

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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AIRMPC

AI Risk Manager Professional Certification

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM CertiProf AIRMPC, AI Risk Manager Professional Certification

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

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1. In AI risk identification, what is a risk source?

- A** A person who signs the risk register, approves each treatment decision and reports to the board
- B** The monetary value of a single loss event across all affected business units and their customers
- C** A condition or factor, such as unrepresentative training data, that can give rise to risk
- D** A scheduled date for the next audit of the controls, the register and the treatment plans

Answer: C

A risk source is an element or condition, such as unrepresentative training data, that has the potential to give rise to a risk. The person who signs the register is an owner, which is a tempting confusion because owners are recorded alongside risks. A monetary loss value is an impact estimate, and an audit date is a schedule item.

2. The risk register is a document that only the data science team should maintain.

- A** True
- B** False

Answer: B (False)

The risk register is owned by the accountable risk owners and should be maintained with input from the business, legal and affected functions. Limiting it to data scientists produces a view that misses business and legal risks. The statement is a common misconception about who owns the register.

3. In risk assessment, how do inherent risk and residual risk differ?

- A** Inherent risk is after controls, and residual risk is before them, so the figures are reversed
- B** Inherent risk is before controls are applied, and residual risk remains after them
- C** Both terms mean the same level of risk before deployment and are used interchangeably
- D** Inherent risk is a vendor rating, and residual risk is an internal rating from the audit team

Answer: B

Inherent risk is the level before any controls are applied, and residual risk is what remains once controls have been applied. Reversing the two definitions is the most tempting error, and it leads to overstating the effect of controls. Treating both as identical or as vendor and internal ratings misses the purpose of the distinction.

4. After controls are applied to a risk, the portion that still remains is known as _____ risk.

Answer: residual

Residual risk is what remains after controls have been applied, and it is compared with the appetite to decide acceptance. Inherent risk is the level before controls, which is the tempting opposite term. Secondary risk is a different idea about risks created by a treatment.

5. Which two techniques help detect or limit privacy leakage from a trained model? (Choose two.)

- A Storing the training set in a public bucket for transparency
- B Testing the model for memorization of training records
- C Adding more hidden layers to the network
- D Renaming the model version every week
- E Differential privacy applied during training

Answer: B, E

Differential privacy during training limits what any one record can reveal, and memorization tests check whether training records are reproduced. Publishing the training set exposes the data it was meant to protect. Adding layers and renaming versions do not limit leakage.

6. What is a compensating control in AI risk treatment?

- A A control that pays affected users compensation for any harm they have suffered, paid from the insurance fund each year
- B A control that duplicates the primary control to improve speed of the checks
- C An alternative control used when the preferred control cannot be implemented, with comparable risk reduction
- D A control approved only by the vendor and never reviewed by the internal team

Answer: C

A compensating control is an alternative that achieves a comparable reduction in risk when the preferred control is not feasible, and it must be justified and reviewed. Financial compensation for users is a different idea, which is a tempting confusion. Duplicating a control and vendor-only approval do not describe a compensating control.

7. Which statement about transferring risk through insurance or a contract is accurate?
- A It removes the risk entirely from the organization, so no further controls are needed
 - B It makes the vendor fully responsible for all regulatory duties under every applicable law in every market
 - C It replaces the need for a risk register, since the insurer tracks each exposure
 - D It shifts some financial consequences, but it does not remove the need to control the risk

Answer: D

Insurance and contracts can shift some financial consequences, but the organization still has to control the risk and meet its own regulatory duties. The claim that transfer removes risk entirely is the most tempting error. Contracts rarely move all regulatory duties, and transfer does not replace the register.

8. The NIST AI RMF requires organizations to certify their AI systems with an external body.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

The framework does not include a certification scheme, so organizations do not receive a certificate from it. Certification is a feature of management system standards such as ISO/IEC 42001, which is a tempting confusion. The framework is guidance that organizations can use to structure their practice.

9. Within the NIST AI RMF, which function covers prioritizing risks and deciding how to respond, including allocating resources?
- A MANAGE
 - B MAP
 - C MEASURE
 - D GOVERN

Answer: A

MANAGE covers prioritizing risks and deciding how to respond, including allocating resources and acting on the results. MEASURE provides the evidence that informs those decisions, which is a tempting but earlier step. MAP and GOVERN set context and policy.

10. Which term describes a model reproducing training records verbatim, which can expose personal or confidential data?
- A Underfitting
 - B Quantization
 - C Memorization
 - D Normalization

Answer: C

Memorization is when a model reproduces training records closely, which can expose personal or confidential information. Underfitting means the model fails to learn the training data well, which is the opposite problem. Quantization and normalization are numerical or preprocessing techniques.