

# Artificial Intelligence (AI) Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?
- a) A technology that only performs repetitive tasks

b) A collection of technologies that allow computers to perform complex tasks like understanding language and making decisions

c) A system that requires explicit programming for every decision

d) A manual system for processing data
2. Which of the following is NOT a component of AI?
- a) Natural Language Processing (NLP)

b) Computer Vision

c) Deep Learning

d) Manual Data Entry
3. What is the role of Machine Learning (ML) in AI?
- a) To explicitly program computers for specific tasks

b) To enable computers to learn from data without explicit programming

c) To replace deep learning models

d) To manually process large datasets
4. Who is known as the "Father of Artificial Intelligence"?
- a) Alan Turing

b) John McCarthy

c) Geoffrey Hinton

d) Andrew Ng
5. Which of the following is an example of AI?
- a) Handwritten record-keeping

b) Signature identification

c) Manual language translation

d) Physical file storage
6. Which AI technique allows computers to interpret visual information like images and videos?
- a) Deep Learning

b) Computer Vision

c) Natural Language Processing

d) Data Mining
7. Which agent type considers long-term benefits rather than just immediate rewards?
- a) Simple reflex agent

b) Utility-based agent

c) Goal-based agent

d) Model-based reflex agent
8. Which of the following best describes ChatGPT as an agent?
- a) A simple reflex agent

b) A model-based reflex agent

c) A utility-based agent

d) A goal-based agent
9. True/False Questions
- A simple reflex agent considers past percepts when making decisions.

A goal-based agent must have a predefined goal to function properly.

A stochastic environment has elements of randomness that affect decision-making.

In a deterministic environment, the outcome of every action is predictable.

A utility-based agent only focuses on reaching a goal and does not evaluate multiple outcomes.

The PEAS framework is used to describe the components of intelligent agents.

A partially observable environment gives the agent complete information about the state of the world.

A learning agent continuously adapts and improves based on past experiences.

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