

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

PECB

ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Implementer

SHARED BY [u/gentle_otter_15](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
---------	------------

QUESTIONS	10
-----------	----

SHARED	October 18, 2026
--------	------------------

EXAM	PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Implementer
------	-------------------------------------

Shared by [u/gentle_otter_15](#) on aiexamcerts

10 practice questions for the PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Implementer exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

aiexamcerts.com/pecb/iso-iec-42001-lead-implementer. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which description fits an AIMS objective under ISO/IEC 42001?

- A** A monitored, measurable AI objective aligned with the AI policy, with a plan for how it will be achieved
- B** A list of all software libraries used in data pipelines across the company, with version numbers and license terms for each package
- C** A public promise about model accuracy written for marketing
- D** A fixed number of AI projects per year regardless of results

Answer: A

An AIMS objective is aligned with the policy, can be monitored and comes with a plan. The marketing promise is the tempting distractor, because objectives are often stated in business language, but an objective is a managed commitment, not a public claim.

2. Which property does a well-formed AIMS objective most need in order to support monitoring of progress?

- A** It is written as a general aspiration that the whole organization can rally behind
- B** It mirrors the vendor's marketing claims
- C** It is measurable where practicable and has a defined owner
- D** It is kept unchanged for all future years

Answer: C

Measurability and a defined owner let the organization check progress and act on it. The general aspiration is the tempting distractor, since broad goals sound inspiring, but vague goals cannot be monitored.

3. Top management must ensure that responsibilities and authorities for AIMS roles are assigned and communicated within the organization.

- A** True
- B** False

Answer: A (True)

Assigning and communicating AIMS roles is a leadership requirement, so it cannot be left to individual teams to work out. Without it, nobody can be held accountable for the actions the AIMS depends on.

4. What is the purpose of a documented AIMS scope?
- A To list the names of every employee who operates an AI system
 - B To set the exact accuracy level that each model must reach in production, measured against a fixed benchmark dataset chosen by the team
 - C To define the boundaries and applicability of the AIMS, including the AI systems it covers
 - D To replace the statement of applicability

Answer: C

The scope defines the boundaries and applicability of the AIMS, including the AI systems it covers. The statement of applicability is the tempting distractor, because both documents describe what the AIMS covers, but the statement of applicability records controls, not boundaries.

5. The AIMS scope must be documented and made available as _____ information.

Answer: documented (also accepted: documented information)

The scope is documented information, which means it must be created, controlled and kept available for the people who need it. Keeping it only in someone's head fails the requirement.

6. Which description best matches risk-based thinking in an AIMS?
- A Treating all AI systems identically regardless of their potential impact on people
 - B Avoiding every risk by stopping AI deployments across the organization
 - C Accepting vendor risk claims without independent analysis
 - D Directing effort to risks in proportion to their likelihood and impact

Answer: D

Risk-based thinking focuses effort where likelihood and impact are highest, rather than spreading it evenly. Stopping deployments is the tempting distractor, because it removes visible risk, but it abandons the opportunities the AIMS is meant to manage.

7. What is the first step of AI risk assessment planning under ISO/IEC 42001?
- A Identify AI-related risks and their sources
 - B Select the Annex A controls the organization will apply to its AI systems
 - C Publish the statement of applicability
 - D Hire an external certification body

Answer: A

Risk assessment starts by identifying AI-related risks and their sources, then analyzes and evaluates them against criteria. Selecting controls is the tempting distractor, because it feels like the practical next step, but controls come later in risk treatment.

8. Which two steps are part of AI risk treatment under ISO/IEC 42001? (Choose two.)
- A Selecting treatment options such as modifying, retaining, avoiding or sharing the risk
 - B Measuring the model's inference latency in milliseconds
 - C Determining the necessary controls and comparing them against Annex A
 - D Publishing the training dataset on a public website for peer review
 - E Assigning one engineer to own all AI risks in the organization indefinitely

Answer: A, C

Risk treatment involves choosing a treatment option and determining the controls needed, which are then compared with Annex A. Assigning one engineer to own all risks is the tempting distractor, because ownership matters, but risk owners are assigned per risk and the standard does not call for one owner for everything.

9. Which document records the controls the organization has decided to apply and the reasons for excluding any Annex A controls?
- A The statement of applicability
 - B The AIMS scope statement, which describes the boundaries and the AI systems covered by the management system
 - C The AI policy
 - D The nonconformity log

Answer: A

The statement of applicability lists the controls the organization applies, with justification for inclusion or exclusion. The scope statement is the tempting distractor, because both documents describe the AIMS, but the scope defines boundaries rather than controls.

10. Once an AI risk assessment is complete, the organization does not need to revisit it unless a regulator asks for an update.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Risk assessments must stay current as the AI system, its context and its risks change, and the organization keeps documented information of the results. Waiting for a regulator inverts that responsibility.