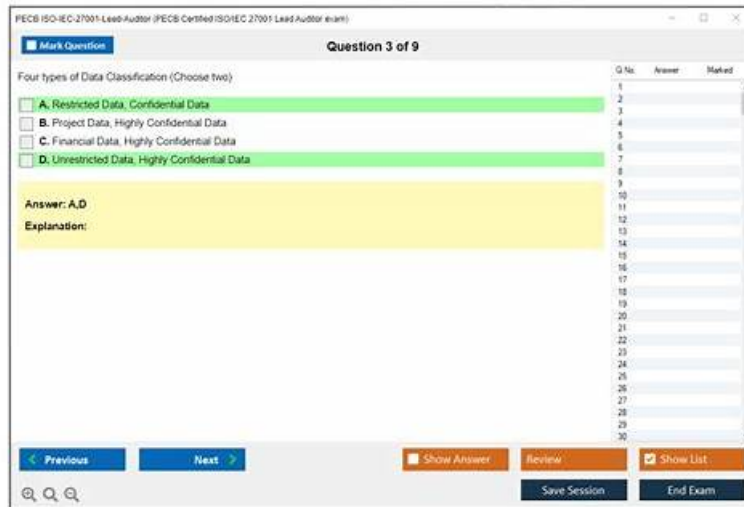


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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116

You are an ISMS audit team leader who has been assigned by your certification body to carry out a follow-up audit of a client. You are preparing your audit plan for this audit.

Which two of the following statements are true?

- A. Opportunities for improvement should be verified first, followed by corrections and finally corrective actions
- B. Corrections should be verified first, followed by corrective actions and finally opportunities for improvement
- C. Verification should focus on whether any action undertaken has been undertaken effectively
- D. Verification should focus on whether any action undertaken is complete
- E. Corrective actions should be reviewed first, followed by corrections and finally opportunities for improvement
- F. Verification should focus on whether any action undertaken taken has been undertaken efficiently

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

According to ISO 27001:2022 clause 9.1.2, the organisation shall conduct internal audits at planned intervals to provide information on whether the information security management system conforms to the organisation's own requirements, the requirements of ISO 27001:2022, and is effectively implemented and maintained¹² According to ISO 27001:2022 clause 10.1, the organisation shall react to the nonconformities and take action, as applicable, to control and correct them and deal with the consequences. The organisation shall also evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of nonconformities, in order to prevent recurrence or occurrence.

The organisation shall implement any action needed, review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken, and make changes to the information security management system, if necessary¹² A follow-up audit is a type of internal audit that is conducted after a previous audit to verify whether the nonconformities and corrective actions have been addressed and resolved, and whether the information security management system has been improved¹² Therefore, the following statements are true for preparing a follow-up audit plan:

- * Verification should focus on whether any action undertaken is complete. This means that the auditor should check whether the organisation has implemented all the planned actions to correct and prevent the nonconformities, and whether the actions have been documented and communicated as required¹²
- * Verification should focus on whether any action undertaken has been undertaken effectively. This means that the auditor should check whether the organisation has achieved the intended results and objectives of the actions, and whether the actions have eliminated or reduced the nonconformities and their causes and consequences¹² The following statements are false for preparing a follow-up audit plan:
 - * Verification should focus on whether any action undertaken has been undertaken efficiently. This is false because efficiency is not a criterion for verifying the actions taken to address the nonconformities and corrective actions. Efficiency refers to the optimal use of resources to achieve the desired outcomes, but it is not a requirement of ISO 27001:2022. The auditor should focus on the effectiveness and completeness of the actions, not on the efficiency¹²
 - * Corrections should be verified first, followed by corrective actions and finally opportunities for improvement. This is false because there is no prescribed order for verifying the corrections, corrective actions, and opportunities for improvement. The auditor should verify all the actions taken by the organisation, regardless of their sequence or priority. The auditor may choose to verify the actions based on their relevance, significance, or impact, but this is not a mandatory requirement¹²
 - * Opportunities for improvement should be verified first, followed by corrections and finally corrective actions. This is false because there is no prescribed order for verifying the opportunities for improvement, corrections, and corrective actions. The auditor should verify all the actions taken by the organisation, regardless of their sequence or priority. The auditor may choose to verify the actions based on their relevance, significance, or impact, but this is not a mandatory requirement¹²
 - * Corrective actions should be reviewed first, followed by corrections and finally opportunities for improvement. This is false because there is no prescribed order for reviewing the corrective actions, corrections, and opportunities for improvement. The auditor should review all the actions taken by the organisation, regardless of their sequence or priority. The auditor may choose to review the actions based on their relevance, significance, or impact, but this is not a mandatory requirement¹² References:
1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) Course by CQI and IRCA Certified Training
2: ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Training Course by PECB 2

NEW QUESTION # 117

You are conducting an ISMS audit in the despatch department of an international logistics organisation that provides shipping services to large organisations including local hospitals and government offices. Parcels typically contain pharmaceutical products, biological samples, and documents such as passports and driving licences. You note that the company records show a very large number of returned items with causes including misaddressed labels and, in 15% of cases, two or more labels for different addresses for the one package. You are interviewing the Shipping Manager (SM).

You: Are items checked before being dispatched?

SM: Any obviously damaged items are removed by the duty staff before being dispatched, but the small profit margin makes it

uneconomic to implement a formal checking process.

You: What action is taken when items are returned?

SM: Most of these contracts are relatively low value, therefore it has been decided that it is easier and more convenient to simply reprint the label and re-send individual parcels than it is to implement an investigation.

You raise a nonconformity. Referencing the scenario, which three of the following Annex A controls would you expect the auditee to have implemented when you conduct the follow-up audit?

* 5.11 Return of assets

- A. 5.32 Intellectual property rights
- B. 6.4 Disciplinary process
- C. 5.3 Segregation of duties
- D. 5.6 Contact with special interest groups
- E. 5.34 Privacy and protection of personal identifiable information (PII)
- F. 5.13 Labelling of information
- G. 6.3 Information security awareness, education, and training

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

The three Annex A controls that you would expect the auditee to have implemented when you conduct the follow-up audit are:

* B. 5.13 Labelling of information

* E. 5.34 Privacy and protection of personal identifiable information (PII)

* G. 6.3 Information security awareness, education, and training

* B. This control requires the organisation to label information assets in accordance with the information classification scheme, and to handle them accordingly¹². This control is relevant for the auditee because it could help them to avoid misaddressing labels and sending parcels to wrong destinations, which could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information assets. By labelling the information assets correctly, the auditee could also ensure that they are delivered to the intended recipients and that they are protected from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure.

* E. This control requires the organisation to protect the privacy and the rights of individuals whose personal identifiable information (PII) is processed by the organisation, and to comply with the applicable legal and contractual obligations¹³. This control is relevant for the auditee because it could help them to prevent the unauthorized use of residents' personal data by a supplier, which could violate the privacy and the rights of the residents and their family members, and expose the auditee to legal and reputational risks. By protecting the PII of the residents and their family members, the auditee could also enhance their trust and satisfaction, and avoid complaints and disputes.

* G. This control requires the organisation to ensure that all employees and contractors are aware of the information security policy, their roles and responsibilities, and the relevant information security procedures and controls¹⁴. This control is relevant for the auditee because it could help them to improve the information security culture and behaviour of their staff, and to reduce the human errors and negligence that could lead to information security incidents. By providing information security awareness, education, and training to their staff, the auditee could also increase their competence and performance, and ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the information security processes and controls.

References:

1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, Annex A 2: ISO/IEC 27002:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Code of practice for information security controls, clause 8.2.1 3: ISO/IEC 27002:

2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Code of practice for information security controls, clause 18.1.4 4: ISO/IEC 27002:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Code of practice for information security controls, clause 7.2.2

NEW QUESTION # 118

Select the words that best complete the sentence:

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

"An accredited certification assures the of the .

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(Ctrl)

accuracy audit report clarity competence of the audit team decision made by the certification body reliability

Answer:

Explanation:

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accuracy audit report clarity competence of the audit team decision made by the certification body reliability

Explanation

competence of the audit team and decision made by the certification body According to ISO/IEC 17021-1, which specifies the requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, an accredited certification means that the certification body has been evaluated by an accreditation body against recognized standards to demonstrate its competence, impartiality and performance capability¹. Therefore, an accredited certification assures the competence of the audit team that conducts the audit in accordance with ISO 19011 and ISO/IEC 27001:2022, and the decision made by the certification body that grants or maintains the certification based on the audit evidence and findings². References: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 - Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements, ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) | CQI | IRCA

NEW QUESTION # 119

During a Stage 1 audit opening meeting, the Management System Representative (MSR) asks to extend the audit scope to include a new site overseas which they have expanded into since the certification application was made. Select two options for how the auditor should respond.

- A. Suggest that the MSR cancels the audit contract and reapplies for the new situation
- B. Advise the MSR that the audit scope has been determined based on their initial application so the audit has to proceed as planned
- C. Advise the MSR that an extension of the scope may be incorporated but will have to go through established procedures
- D. Advise the MSR that, within the existing scope, the new work area can be included without any problem
- E. Confirm that the auditor will advise the auditee that the audit scope will be revised to include the new work area
- F. Determine whether the Management System covers the processes at the new site and, if so, proceed with the audit

Answer: C,F

Explanation:

The correct options for how the auditor should respond are:

* A. Advise the MSR that an extension of the scope may be incorporated but will have to go through established procedures
 * D. Determine whether the Management System covers the processes at the new site and, if so, proceed with the audit These options are consistent with the ISO/IEC 27006:2015 standard, which states that any changes to the scope of certification should be notified by the client to the certification body, and that the certification body should evaluate and decide on these changes in accordance with its procedures¹. The auditor should also verify that the ISMS is implemented and maintained at all sites included in the scope of certification¹.

The other options are not appropriate for how the auditor should respond, because:

* B. Advise the MSR that the audit scope has been determined based on their initial application so the audit has to proceed as planned: This option is too rigid and does not allow for any flexibility or adaptation to the client's situation. The auditor should be open to consider any changes to the scope of certification that may have occurred since the initial application, as long as they are properly notified and evaluated by the certification body.

* C. Suggest that the MSR cancels the audit contract and reapplies for the new situation: This option is too drastic and unnecessary,

as it would cause delays and costs for both the client and the certification body.

The auditor should not suggest that the client cancels the audit contract, but rather that they follow the established procedures for requesting and approving an extension of the scope of certification.

* E. Advise the MSR that, within the existing scope, the new work area can be included without any problem: This option is too lenient and does not ensure that the new work area meets the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001 and the ISMS. The auditor should not assume that the new work area can be included within the existing scope without any problem, but rather that they need to verify that the ISMS is implemented and maintained at the new site, and that any changes to the scope of certification are approved by the certification body.

* F. Confirm that the auditor will advise the auditee that the audit scope will be revised to include the new work area: This option is too presumptuous and does not respect the authority of the certification body.

The auditor should not confirm that they will revise the audit scope to include the new work area, but rather that they will advise the certification body of the client's request for an extension of the scope of certification, and wait for their decision.

NEW QUESTION # 120

Scenario 6

Sinvestment is an insurance provider that offers a wide range of coverage options, including home, commercial, and life insurance. Originally established in North California, the company has expanded its operations to other locations, including Europe and Africa. In addition to its growth, Sinvestment is committed to complying with laws and regulations applicable to its industry and preventing any information security incident. They have implemented an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO /IEC 27001 and have applied for certification.

A team of auditors was assigned by the certification body to conduct the audit. After signing a confidentiality agreement with Sinvestment, they started the audit activities. For the activities of the stage 1 audit, it was decided that they would be performed on site, except the review of documented information, which took place remotely, as requested by Sinvestment.

The audit team started the stage 1 audit by reviewing the documentation required, including the declaration of the ISMS scope, information security policies, and internal audit reports. The evaluation of the documented information was based on the content and procedure for managing the documented information.

In addition, the auditors found out that the documentation related to information security training and awareness programs was incomplete and lacked essential details. When asked, Sinvestment's top management stated that the company has provided information security training sessions to all employees.

The stage 2 audit was conducted three weeks after the stage 1 audit. The audit team observed that the marketing department (not included in the audit scope) had no procedures to control employees' access rights.

Since controlling employees' access rights is one of the ISO/IEC 27001 requirements and was included in the company's information security policy, the issue was included in the audit report.

Question

Based on Scenario 6, what methods did the audit team use for evidence collection and analysis during the audit of Sinvestment's ISMS?

- A. For evidence collection, the audit team utilized only interviews, and for analysis, trend analysis was conducted.
- **B. For evidence collection, the audit team utilized documented information review, observation, and for analysis, evaluation was conducted.**
- C. For evidence collection, the audit team utilized sampling and technical verification, and for analysis, only corroboration was conducted.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The audit team used documented information review and observation for evidence collection and evaluation for analysis, making option A the correct answer. This aligns directly with ISO 19011, which identifies document review, observation, and evaluation as primary audit techniques.

In the scenario, auditors reviewed ISMS documentation remotely, observed departmental practices during stage 2, and evaluated whether controls such as access rights management and training documentation met ISO/IEC 27001 requirements. These activities constitute classic evidence-based auditing methods.

Option B is incorrect because there is no indication that technical verification or extensive sampling of systems occurred. Option C is incorrect because the audit did not rely solely on interviews, nor was trend analysis the primary analytical method used. Interviews were supplementary, not exclusive.

ISO auditing requires auditors to triangulate evidence using multiple methods. The combination of document review, observation, and evaluative analysis reflects appropriate and recommended audit practice.

NEW QUESTION # 121

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