Quiz 2026 ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor: Professional ISO/IEC 42001:2023Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Latest Exam Vce

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Preparing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and covers how to plan and prepare for an AI management system audit. It includes creating audit plans, selecting team members, and setting clear objectives to ensure a smooth audit process.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 • IEC 42001. It explains how organizations should structure their AI-related activities and processes to meet compliance standards effectively.
Topic 4	• Conducting an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISO • IEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.
Topic 5	• Managing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit program: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and deals with overseeing an entire audit program. It involves managing multiple audits, tracking audit performance, and aligning audit outcomes with broader organizational goals related to AI governance.

Topic 6	• Fundamental principles and concepts of an AI management system: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and covers the basic principles of artificial intelligence, including ethical use, trustworthiness, and transparency. It introduces the purpose and importance of having an AI management system in place for responsible AI governance.

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PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
A financial institution has integrated AI systems into its operations and has adopted risk management principles from an internationally recognized standard to specifically mitigate AI-related risks effectively.
Which standard has the institution applied in this case?

- A. ISO/IEC 23895
- B. ISO 31000
- C. ISO/IEC 27005

Answer: B

Explanation:
ISO 31000:2018 - Risk Management - Guidelines provides high-level principles and a generic framework for identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks - including those emerging from AI systems.
While ISO/IEC 27005 focuses on information security risk (related to ISO/IEC 27001), ISO 31000 is broader and commonly adopted by organizations for all types of operational and strategic risk management - including ethical, legal, and technical AI risks.
ISO/IEC 42001 references ISO 31000 as the baseline standard for managing AI-related risks.
Option C (ISO/IEC 23895) is not an officially recognized ISO standard as of the current publication.
Reference:
* ISO 31000:2018 - Clause 5-8 (Principles, Framework, Process)
* ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.1.2 - Risk-based thinking and alignment with ISO 31000
* PECB AI Lead Auditor Guide - Chapter 5.2 - Risk identification and treatment
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NEW QUESTION # 40
Scenario: NeuraGen, founded by a team of AI experts and data scientists, has gained attention for its advanced use of artificial intelligence. It specializes in developing personalized learning platforms powered by AI algorithms. MindMeld, its innovative product, is an educational platform that uses machine learning and stands out by learning from both labeled and unlabeled data during its training process. This approach allows MindMeld to use a wide range of educational content and personalize learning experiences with exceptional accuracy. Furthermore, MindMeld employs an advanced AI system capable of handling a wide variety of tasks, consistently delivering a satisfactory level of performance. This approach improves the effectiveness of educational materials and adapts to different learners' needs.
NeuraGen skillfully handles data management and AI system development, particularly for MindMeld.
Initially, NeuraGen sources data from a diverse array of origins, examining patterns, relationships, trends, and anomalies. This data is then refined and formatted for compatibility with MindMeld, ensuring that any irrelevant or extraneous information is systematically eliminated. Following this, values are adjusted to a unified scale to facilitate mathematical comparability. A crucial step in this process is the rigorous removal of all personally identifiable information (PII) to protect individual privacy. Finally, the data is subjected to

quality checks to assess its completeness, identify any potential bias, and evaluate other factors that could impact the platform's efficacy and reliability.
NeuraGen has implemented an advanced artificial intelligence management system (AIMS) based on ISO /IEC 42001 to support its efforts in AI-driven education. This system provides a framework for managing the life cycle of AI projects, ensuring that development and deployment are guided by ethical standards and best practices.
NeuraGen's top management is key to running the AIMS effectively. Applying an international standard that specifically provides guidance for the highest level of company leadership on governing the effective use of AI, they embed ethical principles such as fairness, transparency, and accountability directly into their strategic operations and decision-making processes.
While the company excels in ensuring fairness, transparency, reliability, safety, and privacy in its AI applications, actively preventing bias, fostering a clear understanding of AI decisions, guaranteeing system dependability, and protecting user data, it struggles to clearly define who is responsible for the development, deployment, and outcomes of its AI systems. Consequently, it becomes difficult to determine responsibility when issues arise, which undermines trust and accountability, both critical for the integrity and success of AI initiatives.
Based on Scenario 1, which of the following processes did NeuraGen NOT conduct regarding data?

- A. Filtering
- B. Data annotation
- C. Data preparation

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the scenario, NeuraGen conducts several data preparation steps, such as:
"Refining and formatting data for compatibility" # this is data preparation.
"Systematically eliminating irrelevant or extraneous information" # this is filtering.
"Adjusting values to a unified scale" # this is part of normalization under data preparation.
"Removal of all personally identifiable information (PII)" # this is data privacy processing.
However, there is no mention of "data annotation," which refers to the process of labeling data-particularly relevant in supervised learning. Since the scenario describes semi-supervised learning (both labeled and unlabeled data), annotation might exist, but the company has not described it as a process they conduct themselves. Thus, annotation is the missing element.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 7.4 - Data and input management
ISO/IEC 22989:2022, Clause 3.7 - Definitions for annotation and labeling ISO/IEC TR 24028:2020 - Data preparation practices for trustworthy AI

NEW QUESTION # 41
Scenario 7 (continued):
Scenario 7: ICure, headquartered in Bratislava, is a medical institution known for its use of the latest technologies in medical practices. Ithas introduced groundbreaking Al-driven diagnostics and treatment planning tools that have fundamentally transformed patient care.
ICure has integrated a robust artificial intelligence management system AIMS to manage its Al systems effectively. This holisticmanagement framework ensures that ICure's Al applications are not only developed but also deployed and maintained to adhere to the highest industry standards, thereby enhancing efficiency and reliability.
ICure has initiated a comprehensive auditing process to validate its AIMS's effectiveness in alignment with ISO/IEC 42001. The stage 1audit involved an on-site evaluation by the audit team. The team evaluated the site-specific conditions, interacted with ICure's personnel, observed the deployed technologies, and reviewed the operations that support the AIMS. Following these observations, the findings weredocumented and communicated to ICure. setting the stage for subsequent actions.
Unforeseen delays and resource allocation issues introduced a significant gap between the completion of stage 1 and the onset of stage2 audits. This interval, while unplanned, provided an opportunity for reflection and preparation for upcoming challenges.
After four months, the audit team initiated the stage 2 audit. They evaluated AIMS's compliance with ISO /IEC 42001 requirements, payingspecial attention to the complexity of processes and their documentation. It was during this phase that a critical observation was made:
ICure had not fully considered the complexity of its processes and their interactions when determining the extent of documentedinformation. Essential processes related to Al model training, validation, and deployment were not documented accurately, hinderingeffective control and management of these critical activities. This issue was recorded as a minor nonconformity, signaling a need forenhanced control and management of these vital activities.
Simultaneously, the auditor evaluated the appropriateness and effectiveness of the "AIMS Insight Strategy," a procedure developed by ICure to determine the AIMS internal and external challenges. This examination identified specific areas for improvement, particularly in the way stakeholder input was integrated into the system. It highlighted how this could significantly enhance the

contribution of relevant parties in strengthening the system's resilience and effectiveness.
The audit team determined the audit findings by taking into consideration the requirements of ICure, the previous audit records and conclusions, the accuracy, sufficiency, and appropriateness of evidence, the extent to which planned audit activities are realized and planned results achieved, the sample size, and the categorization of the audit findings. The audit team decided to first record all the requirements met; then they proceeded to record the nonconformities.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Question:
Did the audit team consider all the necessary aspects when determining audit findings?

- A. No, the audit team overlooked the importance of the auditee's feedback in shaping the audit findings
- B. No, audit team did not consider the findings exceeding normal practices or opportunities for improvement
- C. Yes, the audit team considered all the necessary aspects for determining audit findings

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scenario states that the audit team considered:
* audit objectives
* audit criteria
* planned results
* sample size
* conformity to requirements
* and previous records - all key elements ofaudit evidence analysis.
* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.5andISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6confirm that audit findings must be based onobjective evidence, conformity criteria, and audit scope.This matches what the audit team did, confirming full compliance.
Reference:ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.5; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6.

NEW QUESTION # 42
What could require a stage 1 audit during a recertification audit?

- A. Minor changes to internal processes of the auditee
- B. Routine updates to documentation and procedures of the auditee
- C. Significant changes to the auditee

Answer: C

Explanation:
ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.5.1.2 states that a stage 1 audit may be required before recertification when significant changes have occurred that affect the management system. These changes may include expansion of scope, organizational restructuring, or the introduction of new AI technologies that impact system control.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.5.1.2 - Conducting recertification audits ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 4.3 - Determining the scope of the AIMS
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NEW QUESTION # 43
Question:
During the annual ISO/IEC 42001 audit at a financial company, the auditor selected and analyzed a sample of 5 out of 25 follow-up nonconformity reports to assess whether the company adheres to its follow-up process.
What type of evidence did the auditor gather?

- A. Qualitative
- B. Quantitative
- C. Semi-quantitative
- D. Observational

Answer: B

Explanation:

The auditor gatheredQuantitative evidence.
* Quantitative evidenceis defined as evidence that is measurable and based on numbers or statistical sampling.
* ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.5states:"Quantitative audit evidence is numerical or measurable and collected through sampling, measurements, or observations."
* Sampling nonconformity reports to check process adherence clearly falls underquantitative evidence.
Reference:ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.5; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.2.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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