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>> CRISC學習指南 <<

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問題 #38

A risk practitioner has determined that a key control does not meet design expectations. Which of the following should be done NEXT?

- A. Modify the design of the control.
- **B. Document the finding in the risk register.**
- C. Invoke the incident response plan.
- D. Re-evaluate key risk indicators.

答案: B

解題說明:

The next step after determining that a key control does not meet design expectations is to document the

finding in the risk register, because this helps to record and track the information about the identified risk, such as its description, likelihood, impact, response, and status. A key control is a control that addresses a significant risk or supports a critical business process or objective. A control design expectation is a criterion or requirement that defines how the control should operate or perform to achieve its objective. If a key control does not meet its design expectation, it means that there is a gap, weakness, or deficiency in the control that may compromise its effectiveness or efficiency, and increase the risk exposure or impact. By documenting the finding in the risk register, the risk practitioner can communicate and report the risk issue to the relevant stakeholders, such as the risk owner, the management, or the auditor, and initiate the appropriate risk response actions, such as modifying the design of the control, implementing a compensating control, or accepting the risk. The other options are not the best next steps after determining that a key control does not meet design expectations. Invoking the incident response plan is a reactive measure that is triggered when a risk event occurs or is imminent, and requires immediate action to contain, mitigate, or recover from the incident. However, in this case, the risk event has not occurred yet, and there may be time to prevent or reduce it by improving the control design. Re-evaluating key risk indicators is a monitoring activity that measures and evaluates the level and impact of risks, and provides timely signals that something may be going wrong or needs urgent attention. However, in this case, the risk practitioner has already identified the risk issue, and needs to document and address it, rather than re-evaluate it. Modifying the design of the control is a possible risk response action that may be taken to improve the control and reduce the risk, but it is not the next step after determining that the key control does not meet design expectations. The next step is to document the finding in the risk register, and then decide on the best risk response action, which may or may not be modifying the design of the control, depending on the cost-benefit analysis, the risk assessment, and the risk response strategy. References = Risk IT Framework, ISACA, 2022, p. 13

問題 #39

Which of the following is MOST influential when management makes risk response decisions?

- A. Residual risk
- **B. Risk appetite**
- C. Audit risk
- D. Detection risk

答案: B

解題說明:

According to the CRISC Review Manual1, risk appetite is the amount and type of risk that an organization is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. Risk appetite is the most influential factor when management makes risk response decisions, as it helps to define the boundaries and thresholds for acceptable risk levels, and to align the risk responses with the organization's strategy, goals, and culture. Risk appetite also helps to balance the potential benefits and costs of risk responses, and to communicate the risk expectations and preferences to the stakeholders. References = CRISC Review Manual1, page 192.

問題 #40

To help ensure all applicable risk scenarios are incorporated into the risk register, it is MOST important to review the:

- A. vulnerability assessment results
- **B. risk assessment results**
- C. risk mitigation approach
- D. cost-benefit analysis

答案: B

解題說明:

Section: Volume D

問題 #41

What are the three PRIMARY steps to be taken to initialize the project?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. (Choose three.)

- A. Plan risk management
- B. Conduct a feasibility study
- C. Define requirements
- D. Acquire software

答案： B,C,D

解題說明：

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Projects are initiated by sponsors who gather the information required to gain approval for the project to be created. Information often compiled into the terms of a project charter includes the objective of the project, business case and problem statement, stakeholders in the system to be produced, and project manager and sponsor.

Following are the steps to initiate the project:

Conduct a feasibility study: Feasibility study starts once initial approval has been given to move forward

□ with a project, and includes an analysis to clearly define the need and to identify alternatives for addressing the need. A feasibility study involves:

- Analyzing the benefits and solutions for the identified problem area
- Development of a business case that states the strategic benefits of implementing the system either in productivity gains or in future cost avoidance and identifies and quantifies the cost savings of the new system.
- Estimation of a payback schedule for the cost incurred in implementing the system or shows the projected return on investment (ROI)

Define requirements: Requirements include:

- Business requirements containing descriptions of what a system should do
- Functional requirements and use case models describing how users will interact with a system
- Technical requirements and design specifications and coding specifications describing how the system will interact, conditions under which the system will operate and the information criteria the system should meet.

Acquire software: Acquiring software involves building new or modifying existing hardware or software

□ after final approval by the stakeholder, which is not a phase in the standard SDLC process. If a decision was reached to acquire rather than develop software, this task should occur after defining requirements.

Incorrect Answers:

D: Risk management is planned latter in project development process, and not during initialization.

問題 #42

Which stakeholders are PRIMARILY responsible for determining enterprise IT risk appetite?

- A. Executive management and the board of directors
- B. Enterprise risk management and business process owners
- C. The chief information officer (CIO) and the chief financial officer (CFO)
- D. Audit and compliance management

答案： A

解題說明：

The stakeholders who are PRIMARILY responsible for determining enterprise IT risk appetite are the executive management and the board of directors, because they are the ones who set the strategic direction and objectives of the enterprise, and who define the acceptable level of risk exposure and tolerance for achieving those objectives. The other options are not the primary stakeholders, because:

* Option A: Audit and compliance management are responsible for providing assurance and oversight on

* the effectiveness of the risk management process and the compliance with internal and external requirements, but they do not determine the enterprise IT risk appetite.

* Option B: The CIO and the CFO are responsible for managing the IT resources and the financial resources of the enterprise, respectively, but they do not determine the enterprise IT risk appetite.

* Option C: Enterprise risk management and business process owners are responsible for identifying, assessing, and responding to the risks that affect their domains, but they do not determine the enterprise IT risk appetite. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, 7th Edition, ISACA, 2020, p. 83.

問題 #43

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