

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IABAC

Artificial Intelligence Foundation

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM IABAC Artificial Intelligence Foundation

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10 practice questions for the IABAC Artificial Intelligence Foundation exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which learning approach trains an agent by trial and error, guided by rewards for desirable outcomes?

- A Supervised learning
- B Reinforcement learning
- C Dimensionality reduction
- D Association rule mining

Answer: B

Reinforcement learning optimizes a policy through rewards gained by acting in an environment. Supervised learning is the tempting distractor, since it also improves from feedback, but that feedback is a known correct label rather than a reward for actions. Dimensionality reduction and association rule mining do not learn from rewards.

2. A period of reduced funding and interest in AI research after early promises went unmet is called an AI _____.

Answer: winter

An AI winter is a period of reduced funding and enthusiasm after early expectations were not met, as happened in the 1970s and late 1980s. Researchers and funders later returned as methods such as machine learning improved. The term describes the research climate, not a technical failure of a single system.

3. Which principle asks that people can understand, at an appropriate level, how and why an AI system reached an outcome?

- A Scalability
- B Interoperability
- C Concurrency
- D Explainability

Answer: D

Explainability asks that outcomes can be understood and justified to the people who are affected by them or who oversee the system. Scalability is the tempting distractor, since it is a frequent design goal, but it describes growing capacity rather than understanding. Interoperability and concurrency are software engineering properties.

4. Deep learning models always require less training data than traditional machine learning models.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Deep learning models usually need large amounts of data to learn effectively, and they often need more than simpler models on small problems. Their advantage appears with large, complex datasets. The statement is false.

5. Which two practices help document the data behind an AI model? (Choose two.)
- A Maintaining a datasheet describing sources, collection and known gaps
 - B Keeping the data source undocumented to protect the vendor
 - C Recording data lineage from source to training set
 - D Deleting the documentation after each release
 - E Storing only the final model file

Answer: A, C

A datasheet records where data came from, how it was collected and what it does not cover, and lineage traces each step to training. Hiding sources is the tempting shortcut for commercial reasons, but it undermines accountability and audit. Deleting documentation and keeping only the model file leave no way to explain or reproduce the system.

6. Under the EU AI Act, which category covers AI systems used for social scoring of people by public authorities?
- A Unacceptable risk
 - B High risk with strict obligations
 - C Limited risk
 - D Minimal risk

Answer: A

Social scoring by public authorities is prohibited under the EU AI Act as an unacceptable risk practice. High risk is the tempting distractor, since the Act does regulate those systems heavily, but prohibited practices are banned rather than allowed with conditions. Limited and minimal risk categories carry lighter obligations.

7. Which definition best describes narrow AI?

- A Systems with human-level reasoning across any domain
- B Systems designed to perform a specific task or a limited set of tasks
- C Systems that exceed human ability in every field
- D Systems that run only on a single processor

Answer: B

Narrow AI is built for a specific task or a limited range of tasks, which describes every practical AI system in use today. Human-level reasoning across any domain is the tempting distractor, because it describes general AI, a different and still hypothetical category. Super AI exceeds humans everywhere, and processor count has nothing to do with the classification.

8. Adjusting a pretrained model on a smaller, task-specific dataset is known as _____ tuning.

Answer: fine (also accepted: fine-tuning)

Fine-tuning continues training a pretrained model on task-specific examples so it adapts its behavior. It differs from prompt engineering, which changes only the input, and from retrieval, which supplies external documents at query time. Fine-tuning requires care with data quality and evaluation.

9. Which practice most directly supports the accountability principle for an AI system?

- A Publishing the system's marketing slogan
- B Using the newest hardware available
- C Naming an owner responsible for the system's outcomes
- D Limiting the system's documentation

Answer: C

Accountability requires a named person or function responsible for outcomes, so questions and complaints have a clear destination. Publishing a slogan is the tempting distractor, since public communication feels like transparency, but it assigns no responsibility. Hardware choice and reduced documentation work against accountability.

10. When a large language model processes a prompt, what is the smallest chunk of text it counts?

- A A chunk of text such as a word or word fragment
- B A secret key that authorizes API requests
- C A payment unit for cloud billing only
- D A physical chip inside the server

Answer: A

A token is a chunk of text, which can be a word, part of a word or punctuation, and it is the unit a language model reads and generates. A security key is the tempting distractor, since API access does use keys, but a key is not the unit of text processing. Billing and hardware are separate concepts.