WGU Practical-Applications-of-Prompt D685 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user wants to automatically identify and provide the name of the person speaking on a conference call. Which advanced AI tool fits this goal?

Options:

A- Text recognition
B- Voice recognition
C- Object recognition
D- Speech recognition

P2P exams

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The specific task of identifying who is speaking is the primary function of Voice recognition (also known as speaker recognition or speaker identification). It is important to distinguish this from 'Speech recognition.' While speech recognition focuses on what is being said (converting spoken words to text), voice recognition focuses on the unique biometric characteristics of an individual's voice---such as pitch, cadence, and tone---to identify the specific person talking.

In a conference call setting, the AI compares the incoming audio stream against a database of stored 'voiceprints.' When a match is found, the system can display the name of the participant currently speaking. This technology is a cornerstone of modern collaborative tools and security systems. In practical prompt engineering and AI integration, choosing the right 'medium' or tool is vital; if a developer mistakenly uses a standard speech-to-text model, they would get a transcript of the meeting but would lose the metadata regarding speaker identity. Voice recognition adds a layer of 'identity context' to the data, making it invaluable for automated meeting minutes, forensic analysis, and personalized user experiences in multi-user environments.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is an example of a prompt that has an appropriate level of specificity?

Options:

A- 'Tell me about physics, chemistry, biology, and astronomy.'
B- 'Tell me the best classes to take when attending a university.'
C- 'Provide an overview of state representative election laws in Iowa.'
D- 'Explain how guidelines and regulations are established for businesses.'

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Specificity is the cornerstone of effective prompt engineering. A specific prompt provides clear boundaries and a narrow focus, which prevents the AI from generating generic or overwhelming amounts of irrelevant information. Option C, 'Provide an overview of state representative election laws in Iowa,' is the best example because it defines three critical parameters: the Subject (election laws), the Scope (state representative level), and the Location/Jurisdiction (Iowa).

In contrast, options A and D are far too broad; asking for an overview of four major sciences or all business regulations would result in a superficial summary that lacks depth. Option B is subjective and lacks context, as 'best classes' depends entirely on the student's major and career goals. By specifying the state and the specific legislative body, the user in Option C allows the AI to access a targeted subset of its training data. In practical applications, this level of specificity significantly reduces the risk of 'hallucinations' or factual errors, as the model is guided to a precise factual domain. This is essential in professional research where accuracy and relevance are prioritized over general knowledge.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which key prompt component includes details about the history of a troubleshooting issue with a customer service chatbot?

Options:

A- Input content
B- Persona
C- Instructions

D- Context

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Details regarding the history of a troubleshooting issue fall under the Context component of a prompt. Context is the 'background information' or the 'situational frame' that allows the AI to understand the 'why' and 'how' of a request. Without context, the AI is essentially working in a vacuum. For a customer service chatbot, knowing the history of a problem (e.g., 'The user has already tried restarting the router and clearing their cache') is essential because it prevents the AI from suggesting solutions that have already failed.

Context provides the necessary data points that ground the AI's logic in reality. While 'Instructions' tell the AI to 'Solve this problem,' the Context provides the specific parameters of the problem itself. It acts as a set of guardrails that steer the AI toward a more relevant and personalized response. In sophisticated prompt engineering, the quality of the output is often directly proportional to the quality of the context provided. By including historical data, user preferences, or specific environmental factors, the user ensures the AI's response is not just a generic suggestion but a targeted solution that accounts for everything that has happened up to that point.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which task can be accomplished with the data cleaning capabilities of generative AI?

Options:

A- Identifying inaccuracies
B- Reducing total volume
C- Drawing valid conclusions
D- Identifying underlying bias

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Generative AI models, specifically Large Language Models (LLMs), are highly effective at Identifying inaccuracies within a dataset during the data cleaning phase. When provided with a dataset and a prompt to 'check for consistency' or 'identify anomalies,' the AI can cross-reference the data points against its internal knowledge base or the logical rules established in the prompt. For example, if a list of 'US States' includes 'London,' the AI can flag this as an inaccuracy.

This capability extends to identifying spelling errors, formatting inconsistencies (e.g., dates written in multiple formats), and logical contradictions. While AI can help in identifying bias (Option D), that is usually considered a higher-level 'auditing' task rather than a standard 'cleaning' task. Identifying inaccuracies is a foundational step in the data pipeline; by cleaning the data first, the user ensures that any subsequent analysis or 'conclusion drawing' (Option C) is based on high-quality, reliable information. In prompt engineering, this is often performed using the 'Self-Correction' or 'Reviewer' pattern, where one prompt generates data and a second prompt is used specifically to identify and fix any factual or structural inaccuracies within that output.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a risk associated with failing to include a goal when writing a prompt?

Options:

A- Conflicting personas
B- Blatant misinformation
C- Inaccurate responses
D- Nonsensical information

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Failing to include a clear goal creates a significant risk of receiving inaccurate responses. In the context of AI, 'inaccuracy' doesn't just mean a factual error; it also refers to an output that is 'off-target' for the user's intent. Without a goal (the specific outcome the user wants to achieve), the AI is forced to make assumptions about what the user wants. These assumptions are often

based on the most common patterns in its training data, which may not align with the user's actual needs.

For example, if a user provides context about a product but doesn't state the goal (e.g., 'Write a product description,' 'Critique this product,' or 'Compare this product to X'), the AI might simply summarize the text provided. This response is 'inaccurate' because it fails to fulfill the user's unspoken requirement. This lack of direction leads to a 'hallucination of intent,' where the AI provides a response that is technically coherent but practically useless. Clearly defining the goal is the most effective way to anchor the AI's logic, ensuring that the generated content is accurate in terms of both facts and function.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is an example of a prompt that needs a greater level of detail?

Options:

A- 'What are the top-rated dine-in restaurants in Detroit, Michigan?'
B- 'What is the selection process for winning a national contest?'
C- 'What is a proven strategy for better studying effectiveness in college?'
D- 'What were the most profitable movies released in the U.S. in 2012?'

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Optimization often begins by identifying 'under-specified' prompts. Option B, 'What is the selection process for winning a national contest?', is a prime candidate for refinement because it lacks nearly all necessary context. To an AI, a 'national contest' could refer to anything from a high school spelling bee in Canada to a professional bodybuilding competition in the U.S. or a lottery in the UK. Without knowing the country, the industry, or the specific type of contest, the AI's response will be purely theoretical and likely unhelpful.

Effective prompt engineering requires the user to fill in these 'information gaps.' To optimize this prompt, a user should include the specific field (e.g., 'science fair'), the specific nation, and the specific audience or level. While options A and D are quite specific (specifying city, state, or year), and option C provides a clear target audience (college students), option B remains too vague for a generative model to provide a meaningful first draft. In professional environments, using such vague prompts leads to 'prompt drift,' where the AI provides a correct answer to a

different question than the one the user intended to ask.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company released a new sports watch, and an advertiser wants to use generative AI to help produce a text-based advertisement for the watch that explains the features of the watch. Which prompt engineering solution is most likely to achieve this goal?

Options:

A- Give a list of features that should be highlighted in the advertisement
B- Provide a script that the model should use to create the advertisement
C- Have the model create a watch image and then explain its reasoning
D- Ask the model to use tree-of-thought reasoning to compare possibilities

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To achieve a high-quality, accurate advertisement, the most effective solution is to give a list of features that should be highlighted. In prompt engineering, this is known as providing 'input data' or 'grounding.' Without a specific list of features, the AI will likely 'hallucinate' capabilities for the sports watch---such as a 100-day battery life or a built-in laser---that the product does not actually possess.

By providing a concrete list (e.g., 'GPS tracking, heart rate monitor, 50m water resistance, and sapphire glass'), the user provides the AI with the raw materials needed to construct the ad. This shifts the AI's role from 'fictional writer' to 'creative editor.' The model can then focus on persuasive language and structural formatting rather than inventing technical specifications. This is the standard professional approach for marketing teams: use the prompt to establish the 'facts' and let the AI handle the 'flair.' It ensures the resulting text is both creative and factually grounded, which is the primary requirement for any commercial advertisement.

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