

WGU Practical Applications of Prompt QFO1

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Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

A member of a middle pre-algebra class is having a difficult time graphing a line for a homework assignment. In order to get help, the student enters the prompt "help with math" into an AI system. Which change should the student make to the prompt to generate a better outcome?

- A. Give context on why the help is needed
- B. Include scores from the most recent assignments
- C. Make the prompt a full sentence for correctness
- D. Include personal details, such as their first and last name

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Give context on why the help is needed is correct because useful AI responses depend on a prompt that clearly identifies the task, the learner's situation, and the desired assistance. "Help with math" is too broad to reliably produce an explanation appropriate for a middle pre-algebra student or focused on graphing a line. Adding context can turn the request into something like: "I am a middle-school pre-algebra student having trouble graphing a line from an equation for homework. Please show me the steps and an example." This identifies the mathematical topic, the educational level, and the type of support needed. The AI can then tailor its vocabulary, choose an appropriate example, explain coordinate axes and slope or intercepts as needed, and provide a step-by-step process rather than generic math assistance. Context also helps the student receive a response that supports learning instead of merely supplying an answer. Clear, specific instructions are a core prompt-engineering practice: provide relevant details about the goal, audience, constraints, and expected format. This aligns with guidance on writing effective prompts from [OpenAI's prompt-engineering best practices](#) and [Microsoft's prompt-engineering guidance](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A user asks an AI system to create a travel itinerary for a three-day visit to a city. The initial prompt requests popular attractions, but the resulting itinerary includes activities that exceed the user's budget and require a rental car. Which revision most directly addresses both problems?

- A. Request more attractions for each day.
- B. Specify a maximum budget and require public transportation or walking.
- C. Ask for a more enthusiastic travel-writing style.
- D. Assign the system the persona of a local historian.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Adding a budget and transportation constraint most directly addresses the identified problems. A prompt such as "Create a three-day itinerary under \$300 using only public transportation and walking" gives the system operational limits that affect which activities it should recommend. Asking for more attractions or a more detailed itinerary would not prevent expensive or inaccessible recommendations.

QUESTION NO: 3

An AI model was trained on historical loan data. A loan officer has noticed that the model disproportionately suggests to refuse loans to people who live in a particular area. What is the type of bias described in the scenario?

- A. Measurement bias
- B. Sampling bias
- C. Selection bias
- D. Algorithmic bias

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Algorithmic bias is correct because the model's recommendations produce a systematically disparate lending outcome for people associated with a particular geographic area. Historical loan records can contain the effects of past unequal treatment, including redlining and other lending practices that used location as a proxy for race, socioeconomic status, or other protected characteristics. When a model learns those patterns and applies them to new applicants, its automated recommendations can perpetuate or amplify those inequities. The concern is visible in the model's behavior: it disproportionately recommends refusals for a geographically defined group rather than making recommendations solely from fair, relevant, and appropriately governed credit-risk factors. Geographic information is especially sensitive in lending because it can serve as a proxy variable even when protected attributes are not directly included in the data. Responsible use requires testing model outcomes for disparate impact, examining influential features and proxy relationships, documenting results, and applying appropriate fairness and compliance controls before decisions are used. The National Institute of Standards and Technology describes harmful bias as a source of negative outcomes in artificial intelligence systems, while the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau addresses fair-lending obligations when creditors use complex algorithms. See [NIST AI Risk Management Framework](#) and [CFPB guidance on complex algorithms in credit decisions](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

A marketing team wants to create a product comparison table using only specifications approved by the company. Which prompt design is most likely to reduce unsupported product claims?

- A. Provide the approved specifications and instruct the system to use only those facts.
- B. Ask for the most persuasive comparison possible for prospective customers.
- C. Ask the system to use its broad knowledge of comparable products.
- D. Assign the system the persona of a senior brand specialist.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Supplying the approved specifications and instructing the system to use only those facts is correct because it grounds the output in a defined source. The instruction should also direct the system to identify missing information rather than infer it. Asking for a persuasive comparison can encourage unsupported embellishment, while requesting broad product knowledge relies on assumptions. A brand-expert persona may shape tone but does not establish an approved factual basis.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which prompting technique encourages exploration before choosing a most suitable response?

- A. Tree of thought (TOT)
- B. Few-Shot
- C. Generated knowledge
- D. Cognitive verifier pattern

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Tree of thought (TOT) is correct because it structures prompting as an exploration of several possible reasoning paths before a final response is selected. Rather than committing immediately to one linear approach, a Tree of Thought prompt can ask the model to generate candidate approaches, assess their promise against the task's criteria, and continue developing the strongest path. This is particularly useful for problems involving planning, strategy, design choices, or multistep reasoning, where considering alternatives can improve the quality of the eventual result.

The core idea is analogous to searching a tree: intermediate "thoughts" represent states or partial solutions, and the model may evaluate multiple branches before choosing where to proceed. A prompt writer can operationalize this by requesting several approaches, defining evaluation criteria, and then asking for a recommendation based on that comparison. The original Tree of Thoughts research describes deliberate search over coherent language-model reasoning steps and reports that this approach enables lookahead and assessment of alternative paths. See the [Tree of Thoughts paper](#) and its accompanying [research implementation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

A team uses AI to transcribe recorded interviews for a research project. The team needs a written transcript of what each participant said, but it does not need to determine the speaker's identity from voice characteristics. Which advanced AI tool is most appropriate?

- A. Voice recognition
- B. Speech synthesis
- C. Speech recognition
- D. Optical character recognition

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Speech recognition is the appropriate tool because it converts spoken language in an audio recording into written text. Voice recognition is used to identify or verify a person based on voice characteristics, which the scenario explicitly does not require. Speech synthesis produces audio from text, and optical character recognition extracts text from images or scanned documents.