

# GRCP一発合格 & GRCP絶対合格



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準備の時間が限られているので、多くの受験者はあなたのペースを速めることができます。GRCP練習資料は、GRCP試験の質問に対する知識理解の誤りを改善し、実際のGRCP試験に必要なものすべてを含みます。GRCPトレーニングガイドを選択したことを後悔することはありません。対照的に、それらは不明瞭なコンテンツを感じることなくあなたの可能性を刺激します。GRCP試験準備を取得した後、試験期間中に大きなストレスにさらされることはありません。

## OCEG GRCP 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Review Component: This subsection focuses on reviewing and evaluating GRC practices to ensure continuous improvement. A critical skill evaluated is conducting audits and assessments to identify areas for enhancement in governance practices.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Perform Component: This subsection emphasizes executing GRC activities and implementing controls to manage risks effectively. A key skill assessed is the ability to perform risk assessments and implement necessary actions.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Learn Component: This subsection focuses on the learning aspect of the GRC Capability Model, emphasizing foundational knowledge necessary for effective governance practices. A key skill assessed is understanding basic GRC principles to support strategic initiatives.</li></ul>

>> GRCP一発合格 <<

## GRCP試験の準備方法 | 有難いGRCP一発合格試験 | 正確的なGRC Professional Certification Exam絶対合格

もし君はOCEGのGRCP認定試験に合格するのを通じて、競争が激しいIT業種での地位を高めて、IT技能を増強するなら、TopexamのOCEGのGRCP試験トレーニング資料を選んだほうがいいです。長年の努力を通じて、TopexamのOCEGのGRCP認定試験の合格率が100パーセントになっていました。Topexamを選ぶのは成功を選ぶのに等しいです。

## OCEG GRC Professional Certification Exam 認定 GRCP 試験問題 (Q52-Q57):

### 質問 # 52

What are some examples of economic factors that may influence an organization's external context?

- A. Growth, exchange, inflation, and interest rates
- B. Profitability of each line of business
- C. Supply chain management, inventory control, and distribution logistics
- D. Employee retention, job satisfaction, and career development

正解: A

#### 解説:

Economic factors in an organization's external context include macroeconomic conditions and indicators that affect operations, costs, and revenue generation.

Examples of Economic Factors:

Growth Rates: Impact market expansion and consumer spending.

Exchange Rates: Influence international trade and cost structures.

Inflation: Affects purchasing power and operational costs.

Interest Rates: Determine borrowing costs and capital investment decisions.

Relation to External Context:

These factors exist in the macroeconomic environment and require organizational strategies to manage their impact.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

B: Profitability is an internal performance metric.

C: Supply chain and inventory management are operational factors.

D: Employee retention and career development are internal HR concerns.

Reference:

PESTEL Analysis: Includes economic factors as part of the external environment.

COSO ERM Framework: Discusses economic conditions in the context of external risks.

### 質問 # 53

Why is it important for an organization to sense and analyze changes in context within the LEARN component?

- A. To comply with legal and regulatory requirements related to governance and risk management
- B. To determine necessary changes to the organization and to understand which changes are significant and which are distractions
- C. To ensure that the organization's financial statements are accurate and up to date
- D. To evaluate the effectiveness of the organization's risk management framework

正解: B

#### 解説:

The LEARN component, as referenced in GRC principles (such as the OCEG Principled Performance Framework), emphasizes the need for organizations to continuously sense, analyze, and act upon changes in their external and internal contexts. This capability allows organizations to adapt proactively, ensuring relevance, compliance, and performance.

Why Sensing and Analyzing Changes in Context is Critical:

External Context: Changes in regulations, market trends, competitive dynamics, and societal expectations require organizations to adjust strategies and operations.

Internal Context: Shifts in organizational priorities, culture, or internal capabilities can affect alignment with goals and objectives.

Purpose of Sensing and Analyzing Changes:

To identify necessary adjustments to strategies, policies, and operations based on significant changes.

To differentiate meaningful changes (those requiring action) from distractions that could waste resources or create unnecessary disruption.

Why Option D is Correct:

Sensing and analyzing context is primarily about determining what changes matter to the organization and what actions are needed. Options A, B, and C are narrower in scope and do not address the broader importance of prioritizing and filtering changes to drive organizational alignment and responsiveness.

Relevant Frameworks and Guidelines:

OCEG Principled Performance Framework: Highlights the importance of "LEARN" as a key component in responding to context

changes effectively.

ISO 31000 (Risk Management): Recommends monitoring and reviewing external and internal contexts to adjust risk strategies. In summary, the ability to sense and analyze changes in context enables organizations to make informed decisions about what adjustments are necessary to maintain alignment with their objectives, while filtering out distractions that do not contribute to performance or compliance.

#### 質問 #54

Which Critical Discipline of the Protector Skillset includes skills to enhance stakeholder confidence and perform assessments?

- A. Strategy & Performance
- B. Security & Continuity
- **C. Audit & Assurance**
- D. Governance & Oversight

正解: C

#### 質問 #55

What are the four dimensions used to assess Total Performance in the GRC Capability Model?

- **A. Effectiveness, Efficiency, Responsiveness, and Resilience**
- B. Quality, Productivity, Flexibility, and Durability
- C. Compliance, Consistency, Adaptability, and Robustness
- D. Accuracy, Precision, Speed, and Stability

正解: A

解説:

The four dimensions used to assess Total Performance in the GRC Capability Model are:

\* Effectiveness:

- \* Measures the extent to which objectives are achieved.
- \* Assesses whether the right goals are pursued with the desired outcomes.

\* Efficiency:

- \* Focuses on minimizing resource consumption while maximizing results.
- \* Ensures processes are streamlined and cost-effective.

\* Responsiveness:

- \* Evaluates the organization's ability to adapt quickly to changes in the internal and external environment.
- \* Reflects agility in addressing risks, opportunities, or stakeholder demands.

\* Resilience:

- \* Assesses the capability to recover from disruptions or challenges.
- \* Ensures long-term sustainability and operational continuity.

References:

\* OCEG GRC Capability Model: Defines performance dimensions critical to GRC implementation.

\* ISO 31000: Aligns with these dimensions for risk management effectiveness and resilience.

#### 質問 #56

What is meant by the term "residual risk"?

- A. The risk that exists in all business activities
- B. The risk that remains after eliminating all threats
- **C. The level of risk in the presence of actions & controls**
- D. The risk that is transferred to a third party

正解: C

解説:

Residual risk refers to the level of risk that remains after actions and controls (such as mitigation efforts, safeguards, or risk treatment plans) have been applied. It is an inevitable part of risk management, as it is nearly impossible to eliminate all risks completely. Understanding and managing residual risk is critical for decision-making, especially in governance, risk, and compliance activities.

## Key Concepts About Residual Risk:

\* Definition:

\* Residual risk =Inherent risk(risk before controls) #Impact of risk controls.

#### \* Role in Risk Management:

\* Residual risk helps organizations determine whether additional actions are necessary or whether the remaining risk is within the organization's risk appetite or tolerance levels.

### \* Example:

\* In cybersecurity, even after implementing firewalls, encryption, and employee training, there remains a residual risk of a data breach due to new and emerging threats.

### Why Option C is Correct:

Residual risk is specifically defined as the level of risk in the presence of actions and controls, making Option C the correct answer.

### Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Risk transferred to a third party: Transferred risk is part of risk treatment (e.g., through insurance), but it does not define residual risk.

\* B. Risk in all business activities: This refers to inherent risk, not residual risk.

\* D. Risk remaining after eliminating all threats; It is nearly impossible to eliminate all threats; residual risk acknowledges what

remains after controls are ap-

## References and Resources:

\* ISO 31000:2018- Risk Management Guidelines: Defines residual risk as the remaining risk after mitigation measures.

\* NIST Risk Management Framework (RMF)- Highlights residual risk as a critical factor in risk analysis.

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