



IAPP AIGP Mock Exam

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Scenario:

A public sector agency is reviewing proposed AI use cases for improving services. It wants to prioritize implementations that deliver value but minimize unintended negative consequences.

When evaluating which AI use cases to implement, an organization should consider all of the following EXCEPT:

Options:

- A- Related TEVV (test, evaluate, verify, validate) and system metrics
- B- The users and their expectations
- C- Equitable access to the AI tool
- D- Potential positive and negative impacts of the system

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. While TEVV is important in later lifecycle phases, it is not the primary consideration when evaluating and prioritizing use cases.

From the AIGP Body of Knowledge -- Use Case Assessment Module:

"Use case evaluation focuses on value, impact, fairness, and accessibility--technical testing considerations come later."

ILT Guide confirms:

"Organizations should first assess whether the AI system provides equitable outcomes and aligns with stakeholder expectations. TEVV is part of implementation, not initial prioritization."

Thus, A is not a top-level consideration during use case selection.

Topic 2, Part 2

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best is an example of a high-risk application under the EU AI Act?

Options:

- A- A resume scanning tool that ranks applicants.
- B- An AI-enabled inventory management tool.
- C- A government-run social scoring tool.
- D- A customer service chatbot tool.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The EU AI Act categorizes certain applications of AI as high-risk due to their potential impact on fundamental rights and safety. High-risk applications include those used in critical areas such as employment, education, and essential public services. A government-run social scoring tool, which assesses individuals based on their social behavior or perceived trustworthiness, falls under this category because of its profound implications for privacy, fairness, and individual rights. This contrasts with other AI applications like resume scanning tools or customer service chatbots, which are generally not classified as high-risk under the EU AI Act.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

According to the Singapore Model AI Governance Framework, all of the following are recommended measures to promote the responsible use of AI EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Determining the level of human involvement in algorithmic decision-making.
- B- Adapting the existing governance structure algorithmic decision-making.
- C- Employing human-over-the-loop protocols for high-risk systems.

D- Establishing communications and collaboration among stakeholders.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Singapore Model AI Governance Framework recommends several measures to promote the responsible use of AI, such as determining the level of human involvement in decision-making, adapting governance structures, and establishing communications and collaboration among stakeholders. However, employing human-over-the-loop protocols is not specifically mentioned in this framework. The focus is more on integrating human oversight appropriately within the decision-making process rather than exclusively employing such protocols. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, section on AI governance frameworks.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Scenario:

A U.S.-based AI governance professional is evaluating resources from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to guide the organization's AI risk assessment strategy. They are particularly interested in programs focused on assessing AI-specific impacts.

The main purpose of NIST's Assessing Risks and Impacts of AI (ARIA) program is to:

Options:

- A- Provide a suite of resources to manage risks
- B- Pilot new standards for AI red-teaming
- C- Promote interoperability across AI systems
- D- Offer a regulatory sandbox for risk reporting

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. The ARIA program by NIST is explicitly designed to support stakeholders in understanding and managing the risks and impacts of AI systems.

From the AIGP ILT Guide -- U.S. Risk Frameworks Module:

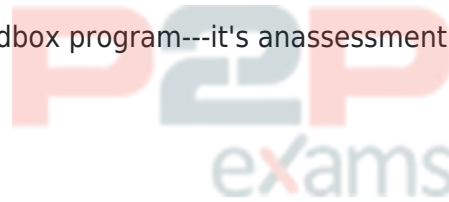
"NIST's ARIA program develops and pilots assessment tools for AI risks and impacts, aimed at improving organizational capacity for responsible AI use."

Also cited in the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025 (Frameworks Section):

"ARIA supports and aligns with the AI Risk Management Framework by helping organizations assess AI harms, safety concerns, and societal implications."

ARIA is not a red-teaming or sandbox program---it's an assessment and governance resource.

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Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has trained an ML model primarily using synthetic data, and now intends to use live personal data to test the model.

Which option best is NOT a best practice apply during the testing?

Options:

- A- The test data should be representative of the expected operational data.
- B- Testing should minimize human involvement to the extent practicable.
- C- The test data should be anonymized to the extent practicable.
- D- Testing should be performed specific to the intended uses.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Minimizing human involvement to the extent practicable is not a best practice during the testing of an ML model. Human oversight is crucial during testing to ensure that the model performs correctly and ethically, and to interpret any anomalies or issues that arise. Best practices include using representative test data, anonymizing data to the extent practicable, and performing

testing specific to the intended uses of the model. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Model Testing and Human Oversight.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.

It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias.

Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party AI tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party AI-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.

The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions. One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost-effective manner.

The organization is aware of the risks presented by AI hiring tools and wants to mitigate them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the AI hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.

All of the following are potential negative consequences created by using the AI tool when making hiring decisions EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Reputational harm.
- B- Civil rights violations.
- C- Discriminatory treatment.
- D- Intellectual property infringement.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The potential negative consequences of using an AI tool in hiring include reputational harm (A), civil rights violations (B), and discriminatory treatment (C). These issues stem from biases in the AI system or its misuse, which can lead to unfair hiring practices and legal liabilities. Intellectual property infringement (D) is not a typical consequence of using AI in hiring, as it relates to the unauthorized use of protected intellectual property, which is not directly relevant to the hiring process or the potential biases within AI tools.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

All of the following are potential benefits of using private over public LLMs EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Reduction in time taken for data validation and verification.
- B- Confirmation of security and confidentiality.
- C- Reduction in possibility of hallucinated information.
- D- Application for specific use cases within the enterprise.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Private LLMs offer advantages like customizability, reduced hallucination, confidentiality, and alignment with enterprise-specific tasks, but they do not inherently reduce the time or effort needed for data validation or verification--- which remains an essential step regardless of model privacy.

From the AI risk and quality sections:

"Ensuring the quality of the data... is highly contextual and must be validated regardless of the model's deployment environment." (p. 17)

B, C, Dare legitimate benefits of private LLMs.

Ais incorrect --- validation still requires time and resources.



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