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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

The audit lifecycle describes the ISO 19011 process for conducting an individual audit. Drag and drop the steps of the audit lifecycle into the correct sequence.

ISO 19011 Audit Lifecycle:

- Step 1:
- Step 2:
- Step 3:
- Step 4:
- Step 5:
- Step 6:

To complete the sentence with the best words that describe the nonconformity, 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.

Audit preparation Audit initiation Audit completion Conducting the audit Preparing and distributing the audit report Audit follow-up

Answer:

Explanation:

ISO 19011 Audit Lifecycle:

- Step 1: Audit initiation
- Step 2: Audit preparation
- Step 3: Conducting the audit
- Step 4: Preparing and distributing the audit report
- Step 5: Audit completion
- Step 6: Audit follow-up

To complete the sentence with the best words that describe the nonconformity, 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.

Audit preparation Audit initiation Audit completion Conducting the audit Preparing and distributing the audit report Audit follow-up

Explanation:

The correct sequence of the steps of the audit lifecycle according to ISO 19011:2018 is:

- * Step 1: Audit initiation
- * Step 2: Audit preparation
- * Step 3: Conducting the audit
- * Step 4: Preparing and distributing the audit report
- * Step 5: Audit completion

*** Step 6: Audit follow-up**

This sequence reflects the logical order of the audit activities, from establishing the audit objectives, scope and criteria, to verifying the implementation and effectiveness of the corrective actions. However, ISO 19011:2018 also recognizes that some audit activities can be iterative or concurrent, depending on the nature and complexity of the audit. For example, audit preparation and conducting the audit can overlap when new information or changes occur during the audit. Similarly, audit follow-up can be integrated with audit completion when the corrective actions are verified shortly after the audit. Therefore, the audit lifecycle should be adapted to the specific context and needs of each audit.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which one of the following statements best describes the purpose of conducting a document review?

- A. To reveal whether the documented management system is nonconforming with audit criteria and to gather evidence to support the audit report
- **B. To determine the conformity of the management system, as far as documented, with audit criteria and to gather information to support the on-site audit activities**
- C. To detect any nonconformity of the management system, if documented, with audit criteria and to identify information to support the audit plan
- D. To decide about the conformity of the documented management system with audit standards and to gather findings to support the audit process

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

A document review is a process of examining the documented information related to the management system before the on-site audit activities. The purpose of a document review is to: 12

* Determine the conformity of the management system, as far as documented, with audit criteria, i.e., to check whether the documents are consistent, complete, and compliant with the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001 and any other applicable standards or regulations.

* Gather information to support the on-site audit activities, i.e., to identify the scope, objectives, processes, controls, risks, and opportunities of the management system, and to plan the audit methods, techniques, and resources accordingly.

The other statements are not accurate, because:

* A document review does not reveal or decide about the conformity or nonconformity of the management system as a whole, but only of the documented information. The conformity or nonconformity of the management system is determined by the on-site audit activities, which include interviews, observations, and tests¹²

* A document review does not gather evidence or findings to support the audit report or process, but information to support the on-site audit activities. The evidence or findings are collected during the on-site audit activities, which are then documented and reported¹²

* A document review does not detect any nonconformity of the management system, if documented, but determines the conformity of the documented information. The nonconformity of the management

* system is detected by the on-site audit activities, which evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the management system¹²

* A document review does not identify information to support the audit plan, but gathers information to support the on-site audit activities. The audit plan is prepared before the document review, based on the audit scope, objectives, criteria, and program. The document review is part of the audit plan implementation¹² References:

1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) Course by CQI and IRCA Certified Training 1

2: ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Training Course by PECB 2

NEW QUESTION # 55

The following options are key actions involved in a first-party audit. Order the stages to show the sequence in which the actions should take place.

Appoint an audit team leader

Issue the report

To complete the sequence 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 options to the appropriate blank section.

Prepare the audit checklist

Gather objective evidence

Review audit evidence

Document findings

Answer:

Explanation:

Appoint an audit team leader

Prepare the audit checklist

Gather objective evidence

Review audit evidence

Document findings

Issue the report

To complete the sequence 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 options to the appropriate blank section.

Prepare the audit checklist

Gather objective evidence

Review audit evidence

Document findings

Explanation:

Appoint an audit team leader

Prepare the audit checklist

Gather objective evidence

Review audit evidence

Document findings

Issue the report

To complete the sequence 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 options to the appropriate blank section.

Prepare the audit checklist

Gather objective evidence

Review audit evidence

Document findings

The correct order of the stages is:

- * Prepare the audit checklist
- * Gather objective evidence
- * Review audit evidence
- * Document findings

* Audit preparation: This stage involves defining the audit objectives, scope, criteria, and plan. The auditor also prepares the audit checklist, which is a list of questions or topics that will be covered during the audit. The audit checklist helps the auditor to ensure that all relevant aspects of the ISMS are addressed and that the audit evidence is collected in a systematic and consistent manner¹².

* Audit execution: This stage involves conducting the audit activities, such as opening meeting, interviews, observations, document review, and closing meeting. The auditor gathers objective evidence, which is any information that supports the audit findings and conclusions. Objective evidence can be qualitative or quantitative, and can be obtained from various sources, such as records, statements, physical objects, or observations¹²³.

* Audit reporting: This stage involves reviewing the audit evidence, evaluating the audit findings, and documenting the audit results. The auditor reviews the audit evidence to determine whether it is sufficient, reliable, and relevant to support the audit findings. The auditor evaluates the audit findings to determine the degree of conformity or nonconformity of the ISMS with the audit criteria. The auditor

* documents the audit results in an audit report, which is a formal record of the audit process and outcomes. The audit report typically includes the following elements¹²³:

- * An introduction clarifying the scope, objectives, timing and extent of the work performed
- * An executive summary indicating the key findings, a brief analysis and a conclusion
- * The intended report recipients and, where appropriate, guidelines on classification and circulation
- * Detailed findings and analysis
- * Recommendations for improvement, where applicable
- * A statement of conformity or nonconformity with the audit criteria
- * Any limitations or exclusions of the audit scope or evidence
- * Any deviations from the audit plan or procedures
- * Any unresolved issues or disagreements between the auditor and the auditee
- * A list of references, abbreviations, and definitions used in the report
- * A list of appendices, such as audit plan, audit checklist, audit evidence, audit team members, etc.
- * Audit follow-up: This stage involves verifying the implementation and effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee to address the audit findings. The auditor monitors the progress and completion of the corrective actions, and evaluates their impact on the ISMS performance and conformity. The auditor may conduct a follow-up audit to verify the corrective actions on-site, or may rely on other methods, such as document review, remote interviews, or self-assessment by the auditee. The auditor documents the follow-up results and updates the audit report accordingly¹²³.

References:

- * PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, pages 19-25
- * ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems
- * The ISO 27001 audit process | ISMS.online

NEW QUESTION # 56

According to ISO/IEC 27001, Clause 5.1 (Leadership and Commitment), which of the following is NOT a responsibility of top management?

- **A. Conducting regular internal audits to assess the effectiveness of the ISMS**
- B. Ensuring the availability of resources for the ISMS and promoting continual improvement
- C. Directing and supporting persons to contribute to the effectiveness of the ISMS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

ISO/IEC 27001 Clause 5.1 (Leadership and Commitment) defines top management's role in ensuring the effectiveness of the Information Security Management System (ISMS). It requires top management to:

Ensure the availability of resources for the ISMS (Correct Responsibility).

Promote continual improvement of the ISMS (Correct Responsibility).

Direct and support employees to contribute to ISMS effectiveness (Correct Responsibility).

B . Conducting regular internal audits - Incorrect Responsibility:

Internal audits are not a direct responsibility of top management. Instead, Clause 9.2 (Internal Audit) requires audits to be conducted independently of management.

Top management is responsible for ensuring audits are conducted but does not need to conduct them personally.

Thus, top management is responsible for oversight and support but not for conducting internal audits themselves.

Relevant Standard Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Clause 5.1 (Leadership and Commitment)

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Clause 9.2 (Internal Audit)

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which of the following does an Asset Register contain? (Choose two)

- A. Asset Modifier
- **B. Asset Type**
- C. Process ID
- **D. Asset Owner**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

An asset register is a document that contains information about the assets associated with information and information processing facilities within the scope of the information security management system. An asset register should include, among other things, the asset type and the asset owner. The asset type is a category or classification of the asset, such as hardware, software, data, document, service, etc. The asset owner is a person or entity that has been assigned the responsibility for managing and protecting the asset throughout its lifecycle. The asset type and the asset owner are important information for identifying and controlling the assets, as well as for performing risk assessments and applying security controls. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organization to maintain an inventory of assets within the scope of the information security management system (see clause A.8.1.1). Reference: 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 an Asset Register?

NEW QUESTION # 58

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