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**Question: 559**

In the context of security incident management, what does the term "escalation" refer to?

- A. The initial reporting of a security incident
- B. The documentation of security incidents
- C. The process of increasing the urgency of a response
- D. The analysis of the root cause of an incident

Answer: C

Explanation: Escalation in security incident management refers to increasing the urgency of a response, often involving notifying higher levels of management or specialized teams when a security incident occurs.

**Question: 560**

While reviewing audit documentation, you realize that the evidence collected does not adequately substantiate the conclusions drawn in the audit report. What is the best course of action?

- A. Revise the audit conclusions to fit the available evidence
- B. Present the findings as they are without modification
- C. Ignore the discrepancies as they do not affect the overall audit
- D. Document the inadequacies and suggest further investigation

Answer: D

Explanation: Documenting inadequacies and suggesting further investigation ensures that the audit report is accurate, reliable, and reflective of the true state of the ISMS.

**Question: 561**

As you conduct a stage 2 audit, you find that the organization has not implemented some of the controls as stated in their ISMS documentation. Which action should you take first?

- A. Verify with relevant personnel why the controls were not implemented
- B. Discuss your findings with the audit team
- C. Prepare a non-conformity report immediately
- D. Suggest additional controls to mitigate the risks

Answer: A

Explanation: It is crucial to understand why the controls were not implemented before concluding they are non-conformities. This step ensures that you gather adequate evidence and context regarding the organization's practices.

**Question: 562**

In an ISMS audit, which type of evidence is most valuable when assessing the effectiveness of the risk treatment plan, and what characteristics make this evidence preferable?

- A. Testimonial evidence from management due to its authority.
- B. Physical evidence, as it is tangible and verifiable.
- C. Circumstantial evidence, as it supports the overall context.
- D. Documentary evidence, which provides a clear trail of actions taken.

Answer: D

Explanation: Documentary evidence is crucial in assessing the effectiveness of a risk treatment plan since it provides a clear, verifiable record of actions taken and decisions made, ensuring transparency and accountability.

**Question: 563**

Which document serves as the foundation for developing an ISMS in compliance with ISO/IEC 27001?

- A. Risk assessment report
- B. Business continuity plan
- C. Incident management plan
- D. Information security policy

Answer: D

Explanation: The information security policy serves as the foundation for developing an ISMS, outlining the organization's approach to managing information security.

**Question: 564**

What is the primary challenge an auditor faces when determining the amount of evidence required for an ISMS audit, particularly in relation to varying organizational contexts?

- A. There is a standard amount of evidence that applies to all organizations.
- B. The auditor must account for the specific risks and complexities of the organization.
- C. Evidence requirements are solely based on the auditor's preferences.
- D. Organizations typically provide an excessive amount of evidence.

Answer: B

Explanation: The auditor must consider the specific risks, complexities, and unique context of the organization to determine the appropriate amount of evidence needed, as there is no one-size-fits-all approach.

**Question: 565**

What is a primary reason for implementing a security awareness training program?

- A. To comply with industry regulations
- B. To educate employees about security risks and best practices
- C. To improve employee morale
- D. To reduce IT support costs

Answer: B

Explanation: A security awareness training program educates employees about security risks and best practices, helping to mitigate human-related security incidents.

**Question: 566**

When evaluating the value of data, which of the following factors is MOST critical in determining its potential impact on the organization if compromised?

- A. The encryption strength used to protect the data.
- B. The existence of backups for the data.
- C. The sensitivity and confidentiality of the data.
- D. The physical location of the data storage.

Answer: C

Explanation: The sensitivity and confidentiality of the data are crucial in assessing its value and the potential impact on the organization if it is compromised.

**Question: 567**

What is the primary purpose of conducting a "Context of the Organization" analysis before establishing an ISMS?

- A. To identify resources available for information security
- B. To evaluate the organization's current risk management practices
- C. To understand external and internal factors affecting information security
- D. To define the scope of the ISMS

Answer: C

Explanation: Understanding the context of the organization involves analyzing external and internal factors that can impact information security, which is essential for effective ISMS establishment.

**Question: 568**

When evaluating ethical dilemmas in an ISMS audit, which of the following obligations must the auditor prioritize to maintain integrity and compliance with the PECB Code of Ethics?

- A. The auditor should prioritize the interests of the audit client over the requirements of regulatory authorities.
- B. The auditor must balance the interests of the auditee while ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory obligations.
- C. The auditor should focus solely on the auditee's perspective, disregarding any external regulations.
- D. The auditor's primary responsibility is to the certification body, regardless of the auditee's compliance status.

Answer: B

Explanation: The auditor must balance the interests of the auditee with the legal and regulatory obligations to maintain integrity, ensuring that all parties are treated fairly and ethically.

**Question: 569**

Which of the following is NOT a recommended practice for ensuring data integrity in electronic records?

- A. Regular audits of data access logs
- B. Use of unverified third-party software
- C. Implementing strict access controls
- D. Maintaining a comprehensive backup strategy

Answer: B

Explanation: Using unverified third-party software can introduce vulnerabilities and risks that compromise data integrity, making it a practice to avoid.

**Question: 570**

Which of the following is a key benefit of implementing a formal ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001 standards?

- A. Elimination of all security risks
- B. Improved stakeholder confidence and trust in the organization
- C. Automatic compliance with all regulatory requirements
- D. Guaranteed protection against data breaches

Answer: B



Explanation: Implementing a formal ISMS enhances stakeholder confidence and trust by demonstrating the organization's commitment to managing information security effectively.

**Question: 571**

During an ISMS audit, the assessment of audit findings should primarily aim to:

- A. Identify root causes and opportunities for improvement
- B. Determine compliance with ISO/IEC 27001 only
- C. Highlight areas where the organization has failed
- D. Provide suggestions for immediate corrective actions

Answer: A

Explanation: Assessing findings with the aim of identifying root causes and improvement opportunities fosters a constructive audit environment that supports organizational growth.

**Question: 572**

In managing the audit program, you need to ensure that all auditors maintain a high level of professional integrity. What is the best way to promote this among your audit team?

- A. Provide ongoing training on ethical standards and practices
- B. Implement strict penalties for unethical behavior
- C. Conduct audits of auditors to monitor their performance
- D. Encourage auditors to work independently without supervision

Answer: A

Explanation: Ongoing training on ethical standards reinforces the importance of integrity and equips auditors with the knowledge to uphold these principles in their work.

**Question: 573**

In the context of evidence collection during an ISMS audit, how does the concept of triangulation enhance the reliability of the findings?

- A. Triangulation is irrelevant to evidence collection.
- B. It combines evidence from multiple sources to confirm findings, enhancing reliability.
- C. Triangulation only applies to quantitative evidence.
- D. It focuses solely on subjective evidence to support findings.

Answer: B

Explanation: Triangulation enhances the reliability of findings by combining evidence from multiple sources, allowing auditors to confirm results and reduce the risk of errors or biases in the audit process.

**Question: 574**

During an ISMS audit, an auditor discovers that a member of the audit team has a personal relationship with a key stakeholder of the organization being audited. What is the most appropriate course of action for the lead auditor?

- A. Ignore the relationship as it does not directly affect the audit results.
- B. Conduct the audit as planned, but document the relationship in the audit findings.
- C. Allow the team member to proceed with the audit since their expertise is crucial.
- D. Reassign the team member to another role within the audit team to maintain impartiality.

Answer: D

Explanation: To maintain the integrity and impartiality of the audit, the lead auditor should reassign the team member to another role, ensuring that no conflicts of interest influence the audit process.

**Question: 575**

Which of the following is a common consequence of data integrity breaches in organizations?

- A. Enhanced user experience
- B. Legal penalties and fines
- C. Improved data analytics
- D. Increased customer trust

Answer: B

Explanation: Data integrity breaches can lead to legal penalties and fines, as organizations may fail to comply with regulations governing data protection and integrity.

**Question: 576**

In a situation where you discover that an organization's audit records have been tampered with after an audit, what is your immediate course of action as the lead auditor?

- A. Ignore the tampering if the overall audit results are positive
- B. Conclude the audit process without mentioning the tampering to avoid complications
- C. Document the tampering, report it to senior management, and recommend a thorough investigation
- D. Inform only the IT department, as it falls under their jurisdiction

Answer: C

Explanation: Documenting and reporting tampering is critical to maintaining the integrity of the audit

process and addressing potential compliance issues.

**Question: 577**

In the context of auditing practices, what challenges do auditors face when adapting to rapidly changing technology trends, particularly in relation to evidence collection?

- A. Auditors typically have sufficient training to handle all technological changes.
- B. Rapid changes can lead to outdated audit techniques that may not effectively evaluate current risks.
- C. Technology trends are irrelevant to auditing practices.
- D. Auditors should avoid using technology altogether to maintain traditional practices.

Answer: B

Explanation: Rapid technological changes can render traditional audit techniques ineffective, creating challenges for auditors in evaluating current risks and necessitating adaptations in their evidence collection methods.

**Question: 578**

During an ISO/IEC 27001 audit, you encounter significant discrepancies between the documented information and the actual practices observed. After the initial audit, what is the most effective approach for conducting follow-up activities to ensure that the discrepancies are addressed in a timely manner?

- A. Immediately escalate the discrepancies to senior management without further investigation
- B. Ignore the discrepancies if they are minor, as they do not impact the overall audit outcome
- C. Document the discrepancies and wait for the next scheduled audit cycle
- D. Schedule a follow-up audit to verify corrective actions after a predefined period

Answer: D

Explanation: A follow-up audit allows for the verification of corrective actions taken to address discrepancies, ensuring compliance and continuous improvement.

**Question: 579**

In the context of preparing for an ISO/IEC 27001 audit, which of the following actions is most critical for determining the level of materiality and applying a risk-based approach during the audit stages?

- A. Conducting a comprehensive review of the organization's financial statements
- B. Mapping the organization's information assets and their associated risks
- C. Analyzing historical audit findings to identify recurring issues
- D. Engaging in stakeholder interviews to assess their perception of risk

Answer: B



Explanation: Mapping information assets and their risks is essential for understanding the potential impact of different audit findings and prioritizing audit activities based on risk levels.





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