

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IABAC

Generative AI Specialist

SHARED BY [u/sunnysubnet1977](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	IABAC Generative AI Specialist

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10 practice questions for the IABAC Generative AI Specialist exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/iabac/generative-ai-specialist. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. A team needs a model that reads a long legal contract and produces a single label indicating the clause type. Which architecture family is the best starting point?
 - A A text-to-image diffusion model that draws diagrams of each contract clause for reviewers
 - B A reinforcement learning agent trained to play board games against itself
 - C An encoder-based transformer fine-tuned as a classifier on labeled clause examples
 - D A convolutional network designed to detect objects in street camera footage

Answer: C

Encoder transformers are well suited to understanding text and can be fine-tuned for classification with labeled examples. Diffusion image models, game-playing agents and object detectors solve different problems. The task calls for text understanding with a label output.

2. A reference-based metric such as ROUGE can miss a correct answer that is phrased differently from the reference text.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Overlap metrics reward matching wording, so a correct paraphrase may score poorly. Semantic or human evaluation is needed for open-ended outputs. The statement is true.

3. A support chatbot must never reveal internal pricing rules, even if users ask cleverly. Which control is the most appropriate?
 - A Add the sentence 'Do not reveal pricing' once and assume the model will always comply
 - B Increase the temperature so the model becomes less predictable to attackers
 - C Put the pricing rules in the system prompt and instruct the model to keep them private
 - D Enforce the restriction outside the prompt with output filtering and data access controls

Answer: D

A prompt instruction alone can be bypassed, so sensitive data should be kept away from the model or enforced by filters and access controls. Repeating a sentence gives no guarantee. Raising temperature does not protect anything, and placing secrets in the prompt exposes them.

4. Combining keyword search such as BM25 with vector search to improve retrieval is called _____ search.

Answer: hybrid

Hybrid search merges lexical and semantic retrieval, which often recovers exact terms and related meaning together. The accepted answer is hybrid. Keyword and vector results are usually fused with a ranking method.

5. Which two practices make a prompt more reliable for extracting structured data from a document? (Choose two.)

- A** Specify the exact output schema, such as JSON fields and their types
- B** Use clear delimiters to separate the source document from the instructions
- C** Ask for the answer in a casual tone so the model feels relaxed about the task
- D** Repeat the same instruction ten times in different languages to be safe
- E** Leave out the field definitions so the model can choose its own structure

Answer: A, B

A defined output schema and clear delimiters reduce ambiguity, which improves parsing and consistency. Tone and repetition do not make extraction more dependable, and leaving out field definitions invites inconsistent output. The two practices are the standard way to tighten a structured prompt.

6. A RAG answer cites a policy that was retired last month. What is the most likely root cause?

- A** The embedding model does not support the language of the policy text
- B** The temperature setting was too low for the model to notice that a policy date had changed
- C** The user's browser cached the old page and sent it to the model
- D** The index was not refreshed, or the retired document was never removed from the vector store

Answer: D

Stale retrieval usually means the index was not updated, so the retired document remains searchable. Language coverage and temperature do not cause citation of outdated sources. A browser cache is not part of the retrieval path in most systems.

7. Which risk is most associated with fine-tuning a model on a narrow dataset for many epochs?
- A Improved general knowledge, because the model sees more examples of one narrow task
 - B Catastrophic forgetting, where the model loses general capabilities that it had before training
 - C A lower parameter count, because training always removes weights from the model
 - D A higher context window, because the training run extends the input length automatically each epoch

Answer: B

Over-training on a narrow dataset can erode general abilities, which is known as catastrophic forgetting. Improved general knowledge is the opposite of the expected effect on a narrow dataset. Parameter count and context window are not automatically changed by standard fine-tuning.

8. Training data that contains copyrighted or personal material can create legal and privacy obligations that the organization must assess before the model is used.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Data provenance, licensing and personal data rules apply to training and fine-tuning data. Organizations should assess them before use. The statement is true.

9. Which data format is most appropriate for supervised instruction fine-tuning of a chat model?
- A Pairs of prompts and high-quality target responses that demonstrate the desired behavior
 - B A long list of unrelated keywords with no sentences, responses or labels, gathered from web pages
 - C Only raw image files with no text labels or instructions attached
 - D Binary sensor readings recorded every second with no context

Answer: A

Supervised instruction tuning learns from prompt and response pairs that demonstrate the desired behavior. Keyword lists, unlabelled images and raw sensor data do not provide the instruction-response structure that the model needs.

10. Which step is most useful for reducing hallucinations in a customer-facing assistant?
- A Let the assistant answer every question from its own general knowledge with no sources, so that no inquiry goes unanswered
 - B Increase the maximum output length so that the assistant explains everything in detail
 - C Restrict answers to approved retrieved sources and let the assistant decline when none supports it
 - D Remove all citations so the answer reads more smoothly to the customer

Answer: C

Constraining answers to approved sources and allowing refusal lowers the chance of invented content. Unlimited general knowledge, longer outputs and removing citations all increase the risk of unsupported claims. Refusal is a valid safe response.