EXIN BCS
Artificial Intelligence

GENERATIVE AI AWARD

Certified by

Sample Exam

Edition 202508

Content

Introduction

This is the EXIN BCS Generative Artificial Intelligence Award (AIGAIA.EN) sample exam. The Rules and Regulations for EXIN's examinations apply to this exam.

This exam consists of 20 multiple-choice questions. Each multiple-choice question has a number of possible answers, of which only one is correct.

The maximum number of points that can be obtained for this exam is 20. Each correct answer is worth 1 point. You need 13 points or more to pass the exam.

The time allowed for this exam is 30 minutes.

Good luck!

Sample exam

1 / 20
What generative artificial intelligence (AI) term is correctly described as "the output or result generated by the AI after processing and understanding the provided prompt"?

A) Completion
B) Natural language processing (NLP)
C) Reinforcement learning
D) Zero-shot prompting

2 / 20
Which of the following artificial intelligence (AI) technologies allows human language to be understood by AI models?

A) Data cleaning
B) Data selection
C) Natural language processing (NLP)
D) Prompting

3 / 20
Which of the following tasks would be unsuitable for generative artificial intelligence (AI) use in a personal context?

A) Prompting with a job description to create a cover letter for a job application
B) Prompting with a photo of a credit card to create a memorable prompt for its PIN
C) Prompting with a photo of the user and friends to create a suitable caption for social media
D) Prompting with text from a news article to translate into another language

4 / 20
Which stage of the machine learning process is concerned with feeding the chosen model with high volumes of data?

A) Data pre-processing
B) Data selection
C) Data visualization
D) Training

5 / 20
Which stage of the machine learning process involves identifying a suitable data source?

A) Data pre-processing
B) Data selection
C) Data visualization
D) Training the model

When developing a generative artificial intelligence (AI) model, a human operator will rate the quality and correctness of the generated output and communicate the rating to the AI model to allow it to improve its responses.

What is this activity known as?

A) Human rewarding
B) Reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF)
C) Response measurement from human feedback
D) Training from human input

Which of the following **best** describes the type of data required in the testing stage of developing a generative artificial intelligence (AI) model?

A) Controlled and familiar
B) Controlled and unseen
C) Randomized and unseen
D) Unstructured and familiar

Which of the following statements is true in relation to test data?

A) Test data does not require any human input.
B) Test data must not have been used in a training capacity.
C) Test data should firstly be used as training data to minimize waste.
D) Test data will always contain personal information.

Forming a long response to a prompt is done by making predictions about the most suitable next word.

Which generative artificial intelligence (AI) tool is required to do this?

A) Databases
B) Human testers
C) Prompts
D) Transformers

Which of the following statements is true in relation to supervised fine tuning (SFT)?

A) SFT only needs to be performed once.
B) SFT removes the need for ongoing feedback.
C) The ideal response to a prompt is authored by a human and used as training data.
D) The ideal response to a prompt is authored by AI and reviewed by a human.

11 / 20
Which of the following correctly describes the role of prompts in generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) Prompts are the output of generative AI in response to a user request.
B) Prompts are the tools which predict the best word or sentence in a response.
C) Prompts are the user input: a request to generate an output.
D) Prompts are virtual nudges, given to the AI when it takes too long to create a response.

12 / 20
What type of prompt requires detailed human input in order to solve complex and often multi-layered problems?

A) Chain-of-thought
B) Character
C) Few-shot
D) Zero-shot

13 / 20
Generative artificial intelligence (AI), trained on a single source of information, is most likely to present which of the following quality risks, in its output?

A) Biased information
B) Citing false sources
C) False positives
D) Hallucination

14 / 20
Which of the following methods would be **most** suitable to check artificial intelligence (AI) output for errors in a specialist area?

A) Conduct a subject matter expert (SME) human review
B) Publish the output and wait for feedback
C) Reverse-search the output in a search engine
D) Reword the prompt and check if the responses match

15 / 20
Which one of the following statements is **false** in relation to validating the output of generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) The output can be reverse-searched online to check for similar content and compare facts.
B) The output can only contain factual information so requires little review or validation.
C) The output could contain biased or false information, so validation is required.
D) The output should be reviewed by subject matter experts (SMEs) if the information is specialist or high-risk.

Which of the following data types poses an ethical risk if used to train generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) Articles from a range of newspapers
B) Every street name in the UK
C) Internal e-mails between employees
D) Published accounts for a limited company

Which of the following **best** describes how legally protected data should be used in developing generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) Legally protected data should not be used in prompting or training AI.
B) Legally protected data should only be used by the data subject when training AI.
C) Legally protected data should only be used in prompting AI, but not training.
D) No data can be legally protected in the development of AI.

Which legislation restricts unsolicited marketing communications and is applicable to chatbots?

A) Civil Liability Act
B) Finance Act
C) Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (PECR)
D) UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Which of the following actions would be **most** useful in identifying plagiarized content in artificial intelligence (AI) generated output?

A) Adding more detail into the prompt
B) Asking a subject matter expert (SME) to review
C) Reverse-searching the output
D) Rewording the prompt to compare results

Which of the following is the **best** way to minimize the legal and ethical risks of generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) Always use open and wide-reaching prompts
B) Avoid using generative AI in any business context
C) Keep humans involved in the development process
D) Minimize human input in the development process

Answer key

1 / 20
What generative artificial intelligence (AI) term is correctly described as "the output or result generated by the AI after processing and understanding the provided prompt"?

A) Completion
B) Natural language processing (NLP)
C) Reinforcement learning
D) Zero-shot prompting

A) Correct. This is the definition as per the syllabus.
B) Incorrect.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

2 / 20
Which of the following artificial intelligence (AI) technologies allows human language to be understood by AI models?

A) Data cleaning
B) Data selection
C) Natural language processing (NLP)
D) Prompting

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Correct. NLP is based upon enormous volumes of training data, to allow the AI to learn speech patterns, phrasing and sentence structure.
D) Incorrect.

3 / 20
Which of the following tasks would be unsuitable for generative artificial intelligence (AI) use in a personal context?

A) Prompting with a job description to create a cover letter for a job application
B) Prompting with a photo of a credit card to create a memorable prompt for its PIN
C) Prompting with a photo of the user and friends to create a suitable caption for social media
D) Prompting with text from a news article to translate into another language

A) Incorrect.
B) Correct. Sharing sensitive information and financial details is a high-risk activity and is not a suitable use for AI.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

Which stage of the machine learning process is concerned with feeding the chosen model with high volumes of data?

A) Data pre-processing
B) Data selection
C) Data visualization
D) Training

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Incorrect.
D) Correct. Training involves inputting the processed data into the chosen model.

Which stage of the machine learning process involves identifying a suitable data source?

A) Data pre-processing
B) Data selection
C) Data visualization
D) Training the model

A) Incorrect.
B) Correct. Data selection is finding and choosing the data which is the most suitable for the task and comes from reliable sources.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

When developing a generative artificial intelligence (AI) model, a human operator will rate the quality and correctness of the generated output and communicate the rating to the AI model to allow it to improve its responses.

What is this activity known as?

A) Human rewarding
B) Reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF)
C) Response measurement from human feedback
D) Training from human input

A) Incorrect.
B) Correct. RLHF is the action of further improving the quality of the AI's output by having a human prompt AI, assess the quality of the output, and rewarding good quality responses.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

7 / 20
Which of the following **best** describes the type of data required in the testing stage of developing a generative artificial intelligence (AI) model?

A) Controlled and familiar
B) Controlled and unseen
C) Randomized and unseen
D) Unstructured and familiar

A) Incorrect.
B) Correct. Data used in testing must be controlled in order to be able to assess the suitability of the output. It must also be unseen - unknown and unfamiliar to the AI - in order to validly test its ability to respond to brand new data.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

8 / 20
Which of the following statements is true in relation to test data?

A) Test data does not require any human input.
B) Test data must not have been used in a training capacity.
C) Test data should firstly be used as training data to minimize waste.
D) Test data will always contain personal information.

A) Incorrect.
B) Correct. Test data should never be used in training the AI model. This would result in invalid tests and would not be an accurate measurement of the AI's capabilities.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

9 / 20
Forming a long response to a prompt is done by making predictions about the most suitable next word.

Which generative artificial intelligence (AI) tool is required to do this?

A) Databases
B) Human testers
C) Prompts
D) Transformers

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Incorrect.
D) Correct. This is the role of a transformer: predicting the most likely next word in order to create long-form answers such as full sentences, paragraphs, et cetera.

Which of the following statements is true in relation to supervised fine tuning (SFT)?

A) SFT only needs to be performed once.
B) SFT removes the need for ongoing feedback.
C) The ideal response to a prompt is authored by a human and used as training data.
D) The ideal response to a prompt is authored by AI and reviewed by a human.

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Correct. SFT is where a human creates a desired response to a given prompt and feeds it to AI as training data.
D) Incorrect.

11 / 20
Which of the following correctly describes the role of prompts in generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) Prompts are the output of generative AI in response to a user request.
B) Prompts are the tools which predict the best word or sentence in a response.
C) Prompts are the user input: a request to generate an output.
D) Prompts are virtual nudges, given to the AI when it takes too long to create a response.

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Correct. Prompts are the input into the generative AI, they are usually human input.
D) Incorrect.

12 / 20
What type of prompt requires detailed human input in order to solve complex and often multi-layered problems?

A) Chain-of-thought
B) Character
C) Few-shot
D) Zero-shot

A) Correct. A chain-of-thought prompt can be used to solve complex problems and is likely to involve lengthy instructions and an example of how to respond.
B) Incorrect.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

13 / 20

Generative artificial intelligence (AI), trained on a single source of information, is most likely to present which of the following quality risks, in its output?

A) Biased information
B) Citing false sources
C) False positives
D) Hallucination

A) Correct. Information which comes from a single source is much more likely to contain bias, in comparison to data and information from multiple sources where balance can be found.
B) Incorrect.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

14 / 20

Which of the following methods would be **most** suitable to check artificial intelligence (AI) output for errors in a specialist area?

A) Conduct a subject matter expert (SME) human review
B) Publish the output and wait for feedback
C) Reverse-search the output in a search engine
D) Reword the prompt and check if the responses match

A) Correct. In a specialist area, using an SME to review the output before it is used in any way can greatly reduce the risk of error.
B) Incorrect.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

15 / 20

Which one of the following statements is **false** in relation to validating the output of generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) The output can be reverse-searched online to check for similar content and compare facts.
B) The output can only contain factual information so requires little review or validation.
C) The output could contain biased or false information, so validation is required.
D) The output should be reviewed by subject matter experts (SMEs) if the information is specialist or high-risk.

A) Incorrect.
B) Correct. Generative AI is capable of creating all kinds of false or misleading information, hence the need for various validation techniques and expert input.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

Which of the following data types poses an ethical risk if used to train generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) Articles from a range of newspapers
B) Every street name in the UK
C) Internal e-mails between employees
D) Published accounts for a limited company

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Correct. These may contain commercially sensitive or restricted information which could be damaging if made publicly available.
D) Incorrect.

17 / 20
Which of the following **best** describes how legally protected data should be used in developing generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) Legally protected data should not be used in prompting or training AI.
B) Legally protected data should only be used by the data subject when training AI.
C) Legally protected data should only be used in prompting AI, but not training.
D) No data can be legally protected in the development of AI.

A) Correct. There are no guarantees or safeguards in place at the time of writing to protect this data from being used elsewhere or even published, therefore it should not be used in prompting or training.
B) Incorrect.
C) Incorrect.
D) Incorrect.

18 / 20
Which legislation restricts unsolicited marketing communications and is applicable to chatbots?

A) Civil Liability Act
B) Finance Act
C) Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (PECR)
D) UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Correct. PECR prevents chatbots from initiating marketing communications without consent.
D) Incorrect.

Which of the following actions would be **most** useful in identifying plagiarized content in artificial intelligence (AI) generated output?

A) Adding more detail into the prompt
B) Asking a subject matter expert (SME) to review
C) Reverse-searching the output
D) Rewording the prompt to compare results

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Correct. Putting the output into a search engine is a good way to find content using the same wording online, this can help identify any sources and minimize the risk of plagiarism.
D) Incorrect.

Which of the following is the **best** way to minimize the legal and ethical risks of generative artificial intelligence (AI)?

A) Always use open and wide-reaching prompts
B) Avoid using generative AI in any business context
C) Keep humans involved in the development process
D) Minimize human input in the development process

A) Incorrect.
B) Incorrect.
C) Correct. Ensuring that human input is considered at each stage of the development process, ensures that logic, rational thinking and common sense are applied. These are skills which cannot be replicated with AI and are entirely necessary to safe and legal development.
D) Incorrect.

Evaluation

The table below shows the correct answers to the questions in this sample exam.

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	A	11	C
2	C	12	A
3	B	13	A
4	D	14	A
5	B	15	B
6	B	16	C
7	B	17	A
8	B	18	C
9	D	19	C
10	C	20	C

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