

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Pearson / Certiport

Generative AI Foundations

SHARED BY [u/goldenswitch2000](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM Pearson / Certiport Generative AI Foundations

Shared by [u/goldenswitch2000](#) on aiexamcerts

10 practice questions for the Pearson / Certiport Generative AI Foundations exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

www.aiexamcerts.com/pearson-certiport/generative-ai-foundations. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which statement best describes the relationship between machine learning and deep learning?
 - A Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses neural networks with many layers
 - B Machine learning is a subset of deep learning that depends only on handwritten rules
 - C Both terms describe the same technique, and the difference is only in marketing
 - D Deep learning and machine learning are unrelated fields that never share techniques

Answer: A

Deep learning sits inside machine learning and relies on neural networks with many layers that learn features from data. Calling the two identical or unrelated, or describing machine learning as a subset of deep learning, gets the relationship wrong.

2. Asking the model to work through intermediate steps before giving a final answer is called chain-of-_____ prompting.

Answer: thought

Chain-of-thought prompting asks for step-by-step reasoning, which often improves results on multi-step problems. The visible steps also make the answer easier to check.

3. Why do large language models sometimes produce fluent text that is factually wrong?
 - A They store every fact in a verified database and copy from it
 - B They check each claim against a live encyclopedia before answering
 - C They always cite the sources they used in every single answer
 - D They generate text by predicting likely continuations rather than checking facts

Answer: D

Generation optimizes for likely next tokens, which can produce fluent but unsupported claims. Models do not verify each claim against a database or cite sources by default, so the other options describe guarantees they do not have.

4. Most large language models are pretrained on large collections of unlabeled text before any task-specific tuning.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Pretraining learns general language patterns from broad, mostly unlabeled text, and later tuning adapts the model to specific tasks. This two-stage process is the common pattern for large models.

5. Which two techniques usually improve the reliability of a multi-step reasoning task? (Choose two.)
- A Break the task into ordered steps and check each intermediate result
 - B Ask for the final answer with no working shown and no checks at all
 - C Provide one worked example that matches the type of task being done
 - D Set the temperature to its maximum so the model tries more paths
 - E Remove all background context so the model focuses only on the question

Answer: A, C

Stepwise decomposition with checks and a matching worked example both guide the model through the reasoning. Hiding the working, using maximum temperature, and removing context each make multi-step answers less reliable.

6. What is a hallucination in generative AI?
- A A rendering glitch that appears in a generated image
 - B A tokenizer error that splits words in the wrong places
 - C A response that sounds plausible but is false or unsupported
 - D A training run that stops early because the loss curve stays flat for many epochs

Answer: C

A hallucination is confident-sounding content that is not supported by facts or by the sources provided. Rendering glitches and tokenizer splits are technical errors, and an early-stopped training run is a training event rather than an output problem.

7. Which principle is most directly about being able to explain how an AI system reached an output?
- A Accountability for the outcomes a system produces
 - B Transparency about how the system works and why it produced an output
 - C Efficiency of the system's compute use across its servers
 - D Scalability of the system to more users and more regions

Answer: B

Transparency covers documenting and communicating how a system works and why it produced a given output. Accountability is about who answers for outcomes, while efficiency and scalability are performance qualities rather than explainability.

8. Testing a system with deliberately tricky or harmful inputs to find its weaknesses is called _____ testing.

Answer: red-team (also accepted: red team, adversarial)

Red teaming probes a system the way a motivated user might, which surfaces failures that normal test cases miss. The findings feed directly into guardrails and prompt fixes.

9. Why should a person review generative AI output before it reaches customers in a high-impact setting?
- A Because the model cannot produce grammatically correct sentences
 - B Because human review replaces the need for activity logging, access controls, and incident response
 - C Because reviewer approval is what makes the training data legally usable
 - D Because reviewers can catch factual errors and biased or harmful content that automated checks may miss

Answer: D

Human reviewers add judgment for accuracy, fairness, and tone where automated checks have gaps, which matters most in high-impact settings. Grammar is rarely the main problem, logging is a separate control, and reviewer approval has no effect on the legal status of the training data.

10. A recruiter asks a model to rank job candidates from their resumes. What is the most important concern?
- A The cost per token of running the model across thousands of resumes each month
 - B Possible bias and unfair outcomes that need human review and documented criteria
 - C The latency of the ranking when many recruiters submit their requests at the same time
 - D The maximum resume file size that the model is able to accept

Answer: B

Ranking people can encode bias and affects livelihoods, so the criteria must be documented and the decisions reviewed by people. Cost, latency, and file size matter operationally but have no bearing on fairness.