

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

EXIN

AICP

Artificial Intelligence Compliance Professional

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM EXIN AICP, Artificial Intelligence Compliance Professional

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10 practice questions for the EXIN AICP exam, Artificial Intelligence Compliance Professional, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/exin/aicp. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AICP and the question number.

1. A company offers a general-purpose AI model that other developers can integrate into many downstream applications. Which EU AI Act concept covers the model?
- A General-purpose AI model
 - B Biometric identification system
 - C Safety component of a lift
 - D Regulatory sandbox

Answer: A

A general-purpose AI model is defined by its ability to perform a wide range of tasks and be integrated into downstream systems, and it has its own obligations under Articles 51 to 55. The other terms describe a specific kind of system, a product safety component or a supervised testing environment.

2. A model card documents the intended use, evaluation results across groups, and known limitations of a model.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

A model card is a structured summary for stakeholders that covers intended use, performance including across subgroups, and limitations. It is a transparency artifact that supports responsible deployment decisions.

3. Which role is most appropriate to hold formal accountability for an AI system's compliance decisions in a bank?
- A The data labeling vendor
 - B A named accountable executive or AI system owner with defined authority
 - C Each end user of the credit system
 - D The cloud region support desk

Answer: B

Accountability needs a named person with the authority to approve, stop or change the system, which is the purpose of an accountable owner. Vendors and support desks provide services but do not own the compliance decisions. End users are the most tempting wrong answer because they operate the system, but they lack the authority to decide on its compliance.

4. NIST AI 600-1 is a companion profile that addresses risks specific to _____ AI.

Answer: generative

NIST AI 600-1 is the Generative AI Profile for the AI RMF, and it describes risks that are particular to generative systems, such as confabulation and harmful content. It is used alongside the main framework rather than replacing it.

5. Which two items are typically part of an AI management system's documented information? (Choose two.)

- A An AI policy approved by top management
- B A personal diary of the chief executive
- C An inventory of the AI systems in scope
- D A list of holiday dates for the data team
- E A plan for the next office refurbishment

Answer: A, C

An AI policy and an inventory of in-scope systems are core documented information that the standard expects an organization to maintain and control. A personal diary, holiday dates and office plans are not part of the management system's documentation.

6. Which risk tier applies to a customer-facing chatbot that must tell users it is an AI, but is not high risk?
- A Limited risk, with transparency duties under Article 50
 - B Unacceptable risk, banned outright
 - C High risk, requiring a conformity assessment
 - D No risk category at all

Answer: A

Systems that interact with people carry transparency duties under Article 50, which is the limited-risk tier, and they do not need the full high-risk conformity regime. A ban is reserved for prohibited practices. High risk is the most tempting distractor because the chatbot is regulated, but its use case is not in the high-risk list.

7. Which committee arrangement best supports oversight of AI risk across an organization?
- A One senior engineer approves all AI projects alone after reading each project's code and its legal notes
 - B A cross-functional AI governance committee with legal, risk, security and business representation
 - C Each project team sets its own rules
 - D The procurement team sets the technical standards alone

Answer: B

A cross-functional committee brings the legal, risk, security and business views together, which AI risk spans. Single approvers and project-by-project rules leave gaps, and procurement alone cannot set technical standards. A single expert approver is the closest distractor, but it concentrates the decision in one person.

8. The EU AI Act requires providers of high-risk systems to examine training, validation and testing data for possible biases.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Article 10 requires data governance practices for high-risk systems, including examining the datasets for possible biases that could affect health, safety or fundamental rights. The statement is therefore true.

9. Which obligation applies to providers of general-purpose AI models under the EU AI Act?
- A Registering every end user of the model in the EU database and sending the AI Office a monthly log of their prompts
 - B Obtaining a sandbox license before any release
 - C Banning fine-tuning by downstream developers
 - D Maintaining technical documentation and publishing a sufficiently detailed summary of the training content

Answer: D

Article 53 requires providers of general-purpose AI models to keep technical documentation, provide information to downstream providers, follow a copyright policy and publish a summary of the training content. End-user registration and sandbox licenses are not GPAI duties, and the Act does not ban fine-tuning. The training summary is the detail that separates the right answer from the generic transparency options.

10. Why does ISO/IEC 42001 require an organization to understand the context of its AI activities?
- A To set the price of its AI services and decide how much revenue each product line must contribute to the group
 - B To determine which journal the team should publish in
 - C To identify the internal and external issues that affect what the AI management system must achieve
 - D To select the cloud region for each model

Answer: C

Clause 4 requires the organization to determine external and internal issues and the needs of interested parties, because these shape the scope and objectives of the management system. Pricing, publishing and hosting decisions may follow from that work but are not its purpose.