

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ISACA

Advanced in AI Risk

SHARED BY [u/Rapid-Bison-8081](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	ISACA Advanced in AI Risk

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

1. Which element of an AI policy framework most directly defines how much AI-related risk the board is willing to accept while pursuing its objectives?
- A Data retention schedule
 - B Risk appetite statement
 - C Model card template for each deployed system
 - D Vendor scorecard

Answer: B

A risk appetite statement sets the amount and types of AI risk the board accepts, and it gives thresholds that guide approval of use cases. A model card is the tempting distractor because it documents a model's performance and limits, but it describes a single model rather than setting enterprise tolerance. A vendor scorecard rates supplier performance and does not define the organization's overall risk limits.

2. In the NIST AI Risk Management Framework, the function that establishes policies, roles, culture and accountability across the AI lifecycle is called _____.

Answer: Govern (also accepted: the Govern function, Govern function)

The Govern function sets the policies, oversight structures and accountability that apply across every other function. Map, Measure and Manage are the tempting alternatives because they also appear in the framework, but they address context, measurement and response to specific risks. Those activities depend on the governance structure that Govern creates.

3. Which technique best identifies and prioritizes the ways an AI system could fail before deployment?
- A A stakeholder cost-benefit discussion held without any structured failure analysis
 - B Structured failure mode and effects analysis for the AI system
 - C Benchmarking the model against public leaderboards for general capability
 - D Counting the number of training epochs completed in the final run

Answer: B

Failure mode and effects analysis systematically lists how each component can fail, what effects follow and how severe they are, which supports prioritization before deployment. Stakeholder discussion is a useful input but lacks the structured failure enumeration. Leaderboard benchmarks measure general capability rather than the system's own failure modes.

4. Bias in training data can produce unfair outcomes even when the model architecture is sound.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

A model learns whatever patterns exist in its data, so skewed sampling or historical discrimination can produce unfair results regardless of how well the architecture is designed. Fairness assessments therefore examine the data as well as the algorithm. The statement is true, and it is a common reason that technically strong models still cause harm.

5. Which two actions help control the risk from a third-party AI API? (Choose two.)
- A Reviewing the provider's security and data handling terms
 - B Sending all customer records to the API by default
 - C Assuming the provider is responsible for all outcomes
 - D Setting data residency and retention terms in the contract
 - E Disabling audit logs to save storage costs

Answer: A, D

Reviewing security and data handling terms and setting residency and retention obligations in the contract are direct controls over third-party risk. Sending all records by default is a tempting convenience that maximizes exposure. Assuming the provider carries all outcomes misreads accountability, and disabling audit logs removes evidence.

6. A team cannot eliminate bias from a hiring model. Which treatment option best describes reducing its likelihood through controls?
- A Risk avoidance by stopping all hiring until the model is retrained
 - B Risk mitigation through bias testing, thresholds and human review
 - C Risk transfer by publishing a disclaimer on the job application site
 - D Risk acceptance by leaving the issue unrecorded

Answer: B

Mitigation reduces likelihood or impact through controls such as bias testing, thresholds and human review, while the risk remains partly present. Avoidance is the tempting answer because it removes the risk entirely, but stopping hiring is not the scenario described. A disclaimer does not transfer the risk, and leaving the issue unrecorded is not a deliberate acceptance.

7. What does model drift monitoring primarily detect?
- A Changes in the vendor's pricing schedule for hosted inference
 - B Changes in input data or model performance over time that can alter outcomes
 - C Changes to the lease terms of the company office
 - D Employee turnover in the data science team over the year

Answer: B

Drift monitoring tracks shifts in input distributions and in model performance over time, which can change the outcomes the model produces. Pricing changes are a tempting business signal, but they do not alter how the model behaves. Office lease terms and staff turnover are outside the model's risk profile.

8. The percentage of AI decisions that a human reviewer overturns is a useful key _____ indicator for model risk.

Answer: risk

A high override rate shows that the model's outputs are frequently wrong or misaligned with human judgment, which is a direct signal of model risk. Accuracy is a tempting alternative, but overrides capture disagreement in live use that a static test set can miss. Key risk indicators are the measures that give this early warning.

9. Which lifecycle control reduces the risk of deploying a model trained on data obtained without proper rights?
- A Increasing the training batch size
 - B Renaming the dataset file and moving it to a different storage folder
 - C Removing the dataset from the audit logs
 - D A data provenance and licensing review before training

Answer: D

A provenance and licensing review confirms that the organization has the rights to use the data before the model learns from it. Batch size is a tempting training parameter, but it has nothing to do with rights. Renaming the file or removing audit records hides the problem rather than resolving it.

10. What should a retirement plan for an AI system include?
- A Decommissioning steps, data disposition and notification of dependent users
 - B A new marketing campaign announcing the retiring system to customers
 - C A doubled training budget for the next model version
 - D Disabling the risk register entry for the system on the day of shutdown

Answer: A

A retirement plan covers shutting the system down safely, disposing of or archiving its data and telling the users and processes that depend on it. A marketing campaign is a tempting communication, but it does not address the operational and data obligations. Disabling the risk register removes the oversight that retirement still needs.