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QUESTION 1

With a large dataset, limited computational resources or frequent new data to learn from, we can adopt what type of machine learning?

A. Batch learning.

B. Big Data learning.

C. Patchwork learning.

D. Online learning.

Correct Answer: D

Online learning is a type of machine learning that can be used when a large dataset is limited in computational resources or if the data is frequently changing. It allows the system to learn from new data as it is being presented, rather than having to re-train the entire dataset each time new data is added. This makes it more efficient and effective than batch learning, as it only needs to process the new data and not the entire dataset. Online learning is often used in applications such as fraud detection, where new data is constantly being added and needs to be analyzed quickly. For more information, please refer to the BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide (https://www.bcs.org/upload/pdf/bcs-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence-study-guide.pdf) or the EXIN Artificial Intelligence Foundation Certification (https://www.exin.com/en/exams/artificial-intelligence-foundation).

QUESTION 2

An agent based model is a simul-ation of autonomous agents (individual and collective). What can be used to learn from the data generated by the simul-ations?

A. Paraview.

B. Machine Learning.

C. Python.

D. A spreadsheet

Correct Answer: B

An agent based model is a simulation of autonomous agents (individual and collective). Machine learning can be used to learn from the data generated by the simulations. Machine learning algorithms can analyze the data generated by

simulations and identify patterns, which can then be used to help the agent make decisions and take actions.

References:

[1] BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide, "Simulation and Modelling", p.101-104.

[2] APMG-International.com, "Foundations of Artificial Intelligence"

[3] EXIN.com, "Foundations of Artificial Intelligence"

QUESTION 3

What does TRL stand for?

A. Technical Robotic Level.

B. Transform Reinforced Learning

C. Technology Readiness Level.

D. Transport Ready Level.

Correct Answer: C

Technology Readiness Level (TRL) Technology Readiness Levels (TRL) are a method of estimating the technology maturity of Critical Technology Elements (CTE) of a program during the acquisition process.

https://acqnotes.com/acqnote/tasks/technology-readiness- level#:~:text=Technology%20Development,Technology%20Readiness%20Level%20(TRL),program%20during%20the%20acquisition %20process.

TRL stands for Technology Readiness Level and is a measure of how close a technology is to being ready for use in a real-world environment. TRL is used to assess the progress of research and development of a technology, ranging from

basic research (TRL 1) to fully operational (TRL 9). TRL is used to help determine the level of completion of a technology and its potential success in a real-world environment.

References:

[1] https://www.bcs.org/upload/pdf/foundation-certificate-ai-syllabus-v1.pdf

[2] https://www.apmg-international.com/en/qualifications-and-certifications/bc-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence/

[3] https://www.exin.com/en/certifications/bc-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence/

[4] https://www.acq.osd.mil/rd/nii/trl.html

QUESTION 4

What does Prof David Chalmers describe the hard consciousness problem to be as comples as?

A. Psychology.

B. Turbulence.

C. Quantum mechanics.

D. The universe.

Correct Answer: D

Prof David Chalmers describes the hard consciousness problem to be as complex as the universe. He argues that understanding consciousness is as hard as understanding the universe itself, due to the number of variables and dimensions

involved. He has compared the complexity of the problem to that of turbulence, quantum mechanics, and psychology, but believes that the problem of consciousness is even more complex than all of these.

References:

[1] https://www.bcs.org/upload/pdf/foundation-certificate-ai-syllabus-v1.pdf

[2] https://www.apmg-international.com/en/qualifications-and-certifications/bc-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence/

[3] https://www.exin.com/en/certifications/bc-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence/

[4] David J. Chalmers, "The Hard Problem of Consciousness", in J. Shear (ed.), Explaining Consciousness: The "Hard Problem", MIT Press, 1997.

QUESTION 5

From the Ell\\'s ethics guidelines for AI, what does \\'The Principle of Autonomy,\\' mean?

A. Robots will have freewill.

B. AI agents will behave as humans.

C. AI systems will be human-centric

D. AI systems will preserve human agency.

Correct Answer: D

The Principle of Autonomy from the ELL\\'s ethics guidelines for AI states that AI systems should be designed in a way that preserves human agency and responsibility. This means that AI systems should be designed in a way that allows humans to remain in control of their decisions, and that the AI system should not be able to act without human input or permission. References: BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide, https://bcs.org/ai/certificate/ and APMG International, https://www.apmg-international.com/qualifications/artificial-intelligence-foundation-certificate.

QUESTION 6

Narrow or weak AI can be useful to robots.

Which of the following is an example of narrow AI?

A. Conscious simul-ation.

B. Artificial General AI.

C. Conscious integration.

D. NLP - Natural Language Processing.

Correct Answer: D

NLP - Natural Language Processing is an example of narrow AI. It is a type of AI system that is able to understand, interpret, and generate natural language. NLP has become increasingly popular over the past few years, as it has been

used

to create applications such as chatbots, virtual assistants, and search engines. NLP systems are able to learn language and the context in which it is used, and they are able to understand the nuances of language and its different meanings.

References:

BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide, https://bcs.org/certifications/foundation-certificates/artificial-intelligence/

QUESTION 7

What is an intelligent robot?

A. A robot that has consciousness

B. A robot that acts like a human.

C. A robot that uses AI techniques.

D. A robot that takes the place of a human.

Correct Answer: C

An intelligent robot is one that uses AI techniques, such as machine learning and natural language processing, to perceive, plan and act on its environment. Intelligent robots are able to process large amounts of data quickly and accurately, allowing them to make decisions and carry out tasks autonomously. Intelligent robots can be used in a variety of applications, from industrial automation to healthcare.

QUESTION 8

Ensemble learning methods do what with the hypothesis space?

A. Select a combination of hypothesis to combine their predictions

B. Use stochastic gradient descent to optimise a network.

C. Extract ergodic solutions.

D. Test multiple hypotheses simultaneously.

Correct Answer: A

https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-0-387-73003-5_293#:~:text=Definition,and%20combine%20them%20to%20use. It works by selecting different subsets of the data, or different combinations of the hypothesis, and

combining the results of each prediction in order to create a single, more accurate result. This is useful in situations where different hypothesis may be accurate in different parts of the data, or where a single hypothesis may not be accurate in

all cases. Ensemble learning is used in a variety of applications, from computer vision to natural language processing.

References:

[1] BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide, BCS

[2] Apmg-international.com, "What is Ensemble Learning?", APMG International, https://apmg-international.com/en/about-apmg/blog/what-is-ensemble-learning/

[3] Exin.com, "Ensemble Learning", EXIN, https://www.exin.com/en-us/learn/ensemble-learning

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QUESTION 9

The EU and United Nations have made designing for all individuals a core principle. What is this type of design called?

A. Core design

B. Universal design.

C. Biophilic design.

D. Utopic design.

Correct Answer: B

https://universaldesign.ie/What-is-Universal-Design/ Universal design is a type of design that takes into account the needs of all individuals, regardless of age, ability, or physical condition. It is a principle that is embraced by the European

Union and the United Nations, and it is based on the idea that products, services, and environments should be designed to be usable by the widest range of people possible. Universal design emphasizes accessibility, usability, and inclusivity,

and it is often used to create products and services that are easy to use for people of all ages and abilities.

References:

https://www.bcs.org/more/certifications/foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence/

https://www.apmg-international.com/en-gb/courses/universal-design/universal-design-foundation-and-certification/

QUESTION 10

What is defined as a philosophy, or set of assumptions and/or techniques, which characterise an approach to a class of problems?

A. An approach.

B. A set

C. A paradigm.

D. An algorithm.

Correct Answer: C

A paradigm is defined as a philosophy, or set of assumptions and/or techniques, which characterise an approach to a class of problems. Paradigms are often used in Artificial Intelligence to provide a structure for problem solving, allowing for

better understanding of the problem and providing a framework for developing a solution. For example, the logic-based approach is a paradigm that uses logical reasoning to solve problems.

For more information, please refer to the BCS Foundation Certificate in Artificial Intelligence Study Guide: https://www.bcs.org/category/18076/bcs-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence-study-guide.