

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

EXIN / BCS

Artificial Intelligence Essentials

SHARED BY [u/Vivid-Compass-4787](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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1. Which task is a typical example of a regression problem?

- A Labeling emails as spam or not spam
- B Grouping news articles into topics
- C Predicting next month's house price
- D Recognizing the species of a plant from a photo

Answer: C

Regression predicts a continuous numeric value, and a house price is a number on a continuous scale. Spam labels, plant species and article topics are categories, which makes them classification or clustering tasks. Plant recognition is the closest distractor because it is also a prediction, but its output is a category.

2. A subset of AI in which models learn from data using layered neural networks is called _____ learning.

Answer: deep

Deep learning uses neural networks with many layers to learn representations directly from data. It is a subset of machine learning, which is itself a subset of AI.

3. Why is data quality important in AI projects?

- A It has no effect once the model is trained
- B It reduces the need to test the model because clean data guarantees correct predictions in use
- C It always makes training faster
- D Poor data leads to poor predictions, so models trained on it are unreliable

Answer: D

A model can only learn what the data shows, so errors, gaps and bias in the data flow into its predictions. Data quality does not stop after training, and it never removes the need for testing. Faster training is a side benefit at most, and it is the tempting but incorrect answer.

4. A high accuracy score on a test set guarantees that an AI system is fair to all user groups.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Overall accuracy can hide poor results for a particular group, so fairness must be measured separately across groups. A strong average does not guarantee fair treatment, which makes the statement false.

5. Which two statements about generative AI are correct? (Choose two.)
- A It can produce new text, images or code based on patterns learned from data.
 - B It always retrieves exact copies of its training documents.
 - C It can produce plausible but incorrect content, often called hallucination.
 - D It needs no training data because it follows fixed rules.
 - E It can only classify images.

Answer: A, C

Generative AI creates new content from learned patterns, and it can produce fluent output that is wrong, which is called hallucination. It does not simply copy training documents, and it depends on training data rather than fixed rules. Classifying images is only one narrow task.

6. Which principle asks that people can understand and question AI decisions that affect them?
- A Efficiency of training and inference
 - B Scalability
 - C Transparency and explainability
 - D Portability

Answer: C

Transparency and explainability let people see how an AI system reached a decision and challenge it when needed. Efficiency, scalability and portability are useful technical qualities, but they do not address people's right to understand decisions. Efficiency is the closest distractor because explainable models are sometimes simpler and faster.

7. A bank uses a model to flag card transactions that look unusual. Which AI application is this?
- A Image captioning
 - B Anomaly detection
 - C Speech synthesis
 - D Machine translation

Answer: B

Anomaly detection identifies events that differ from normal patterns, which is what unusual transaction flagging does. The other applications work on images, speech and text. Fraud detection and anomaly detection are closely linked, so the wording of the use case matters.

8. When a model is shown labeled examples and learns from them, it is using _____ learning.

Answer: supervised

Supervised learning uses inputs paired with correct labels, so the model learns to predict those labels for new inputs. This is the most common approach for classification and regression.

9. What is the purpose of a validation set?
- A To store the final model for customers
 - B To provide new unseen examples for the final performance claim only
 - C To tune settings and compare model versions before the final test
 - D To replace the training data

Answer: C

The validation set is used during development to choose settings and compare candidate models, which keeps the test set free for the final check. A final performance claim belongs to the test set, which is the closest distractor. Storing models and replacing training data are unrelated tasks.

10. Which practice most helps reduce unfair outcomes from an AI system?
- A Using the largest dataset available without checking it
 - B Auditing outcomes across different groups of people and fixing the gaps found
 - C Removing all human review
 - D Keeping the model's behavior secret from auditors and regulators so outside review cannot find gaps

Answer: B

Measuring outcomes across groups reveals where a system treats people differently, and the gaps can then be investigated and corrected. A large dataset can still be biased, so checking it is necessary. Removing human review and secrecy both make unfairness harder to detect.