

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IABAC

Artificial Intelligence Foundation

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 15, 2026
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 metric is most affected when a model labels many legitimate emails as spam?

- A Uptime
- B Storage cost
- C Training duration
- D Precision

Answer: D

Precision falls when many positive predictions are wrong, which is exactly what happens when legitimate mail is flagged as spam. Uptime is the tempting distractor, since spam filters are judged on service availability too, but availability says nothing about correctness. Storage cost and training duration are operational measures.

2. Human oversight is required for AI systems that make consequential decisions about people.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

Consequential decisions about people, such as credit, hiring or healthcare, need meaningful human oversight so errors can be caught and contested. Many frameworks and regulations treat this as a requirement rather than an option. The statement is true.

3. Which data-quality dimension is concerned with whether values in a dataset are correct for the real-world entity they describe?

- A Volume
- B Accuracy
- C Velocity
- D Variety

Answer: B

Accuracy measures how closely recorded values match the real-world entities they describe. Volume is the tempting distractor, because large datasets are often assumed to be better, but size says nothing about correctness. Velocity and variety describe the speed and format range of data, not its correctness.

4. In a neural network, the value that scales each input before it is summed is called a _____.

Answer: weight

Weights determine how strongly each input influences a neuron, and training adjusts them to reduce error. Biases shift the sum rather than scaling inputs, so they are a different parameter. Learning rate controls step size during training and is not a parameter of the network.

5. Which two stages come after a model has been built and validated? (Choose two.)

- A Deployment and monitoring
- B Problem framing
- C Retraining on new data when performance declines
- D Data acquisition
- E Feature brainstorming

Answer: A, C

Deployment and monitoring put the validated model into use and watch it, and retraining follows when performance declines. Problem framing is the tempting distractor, since it is the lifecycle's first step, but it comes before any model exists. Data acquisition and feature brainstorming also belong to the earlier stages.

6. Which AI risk category covers a model producing confident but incorrect statements that users act upon?

- A Latency
- B Batch processing
- C Hallucination
- D Vendor onboarding

Answer: C

Hallucination describes fluent, confident output that is unsupported by facts or sources, and it is a major risk when users rely on it. Latency is the tempting distractor, since slow responses are a real operational problem, but it does not describe incorrect content. Batch processing and vendor onboarding are operational and procurement topics.

7. A logistics firm forecasts next week's demand for each warehouse using historical daily volumes. Which AI technique is most directly used?
- A Object detection
 - B Speech recognition
 - C Image caption generation
 - D Time-series forecasting

Answer: D

Time-series forecasting predicts future values from ordered historical observations, which matches daily demand. Object detection is the tempting distractor, since warehouses use cameras, but it locates items in images rather than predicting volumes. Speech recognition and image caption generation do not forecast numeric series.

8. Removing names from a dataset is always enough to make it anonymous.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Removing names does not prevent re-identification when other attributes, such as dates, ZIP codes or unique combinations, can link records back to individuals. Stronger techniques and risk assessment are needed. The statement is false.

9. Which technique supplies relevant documents to a language model at query time so its answer can be grounded in them?
- A Retrieval-augmented generation
 - B Fine-tuning on company documents
 - C Principal component analysis
 - D K-means initialization

Answer: A

Retrieval-augmented generation fetches relevant passages from a trusted store and includes them in the prompt, which grounds the answer in source material. Fine-tuning is the tempting distractor, because it also adapts a model to company content, but it changes weights during training rather than retrieving documents at query time. Principal component analysis and k-means initialization are classical machine learning techniques.

10. Which statement about the Turing test is most accurate?

- A It measures a machine's processing speed in operations per second.
- B It assesses whether a machine can imitate human conversation convincingly.
- C It certifies that a machine is conscious.
- D It is a legal standard for AI product safety.

Answer: B

The Turing test judges whether a machine's conversational behavior is indistinguishable from a human's to a human judge. The consciousness claim is the tempting distractor, since the test is often misremembered that way, but it makes no claim about inner experience. Speed measurement and product safety law are unrelated to the test.