A4Q AI Compliance

SAMPLE EXAM
Questions with Answers

Released Dec 2025

Copyright Notice

All contents of this work, in particular texts and graphics, are protected by copyright. The use and exploitation of the work is exclusively the responsibility of the A4Q.

In particular, the copying or duplication of the work, but also parts of this work, is prohibited.

The A4Q reserves civil and penal consequences in case of infringement.

Revision History

Version	Date	Remark
V 1.0	02.12.2025	Release Version

Table of Contents

Copyright Notice 1
Table of Contents 2
Sample Questions 3
Answers and Commentary 13

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Sample Questions

40 exam questions – 60 minutes.

Question 1 – Fundamentals of AI (LO 1.1 – K1)
Which of the following statements does not describe a typical subdiscipline of Artificial Intelligence?

A. Machine learning (e.g., supervised, unsupervised)
B. Knowledge-based / rule-based systems (expert systems)
C. Symbolic logic and reasoning
D. Transaction recording in double-entry bookkeeping

Question 2 – Objective of the EU AI Act (LO 1.3 – K2)
Which aspect best summarizes the guiding logic of the EU AI Act?

A. Technology neutrality combined with risk-based tiers and corresponding obligations
B. Mandatory publication of all training data
C. Ban on all generative models
D. Replacement of national data-protection laws

Question 3 – Classification & Implications (LO 1.4 – K3)
A corporation plans to roll out an AI tool for automated credit decisions across several EU countries in 2026. What is the most appropriate initial organizational measure?

A. Define central roles and responsibilities (e.g., AI Officer, model owners) and establish a unified EU-wide release procedure
B. Pilot the system secretly in one country to “test” the obligations
C. Wait until all harmonized standards are fully published
D. Train only marketing and sales to scale the product faster

---

Question 4 – Scope of Application (LO 1.5 – K1)
Which constellation falls under the scope of the EU AI Act?

A. A model developed in the U.S. and distributed in the EU by an Austrian reseller
B. A model developed and used exclusively in Japan
C. A hobby project with no deployment or use whatsoever
D. A dataset without any AI functionality

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Question 5 – Risk Levels (LO 2.1 – K1)
Which assignment is correct?

A. “Limited risk” → User transparency notice required
B. “Prohibited risk” → Conformity assessment with CE marking
C. “Minimal risk” → Reviewed by a notified body before market access
D. “High risk” → No documentation obligations

Question 6 – Obligations by Risk Level (LO 2.3 – K2)
Which statement accurately describes the corresponding obligations?

A. High-risk requires risk management, data-quality controls, logging, human oversight, and technical documentation; limited-risk mainly requires user information
B. Limited-risk requires an EU Declaration of Conformity and an audit by a notified body
C. Minimal-risk requires mandatory explainability reports
D. Prohibited-risk requires annual re-certification

Question 7 – Prioritizing Measures (LO 2.4 – K3)
An HR screening system has been classified as high-risk. Which prioritized measure is appropriate?

A. Pre-deployment bias tests with defined acceptance thresholds and inclusion of a human final decision
B. Introduction of a gamified onboarding process for applicants
C. Publication of the scoring algorithm online
D. Focusing solely on performance tuning (response time, scalability)

Question 8 – Global Approaches (LO 3.1 – K2)
Which pairing is factually correct?

A. EU – binding legal framework; USA – mostly guidance and standards
B. EU – no regulation; USA – comprehensive federal law
C. EU – only voluntary guidelines; USA – mandatory CE marking
D. EU – only soft law; USA – strict harmonization

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Question 9 – EU vs. Other Frameworks (LO 3.3 – K3)
A provider sells a model both in the EU and in the United States. Which major difference must be reflected in the compliance plan?

A. In the EU, conformity assessment and market supervision are mandatory; in the U.S., self-regulation through standards predominates
B. CE marking is required identically in both jurisdictions
C. The U.S. requires a uniform EU-style FRIA
D. In the EU, a voluntary ethics poster is sufficient

Question 10 – Sectoral Regulation (LO 3.5 – K2)
Which sector-specific regulation can directly affect AI systems?

A. CRR/CRD (banking supervision) – requirements for credit-risk models and governance
B. WCAG – design recommendations without binding legal force
C. RoHS – restriction of hazardous substances in electronic equipment, not AI-specific
D. PSD2 – payment services only, unrelated to algorithmic decision systems

---

Question 11 – International Cooperation (LO 3.6 – K1)
Which organization has taken a leading role in developing ethical AI guidelines globally?

A. European Central Bank (ECB)
B. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
C. European Space Agency (ESA)
D. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Question 12 – Prohibited AI Practices (LO 4.1 – K1)
Which of the following practices would be permitted under Article 5 of the EU AI Act?

A. An AI system designed to influence voting behavior through subliminal stimuli
B. An AI system for creditworthiness assessment using documented and explainable criteria
C. An AI system for real-time biometric surveillance in public spaces
D. An AI system categorizing individuals by political opinion

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Question 13 – Fundamental Rights Connection (LO 4.2 – K2)
Why are manipulative AI techniques in advertising problematic?

A. Because they increase marketing costs
B. Because they threaten users' mental integrity and freedom of choice
C. Because they are often inefficient
D. Because they require technical interfaces

Question 14 – Practical Assessment of Prohibited Systems (LO 4.3 – K3)
A company plans to deploy an AI system that evaluates customers' emotional tone during phone calls to prioritize responses.
How should this be assessed?

A. Permitted, as it improves customer service efficiency
B. Prohibited, as analyzing emotional states in personal communication may constitute a violation of fundamental rights
C. Permitted if disclosed in the company's legal notice (imprint)
D. Permitted if only metadata is processed

Question 15 – High-Risk Systems (LO 5.1 – K1)
Which of the following systems typically does not fall under the "high-risk" category?

A. AI system for applicant selection
B. AI system for controlling an autonomous vehicle
C. AI system for personalized music recommendations
D. AI system for assessing creditworthiness

Question 16 – Obligations for High-Risk Systems (LO 5.2 – K2)
Which obligation applies to providers of high-risk AI systems?

A. Documentation, risk management, and human oversight
B. Disclosure of all training data on the internet
C. Annual CE re-examination by users
D. Notification of all software updates to the Commission

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Question 17 – Practical Implementation (LO 5.3 – K3)
A company uses AI for applicant evaluation. The system shows bias with respect to gender and age. Which measure is appropriate?

A. Adjust the training data and conduct re-validation
B. Ignore the deviations since no complaints have been filed
C. Replace the head of HR
D. Publish the algorithms

Question 18 – Risk-Management System (LO 6.1 – K2)
Which characteristic best describes an effective AI risk-management system under Article 9 of the AI Act?

A. It operates continuously, is documented, and integrates risk identification, assessment, monitoring, and improvement.
B. It is activated once a year for audits only.
C. It focuses exclusively on financial risks.
D. It fully replaces existing quality-management systems.

Question 19 – Integration with Management Systems (LO 6.2 – K2)
How should the AI risk-management system ideally interact with existing management systems?

A. It integrates existing systems such as ISO 9001, 27001, or 27701 to create synergies.
B. It operates completely in isolation to avoid conflicts of interest.
C. It replaces all existing structures because AI is regulated independently.
D. It is activated only when product defects occur.

Question 20 – Risk-Management Cycle (LO 6.3 – K1)
Which sequence correctly describes the continuous risk-management cycle?

A. Risk identification → assessment → measures → monitoring → improvement
B. Monitoring → assessment → training → audit → communication
C. Development → sales → audit → dismissal → improvement
D. Measures → control → analysis → closure → reporting

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Question 21 – Conformity Assessment (LO 7.1 – K2)
When is an external conformity assessment required?

A. Whenever the AI system uses a voluntary ethics label
B. Only when the system is classified as high-risk and harmonized standards have not been fully applied
C. In principle, for all automated systems, including minimal-risk
D. Only when the AI system processes personal data

Question 22 – Technical Documentation (LO 7.3 – K2)
Which information must be included in the technical documentation?

A. A detailed list of training datasets and measures for bias control
B. Business model and marketing strategy
C. Internal personnel costs for development
D. Users' consent statements

Question 23 – CE Marking (LO 7.4 – K1)
What marks the conclusion of the conformity process before affixing the CE marking?

A. Issuance of an EU Declaration of Conformity by the provider
B. Confirmation by the European Parliament
C. A national licensing procedure in every Member State
D. The end customers' signatures

Question 24 – Substantial Modifications (LO 7.6 – K3)
A company extends a certified AI system with new decision logic for additional user groups.
Which action is required?

A. A new conformity assessment, because the system's behavior changes substantially
B. No action, as long as the software works
C. An internal note about the adjustment only
D. An application to change the certification's name

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Question 25 – Transparency Obligations (LO 8.1 – K2)
Which measure satisfies the transparency requirement for limited-risk systems under Article 52 of the EU AI Act?

A. A clear notice in the interface that content is generated by an AI system
B. An internal spreadsheet listing all models used
C. Mentioning AI in the privacy notice
D. A hidden note in the HTML source code

Question 26 – Comparing Transparency Obligations (LO 8.2 – K2)
How do transparency obligations differ between high-risk and limited-risk systems?

A. High-risk systems must provide explainability/traceability; limited-risk systems must disclose the use of AI.
B. Both categories have identical requirements.
C. Limited-risk systems require CE marking.
D. High-risk systems are fully exempt.

Question 27 – Transparency in Practice (LO 8.3 – K3)
A company develops a tool that automatically analyzes applicant texts.
How can transparency be provided in practice?

A. By an interface notice: “Assessment is performed automatically by an AI system.”
B. By silent analysis without labeling
C. By a separate PDF report after the process is completed
D. By an internal email note to the HR department

Question 28 – General-Purpose AI (GPAI) (LO 9.1 – K1)
Which statement correctly describes “General-Purpose AI”?

A. Models that are multi-purpose and can be trained/used for various applications
B. Systems that may be used only in a single specific use case
C. Small domain-specific models without learning capability
D. Pure hardware solutions for data processing

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Question 29 – Obligations of GPAI Providers (LO 9.2 – K2)
Which obligation applies to providers of General-Purpose AI?

A. Providing technical documentation and a description of the provenance of training data
B. Publishing the complete source code
C. Mandatory use of European cloud services
D. Registration of every application in the EU Official Journal

---

Question 30 – Compliance Review for GPAI (LO 9.4 – K3)
A company integrates an external language model into its customer portal.
Which measure reflects good compliance practice?

A. Review the provider's information, assess risks in the company's own use context, and document the results
B. Blindly trust the provider's brand name
C. Use the model without review as long as it is open source
D. Exclude external models from the compliance assessment

Question 31 – Purpose of a FRIA (LO 10.1 – K1)
What benefit does a Fundamental Rights Impact Assessment (FRIA) provide for organizations deploying AI systems?

A. It enables the identification of fundamental-rights risks and provides documented evidence of the safeguards implemented.
B. It serves exclusively to assess the economic success of AI systems.
C. It is intended to measure employee satisfaction with AI use.
D. It is used only for marketing purposes to build trust.

Question 32 – Affected Fundamental Rights (LO 10.2 – K2)
Which combination describes typical fundamental rights that may be affected by algorithmic decision-making?

A. Equal treatment, data protection, right to an effective remedy
B. Right to property, freedom of movement, freedom of expression
C. Fiscal sovereignty, freedom of competition, freedom of establishment
D. Freedom of religion, copyright, family life

Question 33 – Applying a FRIA (LO 10.4 – K3)
A public employment agency uses AI for applicant pre-selection.
Which measure corresponds to proper FRIA documentation?

A. Recording potential discrimination risks, describing planned countermeasures, and assessing residual risks
B. Conducting a user survey about trust in AI
C. Publishing the training data on the internet
D. Performing a cost analysis to optimize the budget

Question 34 – Post-Market Monitoring (LO 11.1 – K2)
What is the core function of a Post-Market Monitoring (PMM) plan?

A. Continuous capture of real-world performance data to detect and correct safety-relevant or ethical risks at an early stage
B. Annual publication of revenue figures
C. Establishment of an external marketing advisory board
D. Regular deletion of all audit data

Question 35 – AI Governance Structure (LO 12.1 – K2)
Which statement best describes the purpose of an AI governance structure?

A. It ensures that development, operation, and oversight of AI systems are based on clearly defined roles, processes, and responsibilities.
B. It replaces all data-protection and IT-security policies.
C. It serves to foster creativity and innovative ideas.
D. It is applied exclusively within project management.

Question 36 – International Frameworks (LO 13.1 – K2)
Which feature is common to voluntary governance frameworks such as ISO/IEC 42001, the OECD and UNESCO guidelines?

A. Promotion of responsible, safe, and traceable AI systems
B. Mandatory audits conducted by public authorities
C. Restriction of research on AI
D. National rather than international applicability

© A4Q Copyright 2025

Question 37 – Purpose of Internal Audits (LO 14.1 – K2)
What is the main purpose of an internal AI audit?

A. To verify the effectiveness of processes and documentation for compliance with legal and normative requirements
B. To control developers' daily working hours
C. To compare market prices of AI products
D. To draft press releases for image building

Question 38 – Corrective Actions (LO 14.4 – K3)
After an audit, it is found that the model was trained on outdated datasets.
Which measure is most appropriate?

A. Update the training data, re-validate, and document the changes
B. Terminate the project without root-cause analysis
C. Publicly disclose the issue on social media
D. Continue operation as long as no complaints occur

Question 39 – Harmonized Standards (LO 15.1 – K2)
What is the function of harmonized standards in the context of the EU AI Act?

A. They translate legal requirements into technical specifications and enable a standardized demonstration of conformity.
B. They fully replace EU legislation.
C. They are purely theoretical recommendations without practical significance.
D. They apply only to research institutions.

Question 40 – Presumption of Conformity (LO 15.2 – K2)
What does the presumption of conformity mean?

A. Compliance with a harmonized standard is taken as evidence that the legal requirements are fulfilled.
B. All duties of technical documentation cease to apply.
C. Companies may freely decide whether to apply the law.
D. Only national authorities can declare this presumption.

Answers and Commentary

Question 1 – Fundamentals of AI (LO 1.1 – K1)

Which of the following statements does *not* describe a typical subdiscipline of Artificial Intelligence?
A. Machine learning (e.g., supervised, unsupervised)
B. Knowledge-based / rule-based systems (expert systems)
C. Symbolic logic and reasoning
D. Transaction recording in double-entry bookkeeping

Correct answer: D
Comments:
• A incorrect – Machine learning is a core domain of AI.
• B incorrect – Rule-based systems are a classic AI approach.
• C incorrect – Symbolic reasoning is an established AI field.
• D ✅ correct – Accounting is an *application domain*, not an AI subdiscipline.

Question 2 – Objective of the EU AI Act (LO 1.3 – K2)

Which aspect best summarizes the guiding logic of the EU AI Act?
A. Technology neutrality combined with risk-based tiers and corresponding obligations
B. Mandatory publication of all training data
C. Ban on all generative models
D. Replacement of national data-protection laws

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – The AI Act is *technology-neutral* and *risk-based*; obligations increase with the level of risk.
• B incorrect – There is no general obligation to publish training data.
• C incorrect – Generative models are not banned per se.
• D incorrect – The AI Act does not replace national or EU data-protection laws.

Question 3 – Classification & Implications (LO 1.4 – K3)

A corporation plans to roll out an AI tool for automated credit decisions across several EU countries in 2026.
What is the most appropriate initial organizational measure?
A. Define central roles and responsibilities (e.g., AI Officer, model owners) and establish a unified EU-wide release procedure
B. Pilot the system secretly in one country to “test” the obligations
C. Wait until all harmonized standards are fully published
D. Train only marketing and sales to scale the product faster

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Proper timing and organization require early governance structures and uniform release processes.
• B incorrect – "Hidden" pilots do not remove legal obligations.
• C incorrect – Waiting leads to compliance gaps.
• D incorrect – Training alone cannot replace governance.

Question 4 – Scope of Application (LO 1.5 – K1)

Which constellation falls under the scope of the EU AI Act?
A. A model developed in the U.S. and distributed in the EU by an Austrian reseller
B. A model developed and used exclusively in Japan
C. A hobby project with no deployment or use whatsoever
D. A dataset without any AI functionality

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Placing on the EU market or using within the EU is decisive, not the place of development.
• B incorrect – No EU use, therefore not covered.
• C incorrect – No placing or use means it is not covered.
• D incorrect – Raw data without AI functionality do not fall under the Act.

Question 5 – Risk Levels (LO 2.1 – K1)

Which assignment is correct?
A. "Limited risk" → User transparency notice required
B. "Prohibited risk" → Conformity assessment with CE marking
C. "Minimal risk" → Reviewed by a notified body before market access
D. "High risk" → No documentation obligations

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Limited-risk systems require a clear notice to users (Art. 52).
• B incorrect – Prohibited-risk systems are banned, not assessable.
• C incorrect – Minimal-risk systems have no conformity route.
• D incorrect – High-risk systems require extensive documentation and procedural controls.

Question 6 – Obligations by Risk Level (LO 2.3 – K2)

Which statement accurately describes the corresponding obligations?
A. High-risk requires risk management, data-quality controls, logging, human oversight, and technical documentation; limited-risk mainly requires user information
B. Limited-risk requires an EU Declaration of Conformity and an audit by a notified body
C. Minimal-risk requires mandatory explainability reports
D. Prohibited-risk requires annual re-certification

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Obligations scale with risk level.
• B incorrect – CE marking and audits do not apply to limited-risk systems.
• C incorrect – Minimal-risk systems have no special obligations.
• D incorrect – Prohibited systems are banned and cannot be re-certified.

Question 7 – Prioritizing Measures (LO 2.4 – K3)

An HR screening system has been classified as high-risk. Which prioritized measure is appropriate?
A. Pre-deployment bias tests with defined acceptance thresholds and inclusion of a human final decision
B. Introduction of a gamified onboarding process for applicants
C. Publication of the scoring algorithm online
D. Focusing solely on performance tuning (response time, scalability)

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Priority: bias testing, threshold criteria, and human oversight (final authority with a human).
• B incorrect – No compliance relevance.
• C incorrect – Source-code disclosure is not required and may create risks.
• D incorrect – Performance optimization alone does not ensure fairness or compliance.

Question 8 – Global Approaches (LO 3.1 – K2)

Which pairing is factually correct?
A. EU – binding legal framework; USA – mostly guidance and standards
B. EU – no regulation; USA – comprehensive federal law
C. EU – only voluntary guidelines; USA – mandatory CE marking
D. EU – only soft law; USA – strict harmonization

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – EU: AI Act; USA: primarily NIST framework and executive guidance.
• B incorrect – The EU has regulation; the USA does not yet have a federal AI law.
• C incorrect – CE marking is EU-specific.
• D incorrect – The opposite is true.

Question 9 – EU vs. Other Frameworks (LO 3.3 – K3)

A provider sells a model both in the EU and in the United States.
Which major difference must be reflected in the compliance plan?
A. In the EU, conformity assessment and market supervision are mandatory; in the U.S., self-regulation through standards predominates
B. CE marking is required identically in both jurisdictions
C. The U.S. requires a uniform EU-style FRIA
D. In the EU, a voluntary ethics poster is sufficient

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – EU: binding obligations and oversight; U.S.: voluntary standards and guidance.
• B incorrect – CE marking is EU-specific.
• C incorrect – FRIA is a European instrument.
• D incorrect – Ethical posters do not replace compliance obligations.

Question 10 – Sectoral Regulation (LO 3.5 – K2)

Which sector-specific regulation can directly affect AI systems?
A. CRR/CRD (banking supervision) – requirements for credit-risk models and governance
B. WCAG – design recommendations without binding legal force
C. RoHS – restriction of hazardous substances in electronic equipment, not AI-specific
D. PSD2 – payment services only, unrelated to algorithmic decision systems

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Financial supervision (CRR/CRD, EBA Guidelines) covers model and governance obligations, even if not explicitly labeled “AI.”
• B incorrect – WCAG are web accessibility standards, not sectoral AI rules.
• C incorrect – Regulates materials, not AI functionality.
• D partially related to technology/safety but not directly regulating AI decision models.

Question 11 – International Cooperation (LO 3.6 – K1)

Which organization has taken a leading role in developing ethical AI guidelines globally?
A. European Central Bank (ECB)
B. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
C. European Space Agency (ESA)
D. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Correct answer: B
Comments:
• A incorrect – The ECB has no AI governance role.
• B ✅ correct – The OECD AI Principles (2019) represent the first globally recognized framework for trustworthy AI.
• C incorrect – The ESA focuses on space research.
• D incorrect – WIPO's mandate is intellectual property, not AI ethics.

Question 12 – Prohibited AI Practices (LO 4.1 – K1)

Which of the following practices would be *permitted* under Article 5 of the EU AI Act?
A. An AI system designed to influence voting behavior through subliminal stimuli
B. An AI system for creditworthiness assessment using documented and explainable criteria
C. An AI system for real-time biometric surveillance in public spaces
D. An AI system categorizing individuals by political opinion

Correct answer: B
Comments:
• A incorrect – Subliminal manipulation is prohibited (Art. 5(1)(a)).
• B ✅ correct – Credit scoring is high-risk but allowed if obligations are met.
• C incorrect – Real-time biometric surveillance is generally prohibited except under narrow exemptions.
• D incorrect – Categorizing by political opinion is prohibited (Art. 5(1)(b)).

Question 13 – Fundamental Rights Connection (LO 4.2 – K2)

Why are manipulative AI techniques in advertising problematic?
A. Because they increase marketing costs
B. Because they threaten users' mental integrity and freedom of choice
C. Because they are often inefficient
D. Because they require technical interfaces

Correct answer: B
Comments:
• A incorrect – Economic arguments are irrelevant.
• B ✅ correct – Article 5 protects human autonomy and decision-making freedom from hidden manipulation.
• C incorrect – Efficiency is not an ethical criterion.
• D incorrect – Interfaces are not a fundamental-rights risk.

Question 14 – Practical Assessment of Prohibited Systems (LO 4.3 – K3)

A company plans to deploy an AI system that evaluates customers' emotional tone during phone calls to prioritize responses.
How should this be assessed?
A. Permitted, as it improves customer service efficiency
B. Prohibited, as analyzing emotional states in personal communication may constitute a violation of fundamental rights
C. Permitted if disclosed in the company's legal notice (imprint)
D. Permitted if only metadata is processed

Correct answer: B
Comments:
• A incorrect – Efficiency does not justify infringing fundamental rights.
• B ✅ correct – Emotional classification poses high risks of discrimination and privacy intrusion (Art. 5(1)(c) AI Act).
• C incorrect – Transparency does not override prohibitions.
• D incorrect – Metadata can still reveal emotional information.

Question 15 – High-Risk Systems (LO 5.1 – K1)

Which of the following systems typically does **not** fall under the "high-risk" category?
A. AI system for applicant selection
B. AI system for controlling an autonomous vehicle
C. AI system for personalized music recommendations
D. AI system for assessing creditworthiness

Correct answer: C
Comments:
• A incorrect – HR screening is high-risk (Annex III).
• B incorrect – safety-critical controls are considered high-risk.
• C ✅ correct – music recommendations generally do not affect fundamental rights → limited risk.
• D incorrect – financial decision-making is high-risk.

Question 16 – Obligations for High-Risk Systems (LO 5.2 – K2)

Which obligation applies to providers of high-risk AI systems?
A. Documentation, risk management, and human oversight
B. Disclosure of all training data on the internet
C. Annual CE re-examination by users
D. Notification of all software updates to the Commission

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – core duties under Arts. 9 ff.: risk management, logging, data quality, and human oversight.
• B incorrect – there is no obligation to disclose all training data.
• C incorrect – CE assessments are the provider's responsibility, not the users'.
• D incorrect – only **substantial** changes must be notified.

Question 17 – Practical Implementation (LO 5.3 – K3)

A company uses AI for applicant evaluation. The system shows bias with respect to gender and age. Which measure is appropriate?
A. Adjust the training data and conduct re-validation
B. Ignore the deviations since no complaints have been filed
C. Replace the head of HR
D. Publish the algorithms

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – correction and re-validation are legally required corrective actions.
• B incorrect – inaction constitutes a compliance breach.
• C irrelevant – personnel changes do not solve the technical issue.
• D incorrect – disclosure is not required and may create data-protection risks.

Question 18 – Risk-Management System (LO 6.1 – K2)

Which characteristic best describes an effective AI risk-management system under Article 9 of the AI Act?
A. It operates continuously, is documented, and integrates risk identification, assessment, monitoring, and improvement.
B. It is activated once a year for audits only.
C. It focuses exclusively on financial risks.
D. It fully replaces existing quality-management systems.

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – risk management is a continuous, cyclical process.
• B incorrect – not a one-off activity.
• C incorrect – the aim is protection of safety and fundamental rights, not finance.
• D incorrect – it integrates with, rather than replaces, other systems.

Question 19 – Integration with Management Systems (LO 6.2 – K2)

How should the AI risk-management system ideally interact with existing management systems?
A. It integrates with existing systems such as ISO 9001, 27001, or 27701 to create synergies.
B. It operates completely in isolation to avoid conflicts of interest.
C. It replaces all existing structures because AI is regulated independently.
D. It is activated only when product defects occur.

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – integration enables consistent governance and efficient use of resources.
• B incorrect – isolation prevents holistic compliance.
• C incorrect – the systems complement each other.
• D incorrect – risk management is preventive, not merely reactive.

Question 20 – Risk-Management Cycle (LO 6.3 – K1)

Which sequence correctly describes the continuous risk-management cycle?
A. Risk identification → assessment → measures → monitoring → improvement
B. Monitoring → assessment → training → audit → communication
C. Development → sales → audit → dismissal → improvement
D. Measures → control → analysis → closure → reporting

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – aligns with ISO/IEC 42001 and Art. 9 AI Act: a structured, learning process.
• B incorrect – not a logical process order.
• C incorrect – includes irrelevant phases.
• D incorrect – not standards-conformant.

Question 21 – Conformity Assessment (LO 7.1 – K2)

When is an external conformity assessment required?
A. Whenever the AI system uses a voluntary ethics label
B. Only when the system is classified as high-risk and harmonized standards have not been fully applied
C. In principle for all automated systems, including minimal-risk
D. Only when the AI system processes personal data

Correct answer: B
Comments:
• A incorrect – ethics labels are voluntary and not a basis for assessment routes.
• B ✅ correct – a notified body is required where full reliance on harmonized standards is not possible for a high-risk system.
• C incorrect – minimal- and limited-risk systems are excluded from external procedures.
• D incorrect – data protection alone does not trigger external assessment.

Question 22 – Technical Documentation (LO 7.3 – K2)

Which information must be included in the technical documentation?
A. A detailed list of training datasets and measures for bias control
B. Business model and marketing strategy
C. Internal personnel costs for development
D. Users' consent statements

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Arts. 11 ff. require documentation on data, training methods, risk assessment, logging, and bias management.
• B incorrect – marketing is not part of the technical file.
• C incorrect – cost information is irrelevant.
• D incorrect – consents are managed separately under GDPR.

Question 23 – CE Marking (LO 7.4 – K1)

What marks the conclusion of the conformity process before affixing the CE marking?
A. Issuance of an EU Declaration of Conformity by the provider
B. Confirmation by the European Parliament
C. A national licensing procedure in every Member State
D. The end customers' signatures

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – the EU Declaration of Conformity documents full compliance and authorizes the CE marking.
• B incorrect – the Parliament does not grant product approvals.
• C incorrect – CE applies uniformly across the internal market.
• D incorrect – customers do not attest conformity.

Question 24 – Substantial Modifications (LO 7.6 – K3)

A company extends a certified AI system with new decision logic for additional user groups.
Which action is required?
A. A new conformity assessment, because the system's behavior changes substantially
B. No action, as long as the software works
C. An internal note about the adjustment only
D. An application to change the certification's name

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Art. 43(4) requires reassessment in case of substantial changes, as risks and purpose may change.
• B incorrect – "it works" is not a compliance argument.
• C incorrect – insufficient documentation.
• D incorrect – a name change has no legal effect.

Question 25 – Transparency Obligations (LO 8.1 – K2)

Which measure satisfies the transparency requirement for limited-risk systems under Article 52 of the EU AI Act?
A. A clear notice in the interface that content is generated by an AI system
B. An internal spreadsheet listing all models used
C. Mentioning AI in the privacy notice
D. A hidden note in the HTML source code

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – users must be actively and visibly informed that content is generated automatically.
• B incorrect – internal records do not meet the transparency duty.
• C incorrect – a privacy notice alone is not sufficient.
• D incorrect – invisible notices are not permitted.

Question 26 – Comparing Transparency Obligations (LO 8.2 – K2)

How do transparency obligations differ between high-risk and limited-risk systems?
A. High-risk systems must provide explainability/traceability; limited-risk systems must disclose the use of AI.
B. Both categories have identical requirements.
C. Limited-risk systems require CE marking.
D. High-risk systems are fully exempt.

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Arts. 13 vs. 52 distinguish between explainability and user information.
• B incorrect – obligations are tiered.
• C incorrect – CE applies only to high-risk.
• D incorrect – transparency remains required for high-risk systems.

Question 27 – Transparency in Practice (LO 8.3 – K3)

A company develops a tool that automatically analyzes applicant texts.
How can transparency be provided in practice?
A. By an interface notice: “Assessment is performed automatically by an AI system.”
B. By silent analysis without labeling
C. By a separate PDF report after the process is completed
D. By an internal email note to the HR department

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – visible notices ensure informed understanding and traceability.
• B incorrect – violates transparency requirements.
• C incorrect – ex-post information is insufficient.
• D incorrect – not directed at users.

Question 28 – General-Purpose AI (GPAI) (LO 9.1 – K1)

Which statement correctly describes “General-Purpose AI”?
A. Models that are multi-purpose and can be trained/used for various applications
B. Systems that may be used only in a single specific use case
C. Small domain-specific models without learning capability
D. Pure hardware solutions for data processing

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – GPAI = foundation models with broad applicability across diverse AI products.
• B incorrect – the opposite of the definition.
• C incorrect – not typical of GPAI.
• D incorrect – AI here refers to software functionality, not hardware alone.

Question 29 – Obligations of GPAI Providers (LO 9.2 – K2)

Which obligation applies to providers of General-Purpose AI?
A. Providing technical documentation and a description of the provenance of training data
B. Publishing the complete source code
C. Mandatory use of European cloud services
D. Registration of every application in the EU Official Journal

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Arts. 53 ff. require transparency, documentation, and risk assessment.
• B incorrect – no blanket source-code disclosure obligation.
• C incorrect – no mandated infrastructure locality.
• D incorrect – no public registration requirement.

Question 30 – Compliance Review for GPAI (LO 9.4 – K3)

A company integrates an external language model into its customer portal.
Which measure reflects good compliance practice?
A. Review the provider's information, assess risks in the company's own use context, and document the results
B. Blindly trust the provider's brand name
C. Use the model without review as long as it is open source
D. Exclude external models from the compliance assessment

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – deployers also bear responsibility; risk analysis and documentation are required.
• B incorrect – brand reputation does not replace due diligence.
• C incorrect – open source does not remove responsibility.
• D incorrect – every integration must be assessed.

Question 31 – Purpose of a FRIA (LO 10.1 – K1)

What benefit does a **Fundamental Rights Impact Assessment (FRIA)** provide for organizations deploying AI systems?
A. It enables the identification of fundamental-rights risks and provides documented evidence of the safeguards implemented.
B. It serves exclusively to assess the economic success of AI systems.
C. It is intended to measure employee satisfaction with AI use.
D. It is used only for marketing purposes to build trust.

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – The FRIA is a legal and ethical core instrument for assessing fundamental-rights risks (e.g., discrimination, data protection, fairness).
• B incorrect – Economic evaluation is not part of a FRIA.
• C incorrect – Employee feedback can complement the process but is not its purpose.
• D incorrect – It is a compliance tool, not a marketing instrument.

Question 32 – Affected Fundamental Rights (LO 10.2 – K2)

Which combination describes typical fundamental rights that may be affected by algorithmic decision-making?
A. Equal treatment, data protection, right to an effective remedy
B. Right to property, freedom of movement, freedom of expression
C. Fiscal sovereignty, freedom of competition, freedom of establishment
D. Freedom of religion, copyright, family life

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – AI systems often implicate rights under Arts. 8, 21, and 47 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.
• B partly relevant, but not the focus of the AI Act.
• C concerns economic rather than individual rights.
• D incorrect – these are not primarily endangered by typical AI decisions.

Question 33 – Applying a FRIA (LO 10.4 – K3)

A public employment agency uses AI for applicant pre-selection.
Which measure corresponds to proper FRIA documentation?
A. Recording potential discrimination risks, describing planned countermeasures, and assessing residual risks
B. Conducting a user survey about trust in AI
C. Publishing the training data on the internet
D. Performing a cost analysis to optimize the budget

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – A FRIA requires a structured risk analysis, a mitigation plan, and documentation of outcomes.
• B incorrect – Feedback can complement but does not replace risk assessment.
• C incorrect – Generally impermissible under data-protection rules.
• D incorrect – Economic evaluation is not part of a FRIA.

Question 34 – Post-Market Monitoring (LO 11.1 – K2)

What is the core function of a **Post-Market Monitoring (PMM)** plan?
A. Continuous capture of real-world performance data to detect and correct safety-relevant or ethical risks at an early stage
B. Annual publication of revenue figures
C. Establishment of an external marketing advisory board
D. Regular deletion of all audit data

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Article 61 obliges providers to continuous monitoring of system performance and incident reporting when anomalies arise.
• B incorrect – Economic figures are irrelevant here.
• C incorrect – A marketing board serves no compliance function.
• D incorrect – Audit trails must be retained, not deleted.

Question 35 – AI Governance Structure (LO 12.1 – K2)

Which statement best describes the purpose of an AI governance structure?
A. It ensures that development, operation, and oversight of AI systems are based on clearly defined roles, processes, and responsibilities.
B. It replaces all data-protection and IT-security policies.
C. It serves to foster creativity and innovative ideas.
D. It is applied exclusively within project management.

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Governance defines responsibilities, oversight, and escalation paths for all AI-related activities.
• B incorrect – It complements rather than replaces other systems.
• C incorrect – The aim is compliance, not creativity.
• D incorrect – It applies organization-wide, not only to projects.

Question 36 – International Frameworks (LO 13.1 – K2)

Which feature is common to voluntary governance frameworks such as ISO/IEC 42001, the OECD and UNESCO guidelines?
A. Promotion of responsible, safe, and traceable AI systems
B. Mandatory audits conducted by public authorities
C. Restriction of research on AI
D. National rather than international applicability

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – All emphasize transparency, fairness, accountability, and safety.
• B incorrect – Audits are generally voluntary.
• C incorrect – They do not restrict research.
• D incorrect – They are internationally oriented.

Question 37 – Purpose of Internal Audits (LO 14.1 – K2)

What is the main purpose of an internal AI audit?
A. To verify the effectiveness of processes and documentation for compliance with legal and normative requirements
B. To control developers' daily working hours
C. To compare market prices of AI products
D. To draft press releases for image building

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Internal audits assess system conformity and the effectiveness of the AI management system.
• B incorrect – Not a personnel-management task.
• C incorrect – Price comparisons are not an audit objective.
• D incorrect – Public relations are not part of an audit.

Question 38 – Corrective Actions (LO 14.4 – K3)

After an audit, it is found that the model was trained on outdated datasets.
Which measure is most appropriate?
A. Update the training data, re-validate, and document the changes
B. Terminate the project without root-cause analysis
C. Publicly disclose the issue on social media
D. Continue operation as long as no complaints occur

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Corrective actions include correction, validation, documentation, and, where necessary, re-training.
• B incorrect – Abandoning the project does not solve the problem.
• C incorrect – Transparency does not replace remediation.
• D incorrect – Waiting for complaints is not permissible.

Question 39 – Harmonized Standards (LO 15.1 – K2)

What is the function of harmonized standards in the context of the EU AI Act?
A. They translate legal requirements into technical specifications and enable a standardized demonstration of conformity.
B. They fully replace EU legislation.
C. They are purely theoretical recommendations without practical significance.
D. They apply only to research institutions.

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Harmonized standards operationalize legal requirements (e.g., for risk management or data governance).
• B incorrect – They complement, not replace, legislation.
• C incorrect – They carry legal effect via the *presumption of conformity*.
• D incorrect – They apply EU-wide to all providers.

Question 40 – Presumption of Conformity (LO 15.2 – K2)

What does the **presumption of conformity** mean?
A. Compliance with a harmonized standard is taken as evidence that the legal requirements are fulfilled.
B. All duties of technical documentation cease to apply.
C. Companies may freely decide whether to apply the law.
D. Only national authorities can declare this presumption.

Correct answer: A
Comments:
• A ✅ correct – Applying harmonized standards creates a presumption of legal compliance; authorities must disprove it if they disagree.
• B incorrect – Documentation duties remain.
• C incorrect – Laws remain binding.
• D incorrect – The presumption arises from EU law automatically, not by national declaration.