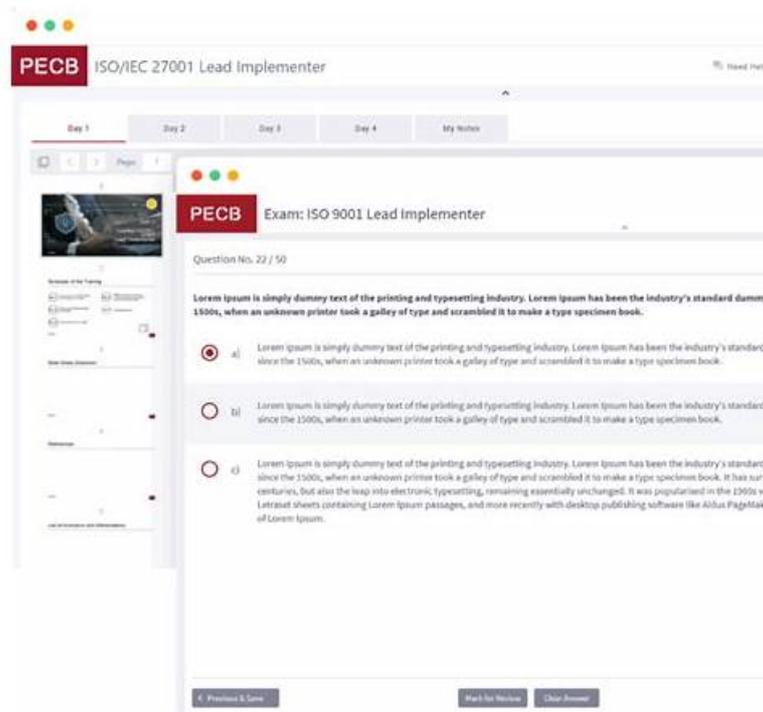


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of proficiency to pass.

## PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q361-Q366):

### NEW QUESTION # 361

What is the standard definition of ISMS?

- A. A project-based approach to achieve business objectives for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving an organization's information security
- B. Is an information security systematic approach to achieve business objectives for implementation, establishing, reviewing, operating and maintaining organization's reputation.
- C. A systematic approach for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving an organization's information security to achieve business objectives.
- D. A company wide business objectives to achieve information security awareness for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 362

You work in the office of a large company. You receive a call from a person claiming to be from the Helpdesk. He asks you for your password.

What kind of threat is this?

- A. Natural threat
- B. Social Engineering
- C. Arason
- D. Organizational threat

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

This is an example of a social engineering threat, which is a type of human threat that involves manipulating or deceiving people into revealing confidential information, performing unauthorized actions, or compromising the security of information assets. Social engineering techniques can exploit the psychological, emotional, or behavioral vulnerabilities of people, such as trust, curiosity, fear, or greed. A person claiming to be from the Helpdesk and asking for your password is trying to trick you into giving away your credentials, which can be used to access your account or system without your authorization. Therefore, the correct answer is C.

Reference: ISO/IEC 27000:2022, clause 3.25; What is Social Engineering? | Definition and Examples.

### NEW QUESTION # 363

Select the words that best complete the sentence:

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

□

**Answer:**

Explanation:

□

Explanation

□

\* A third-party audit team leader is a person who leads an audit team that conducts audits on behalf of an external organization, such as a certification body, that provides certification or accreditation services to other organizations<sup>12</sup>.

\* One of the main responsibilities of a third-party audit team leader is to act on behalf of the certification body, which means to represent its interests, policies, and procedures during the audit process<sup>12</sup>.

\* Acting on behalf of the certification body involves communicating with the audit client and the auditee, planning and conducting the audit, reporting and evaluating the audit results, and making recommendations for certification or accreditation decisions<sup>12</sup>.

\* Acting on behalf of the certification body also requires maintaining professional integrity, impartiality, confidentiality, and competence throughout the audit process<sup>12</sup>.

References :=

\* ISO 19011:2022 Guidelines for auditing management systems

\* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2022 Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements

### NEW QUESTION # 364

Information has a number of reliability aspects. Reliability is constantly being threatened. Examples of threats are: a cable becomes loose, someone alters information by accident, data is used privately or is falsified.

Which of these examples is a threat to integrity?

- **A. accidental alteration of data**
- B. a loose cable
- C. System restart
- D. private use of data

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

A threat to integrity is anything that can compromise the accuracy, completeness or authenticity of information. Accidental alteration of data is an example of such a threat, as it can cause information to be incorrect or inconsistent. A loose cable, a system restart or a private use of data are not threats to integrity, but rather to availability or confidentiality. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 defines integrity as "property of accuracy and completeness" (see clause 3.24). References: [CQI & IRCA Certified ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Training Course], ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, What is Integrity?

### NEW QUESTION # 365

You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader. During the conducting of a third-party surveillance audit, you decide to test your auditee's knowledge of ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements.

You ask her a series of questions to which the answer is either 'that is true' or 'that is false'. Which four of the following should she answer 'that is true'?

- A. The initial phase in an organisation's risk management process should be information security risk assessment
- **B. ISO/IEC 27001 provides an outline approach for the management of risk**
- C. Risk identification is used to determine the severity of an information security risk
- **D. Risk assessments should be undertaken following significant changes**
- E. Risks assessments should be undertaken at monthly intervals
- **F. The organisation must produce a risk treatment plan for every business risk identified**
- G. The organisation must operate a risk treatment process to eliminate its information security risks
- **H. The results of risk assessments must be maintained**

**Answer: B,D,F,H**

Explanation:

The following four statements are true according to ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements: 12

\* The results of risk assessments must be maintained. This is true because clause 8.2.3 of ISO/IEC 27001:

2022 requires the organisation to retain documented information of the information security risk assessment process and the results<sup>12</sup>

\* ISO/IEC 27001 provides an outline approach for the management of risk. This is true because clause

6.1.2 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 specifies the general steps for the information security risk management process, which include establishing the risk criteria, assessing the risks, treating the risks, and monitoring and reviewing the risks<sup>12</sup>

\* The organisation must produce a risk treatment plan for every business risk identified. This is true because clause 6.1.3 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organisation to produce a risk treatment plan that defines the actions to be taken to address the unacceptable risks, the responsibilities, the expected dates, and the resources required<sup>12</sup>

\* Risk assessments should be undertaken following significant changes. This is true because clause 8.2.4 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organisation to review and update the risk assessment at planned intervals or when significant changes occur<sup>12</sup> The following four statements are false according to ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements:

\* Risk identification is used to determine the severity of an information security risk. This is false because risk identification is used to identify the assets, threats, vulnerabilities, and existing controls that are relevant to the information security risk management process. The severity of an information security risk is determined by the risk analysis, which evaluates the likelihood and impact of the risk



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