

Valid ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus & Valid ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Test Online

ISO 9001 Lead Auditor Sample Exam Questions and Answers:

There are 4 sections in the ISO 9001 QMS Lead Auditor examination as illustrated in table 1 below. In this ISO 9001 lead auditor sample exam questions and answer article, we will examine one question per section and provide their answers.

In table 1 you can find the question break-ups and the passing scores.

Table 1: ISO 9001 Exam Section and Question break-up

| Section | No of Questions | Minimum Pass Mark | Maximum Pass Mark |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 5 | 4.5 | 10 |
| 2 | 4 | 9.5 | 20 |
| 3 | 3 | 14.5 | 30 |
| 4 | 3 | 14.5 | 30 |
| Total | 15 | 62.5 | 90 |

Table 1 shows us the total available and minimum marks to pass each section. It is mandatory to pass each section. For example: if you have scored 6 marks on section 1, 18 marks on section 2, 10 marks on section 3 & 30 marks on section 4, your subtotal would be 64 marks. Though you have scored a total of 64 marks, since you haven't scored the minimum passing marks on section 3, it will still be considered a failure.

Now let's look at a few sample exam questions in each section.

Section 1:

This section has 5 questions and each carries 2 marks,

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PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <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. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Preparing an ISO 9001 audit: This topic covers sub-topics related to preparing a quality management system audit. |
| Topic 3 | <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. |

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PECB QMS ISO 9001:2015 Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

According to ISO 19011, what two activities take place during the conduct of a audit follow-up?

- A. Verify corrections taken to fix the reported non-conformities
- B. Determine feasibility of the audit
- C. Verify legal compliance
- D. Assign roles and responsibilities of observers
- E. Plan the next audit
- F. Verify the effectiveness of the implemented corrective actions

Answer: A,F

Explanation:

According to ISO 19011:2018, clause 6.7, the audit follow-up is the process of verifying the completion and effectiveness of corrective actions taken by the auditee as a result of an audit. The audit follow-up can include two main activities:

Verifying the effectiveness of the implemented corrective actions: this means checking whether the actions taken by the auditee have addressed the root causes of the nonconformities and prevented their recurrence or occurrence in other areas. The verification can be done by reviewing documents, records, data, or other evidence provided by the auditee, or by conducting a follow-up audit on site or remotely.

Verifying corrections taken to fix the reported non-conformities: this means checking whether the auditee has corrected the nonconformities identified during the audit and eliminated their immediate effects. The verification can be done by reviewing documents, records, data, or other evidence provided by the auditee, or by conducting a follow-up audit on site or remotely.

The audit follow-up can be conducted as a separate audit or as part of a subsequent audit, depending on the audit programme, the audit objectives, the audit criteria, the audit scope, the audit risks, and the audit findings.

The audit follow-up should be planned and conducted in accordance with the same principles and processes as the initial audit, and the results should be documented and reported accordingly. References:

ISO 19011:2018(en), Guidelines for auditing management systems, clause 6.7 ISO 19011 Management Systems Audit Checklist | Process Street, task 6.7.1 and 6.7.2 Conducting the Audit Follow-Up: When to Verify - The Auditor, section "Conducting the audit follow-up"

NEW QUESTION # 29

Consultancy ABC, which is a subsidiary of a certification body called ABC-CERT, provided consultancy services regarding the implementation of a QMS based on ISO 9001 to an organization.

Considering this, can ABC-CERT provide certification services to the organization which obtained consultancy services from Consultancy ABC?

- A. Yes, if both parties sign an agreement which states that previous services by Consultancy ABC will not impact the judgment of auditors.
- B. Yes, after a minimum period of two years has passed.
- C. No, ABC-CERT is not allowed to provide certification services to that organization ever, as this would be a conflict of interest.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Certification bodies must remain independent and impartial. If a certification body (ABC-CERT) provides consulting services to an organization through its subsidiary (Consultancy ABC), it cannot later certify the same organization.

Clause References:

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 5.2.5 - Impartiality Requirements:

* A certification body must not certify an organization to which it has provided consultancy services.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 5.2.6:

* Subsidiaries of certification bodies must not provide consulting services to prevent conflicts of interest.

Why is the Correct Answer C?

* Certifying a client after providing consultancy creates a conflict of interest and violates ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 impartiality rules.

* The certification body (ABC-CERT) and consultancy firm (Consultancy ABC) are related entities, making it impossible to remain objective and independent.

Why are the Other Options Incorrect?

* A (Waiting two years) # ISO does not specify a time frame; the issue is impartiality, not just time.

* B (Signing an agreement to ensure objectivity) # Conflicts of interest cannot be resolved through an agreement; independence is required.

NEW QUESTION # 30

What does the application of the process approach in a QMS enable?

- A. The reduction of resource consumption
- **B. The achievement of effective process performance**
- C. The consideration of processes in terms of financial value
- D. The improvement of processes based on the needs and expectations of interested parties

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: ISO 9001:2015 promotes the process approach, which allows organizations to structure their activities into interrelated processes. This approach helps ensure that processes effectively achieve intended results.

Clause 0.3.1 (Process Approach) states that "The application of the process approach in a quality management system enables understanding and consistency in meeting requirements, considering processes in terms of added value, and achieving effective process performance." This aligns directly with option C, making it the correct answer. The other options are either partially correct or do not fully capture the purpose of the process approach:

* Option A (Improvement based on interested parties) is a benefit but does not define the main goal.

* Option B (Financial value) is not the primary focus of the process approach.

* Option D (Reduction of resource consumption) may be an indirect benefit but is not a core objective.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Scenario 4:

TD Advertising is a print management company based in Chicago. The company offers design services, digital printing, storage, and distribution. As TD expanded, its management recognized that success depended on adopting new technologies and improving quality.

To ensure customer satisfaction and quality improvement, the company decided to pursue ISO 9001 certification.

After implementing the QMS, TD hired a well-known certification body for an audit. Anne Key was appointed as the audit team leader. She received a document listing the audit team members, audit scope, criteria, duration, and audit engagement limits.

Anne reviewed the document and approved the audit mandate. The certification body and TD's top management signed the certification agreement.

Before contacting TD, Anne reviewed the audit scope and noticed that TD made changes to it due to the adoption of new printing equipment. However, Anne disagreed with the changes, stating they would affect the audit timeline. She considered withdrawing from the audit.

Based on scenario 4, conducting which of the activities below is NOT the responsibility of Anne?

- A. Assigning responsibilities for the audit team members.
- **B. Signing the certification agreement.**
- C. Determining the audit feasibility.

- D. Establishing audit criteria and objectives.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

ISO 9001:2015 requires specific roles and responsibilities for audit leaders and certification bodies.

Clause References:

* ISO 19011:2018, Clause 5.5 - Conducting the Audit: Defines audit team leader responsibilities.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 9.1.2 - Audit Planning: Defines certification body responsibilities, including the certification agreement.

Why is the Correct Answer D?

* The certification agreement is signed between the certification body and the auditee (TD Advertising).

* Anne (audit team leader) does NOT have authority to sign the agreement-that is the responsibility of the certification body's management.

Why are the Other Options Incorrect?

* A (Establishing audit criteria and objectives) # Correct responsibility of the audit leader as per ISO 19011.

* B (Determining audit feasibility) # Audit leaders assess feasibility but do not sign agreements.

* C (Assigning responsibilities for the audit team) # This is part of the audit leader's role in planning audits.

Reference:

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 5.5 - Conducting the Audit

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 9.1.2 - Audit Planning

NEW QUESTION # 32

Select which one of the following statements is true.

- A. An audit team can include non-qualified auditors.
- B. Audits leading to auditor qualification are undertaken annually.
- C. A technical expert can replace a qualified auditor on an audit team.
- **D. The team leader shall be an auditor that is qualified in the scheme.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the ISO 19011:2018 standard, which provides guidelines for auditing management systems, the team leader of an audit team should be an auditor who has demonstrated the competence to manage an audit of the relevant management system scheme.

This means that the team leader should have the appropriate knowledge, skills, and experience to plan, conduct, report, and follow-up an audit of the specific management system, such as ISO 9001 for quality management systems. The other options are false because: B. An audit team can include non-qualified auditors, but only as observers or trainees who do not contribute to the audit findings or conclusions. C. A technical expert can assist a qualified auditor on an audit team, but cannot replace them, as a technical expert does not have the competence to perform audits. D. Audits leading to auditor qualification are not undertaken annually, but rather as part of a certification process that involves meeting certain criteria, such as education, work experience, audit experience, and examination. References:

ISO 19011:2018, PECB Certified ISO 9001 Lead Auditor Exam Preparation Guide, ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems Lead Auditor Training Course

NEW QUESTION # 33

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