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QUESTION & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Sample Questions

QUESTION 1

An organization is building its AI governance program from the ground up. Which of the following best reflects a foundational principle common across most AI governance frameworks, regardless of industry or jurisdiction?

- A. AI governance is primarily a technical function owned exclusively by data science teams.
- B. AI governance requires accountability structures, risk-based oversight, and human oversight mechanisms proportional to the AI system's potential impact. [Correct]**
- C. AI governance only applies to generative AI systems, not traditional machine learning models.
- D. AI governance is satisfied once a privacy impact assessment has been completed.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Rationale: Cross-framework consensus (OECD, NIST AI RMF, ISO/IEC 42001, EU AI Act) converges on accountability, proportional risk-based oversight, and human oversight as core pillars — not confined to one AI type or one team's ownership. A conflates governance with technical implementation; C and D each narrow governance to a scope the BoK explicitly treats as broader.

QUESTION 2

Under a risk-based regulatory approach to AI (such as the EU AI Act's tiered structure), how are obligations typically determined?

- A. Obligations are uniform across all AI systems regardless of use case.
- B. Obligations scale with the potential for harm to individuals or society, with higher-risk use cases (e.g., biometric identification, employment decisions) subject to more stringent requirements than minimal-risk applications. [Correct]**
- C. Obligations are determined solely by the size of the deploying organization.
- D. Obligations apply only to AI systems sold commercially, not those developed for internal use.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Risk-tiering is the defining structural feature candidates must recognize — it's tested repeatedly because many candidates default to assuming uniform rules (A) or conflate company size/commercial sale with obligation level (C, D), which several frameworks explicitly reject as the determining factor.

Sample Questions

QUESTION 3

During the development lifecycle of an AI system, at which stage should governance controls such as data provenance documentation and bias testing ideally be introduced?

- A. Only after deployment, once real-world performance data is available.
- B. Only at the final testing stage, immediately before release.
- C. Throughout development — beginning with data collection and design, and continuing iteratively through training, validation, and pre-deployment testing. [Correct]**
- D. Governance controls are the sole responsibility of legal counsel and are not integrated into technical development.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

This tests the "governance by design" concept central to Domain III — controls introduced late (A, B) or siloed away from technical teams (D) are precisely the anti-patterns the BoK identifies as governance failures. Provenance and bias considerations lose effectiveness if bolted on after the fact rather than embedded from data collection onward.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following best describes "human oversight" as a governance control in AI systems?

- A. A requirement that a human be physically present at all times an AI system operates.
- B. A mechanism ensuring a human can meaningfully understand, intervene in, or override an AI system's outputs or decisions, calibrated to the system's risk level. [Correct]**
- C. A one-time human sign-off obtained before an AI system is initially deployed.
- D. A legal disclaimer informing users that AI was involved in a decision.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

The exam distinguishes meaningful oversight (ongoing capacity for understanding and intervention) from superficial compliance gestures like a single sign-off (C) or a disclaimer (D) — both of which are common distractors designed to catch candidates who equate "informing" with "overseeing".



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