PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ISTQB

CT-AI

Certified Tester AI Testing

PUBLISHED BY aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
ISSUED	November 8, 2026
EXAM	ISTQB CT-AI, Certified Tester AI Testing

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10 practice questions for the ISTQB CT-AI exam, Certified Tester AI Testing, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: **aiexamcerts.com/istqb/ct-ai**. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code CT-AI and the question number.

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1. The bias value added by a neuron in a neural network is the same concept as the bias that leads to unfair treatment of groups.

A True

B False

Answer: B (False)

The neuron bias is a numeric term added to the weighted sum before the activation function. Bias in the fairness sense, discussed under testing for bias, is an unrelated concept.

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2. In disparate impact analysis, what is done immediately after the sensitive attributes of the model have been identified?

A The model is retrained using the sensitive attributes as its only input features

B The same input is submitted to an independent pseudo-oracle built by another team

C Counterfactuals for the sensitive attributes are generated, for example by changing gender in a loan application

D The data pipeline is placed under fault injection with corrupted records

Answer: C

The steps are: identify sensitive attributes, generate counterfactuals, present them to the model, then analyze many results for a statistically significant change. The retrained model option would not test whether changing an attribute alters the result.

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3. A dataset constraint test that checks an attribute value is within given limits is called a _____ constraint.

Answer: range

Range is a single-value constraint; others include missing and type. Together with multi-value constraints such as sum, count and duplicate, they define a logical model of what correct data looks like.

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4. The F1-score is the _____ mean of precision and recall.

Answer: harmonic

F1-score = 2 x (precision x recall) / (precision + recall), which is the harmonic mean. A value near 100 means both precision and recall are high.

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5. A classifier produced these confusion matrix results: TP = 40, FP = 10, FN = 20, TN = 130. What is its precision?

A 66.7%

B 85%

C 92.9%

D 80%

Answer: D

Precision = TP / (TP + FP) = 40 / 50 = 80%. The value 66.7% is the recall (40 / 60), and 85% is the accuracy ((40 + 130) / 200).

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6. Transformer models, which underpin large language models, rely on a _____ mechanism to generate coherent and contextually relevant text.

Answer: self-attention (also accepted: self attention, attention)

Transformers use self-attention to relate parts of a sequence to each other and handle long-range dependencies. This makes them the technology behind LLMs and vision transformers.

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7. Which documentation framework gives a concise overview of a model's intended uses, evaluation results and ethical considerations?

A Model Cards

B Datasheets for Datasets

C A confusion matrix

D A data pipeline design review

Answer: A

Model Cards summarize a model's intended uses, evaluation results and ethical considerations. Datasheets for Datasets describe datasets instead, including their motivation, composition, collection process and uses.

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8. A spam filter is tuned so that legitimate emails are almost never moved to the spam folder. Which metric most directly reflects this goal?

A Precision

B Recall

C Mean absolute error

D Training loss

Answer: A

Precision measures how sure one can be about positive (spam) predictions, so high precision means few legitimate emails are wrongly flagged. Recall instead measures how many actual spam messages are caught.

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9. Concept drift occurs when the statistical properties of the operational input data change while the relationship between inputs and correct outputs stays the same.

A True

B False

Answer: B (False)

That describes data drift. Concept drift is a change in the relationship between the input data and the correct output over time.

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10. A video streaming service must change its homepage to recommend at least 40% documentaries after a user watches three full-length documentaries in one session. Which ISO/IEC 25059 quality characteristic does this acceptance criterion address?

A Functional adaptability

B AI robustness under invalid inputs

C Intervenability by an operator

D Transparency toward stakeholders

Answer: A

Functional adaptability is the ability of an AI-based system to autonomously adapt to changes in its operational environment after deployment, here the user's viewing behavior. Intervenability concerns an operator's ability to step in to prevent harm, which is not what this criterion measures.