

2025 ISACA CRISC Authoritative Test Score Report



CISA Online Mock Test
June 2024

Sun 30 JUNE 2024

Time: 10 am - 02 pm	CISA Mock Test (Online)
Time: 04 pm - 07 pm	Doubt Clearing Session (Online)

Course Fees (Including GST)
ISACA Members: R 1,180/-
Non Members: R 1,770/-

NEFT Details
ISACA Mumbai Chapter, HDFC Bank Savings
Account No.: 04241000024339,
IFSC Code: 0000424, Branch : Matunga East

Note: ISACA Member can avail benefit only if the membership has been renewed for year 2024.
Registration process shall be open, subject to seat availability. Register soon, to avoid disappointment.

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To be eligible for the CRISC certification exam, candidates must have a minimum of three years of experience in IT risk management and information systems controls. Candidates must also adhere to the ISACA Code of Ethics and meet the continuing professional education (CPE) requirements. The CRISC certification is valid for three years, and certified professionals must earn 120 CPE credits during the certification cycle to maintain their certification. The CRISC certification is a valuable asset for professionals who want to enhance their skills and knowledge in risk management and information systems controls and advance their careers in this field.

Guide to Ultimate CRISC Test Prep Solutions

The materials compiled here speak directly to all candidates aiming at this exam. By regularly exposing yourself to any of these, you'll be able to grasp the format, difficulty level, type of questions, and environment that the real test has. Get yourself ready with the first until the last resource as these can be yours at any time and should definitely match your learning style and budget.

- **Enterprise Risk Management by James Lam**

This is an all-around learning tool that cements the foundational knowledge of every curious individual who's willing to explore more about risk management. If you think the other resources are way too advanced for your current level, you can have this as your stepping stone. The bulk of this material won't scare you. It will carefully walk you through the core concepts. The author, James Lam, who is a globally-recognized industry leader, will guide you on how enterprise risk management works through its well-thought-of and real-life examples. The practicality, thoroughness, readability, and insightfulness of this book easily make it the cream of the crop. Plus, it is affordably available on Amazon.

- **CRISC Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control All-in-One Exam Guide 1st Edition**

Authored by **Bobby Rogers and Dawn Dunkerley**, two prominent figures in their field, this exam guide was masterfully made with practical frameworks and reference topics. As most of its buyers proclaimed, this book in Kindle format surpasses the well-organized niche of the ISACA review manual itself. The structure of its ideas is way better to learn from compared to the aforementioned. Because of its smooth readability, it's been dubbed as one of those books that don't demand to be read over and over again. This 1st Edition details the knowledge required in having a brilliant score on the CRISC test. In addition, it also includes electronic full-length features that can be downloaded and customizable practice tests questions alongside the Total Tester engine.

- **CRISC Exam Study Guide by Hemang Doshi**

Last but not the least, this study material will exceed all of your expectations. Out of all the resources, this one is the most currently updated, which is by the way, available on Amazon. Besides, it is also perfectly aligned with the topics covered in the CRISC Review Manual. For technical and non-technical candidates alike, Hemang Doshi's guide will allow you to gain a wider comprehension of risk management features. In addition, you will quickly learn through his uncomplicated way of explaining the ISACA framework. Simply say, his work consists of well-explained ideas that give a little peek at his 15 years of professional experience. This author is brilliant in the fields of risk management, third-party risk management, information security audit, and internal audit so reading his study guide will definitely make you ready to succeed in the CRISC exam.

- **CRISC Review Questions, Answers & Explanations, 5th Edition by ISACA**

If you're really serious about ending the CRISC exam on a high note, you can't give this remarkable reference a pass. Its hands-on exercises will give you a clearer picture of the format and question style that you'll encounter in the final test. This will push you to closely learn why each answer matches every question. Utilizing its 550 practice questions will allow you to dig deeper into the implementation and maintenance of information systems controls as well as the identification and management of enterprise IT risks.

- **CRISC Review Manual 6th Edition by ISACA**

Straight from the minds of ISACA makers, this latest manual solidifies your proficiency in risk management responsibilities and roles under the field of IT. Hate to break it to you, but this immensely helpful manual is quite pricey. But here's the bright side, it's among the most useful materials to train you in performing risk management. Also, its informative technically-written content presents broad glossary and knowledge statements. So, if you settle for other less expensive resources, the range of risk topics you'll study won't be as exhaustive as what's offered here. More than that, the content of this material is highly relevant to the CRISC syllabus. It does not beat around the bush and it certainly does not overwhelm you with a lot of ideas. That's why it always tops the list when it comes to excellent CRISC training materials. And of course, lots of successful examinees can attest to its brilliance.

ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q1119-Q1124):

NEW QUESTION # 1119

The risk associated with an asset after controls are applied can be expressed as:

- A. the magnitude of an impact.
- B. a function of the cost and effectiveness of controls.
- C. the likelihood of a given threat.
- **D. a function of the likelihood and impact.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The risk associated with an asset after controls are applied can be expressed as a function of the likelihood and impact, as it helps to measure and quantify the residual risk level and exposure. Residual risk is the risk that remains after the implementation of controls or risk treatments. Residual risk can be calculated by multiplying the likelihood and impact of a risk event, where likelihood is the probability or frequency of the risk event occurring, and impact is the consequence or severity of the risk event on the asset or objective. Residual risk can be expressed as:

$\text{ResidualRisk} = \text{Likelihood} \times \text{Impact}$

Expressing the risk associated with an asset after controls are applied as a function of the likelihood and impact helps to provide the following benefits:

- * It enables a data-driven and evidence-based approach to risk assessment and reporting, rather than relying on subjective or qualitative judgments.
- * It facilitates a consistent and standardized way of measuring and communicating risk levels and exposure across the organization and to the external stakeholders.
- * It supports the alignment of risk management and control activities with the organizational strategy and objectives, and helps to evaluate the achievement of the desired outcomes.
- * It helps to identify and prioritize the areas for improvement and enhancement of the risk management and control processes, and guide the development and implementation of corrective or preventive actions.
- * It provides feedback and learning opportunities for the risk management and control processes, and helps to foster a culture of continuous improvement and innovation.

The other options are not the best ways to express the risk associated with an asset after controls are applied. A function of the cost and effectiveness of controls is a measure of the inputs or outputs of the risk management and control processes, but it does not indicate the risk level or exposure. The likelihood of a given threat is a component of the risk calculation, but it does not reflect the impact or consequence of the threat. The magnitude of an impact is a component of the risk calculation, but it does not reflect the likelihood or probability of the risk event. References = Risk Assessment and Analysis Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative, IT Risk Resources | ISACA, Residual Risk: Definition, Formula & Management - Video & Lesson ...

NEW QUESTION # 1120

The following is the snapshot of a recently approved IT risk register maintained by an organization's information security department.

Risk ID	Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Submitter	Risk Owner	Control Owner(s)	Risk Likelihood Rating	Risk Impact Rating	Risk Exposure	Risk Response Type	Risk Response Description
R001	Mobile Data Theft	Laptops and mobile devices can be lost or stolen leading to data compromise.	Risk Council	End-User Computing Manager AND Inventory	IT Operations Manager AND Security Operations Manager	Low	Very Serious	0.120	Mitigate	Purchase and acquire data encryption software for mobile devices
R003	Fire Hazard	A fire accident may destroy data center equipment and servers leading to loss of availability and services	Information Security Department	Data Center Facilities Manager	Facilities Manager	Low Likelihood	Serious	0.060	Transfer	Buy fire hazard insurance policy
Significant					0.10	Low Likelihood				0.30
Serious					0.20	Low				0.50
Very Serious					0.40	High Likelihood				0.70

After implementing countermeasures listed in "Risk Response Descriptions" for each of the Risk IDs, which of the following component of the register MUST change?

- A. Risk Exposure
- B. Risk Likelihood Rating
- C. Risk Owner
- D. Risk Impact Rating

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risk exposure is the product of risk likelihood and risk impact ratings. It represents the potential loss or damage that may result from a risk event. After implementing countermeasures, the risk likelihood and/or impact ratings may change, depending on the effectiveness of the countermeasures. Therefore, the risk exposure must also change to reflect the updated risk ratings. The other components of the register, such as risk owner, risk impact rating, and risk likelihood rating, may or may not change depending on the nature and scope of the countermeasures. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 2: IT Risk Assessment, Section 2.4: IT Risk Response, page 87.

NEW QUESTION # 1121

Reviewing which of the following provides the BEST indication of an organizations risk tolerance?

- A. Risk assessments
- B. Risk sharing strategy
- C. Risk transfer agreements
- **D. Risk policies**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risk policies provide the best indication of an organization's risk tolerance, as they define the acceptable level of risk and the risk appetite of the organization. Risk policies also establish the roles and responsibilities, methodologies, and reporting mechanisms for risk management. Risk sharing strategy, risk transfer agreements, and risk assessments are not the best indicators of risk tolerance, as they are more related to risk response, risk mitigation, and risk identification, respectively. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, 7th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.2.1.2, page 19.

NEW QUESTION # 1122

You are the administrator of your enterprise. Which of the following controls would you use that BEST protects an enterprise from unauthorized individuals gaining access to sensitive information?

- A. Monitoring and recording unsuccessful logon attempts
- **B. Providing access on a need-to-know basis**
- C. Forcing periodic password changes
- D. Using a challenge response system

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Physical or logical system access should be assigned on a need-to-know basis, where there is a legitimate business requirement based on least privilege and segregation of duties. This is done by user authentication.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Monitoring and recording unsuccessful logon attempts does not address the risk of appropriate access rights. In other words, it does not prevent unauthorized access.

B: Forcing users to change their passwords does not ensure that access control is appropriately assigned.

C: Challenge response system is used to verify the user's identification but does not completely address the issue of access risk if access was not appropriately designed in the first place.

NEW QUESTION # 1123

Which of the following should be done FIRST when developing an initial set of risk scenarios for an organization?

- A. Use a top-down approach.
- **B. Consider relevant business activities.**
- C. Use a bottom-up approach.
- D. Refer to industry standard scenarios.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 1124

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The talent is everywhere in modern society. This is doubly true for IT field. With the popularity of the computer, hardly anyone can't use a computer. Working in the IT industry, don't you feel pressure? Educational level is not representative of your strength. Education is just a ticket, however really keeping your status is your strength. As IT staff, how to cultivate your strength? It is a good choice to take IT certification test which can not only help you master more skills, also can get the certificate to prove your ability. Do you want to take ISACA CRISC Exam that is very popular in recent?

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