

# CIPP/US

CERTIFIED INFORMATION PRIVACY  
PROFESSIONAL/UNITED STATES

## PRACTICE EXAM QUESTIONS

### SIMILAR EXAM QUESTIONS

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SAMPLE**

PREPARED BY CIPP/E, CISA, MSC EXPERTS

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## Introduction

Welcome to the CIPP/US Practice Exam Book! This book is here to help you prepare for the Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification exam, which is administered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). Whether you're already working in privacy or just starting out, this book is designed to support you in getting ready for the exam.

The aim of this practice exam is not just to test whether you've memorized your study material, but also to assess your ability to apply it – a crucial aspect of passing the exam successfully.

Use this practice exam as a tool to gauge your understanding, identify areas of strength and weakness, and fine-tune your exam strategy. Remember, practice and application are key to success.

## How to Take This Practice Exam

**This e-book contains a brief subset of 10 questions.** This book contains 100 questions, distributed between direct questions and 6 scenarios. The target to aim for is an 80% score, meaning you should aim to have 20 mistakes or fewer in order to be confident in your readiness for the exam. If you score 80% or higher, you can consider yourself well-prepared for exam day.

- **Gather Your Materials:** Get a piece of paper, a pencil, and a timer.
- **Set a Timer:** Set a timer for 2.5 hours and aim to resolve 90 questions (as the actual exam). This will simulate the time constraint of the actual exam.
- **Answering Questions:** Write down the number of each question and the answer you believe is correct. If you're unsure about an answer or want to review it later, mark it with a question mark. This helps you flag questions for review without wasting time.
- **Flagging for Review:** Mark the question you want to review later. This technique can be helpful during the actual exam as well.
- **Refer to Answer Key:** After completing the exam or when the timer runs out, refer to the answer key provided in this e-book to determine your score.
- **Understanding the Logic:** Take time to understand the reasoning behind each question and answer. This is crucial for learning and improving your understanding of the material.

- **Reviewing Explanations:** In the last section of this e-book, explanations are provided for each question. Use these explanations to deepen your understanding of the concepts tested.

By following these steps, you'll not only assess your readiness for the exam but also enhance your knowledge and test-taking skills.

## About This Book

Unlike the current practice exams available, which are often out-of-date, expensive, and too easy, this practice exam e-book offers a more challenging and realistic experience. With brief explanations provided, you'll gain insight into question phrasing and learn how to select the best answer.

Note: This is not an official CIPT sample exam, nor does it contain real exam questions. However, it provides similar questions and degree of difficulty as the real exam.

By using this e-book alongside your regular study material, you'll not only enhance your speed and accuracy but also have ample time to review flagged questions. The variety of question types in this practice exam mirrors the actual exam, ensuring a balanced approach to testing your knowledge.

For those seeking to further test your US privacy skills, this book is for you! This resource focuses specifically on scenario-based questions, which are often the most difficult part of the exam, providing an additional challenge to assess your understanding of the US Privacy Law.

Best of luck in your preparations!

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## CIPP/US PRACTICE EXAM

1. **What is a legal document approved by a judge that formalizes an agreement between a governmental agency and an adverse party called?**

- A. A consent decree
- B. Stare decisis decree
- C. A judgment rider
- D. Common law judgment

2. **Read this notice:**

**Our website uses cookies. Cookies allow us to identify the computer or device you're using to access the site, but they don't identify you personally. For instructions on setting your Web browser to refuse cookies, [click here](#).**

**What type of legal choice does not notice provide?**

- A. Mandatory
- B. Implied consent
- C. Opt-in
- D. Opt-out

3. **According to FERPA, when can a school disclose records without a student's consent?**

- A. If the disclosure is not to be conducted through email to the third party
- B. If the disclosure would not reveal a student's student identification number
- C. If the disclosure is to practitioners who are involved in a student's health care
- D. If the disclosure is to provide transcripts to a school where a student intends to enroll

4. **What is the main purpose of the CAN-SPAM Act?**

- A. To diminish the use of electronic messages to send sexually explicit materials
- B. To authorize the states to enforce federal privacy laws for electronic marketing
- C. To empower the FTC to create rules for messages containing sexually explicit content
- D. To ensure that organizations respect individual rights when using electronic advertising

5. **The Video Privacy Protection Act of 1988 restricted which of the following**

- A. Which purchase records of audio visual materials may be disclosed
- B. When downloading of copyrighted audio visual materials is allowed
- C. When a user's viewing of online video content can be monitored
- D. Who advertisements for videos and video games may target

6. **Under the CPRA, which of the following conditions must a business meet to be required to comply with consumer requests related to personal information?**
  - A. The business must have annual gross revenues of more than \$25 million.
  - B. The business must have collected personal information from at least 100,000 consumers or households annually.
  - C. The business must derive 50% or more of its annual revenue from selling or sharing personal information.
  - D. The business must be a global enterprise with operations in at least three countries.
7. **A business is developing a privacy policy to comply with the CPRA. Which of the following elements must be included in the privacy policy?**
  - A. A list of all employees with access to personal information.
  - B. The categories of personal information the business collects and the purposes for which it is used.
  - C. A statement guaranteeing that personal information will never be shared with third parties.
  - D. The business's exact annual revenue.
8. **What is a significant ethical consideration for organizations using AI in decision-making processes that affect individuals, according to the CIPP-US framework?**
  - A. Ensuring that AI systems operate without human oversight to maximize efficiency.
  - B. Making sure that AI decisions are cost-effective for the organization.
  - C. Providing individuals with the opportunity to contest or appeal AI-driven decisions.
  - D. Utilizing AI to replace human decision-making entirely.
9. **Which of the following mechanisms is most commonly used by U.S. companies to lawfully transfer personal data from the U.S. to Europe under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) following the invalidation of the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield?**
  - A. Relying solely on the U.S. federal privacy laws to protect data transfers.
  - B. Implementing Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs) approved by the European Commission.
  - C. Transferring data without any specific safeguards, relying on implicit consent.
  - D. Using a third-party data processor based in a non-EU country with no additional safeguards.
10. **Under the GDPR, what additional measures must U.S. companies take when using Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs) to transfer personal data to the U.S.?**
  - A. No additional measures are required if SCCs are in place.
  - B. U.S. companies must provide proof that they have implemented equivalent safeguards to those required under EU law.

C. U.S. companies must notify the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) each time they transfer data.

D. U.S. companies are required to publicly disclose all data transfers and recipients.

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Our exams are reviewed and curated by certified privacy experts.



## **CIPP/US Practice Exam Answers & Explanations**

1. A. A consent decree

Explanation: A consent decree is a legal document approved by a judge that formalizes an agreement between a governmental agency and an adverse party. It often involves settlements where the defendant agrees to take specific actions without admitting fault or guilt.

2. D. Opt-out

Explanation: The notice describes an "opt-out" choice, where the user is informed that cookies are being used and provided with an option to refuse or disable them, rather than being asked to give prior consent.

3. D. If the disclosure is to provide transcripts to a school where a student intends to enroll

Explanation: FERPA allows schools to disclose records without consent when the disclosure is to another school where the student intends to enroll or is already enrolled, for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer.

4. D. To ensure that organizations respect individual rights when using electronic advertising

Explanation: The CAN-SPAM Act primarily aims to regulate commercial emails and electronic marketing, ensuring that recipients have the right to opt-out and that organizations respect these preferences.

5. A. Which purchase records of audio visual materials may be disclosed

Explanation: The Video Privacy Protection Act of 1988 restricts the disclosure of video rental or purchase records, requiring consumer consent before such information can be shared.

6. A. The business must have annual gross revenues of more than \$25 million.

Explanation: The CPRA applies to businesses that meet any of the following thresholds: (1) annual gross revenues exceeding \$25 million, (2) buying, receiving, selling, or sharing personal information of 100,000 or more California consumers or households annually, or (3) deriving 50% or more of their annual revenues from selling or sharing consumers' personal information.



7. B. The categories of personal information the business collects and the purposes for which it is used.

Explanation: The CPRA requires businesses to include specific disclosures in their privacy policies, including the categories of personal information collected, the purposes for which it is used, and the categories of third parties with whom the information is shared. This transparency helps consumers understand how their data is handled and exercise their rights under the CPRA.

8. C. Providing individuals with the opportunity to contest or appeal AI-driven decisions.

Explanation: A significant ethical consideration in the CIPP-US framework is ensuring that individuals have the ability to contest or appeal decisions made by AI systems, especially when these decisions have significant impacts on their lives. This ensures fairness and accountability in AI-driven processes, aligning with privacy and ethical standards.

9. B. Implementing Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs) approved by the European Commission.

Explanation: After the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield was invalidated by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), many U.S. companies began relying on Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs) to lawfully transfer personal data from the U.S. to Europe. SCCs are legal contracts that ensure data protection requirements are met when transferring personal data to non-EU countries.

10. B. U.S. companies must provide proof that they have implemented equivalent safeguards to those required under EU law.

Explanation: Under the GDPR, when transferring personal data to the U.S. using SCCs, U.S. companies must implement additional technical, organizational, and legal measures to ensure that the data is protected at a level equivalent to that required by EU law. This may include encryption, data minimization, and ensuring that the data is not subject to unjustified government access.

