respect the rule of law, human rights and democratic values?
- A Robustness, security and safety
  - B Transparency and explainability
  - C Human-centered values and fairness
  - D Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being

**Answer: C**

The OECD principle on human-centered values and fairness asks AI actors to respect the rule of law, human rights and democratic values throughout the lifecycle. Robustness, security and safety is about resilient and secure operation, and it is the most tempting distractor because it sounds protective. Transparency and inclusive growth are separate OECD principles with different focus areas.

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2. It is sufficient to run an AI governance review only once, when a model is first approved.
- A True
  - B False

**Answer: B (False)**

AI systems change over time through retraining, new data and new uses, so governance needs periodic review and review after material change. A single approval at launch misses drift, new risks and changes in regulation. The one-time review is a tempting shortcut that many teams mistake for complete governance.

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3. Which GDPR article gives individuals the right not to be subject to decisions based solely on automated processing that produce legal or similarly significant effects?
- A Article 35, which requires impact assessments
  - B Article 22
  - C Article 33, on breach notifications
  - D Article 5, on processing principles

**Answer: B**

Article 22 of the GDPR addresses decisions based solely on automated processing with legal or similarly significant effects. Article 35 requires a data protection impact assessment for risky processing, which makes it a tempting but different obligation. Article 5 sets out the processing principles, and Article 33 concerns breach notification to the supervisory authority.

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4. Under GDPR Article 22, individuals have the right not to be subject to decisions based \_\_\_\_\_ on automated processing.

**Answer: solely**

Article 22 protects individuals from decisions based solely on automated processing that have legal or similarly significant effects. The word partly describes a different situation where human involvement exists. Only decisions with no meaningful human involvement fall under the Article 22 protection.

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5. Which two roles should be kept separate to reduce conflicts of interest in AI governance? (Choose two.)
- A Platform engineers and database administrators
  - B Requesters of a use case and the final risk approver for that use case
  - C Technical writers and documentation reviewers
  - D Training coordinators and onboarding staff
  - E Model developers and the independent assurance reviewers who assess them

**Answer: B, E**

Developers should not be the only reviewers of their own models, so assurance reviewers must be independent. The requester of a use case should not be the only person who approves its risk. Platform, documentation and training roles have no bearing on this separation of duties.

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6. Which ISO standard provides guidance on managing AI-related risk and complements the AI management system standard?
- A ISO/IEC 27001 information security management
  - B ISO 9001 quality management systems
  - C ISO/IEC 23894
  - D ISO/IEC 25010 software product quality model

**Answer: C**

ISO/IEC 23894 gives guidance on managing risk specifically for AI, and it works alongside the AI management system standard. ISO/IEC 27001 is the information security management standard, which is the most tempting distractor. ISO 9001 covers quality management and ISO/IEC 25010 defines a software product quality model.

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7. A team rates each AI risk by estimating its likelihood and severity to decide which risks matter most. Which risk management step does this describe?
- A Risk treatment, selecting and applying the controls to purchase
  - B Context establishment, defining the scope and the stakeholder list
  - C Post-deployment monitoring of drift and incidents in production
  - D Risk analysis, estimating the level of each risk

**Answer: D**

Estimating likelihood and severity to rank risks is the risk analysis step, which determines the level of each risk. Selecting controls belongs to risk treatment, which is the most tempting confusion because it follows analysis. Context establishment defines scope and monitoring happens after deployment.

8. ISO/IEC 42001 certification means that an AI system is guaranteed to be free of bias.
- A True
  - B False

**Answer: B (False)**

Certification confirms that the organization's management system meets the standard's requirements, such as risk processes and controls. It does not guarantee the outcome of any particular model, so bias must still be tested and managed. Expecting a certificate to guarantee results is a tempting but mistaken assumption.

9. Which clause structure does ISO/IEC 42001 follow so that it aligns with other management system standards?
- A The Annex SL high-level structure, with clauses 4 to 10
  - B A five-level maturity model with defined levels for each process area
  - C The NIST four-function structure of govern, map, measure and manage
  - D A proprietary risk score from 1 to 100 assigned to each system

**Answer: A**

ISO/IEC 42001 uses the Annex SL high-level structure, so its clauses 4 to 10 match other management system standards. The NIST four-function structure is the tempting distractor, but it belongs to the AI RMF rather than to a management system standard. Maturity models and proprietary scores are not part of ISO's management system format.

10. Which practice means documenting who approved each model version and the evidence used for that approval?
- A Rotating the model's API keys every week according to the security policy and the vendor's terms
  - B Compressing the model weights before storage to reduce disk usage on the cluster
  - C Maintaining a model approval record with sign-off and supporting evidence
  - D Adding more GPU nodes to the cluster during the peak hours of each month

**Answer: C**

A model approval record captures the approver, the decision and the evidence behind it, which makes accountability traceable. Key rotation is a security practice and it creates no approval history. Compressing weights and adding GPU nodes are technical changes unrelated to who approved a version.