

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

EXIN / BCS

AIF . EN

Artificial Intelligence Foundation

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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1. Which technique lets a model learn by receiving rewards and penalties for the actions it takes in an environment?
- A Supervised learning
 - B Clustering
 - C Reinforcement learning
 - D Dimensionality reduction

Answer: C

Reinforcement learning improves a policy of actions using reward signals from an environment, as in game-playing agents. Supervised learning is the tempting distractor because it also learns from feedback, but that feedback is a correct label for each input rather than a reward for a sequence of actions. Clustering and dimensionality reduction are unsupervised techniques.

2. Supervised learning requires training examples that include known target labels.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Each training example in supervised learning carries a known target label, which the model uses to learn the mapping from inputs to outputs. Clustering is sometimes confused with it because clustering works without labels, but that belongs to unsupervised learning. The statement is therefore true.

3. Which term describes giving understandable reasons for why a model produced a particular output?
- A Explainability
 - B Scalability
 - C Interoperability
 - D Latency

Answer: A

Explainability means giving people understandable reasons for a model's output, which matters for trust, appeals and audits. Scalability is the tempting distractor, since it is a common AI project concern, but it describes handling growing volume rather than the reasons behind a result. Interoperability and latency describe integration and response time.

4. Data that has been modified so that individuals can no longer be identified is called _____ data.

Answer: anonymized (also accepted: anonymised)

Anonymized data has been changed so that no individual can be identified by any reasonable means, which places it outside the scope of personal data rules. Pseudonymized data still allows re-identification with additional information, so it remains personal data. Organizations should not assume that removing names alone achieves anonymization.

5. Which two are typical elements of an AI management system such as ISO/IEC 42001? (Choose two.)

- A Risk assessment for AI systems
- B A catalog of office furniture suppliers
- C Documented roles and responsibilities
- D A public marketing calendar
- E A hardware depreciation schedule

Answer: A, C

ISO/IEC 42001 expects organizations to assess the risks of their AI systems and to document who is responsible for what. A catalog of furniture suppliers has no governance purpose. A marketing calendar and a hardware depreciation schedule are business records that the standard does not require.

6. Which attack makes small, often imperceptible changes to an input so that a model misclassifies it?

- A Denial of service
- B Phishing, which tricks staff into revealing credentials by email
- C Data poisoning
- D Adversarial attack

Answer: D

An adversarial attack crafts inputs with small changes designed to make a model produce a wrong output. Data poisoning is the tempting distractor, because it also manipulates a model, but it corrupts the training data rather than the input supplied at prediction time. Denial of service and phishing target availability and people rather than the model's decision logic.

7. Which description best fits task augmentation, a common framing of AI's effect on work?

- A Workers are replaced entirely by software
- B No new roles are created anywhere
- C Workers use AI to speed up parts of their existing jobs
- D Wages fall in every sector

Answer: C

Task augmentation describes people using AI to handle parts of their work faster, while their role remains. Full replacement is the tempting distractor, because automation sometimes removes whole occupations, but augmentation describes assistance rather than substitution. The other two options describe outcomes that are not part of the augmentation framing.

8. Synthetic data can be used to train models when real personal data is scarce or restricted.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

Synthetic data is artificially generated to resemble real data, so it can support training when real records are limited or cannot be shared. It still needs checks, because it can inherit biases and may not capture rare cases. Used with care, it is a legitimate option, so the statement is true.

9. Which approach uses neural networks with many layers to learn representations directly from large amounts of data?

- A Deep learning
- B Rule-based expert systems
- C Decision trees with pruning
- D Genetic algorithms

Answer: A

Deep learning stacks many neural network layers so the model learns useful features from raw data. Decision trees with pruning are the tempting distractor, since they also learn from data, but they are shallower models with explicit splits rather than layered representations. Rule-based expert systems and genetic algorithms follow different methods entirely.

10. Which role is most accountable for making sure an organization's AI use follows its own AI policy?
- A Data labeler, who tags training records
 - B Accountable AI governance owner
 - C Individual end user
 - D Hardware vendor

Answer: B

An accountable governance owner is responsible for policy, oversight and compliance across the organization's AI systems. The data labeler is the tempting distractor, since labelers shape data quality, but they execute tasks rather than own policy compliance. End users and hardware vendors do not control the organization's internal AI governance.