

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

EXIN / BCS

AIF . EN

Artificial Intelligence Foundation

SHARED BY [u/Bright-Robin-7637](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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10 practice questions for the EXIN / BCS AIF . EN exam, Artificial Intelligence Foundation, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which dataset is used to tune hyperparameters and compare model variants before the final evaluation?

- A Training set
- B Test set
- C Validation set
- D Production traffic set

Answer: C

The validation set gives an unbiased signal during tuning, so model choices are not made on the data later used to report final performance. The test set is the tempting distractor, but it should be held back and used once at the end. The training set fits model parameters, and production data is live traffic outside model development.

2. Adjusting a model's internal weights to reduce prediction error on training data is called model _____.

Answer: training (also accepted: fitting)

Training, also called fitting, repeatedly updates the model's parameters so its outputs move closer to the target values. Inference is the other stage where a trained model is used, but during inference the weights are not changed. Deployment is the step that makes the trained model available to users.

3. What did the Turing test, proposed by Alan Turing in 1950, set out to determine?

- A Whether a machine can store large amounts of data
- B Whether a machine can converse in a way a human judge cannot tell apart from a person
- C Whether a machine can prove theorems without human-written axioms
- D Whether a machine has consciousness

Answer: B

Turing judged a machine by whether a human interrogator could distinguish its written replies from a person's. Consciousness is the tempting distractor, because the test is often misread as measuring inner experience, which Turing did not claim it could show. Data storage and theorem proving are capabilities the test does not address.

4. Narrow AI systems can transfer their skills to any unrelated task without retraining.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Narrow AI is built for specific tasks, and a system trained for one job generally cannot apply that competence to unrelated work without new training or redesign. General AI is the concept that would have this flexibility, which is why the statement is easy to confuse. The statement describes general AI, so it is false for narrow AI.

5. Which two are valid reasons to keep a human in the loop for a credit decision? (Choose two.)

- A A legal right to contest significant automated decisions
- B Speeding up processing by removing reviewers
- C Catching errors the model cannot detect on its own
- D Making sure the model is never retrained
- E Avoiding any record of how the decision was made

Answer: A, C

Affected people may have a legal right to contest significant automated decisions, and reviewers can catch errors the model cannot see. Removing reviewers to speed things up is the tempting misconception, since human review is the safeguard being given up. Preventing retraining and avoiding a decision record are both poor governance choices, because retraining and auditability are normally expected.

6. Which OECD AI Principle calls on AI actors to respect the rule of law, human rights and democratic values, including fairness?

- A Human-centered values and fairness
- B Transparency and explainability
- C Robustness, security and safety
- D Inclusive growth and well-being

Answer: A

The OECD principle on human-centered values and fairness requires respect for the rule of law, human rights and democratic values. Transparency and explainability is the tempting distractor, because it sits in the same set, but it covers disclosing how systems work and how outcomes can be understood. Robustness, security and safety concerns resilience against failure and attack rather than human rights.

7. Under the EU AI Act, which risk category covers practices such as social scoring by public authorities, which are prohibited?

- A High risk
- B Limited risk, which covers chatbots that must disclose they are AI
- C Minimal risk
- D Unacceptable risk

Answer: D

The EU AI Act bans practices it classes as unacceptable risk, including social scoring by public authorities. High risk is the tempting distractor, because those systems face strict obligations, but they are permitted subject to conditions rather than banned. Limited and minimal risk systems face transparency duties or no specific obligations.

8. The OECD AI Principles were adopted by OECD member countries in May _____ and later endorsed by the G20.

Answer: 2019

The OECD Council adopted its Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence in May 2019, setting out values-based principles for trustworthy AI. The G20 endorsed the same principles later that year. These principles are non-binding, which is why they are often paired with binding laws such as the EU AI Act.

9. Which lifecycle stage covers tracking a model's performance and drift after it goes live?

- A Problem definition
- B Operation and monitoring
- C Data collection and labeling, which covers gathering the training records
- D Model selection

Answer: B

Operation and monitoring covers watching a live system for performance decline, drift and emerging harms. Model selection is the tempting distractor, because it is where the model is chosen, but that happens before release and does not track a system in use. Problem definition and data collection both happen at the start of a project.

10. Which activity should happen first in an AI project?
- A Defining the business problem and success criteria
 - B Model training
 - C Production deployment
 - D Hyperparameter tuning

Answer: A

A project should start by defining the business problem and how success will be measured, because that shapes the data, model and evaluation. Model training is the tempting distractor, since it feels like the core work, but training without a defined goal produces a model no one can judge. Deployment and tuning both come after the problem and data are understood.