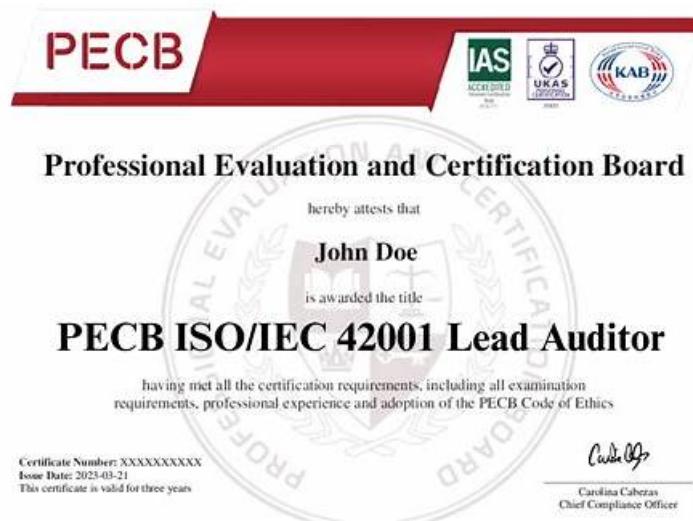


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## PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental audit concepts and principles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and outlines essential audit concepts such as evidence collection, impartiality, objectivity, and ethical conduct. It introduces the core principles that form the foundation of a reliable and consistent auditing process.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting an ISO</li> <li>• IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISO</li> <li>• IEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AI management system requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on understanding the key requirements outlined in ISO</li> <li>• IEC 42001. It explains how organizations should structure their AI-related activities and processes to meet compliance standards effectively.</li> </ul>

## PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

### NEW QUESTION # 162

UrDesign, an interior design company, has recently decided to use machine learning for classification, regression tasks, and more complex tasks related to structured prediction. What category of machine learning did UrDesign decide to use?

- A. Semi-supervised machine learning
- B. Unsupervised machine learning
- C. Supervised machine learning

### Answer: C

Explanation:

Classification and regression are typical supervised learning tasks. Structured prediction (e.g., predicting sequences or structured outputs like sentence parsing or design layouts) is also an advanced form of supervised learning where labeled data is used to train the model.

Supervised learning requires labeled datasets - input/output pairs that help the model learn patterns and relationships.

Semi-supervised learning combines labeled and unlabeled data.

Unsupervised learning finds patterns in unlabeled data (e.g., clustering, dimensionality reduction).

Reference:

ISO/IEC 22989:2022, Clause 3.13 - Types of machine learning

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.1 - Understanding machine learning categories in AI lifecycle PECB AI Management Systems Lead Auditor Guide - ML types and selection criteria Certainly! Below are Questions No. 10 to 12 in the required format, fully aligned with ISO/IEC 42001:2023, AI-related ISO standards, and relevant regulatory frameworks (such as the EU AI Act). Each includes the correct answer and a comprehensive explanation with authoritative references.

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### NEW QUESTION # 163

What precautions must the certification body take when conducting short-notice audits?

- A. Obtain consent from clients for the selection of audit team members
- B. Prioritize audits based on the client's schedule
- C. Inform clients in advance about the conditions under which the audits will be conducted

### Answer: C

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.6.4, certification bodies must notify clients in advance of short- notice audits and define the conditions and procedures under which these audits are conducted. This ensures transparency, preparedness, and

impartiality during the audit process.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.6.4 - Short-notice audits

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2 - Internal audit and external audit consistency

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#### NEW QUESTION # 164

Question:

A software development company values collaborative decision-making. The CEO often gathers input from employees but retains final decision authority.

Which type of leadership does the CEO most closely embody?

- A. Autocratic
- B. Laissez-faire
- C. Democratic

Answer: C

Explanation:

This describes a Democratic leadership style - where input from employees is welcomed, and participation is encouraged, but final authority still lies with leadership.

\* The ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide (Annex on Leadership Models) identifies democratic leadership as: "Involving teams in decision-making while the leader retains ultimate authority."

\* Clause 5.1 of ISO/IEC 42001 emphasizes top management leadership and commitment, including engagement and consultation with relevant roles across the organization.

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 5.1; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide, Section 5 ("Leadership Styles").

#### NEW QUESTION # 165

A software development company is well-known for its innovative practices and collaborative work environment. The CEO, Alex, has fostered a work culture where team input is highly valued in shaping the company's strategic direction. Alex often organizes brainstorming sessions and workshops, inviting employees from various departments to share their insights and suggestions on new projects, company policies, and workflow improvements. While Alex ensures that every team member feels heard and valued, the final decisions on project directions, key company policies, and strategic initiatives rest with Alex. Which type of leadership does Alex most closely embody?

- A. Autocratic
- B. Laissez-faire
- C. Bureaucratic
- D. Democratic

Answer: D

Explanation:

This leadership style aligns most closely with democratic leadership. Democratic leaders engage their team in decision-making, encourage participation, and value input from all levels of the organization - while retaining final authority over decisions. In the scenario, Alex empowers employees to contribute but maintains control over strategic decisions, which is characteristic of democratic leadership.

Autocratic = Top-down decisions without consultation

Laissez-faire = Minimal direction or involvement

Bureaucratic = Rigid adherence to rules and hierarchy

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 5.1 - Leadership and Commitment

PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide - Section: Leadership and Culture in AIMS Certainly! Below are the answers to Questions 61 through 63, formatted according to your requested structure with comprehensive explanations and references to ISO/IEC 42001:2023, ISO 19011:2018, and the PECB ISO

/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide.

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## NEW QUESTION # 166

Scenario 5 (continued):

Scenario 5: Aizoia, located in Washington, DC, has revolutionized data analytics, software development, and consulting by using advanced AI algorithms. Central to its success is an AI platform adept at deciphering complex datasets for enhanced insights. To ensure that its AI systems operate effectively and responsibly, Aizoia has established an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 and is now undergoing a certification audit to verify the AIMS's effectiveness and compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

Robert, one of the certification body's full-time employees with extensive experience in auditing, was appointed as the audit team leader despite not receiving an official offer for the role. Understanding the critical importance of assembling an audit team with diverse skills and knowledge, the certification body selected competent individuals to form the audit team. The certification body appointed a team of seven members to conduct the audit after considering the specific conditions of the audit mission and the required competencies.

Initially, the certification body, in cooperation with Aizoia, defined the extent and boundaries of the audit, specifying the sites (whether physical or virtual), organizational units, and the activities for review. Once the scope, processes, methods, and team composition had been defined, the certification body provided the audit team leader with extensive information, including the audit objectives and documented details on the scope, processes, methods, and team compositions.

Additionally, the certification body shared contact details of the auditee, including locations, time frames, and the duration of the audit activities to be conducted. The team leader also received information needed for evaluating and addressing identified risks and opportunities for the achievement of the audit objectives.

Before starting the audit, Robert wrote an engagement letter, introducing himself to Aizoia and outlining plans for scheduling initial contact. The initial contact aimed to confirm the communication channels, establish the audit team's authority to conduct the audit, and summarize the audit's key aspects, such as objectives, scope, criteria, methods, and team composition. During this first meeting, Robert emphasized the need for access to essential information that would help to conduct the audit.

Moreover, audit logistics, such as scheduling, access, health and safety arrangements, observer attendance, and the need for guides or interpreters, were thoroughly planned. The meeting also addressed areas of interest or concern, preemptively resolving potential issues and finalizing any matters related to the audit team composition.

As the audit progressed, Robert recognized the complexity of Aizoia's operations, leading him to conclude that a review of its AI-related data governance practices was essential for compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

He discussed this need with Aizoia's management, proposing an expanded audit scope. After careful consideration, they agreed to conduct a thorough review of the AI data governance practices, but there was no mutual decision to officially change the audit scope. Consequently, Robert decided to proceed with the audit based on the original scope, adhering to the initial audit plan, and documented the conversation and decision accordingly.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Question:

According to Scenario 5, was Robert's decision to proceed with the audit without changing its scope appropriate?

- A. No, Robert should have opted to conduct a follow-up audit
- B. No, Robert must have withdrawn from the audit and informed the interested parties
- C. Yes, because no agreement was reached to change the scope, and he documented the decision accordingly

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Robert acted correctly by proceeding without changing the scope, because no official agreement was made to modify it, and he documented the conversation properly.

\* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 specifies that "Audit scope can only be changed if formally agreed by both the auditee and the certification body."

\* The Lead Auditor Guide says: "If the auditee and auditor cannot agree to modify the audit scope, the original scope must remain valid, and deviations should be documented." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.

## NEW QUESTION # 167

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