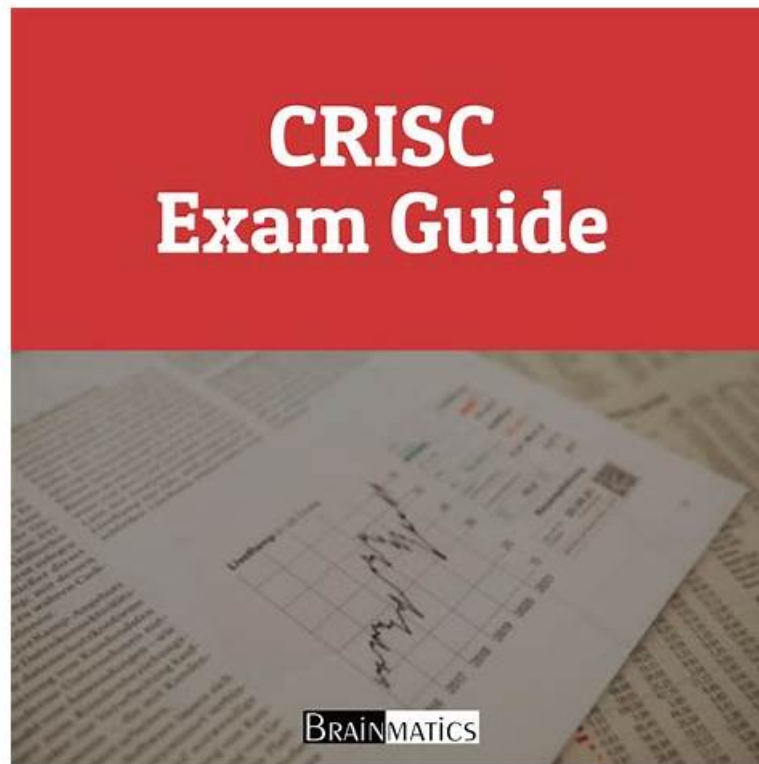


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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q170-Q175):

NEW QUESTION # 170

After the implementation of a remediation plan, an assessment of associated control design and operating effectiveness can determine the level of:

- A. audit risk.
- B. aggregated risk.
- C. residual risk.
- D. inherent risk.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Once remediation actions have been implemented, the risk practitioner evaluates whether the new or enhanced controls are designed appropriately and operating effectively. In the CRISC framework, this post-implementation evaluation is used to determine how much risk remains after controls are in place-this is residual risk. Inherent risk is the risk level before considering any controls; therefore it is assessed earlier in the process. Audit risk relates to assurance work, not specifically to the outcome of a remediation plan.

Aggregated risk refers to a combined view of multiple risks and is not the direct output of evaluating one specific remediation initiative. By assessing control design (fit for purpose) and operating effectiveness (working as intended), the practitioner can compare the new residual risk level to risk appetite and tolerance, and determine whether additional treatment is needed.

Reference:CRISC Review Manual - Risk Assessment domain (inherent vs residual risk and control evaluation).

NEW QUESTION # 171

When selecting risk response strategies, what is the primary consideration that senior management should focus on?

- A. Strategic investment portfolio.
- B. Alignment with risk appetite.
- C. Key risk indicator (KRI) trends.
- D. Business impact analysis (BIA) results.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Senior management's primary consideration in selecting risk response strategies is alignment with the organization's risk appetite, ensuring that responses are consistent with the levels of risk the organization is willing to accept. While BIA results, KRIs, and investment portfolios inform decisions, risk appetite provides the guiding framework for prioritization and decision-making.

NEW QUESTION # 172

Which of the following components ensures that risks are examined for all new proposed change requests in the change control system?

- A. Risk monitoring and control
- B. Scope change control
- C. Configuration management
- D. Integrated change control

Answer: D

Explanation:

Section: Volume C

Explanation:

Integrated change control is the component that is responsible for reviewing all aspects of a change's impact on a project - including risks that may be introduced by the new change.

Integrated change control is a way to manage the changes incurred during a project. It is a method that manages reviewing the suggestions for changes and utilizing the tools and techniques to evaluate whether the change should be approved or rejected.

Integrated change control is a primary component of the project's change control system that examines the affect of a proposed change on the entire project.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Configuration management controls and documents changes to the features and functions of the product scope.

B: Scope change control focuses on the processes to allow changes to enter the project scope.

C: Risk monitoring and control is not part of the change control system, so this choice is not valid.

NEW QUESTION # 173

The software version of an enterprise's critical business application has reached end-of-life and is no longer supported by the vendor. IT has decided to develop an in-house replacement application. Which of the following should be the PRIMARY concern?

- A. Enterprise risk management (ERM) has not approved the decision.
- B. The board of directors has not approved the decision.
- C. The business process owner is not an active participant.
- D. The system documentation is not available.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary concern when IT decides to develop an in-house replacement application for a critical business application is that the business process owner is not an active participant. The business process owner is the person who has the authority and responsibility for the business process that is supported by the application, and who understands the business requirements, objectives, and expectations of the application. The business process owner should be involved in all stages of the application development lifecycle, from planning, analysis, design, testing, implementation, to maintenance, to ensure that the application meets the business needs and delivers value. Without the active participation of the business process owner, the application development project may face risks such as scope creep, miscommunication, user dissatisfaction, poor quality, or failure.

References:

*ISACA, Auditing IT Risk Associated With Change Management and Application Development I

*ISACA, Auditing Applications, Part 12

NEW QUESTION # 174

Which of the following should be the risk practitioner's PRIMARY focus when determining whether controls are adequate to mitigate risk?

- A. Sensitivity analysis
- B. Risk appetite
- C. Cost-benefit analysis
- D. Level of residual risk

Answer: D

Explanation:

The risk practitioner's primary focus when determining whether controls are adequate to mitigate risk should be the level of residual risk, because this indicates the amount and type of risk that remains after applying the controls, and whether it is acceptable or not. Residual risk is the risk that is left over after the risk response actions have been taken, such as implementing or improving controls. Controls are the measures or actions that are designed and performed to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of a risk event, or to exploit the opportunities that a risk event may create. The adequacy of controls to mitigate risk depends on how well they address the root causes or sources of the risk, and how effectively and efficiently they reduce the risk exposure and value. The level of residual risk reflects the adequacy of controls to mitigate risk, as it shows the gap between the inherent risk and the actual risk, and whether it is within the organization's risk appetite and tolerance. The risk practitioner should focus on the level of residual risk when determining whether controls are adequate to mitigate risk, as it helps to evaluate and compare the benefits and costs of the controls, and to decide on the best risk response strategy, such as accepting, avoiding, transferring, or further reducing the risk.

The other options are less important or relevant to focus on when determining whether controls are adequate to mitigate risk.

Sensitivity analysis is a technique that measures how the risk value changes when one or more input variables are changed, such as the probability, impact, or control effectiveness. Sensitivity analysis can help to identify and prioritize the most influential or critical

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