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練習題

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Exam : AIGP

**Title : Artificial Intelligence
Governance Professional**

Version : DEMO

1. During the first month when the company monitors the model for bias, it is most important to?

- A. Continue disparity testing.
- B. Provide regular awareness training.
- C. Analyze the quality of the training and testing data.
- D. Document the results of final decisions made by the human underwriter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The initial deployment phase of an AI model is critical for post-deployment monitoring. When tracking for bias, the most important task is to continue disparity testing to determine whether outputs differ across protected groups.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

“Performance monitoring protocols... should include mechanisms to assess and measure disparities in outcomes across different demographic groups.” (p. 12)

“Bias may not be evident during pre-deployment testing but can emerge in real-world use.” (p. 41)

- B. Awareness training is helpful, but not a technical bias mitigation activity.
- C. Analyzing training data is a pre-deployment task.
- D. Documenting human decisions may support auditability but doesn't detect bias in AI outputs.

2. CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

Good Values Corporation (GVC) is a U.S. educational services provider that employs teachers to create and deliver enrichment courses for high school students. GVC has learned that many of its teacher employees are using generative AI to create the enrichment courses, and that many of the students are using generative AI to complete their assignments.

In particular, GVC has learned that the teachers they employ used open source large language models (“LLM”) to develop an online tool that customizes study questions for individual students. GVC has also discovered that an art teacher has expressly incorporated the use of generative AI into the curriculum to enable students to use prompts to create digital art.

GVC has started to investigate these practices and develop a process to monitor any use of generative AI, including by teachers and students, going forward.

Which of the following risks should be of the highest concern to individual teachers using generative AI to ensure students learn the course material?

- A. Financial cost.
- B. Model accuracy.
- C. Technical complexity.
- D. Copyright infringement.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The highest concern for individual teachers using generative AI to ensure students learn the course material is model accuracy. Ensuring that the AI-generated content is accurate and relevant to the curriculum is crucial for effective learning. If the AI model produces inaccurate or irrelevant content, it can mislead students and hinder their understanding of the subject matter.

Reference: According to the AIGP Body of Knowledge, one of the core risks posed by AI systems is the accuracy of the data and models used. Ensuring the accuracy of AI-generated content is essential for

maintaining the integrity of the educational material and achieving the desired learning outcomes.

3. Which of the following is a subcategory of AI and machine learning that uses labeled datasets to train algorithms?

- A. Segmentation.
- B. Generative AI.
- C. Expert systems.
- D. Supervised learning.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Supervised learning is a subcategory of AI and machine learning where labeled datasets are used to train algorithms. This process involves feeding the algorithm a dataset where the input-output pairs are known, allowing the algorithm to learn and make predictions or decisions based on new, unseen data.

Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which describes supervised learning as a model trained on labeled data (e. g., text recognition, detecting spam in emails).

4. Scenario:

A European AI technology company was found to be non-compliant with certain provisions of the EU AI Act.

The regulator is considering penalties under the enforcement provisions of the regulation.

According to the EU AI Act, which of the following non-compliance examples could lead to fines of up to €15 million or 3% of annual worldwide turnover (whichever is higher)?

- A. In case of AI Act prohibitions
- B. In case of breach of a provider ' s obligations for high-risk AI systems
- C. In case of the supply of misleading information to notified bodies in reply to a request
- D. In case of a breach of AI Act prohibition by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The EU AI Act assigns a tiered penalty system based on the severity of the violation. A breach of obligations related to high-risk AI systems falls into the mid-tier category, triggering fines of €15 million or 3% of annual global turnover.

From the AIGP ILT Guide – EU AI Act Module:

“Providers of high-risk AI systems must comply with strict documentation, testing, monitoring, and registration obligations. Breaches of these result in significant fines of up to €15 million or 3% of turnover.”

AI Governance in Practice Report 2025 supports this:

“Non-compliance with obligations under Title III (high-risk systems) leads to financial penalties under Article 71(3) of the EU AI Act.”

Note: The highest penalty (€35 million or 7%) applies to prohibited AI uses, not to obligations for high-risk systems.

5. To maintain fairness in a deployed system, it is most important to?

- A. Protect against loss of personal data in the model.
- B. Monitor for data drift that may affect performance and accuracy.

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- C. Detect anomalies outside established metrics that require new training data.
 - D. Optimize computational resources and data to ensure efficiency and scalability.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To maintain fairness in a deployed system, it is crucial to monitor for data drift that may affect performance and accuracy. Data drift occurs when the statistical properties of the input data change over time, which can lead to a decline in model performance. Continuous monitoring and updating of the model with new data ensure that it remains fair and accurate, adapting to any changes in the data distribution.

Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Post-Deployment Monitoring and Model Maintenance.