



IAPP AIGP Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An AI system that maintains its level of performance within defined acceptable limits despite real world or adversarial conditions would be described as?

Options:

- A- Robust.
- B- Reliable.
- C- Resilient.
- D- Reinforced.

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Answer:

C

Explanation:

An AI system that maintains its level of performance within defined acceptable limits despite real-world or adversarial conditions is described as resilient. Resilience in AI refers to the system's ability to withstand and recover from unexpected challenges, such as cyber-attacks, hardware failures, or unusual input data. This characteristic ensures that the AI system can continue to function effectively and reliably in various conditions, maintaining performance and integrity. Robustness, on the other hand, focuses on the system's strength against errors, while reliability ensures consistent performance over time. Resilience combines these aspects with the capacity to adapt and recover.

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Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The best practice to manage third-party risk associated with AI systems is to create and implement policies that?

Options:

- A- Focus on the financial stability of third-party vendors as the primary criterion for risk assessment.

- B- Provide for an appropriate level of due diligence and ongoing monitoring based on the defined risk.
- C- Require third-party AI systems to undergo a comprehensive audit by an external cybersecurity firm every six months.
- D- Focus on the technical aspects of AI systems, such as data security, while ethical risks are addressed through suitable contracts.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Third-party risk management for AI systems should be proportional and risk-based, involving initial due diligence and ongoing monitoring that reflects the level of risk posed by the third party's AI system.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

"Third-party due diligence assessments to identify possible external risk and inform selection." (p. 11)

"Legal due diligence may include verification of the personal data's lawful collection by the data broker, review of contractual obligations..." (p. 19)

A focuses too narrowly on financial stability.

C is excessive and not scalable or aligned with best practices.

D inappropriately separates ethical and technical risks; both must be evaluated holistically.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A leading software development company wants to integrate AI-powered chatbots into their customer service platform. After researching various AI models in the market which have been developed by third-party developers, they're considering two options:

Option A - an open-source language model trained on a vast corpus of text data and capable of being trained to respond to natural language inputs.

Option B - a proprietary, generative AI model pre-trained on large data sets, which uses transformer-based architectures to generate human-like responses based on multimodal user input.

Option A would be the best choice for the company because?

Options:

- A- It is less expensive to run
- B- It may be better suited for applications requiring customization.
- C- It can handle voice commands and is more suitable for phone-based customer support.
- D- It is built for large-scale, complex dialogues and would be more effective in handling high-volume customer inquiries.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Open-source models offer more customization flexibility, allowing organizations to fine-tune or adapt the model to fit their own workflows, branding, or compliance needs--- making it preferable when deep control is needed.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

"Open-source AI allows organizations to review, adapt, and control model behavior in line with organizational needs and policies." (p. 39)

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

All of the following are unique characteristics of AI that require a comprehensive approach to governance EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Autonomy
- B- Automation
- C- Adaptability
- D- Speed and scale
- E- Superintelligence

Answer:

E

Explanation:

The correct answer is E -- Superintelligence.

While the other options (Autonomy, Automation, Adaptability, Speed and Scale) are commonly cited as real-world characteristics that affect governance today, superintelligence remains a theoretical concept.

From the AIGP ILT Guide and AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

"Core AI characteristics---such as automation, adaptability, speed, and autonomy---require active governance due to their impact on decision-making, legal liability, and risk."

However, superintelligence is speculative and not a current feature of AI systems under governance frameworks like the EU AI Act or NIST RMF.

Thus, it's not a current characteristic requiring governance in real-world enterprise settings.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The White House Executive Order from November 2023 requires companies that develop dual-use foundation models to provide reports to the federal government about all of the following EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Any current training or development of dual-use foundation models.
- B- The results of red-team testing of each dual-use foundation model.
- C- Any environmental impact study for each dual-use foundation model.
- D- The physical and cybersecurity protection measures of their dual-use foundation models.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The White House Executive Order from November 2023 requires companies developing dual-use foundation models to report on their current training or development activities, the results of red-team testing, and the physical and cybersecurity protection measures. However, it does not mandate reports on environmental impact studies for each dual-use foundation model. While environmental considerations are important, they are not specified in this context as a reporting requirement under this Executive Order.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During the planning and design phases of the AI development life cycle, bias can be reduced by all of the following EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Stakeholder involvement.
- B- Feature selection.
- C- Human oversight.
- D- Data collection.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Bias in AI can be reduced during the planning and design phases through stakeholder involvement, human oversight, and careful data collection. While feature selection is critical in the development phase, it does not specifically occur during planning and design. Ensuring diverse stakeholder involvement and human oversight helps identify and mitigate potential biases early, and data collection ensures a representative dataset. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Development Lifecycle and Bias Mitigation.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

All of the following are elements of establishing a global AI governance infrastructure EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Providing training to foster a culture that promotes ethical behavior.
- B- Creating policies and procedures to manage third-party risk.
- C- Understanding differences in norms across countries.
- D- Publicly disclosing ethical principles.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Establishing a global AI governance infrastructure involves several key elements, including providing training to foster a culture that promotes ethical behavior, creating policies and procedures to manage third-party risk, and understanding differences in norms across countries. While publicly disclosing ethical principles can enhance transparency and trust, it is not a core element necessary for the establishment of a governance infrastructure. The focus is more on internal processes and structures rather than public disclosure. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Governance and Infrastructure.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company developed AI technology that can analyze text, video, images and sound to tag content, including the names of animals, humans and objects.

What type of AI is this technology classified as?

Options:

- A- Deductive inference.
- B- Multi-modal model.
- C- Transformative AI.
- D- Expert system.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A multi-modal model is an AI system that can process and analyze multiple types of data, such as text, video, images, and sound. This type of AI integrates different data sources to enhance its understanding and decision-making capabilities. In the given scenario, the AI technology that tags content including names of animals, humans, and objects falls under this category.

Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which outlines the capabilities and use cases of multi-modal models.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on AI best known as?

Options:

- A- A meeting focused on the impacts of the launch of the first mass-produced computer.
- B- A research project on the impacts of technology on society.
- C- A research project to create a test for machine intelligence.
- D- A meeting focused on the founding of the AI field.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on AI is best known as a meeting focused on the founding of the AI field. This conference is historically significant because it marked the formal beginning of artificial intelligence as an academic discipline. The term 'artificial intelligence' was coined during this event, and it laid the foundation for future research and development in AI.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

All of the following types of testing can help evaluate the performance of a responsible AI system EXCEPT?

Options:

- A- Risk probability/severity.
- B- Adversarial robustness.
- C- Statistical sampling.
- D- Decision analysis.

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

Risk probability/severity testing is not typically used to evaluate the performance of an AI system. While important for risk management, it does not directly assess an AI system's operational performance. Adversarial robustness, statistical sampling, and decision analysis are all methods that can help evaluate the performance of a responsible AI system by testing its resilience, accuracy, and decision-making processes under various conditions. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Performance Evaluation and Testing.

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Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A US company has developed an AI system, Crime Buster 9619, that collects information about incarcerated individuals to help parole boards predict whether someone is likely to commit another crime if released from prison.

When considering expanding to the EU market, this type of technology would?

Options:

- A- Require the company to register the tool with the EU database.

- B- Be subject approval by the relevant EU authority.
- C- Require a detailed conformity assessment.
- D- Be banned under the EU AI Act.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Under the EU AI Act, high-risk AI systems like Crime Buster 9619 would require a detailed conformity assessment before being deployed in the EU market. This assessment ensures that the AI system complies with all relevant regulations and standards, addressing potential risks related to privacy, security, and discrimination. The company would not need to register the tool with the EU database (A), seek approval from an EU authority (B), or face a ban (D) as long as it meets the necessary conformity requirements.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are the chief privacy officer of a medical research company that would like to collect and use sensitive data about cancer patients, such as their names, addresses, race and ethnic origin, medical histories, insurance claims, pharmaceutical prescriptions, eating and drinking habits and physical activity.

The company will use this sensitive data to build an AI algorithm that will spot common attributes that will help predict if seemingly healthy people are more likely to get cancer. However, the company is unable to obtain consent from enough patients to sufficiently collect the minimum data to train its model.

Which of the following solutions would most efficiently balance privacy concerns with the lack of available data during the testing phase?

Options:

- A- Deploy the current model and recalibrate it over time with more data.
- B- Extend the model to multi-modal ingestion with text and images.
- C- Utilize synthetic data to offset the lack of patient data.
- D- Refocus the algorithm to patients without cancer.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Utilizing synthetic data to offset the lack of patient data is an efficient solution that balances privacy concerns with the need for sufficient data to train the model. Synthetic data can be generated to simulate real patient data while avoiding the privacy issues associated with using actual patient data. This approach allows for the development and testing of the AI algorithm without compromising patient privacy, and it can be refined with real data as it becomes available. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Privacy and AI Model Training.

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Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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- B- A research project on the impacts of technology on society.
- C- A research project to create a test for machine intelligence.
- D- A meeting focused on the founding of the AI field.

Answer:

D

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Explanation:

The 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on AI is best known as a meeting focused on the founding of the AI field. This conference is historically significant because it marked the formal beginning of artificial intelligence as an academic discipline. The term 'artificial intelligence' was coined during this event, and it laid the foundation for future research and development in AI.

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