

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ISACA

Advanced in AI Governance

SHARED BY [u/cosmicturtle1992](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 18, 2026
EXAM	ISACA Advanced in AI Governance

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10 practice questions for the ISACA Advanced in AI Governance exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: aiexamcerts.com/isaca/advanced-in-ai-governance. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. A bank wants its AI portfolio governed consistently. Which decision right should be defined first in the operating model?
 - A Who approves the risk tier and go-live of each use case
 - B Which coffee machine the innovation lab should buy for the team's weekly planning sessions
 - C Which vendor logo appears on the public homepage
 - D The naming convention for the team's chat channels

Answer: A

Defining who approves the risk tier and go-live of each use case gives the portfolio consistent, accountable decisions. Equipment purchases and channel names are administrative matters with no control effect. Options like these look like governance but do not govern AI risk.

2. Once an AI feature store is populated, its feature definitions can be changed in place without versioning, because downstream models will simply adapt.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

False. Downstream models were trained and validated on specific feature definitions, so silent changes alter their behavior without any review. Versioned definitions and change notice let each consumer decide when to adopt a change.

3. A credit-scoring model's approval rate for one demographic group drops suddenly after a data pipeline change. Which integration control would have detected this sooner?
 - A A quarterly board review of the AI budget
 - B An annual penetration test of the scoring API
 - C Automated fairness and outcome monitoring with per-group alert thresholds
 - D Manual review of only the first ten decisions each day, checked by a different team each week

Answer: C

Automated group-level outcome monitoring with thresholds raises an alert as soon as approval rates diverge, which is the earliest practical detection point. A quarterly budget review and an annual penetration test run far too slowly to catch a pipeline change. Reviewing only the first ten decisions samples too little and misses a group-specific shift.

4. Under the EU AI Act, providers of high-risk AI systems must keep automatically generated _____ over the system's lifetime so that its operation can be traced.

Answer: logs

The EU AI Act requires high-risk AI systems to keep automatically generated logs over their lifetime so that events relevant to risk and post-market monitoring can be traced. Technical documentation is a separate record that describes the system rather than recording its operation. Keeping logs is what makes incident investigation and oversight possible after deployment.

5. An organization must decide how much AI-related financial loss its board is willing to accept. Which governance artifact records this decision?

- A The model card for each deployed system, updated by the data science team after each retrain
- B The risk appetite statement approved by the board
- C The data retention schedule
- D The vendor's service level agreement

Answer: B

The risk appetite statement, approved by the board, records how much risk the organization is willing to accept, including loss tolerances that management must stay within. A model card documents a model's intended use and limits rather than enterprise tolerance. Retention schedules and service level agreements address other obligations and do not set loss tolerance.

6. Which two elements should a data governance framework define for AI training data? (Choose two.)

- A Data owners and stewards who are accountable for quality and access
- B A rule that teams may keep unlimited personal copies of raw data
- C Classification levels that determine handling rules and approved uses
- D A policy requiring that data be deleted before any model is reviewed
- E Random naming of datasets to discourage reuse

Answer: A, C

Named owners and stewards make accountability for quality and access explicit, and classification levels set how data may be handled and used. Unlimited personal copies work against control, and deleting data before review would remove the evidence reviewers need. Random dataset names do nothing to govern use and only make datasets harder to find.

7. Which metric best demonstrates that an AI-assisted process is delivering the business benefit it was approved for?
- A The number of training runs per month
 - B The count of GPUs in the cluster
 - C The number of model versions stored in the registry, reviewed monthly by the platform team
 - D A measured change in the promised process outcome, such as claim cycle time

Answer: D

Benefit realization is shown by measuring the outcome the business case predicted, such as claim cycle time before and after the change. Training run counts, GPU totals and registry size describe activity and capacity, not value. Those activity measures can rise while the promised benefit never arrives.

8. The board asks how the organization will know that its AI governance policy is actually followed. Which mechanism answers this best?
- A A policy document signed by every employee at the start of each year and filed by HR
 - B A mission statement posted on the intranet
 - C Defined controls with owners and evidence, tested and reported to oversight
 - D A training video played at onboarding

Answer: C

Controls with named owners, evidence and periodic testing show whether the policy operates in practice, and reporting them to oversight bodies closes the loop. A signed policy proves awareness but not operation. Intranet statements and onboarding videos communicate intent without testing anything.

9. Accountable ownership of an AI system should be assigned to a named role, even when a third-party vendor operates the underlying model.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

True. Outsourcing operation does not transfer accountability for how the organization uses the system and what decisions it drives. A named internal owner is needed to approve changes, respond to incidents and answer to the board.

10. What is the main purpose of a model performance baseline established at deployment?
- A A reference for measuring later performance degradation
 - B To set the price of the model license
 - C To decide which employees may use the model and what data they are allowed to submit
 - D To replace the need for user feedback

Answer: A

A baseline recorded at deployment gives monitoring a fixed reference, so degradation can be measured rather than guessed. License pricing and user access are commercial and access decisions, not performance references. A baseline does not replace user feedback, which often reveals problems the metrics miss.