

PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor參考資料：QMS ISO 9001:2015 Lead Auditor Exam考試通過證明



2026 VCESoft最新的ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor PDF版考試題庫和ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考試問題和答案免費分享：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=140d9ushySMgeK104CYCquOYxt2YEFZjc>

VCESoft就是一個能成就很多IT專業人士夢想的網站。如果你有IT夢，就趕緊來VCESoft吧，它有超級好培訓資料即VCESoft PECB的ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考試培訓資料，這個培訓資料是每個IT人士都非常渴望的，因為它會讓你通過考試獲得認證，從此以後在職業道路上步步高升。

PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Preparing an ISO 9001 audit: This topic covers sub-topics related to preparing a quality management system audit.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quality management system (QMS) requirements: It assesses your abilities to point out and explain different requirements for a quality management system based on ISO 9001.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Managing an ISO 9001 audit program: This topic evaluates your abilities to establish and manage a QMS audit program.
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fundamental principles and concepts of a quality management system: The main objective of this domain is to evaluate your skills of explaining and applying ISO 9001 principles and concepts.
主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fundamental audit concepts and principles: Questions about interpreting and applying the main concepts and principles related to a QMS audit appear in this topic.
主題 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Closing an ISO 9001 audit: The topic focuses on concluding a QMS audit and conducting audit follow-up activities.

>> ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor參考資料 <<

最新PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考題 & ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor資料

我們VCESoft PECB的ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考試認證培訓資料，仿真度特別高，你可以在真實的考試中遇到一樣的題，這只能說明我們的IT精英團隊的能力實在是高。現在很多IT人員雄心勃勃，為了使自己的配置檔相容市場需求，通過這些熱門IT認證來實現自己的理想，在 PECB的ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考試中取得優異的成績。VCESoft PECB的ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考試認證培訓資料能幫助你實現你的理想，它擁有眾多考生實踐的證明，有了VCESoft PECB的ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考試認證培訓資料，夢想之門將為你打開。

最新的 ISO 9001 ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor 免費考試真題 (Q141-Q146):

問題 #141

Select the words that best complete the sentence:

Select the words that best complete the sentence:

In the context of a third-party audit, the amount of detail provided in the audit plan should reflect the [] and complexity of the audit, as well as the risk of not achieving the audit objectives.

To complete the sentence with the best word(s), click on the blank section you want to complete so it is highlighted in red and then click on the applicable text from the option(s) below. Alternatively, drag and drop the option(s) to the appropriate blank section.

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答案:

解題說明:

Select the words that best complete the sentence:

In the context of a third-party audit, the amount of detail provided in the audit plan should reflect the [] scope [] and complexity of the audit, as well as the risk of not achieving the audit objectives.

To complete the sentence with the best word(s), click on the blank section you want to complete so it is highlighted in red and then click on the applicable text from the option(s) below. Alternatively, drag and drop the option(s) to the appropriate blank section.

Explanation:

According to the ISO 19011:2018 document, the audit plan should provide the basis for agreement regarding the conduct and scheduling of the audit activities. The amount of detail provided in the audit plan should reflect the scope and complexity of the audit, as well as the risk of not achieving the audit objectives¹. The scope of the audit refers to the extent and boundaries of the audit, such as the audit criteria, the audit objectives, the organizational and functional units, and the processes to be audited¹. The complexity of the audit refers to the degree of difficulty or intricacy of the audit, such as the number and diversity of the auditees, the audit criteria, the audit methods, and the audit team composition². The risk of not achieving the audit objectives refers to the possibility that the audit may fail to provide reliable and sufficient audit evidence to support the audit conclusions and report¹.

Therefore, the complete sentence is:

In the context of a third-party audit, the amount of detail provided in the audit plan should reflect the scope and complexity of the audit, as well as the risk of not achieving the audit objectives.

References: 1: ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems 2: Audit Complexity - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

問題 #142

Which type of audit risk is the risk that a significant defect may occur in the QMS, although the organization has internal control mechanisms in place?

- A. Inherent risk.
- B. Detection risk.
- C. Operational risk.
- D. Control risk.**

答案: D

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Audit risks are categorized into different types based on where failures may occur in the QMS audit process.

Clause References:

* ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.3 - Managing Audit Risk: Defines different audit risks, including control risk.

Why is the Correct Answer A?

* Control risk occurs when internal controls fail to prevent or detect nonconformities.

* Even if controls exist, the risk remains if the QMS fails to identify or correct defects.

Why are the Other Options Incorrect?

* B (Inherent risk) # This refers to risks naturally present in processes, even before controls are applied.

* C (Detection risk) # This is the risk that an auditor fails to detect nonconformities.

* D (Operational risk) # This refers to risks related to day-to-day business operations, not QMS audits.

Reference:

問題 #143

Scenario 1: AL-TAX is a company located in California which provides financial and accounting services. The company manages the finances of 17 companies and now is seeking to expand their business even more. The CEO of AL-TAX, Liam Durham, claims that the company seeks to provide top-notch services to their clients. Recently, there were a number of new companies interested in the services provided by AL-TAX.

In order to fulfill the requirements of new clients and further improve quality, Liam discussed with other top management members the idea of implementing a quality management system (QMS) based on ISO 9001. During the discussion, one of the members of the top management claimed that the size of the company was not large enough to implement a QMS. In addition, another member claimed that a QMS is not applicable for the industry in which AL-TAX operates. However, as the majority of the members voted for implementing the QMS, Liam initiated the project.

Initially, Liam hired an experienced consultant to help AL-TAX with the implementation of the QMS.

They started by planning and developing processes and methods for the establishment of a QMS based on ISO 9001. Furthermore, they ensured that the quality policy is appropriate to the purpose and context of AL-TAX and communicated to all employees. In addition, they also tried to follow a process that enables the company to ensure that its processes are adequately resourced and managed, and that improvement opportunities are determined.

During the implementation process, Liam and the consultant focused on determining the factors that could hinder their processes from achieving the planned results and implemented some preventive actions in order to avoid potential nonconformities. Six months after the implementation of the QMS.

AL-TAX conducted an internal audit. The results of the internal audit revealed that the QMS was not fulfilling all requirements of ISO 9001. A serious issue was that the QMS was not fulfilling the requirements of clause 5.1.2 Customer focus and had also not ensured clear and open communication channels with suppliers.

Throughout the next three years, the company worked on improving its QMS through the PDCA cycle in the respective areas. To assess the effectiveness of the intended actions while causing minimal disruptions, they tested changes that need to be made on a smaller scale. After taking necessary actions, AL-TAX decided to apply for certification against ISO 9001.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Which of the following misconceptions about ISO 9001 was present in scenario 1?

- A. A QMS based on ISO 9001 is only applicable to organizations producing tangible goods.
- B. A QMS based on ISO 9001 is a complex task and requires a lot of documentation.
- C. A QMS based on ISO 9001 requires many resources and is time-consuming.

答案：A

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: One of the common misconceptions about ISO 9001 is that it only applies to manufacturing companies producing tangible goods. However, ISO 9001:2015 is designed for all types of organizations, including service providers such as financial, healthcare, and IT companies.

Clause 1 (Scope) clearly states that ISO 9001 is applicable to any organization, regardless of type, size, or the products and services it provides. AL-TAX, being a financial services company, is equally eligible for implementing a QMS under ISO 9001.

問題 #144

Which statement regarding the drafting of the audit conclusions is correct?

- A. The audit conclusions must be based on evidence that is examined and evaluated in terms of quantity and quality
- B. The audit conclusions must not include the revisions that resulted from the closing meeting
- C. The audit conclusions must be drafted based on observation

答案：A

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: According to ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.4.9 (Audit Conclusions):

- * Audit conclusions must be based on verified evidence.
- * The evidence must be evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively to ensure accuracy.
- * Observations alone (A) are insufficient; conclusions must be supported by objective evidence.

Thus, B is the correct answer.

問題 #145

During an internal audit, it was discovered that the calibration of a spectrometer used daily for production had expired, causing a nonconformance under Clause 7.1.5.2 of ISO 9001:2015. The root cause was the organization not considering the risk of the calibration provider leaving the country.

Which corrective action is the best one?

- A. We will have the results on one out of ten of our routine production samples double-checked by an external local laboratory.
- B. We will look for a local company to provide this service.
- C. We will select one sample, which we will send to an external laboratory and will use it as our internal standard.
- D. We will add this to our external issue register, assess its associated risk, and plan action to address that risk.

答案: D

解題說明:

* Understanding Clause 7.1.5.2 - Measurement Traceability:ISO 9001:2015 requires organizations to ensure that measuring equipment (e.g., spectrometers) is calibrated and traceable to recognized standards. The failure to maintain calibration within valid dates directly violates this clause and raises concerns about the reliability of the measurement results.

* Root Cause of the Nonconformity: The organization failed to plan for the possibility that the calibration service provider (X-TECH) might become unavailable, leading to expired calibration. This indicates inadequate risk-based thinking, which is required under Clause 6.1 of ISO 9001:2015.

* Option Analysis:

* A. Select one sample for external lab analysis to use as an internal standard: Incorrect. While using an internal standard could provide short-term verification of results, this action does not address the root cause (failure to consider risks associated with external providers).

* B. Look for a local company to provide this service: Incorrect. While finding a new local service provider resolves the immediate calibration issue, it does not address the risk of future provider unavailability.

* C. Double-check one out of ten samples externally: Incorrect. This corrective action ensures some quality assurance for batch release but does not resolve the nonconformance related to expired calibration.

* D. Add this issue to the external issue register, assess its associated risk, and plan action to address that risk: Correct. This approach directly addresses the root cause (failure to anticipate the calibration provider leaving) and ensures proper risk management. ISO 9001:2015 emphasizes risk-based thinking under Clause 6.1, requiring organizations to identify risks and opportunities and implement plans to mitigate them.

* Why D is the Best Option:

* By adding the issue to the external issue register, the organization ensures it is monitored and tracked.

* Assessing the risk ensures proactive measures are in place for similar issues in the future.

* Planning actions to address the risk ensures a sustainable solution is implemented, such as identifying multiple service providers or ensuring backup plans for calibration services.

* ISO 9001 References:

* Clause 6.1 (Actions to Address Risks and Opportunities): Requires organizations to consider risks and opportunities that could affect the intended results of the QMS.

* Clause 7.1.5.2 (Measurement Traceability): Mandates that measuring equipment must be calibrated and traceable to ensure valid results.

* Clause 10.2 (Nonconformity and Corrective Action): Requires organizations to determine the root cause of nonconformities and take actions to ensure they do not recur.

問題 #146

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在生活中我們不要不要總是要求別人給我什麼，要想我能夠為別人做什麼。工作中你能夠為老闆創造很大的價值，老闆當然在乎你的職位，包括薪水。一樣的道理，如果我們一直屈服於一個簡單的IT職員，遲早會被淘汰，我們應該努力通過IT認證，一步一步走到最高層，VCESoft PECB的ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考試認證的練習題及答可以幫助我們快捷方便的通往成功的道路，而且享受保障政策，已經有很多IT人士在行動了，就在VCESoft PECB的ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考試培訓資料，當然不會錯過。

最新ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考題: <https://www.vcesoft.com/ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor-pdf.html>

- 值得信賴的PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor: QMS ISO 9001:2015 Lead Auditor Exam參考資料 - 優秀的 tw.fast2test.com 最新ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考題 ➤ tw.fast2test.com 上的 ➤ ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor 免費下載只需搜尋最新ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor考古題

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