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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which two of the following phrases would apply to 'check' in the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle for a business process?

- A. Auditing processes
- B. Resetting objectives
- C. Verifying training
- D. Making improvements
- E. Updating the Information Security Policy
- F. Managing changes

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The two phrases that would apply to 'check' in the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle for a business process are:

C . Verifying training

F . Auditing processes

C . This phrase applies to 'check' in the PDCA cycle because it involves measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of the training activities that were implemented in the 'do' phase. Training is an important aspect of information security awareness, education, and competence, which are required by clause 7.2 of ISO 27001:20221. Verifying training can help the organisation to assess whether the staff have acquired the necessary knowledge, skills, and behaviour to perform their roles and responsibilities in relation to information security. Verifying training can also help the organisation to identify any gaps or weaknesses in the training program and to plan for improvement actions.

F . This phrase applies to 'check' in the PDCA cycle because it involves examining and reviewing the performance and conformity of the processes that were implemented in the 'do' phase. Auditing is a systematic, independent, and documented process for obtaining objective evidence and evaluating it to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled2. Auditing processes can help the organisation to verify whether the information security objectives and requirements are met, whether the information security controls are effective and efficient, and whether the information security risks are adequately managed. Auditing processes can also help the organisation to identify any nonconformities or opportunities for improvement and to plan for corrective or preventive actions.

Reference:

1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 7.2 2: ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems, clause 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 67

Scenario 6: Cyber ACrypt is a cybersecurity company that provides endpoint protection by offering anti- malware and device security, asset life cycle management, and device encryption. To validate its ISMS against ISO/IEC 27001 and demonstrate its commitment to cybersecurity excellence, the company underwent a meticulous audit process led by John, the appointed audit team leader.

Upon accepting the audit mandate, John promptly organized a meeting to outline the audit plan and team roles This phase was crucial for aligning the team with the audit's objectives and scope However, the initial presentation to Cyber ACrypt's staff revealed a significant gap in understanding the audit's scope and objectives, indicating potential readiness challenges within the company As the stage 1 audit commenced, the team prepared for on-site activities. They reviewed Cyber ACrypt's documented information, including the information security policy and operational procedures ensuring each piece conformed to and was standardized in format with author identification, production date, version number, and approval date Additionally, the audit team ensured that each document contained the information required by the respective clause of the standard This phase revealed that a detailed audit of the documentation describing task execution was unnecessary, streamlining the process and focusing the team's efforts on critical areas During the phase of conducting on-site activities, the team evaluated management responsibility for the Cyber ACrypt's policies This thorough examination aimed to ascertain continual improvement and adherence to ISMS requirements Subsequently, in the document, the stage 1 audit outputs phase, the audit team meticulously documented their findings, underscoring their conclusions

regarding the fulfillment of the stage 1 objectives. This documentation was vital for the audit team and Cyber ACrypt to understand the preliminary audit outcomes and areas requiring attention.

The audit team also decided to conduct interviews with key interested parties. This decision was motivated by the objective of collecting robust audit evidence to validate the management system's compliance with ISO

/IEC 27001 requirements. Engaging with interested parties across various levels of Cyber ACrypt provided the audit team with invaluable perspectives and an understanding of the ISMS's implementation and effectiveness.

The stage 1 audit report unveiled critical areas of concern. The Statement of Applicability (SoA) and the ISMS policy were found to be lacking in several respects, including insufficient risk assessment, inadequate access controls, and lack of regular policy reviews.

This prompted Cyber ACrypt to take immediate action to address these shortcomings. Their prompt response and modifications to the strategic documents reflected a strong commitment to achieving compliance.

The technical expertise introduced to bridge the audit team's cybersecurity knowledge gap played a pivotal role in identifying shortcomings in the risk assessment methodology and reviewing network architecture. This included evaluating firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention systems, and other network security measures, as well as assessing how Cyber ACrypt detects, responds to, and recovers from external and internal threats. Under John's supervision, the technical expert communicated the audit findings to the representatives of Cyber ACrypt. However, the audit team observed that the expert's objectivity might have been compromised due to receiving consultancy fees from the auditee. Considering the behavior of the technical expert during the audit, the audit team leader decided to discuss this concern with the certification body.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Question:

Based on Scenario 6, is the audit team leader's decision regarding the technical expert's behavior acceptable?

- A. No, the audit team leader should have reported the issue directly to the top management instead
- B. No, questioning the expert's objectivity is not a valid reason for the audit team leader to discuss the matter with the certification body
- **C. Yes, if the auditor is skeptical about the technical expert's objectivity, he must discuss his concerns with the certification body**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* C. Correct Answer:

* ISO 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.4 requires auditors to report impartiality concerns.

* The technical expert received consultancy fees from Cyber ACrypt, creating a conflict of interest.

* The certification body must be informed to ensure audit integrity.

* A. Incorrect:

* Reporting to top management does not resolve certification body independence concerns.

* B. Incorrect:

* Impartiality is a critical concern in ISO/IEC 27001 certification.

Relevant Standard Reference:

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.4 (Ensuring Impartiality in Audits)

NEW QUESTION # 68

You are conducting an ISMS audit. The next step in your audit plan is to verify that the organisation's information security risk treatment plan has been established and implemented properly. You decide to interview the IT security manager.

You: Can you please explain how the organisation performs its information security risk assessment and treatment process?

IT Security Manager: We follow the information security risk management procedure which generates a risk treatment plan.

Narrator: You review risk treatment plan No. 123 relating to the planned installation of an electronic (invisible) fence to improve the physical security of the nursing home. You found the risk treatment plan was approved by IT Security Manager.

You: Who is responsible for physical security risks?

IT Security Manager: The Facility Manager is responsible for the physical security risk. The IT department helps them to monitor the alarm. The Facility Manager is authorized to approve the budget for risk treatment plan No. 123.

You: What residual information security risks exist after risk treatment plan No. 123 was implemented?

IT Security Manager: There is no information for the acceptance of residual information security risks as far as I know.

You prepare your audit findings. Select three options for findings that are justified in the scenario.

- **A. Nonconformity (NC) - The risk treatment plan No. 123 should be approved by the risk owner, the Facility Manager in this case. Clause 6.1.3.f**
- B. There is an opportunity for improvement (OI) to conduct security checks on the perimeter fence
- **C. Nonconformity (NC) - The IT security manager should be aware of and understand his authority and area of**

responsibility. Clause 7.3

- D. It is good practice to adopt state-of-the-art technology as part of the continual improvement process
- E. Nonconformity (NC) - Top management must ensure that the resources needed for the ISMS are available. Clause 5.1.c
- F. Nonconformity (NC) - The information for the acceptance of residual information security risks should be updated after the risk treatment is implemented. Clause 6.1.3.f
- G. Nonconformity (NC) - The organization should provide the resources needed for the continual improvement of the ISMS. Clause 7.1
- H. There is an opportunity for improvement (OI) once the Electronic (invisible) fence is installed. Residents' physical security is improved

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

Explanation

The three options for findings that are justified in the scenario are:

*Nonconformity (NC) - The information for the acceptance of residual information security risks should be updated after the risk treatment is implemented. Clause 6.1.3.f

*Nonconformity (NC) - The IT security manager should be aware of and understand his authority and area of responsibility. Clause 7.3

*Nonconformity (NC) - The risk treatment plan No. 123 should be approved by the risk owner, the Facility Manager in this case. Clause 6.1.3.f According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 6.1.3.f, the organisation must retain documented information that includes the information for the acceptance of residual information security risks, and the approval of the risk treatment plan by the risk owner¹. Therefore, option A and G are justified as nonconformities, because the organisation failed to update the information for the acceptance of residual risks, and the risk treatment plan was approved by the IT security manager, who is not the risk owner. According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 7.3, the organisation must ensure that the persons assigned to perform the roles and responsibilities for the ISMS are competent, and are aware of the consequences of not conforming to the ISMS requirements². Therefore, option E is justified as a nonconformity, because the IT security manager, who is responsible for the information security risk management process, was not aware of his authority and area of responsibility.

The other options are not justified as findings, because they are either irrelevant or incorrect. For example:

*Option B is irrelevant, because it is not related to the information security risk treatment plan No. 123, which is the focus of the audit.

*Option C is incorrect, because it is not an opportunity for improvement, but rather a benefit of the risk treatment plan No. 123, which is already implemented.

*Option D is incorrect, because it is not a nonconformity, but rather a requirement for the organisation to provide the resources needed for the ISMS, which is not the same as the resources needed for the risk treatment plan No. 123.

*Option F is incorrect, because it is not a nonconformity, but rather a requirement for the organisation to provide the resources needed for the continual improvement of the ISMS, which is not the same as the resources needed for the risk treatment plan No. 123.

*Option H is irrelevant, because it is not a finding, but rather a good practice, which is not the objective of the audit.

References: 1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, 6.1.3.f; 2: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, 7.3; : ISO/IEC 27001:2022; : ISO/IEC 27001:2022

NEW QUESTION # 69

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.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

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 # 70

You are an experienced audit team leader guiding an auditor in training.

Your team is currently conducting a third-party surveillance audit of an organisation that stores data on behalf of external clients. The auditor in training has been tasked with reviewing the PEOPLE controls listed in the Statement of Applicability (SoA) and implemented at the site.

Select four controls from the following that would you expect the auditor in training to review.

- A. The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
- B. Remote working arrangements
- C. How protection against malware is implemented
- D. Information security awareness, education and training
- E. The organisation's business continuity arrangements
- F. The conducting of verification checks on personnel
- G. The organisation's arrangements for information deletion
- H. Confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements

Answer: B,D,F,H

Explanation:

The PEOPLE controls are related to the human aspects of information security, such as roles and responsibilities, awareness and training, screening and contracts, and remote working. The auditor in training should review the following controls:

Confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements (A): These are contractual obligations that bind the employees and contractors of the organisation to protect the confidentiality of the information they handle, especially the data of external clients. The auditor should check if these agreements are signed, updated, and enforced by the organisation. This control is related to clause A.7.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.

Information security awareness, education and training : These are activities that aim to enhance the knowledge, skills, and behaviour of the employees and contractors regarding information security. The auditor should check if these activities are planned, implemented, evaluated, and improved by the organisation. This control is related to clause A.7.2.2 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.

Remote working arrangements (D): These are policies and procedures that govern the information security aspects of working from locations other than the organisation's premises, such as home or public places. The auditor should check if these arrangements are defined, approved, and monitored by the organisation. This control is related to clause A.6.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.

The conducting of verification checks on personnel (E): These are background checks that verify the identity, qualifications, and suitability of the employees and contractors who have access to sensitive information or systems. The auditor should check if these checks are conducted, documented, and reviewed by the organisation. This control is related to clause A.7.1.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements
PECB Candidate Handbook ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor, 1 ISO 27001:2022 Lead Auditor - IECB, 2 ISO 27001:2022
certified ISMS lead auditor - Jisc, 3 ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Transition Training Course, 4 ISO 27001 - Information
Security Lead Auditor Course - PwC Training Academy, 5

NEW QUESTION # 71

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