

素敵CBCI | ユニークなCBCI合格内容試験 | 試験の準備方法Certificate of the Business Continuity Institute (CBCI)技術試験



ひとつには、当社Fast2testはCBCI試験トレントを編集するために、この分野の多くの有力な専門家を採用しているため、CBCI問題トレントの高品質について確実に安心できます。一方、CBCI学習教材の指導の下で試験を準備したお客様の間での合格率は98%~100%に達しました。さらに、CBCI認定資格を取得することが確実であるため、CBCI質問BCIトレントをCertificate of the Business Continuity Institute (CBCI)使用した後、近い将来昇進と昇給を得る機会が増えます。

BCI CBCI 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"> Introduction: This section lays the groundwork for newcomers to business continuity by clarifying what business continuity is, why it matters in organizational resilience, and how its fundamental practices interconnect under the Good Practice Guidelines (GPG) framework.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and Programme Management and Embedding: This part guides users through establishing a Business Continuity Management System (BCMS), including how to craft governance, define a policy, and embed these elements into the fabric of an organization for long-term sustainability.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation: This section covers putting the designed continuity strategies into action, including creating and deploying incident response and business continuity plans, structuring effective response teams, and ensuring operational readiness.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis This module dives into the analytical stage, focusing on tools such as Business Impact Analysis (BIA) and risk assessment to identify critical functions and vulnerabilities—essential for understanding what the organization must protect and why.

>> CBCI合格内容 <<

更新するCBCI合格内容試験-試験の準備方法-完璧なCBCI技術試験

弊社が提供したCBCI問題集がほかのインターネットに比べて問題のカーバ範囲がもっと広くて対応性が強い長所があります。Fast2testが持つべきなBCI問題集を提供するサイトでございます。

BCI Certificate of the Business Continuity Institute (CBCI) 認定 CBCI 試験問題 (Q89-Q94):

質問 # 89

Business as usual (BAU) plans document processes for restoring an organization to its original state and should:

- A. Be based on the availability of primary resources prior to the incident
- B. Be developed in detail prior to any incident occurring
- C. Focus on resuming activities in reverse order of Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs)
- **D. Take into consideration possibility of new vulnerabilities resulting from impacted resources**

正解: D

解説:

Business as usual (BAU) plans are designed to restore normal operational conditions after a disruption, often returning systems and processes to pre-incident states. The CBCI 7.0 course underlines that these plans must consider new vulnerabilities that may arise as a result of the disruption's impact on resources or operational environments. Incidents can introduce changes such as weakened controls, damaged infrastructure, or altered workflows, which must be addressed to prevent recurrence or new risks. While BAU plans should be prepared in advance, the focus is not just on resource availability or reversing recovery sequences but on understanding the dynamic context post-disruption. This approach ensures resilience not only in restoration but in strengthening the organization against future incidents.

Reference: CBCI 7.0 Study Guide, Module 3: Business Impact Analysis and Recovery, pages 60-62.

質問 # 90

Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between Business Continuity strategies and solutions?

- A. Strategies are based on the outcomes of the Business Impact Analysis (BIA) whereas solutions are based on the outcomes of the risk assessment
- **B. Strategies are high-level approaches for meeting the organization's Business Continuity requirements whereas solutions detail how the strategies will be implemented**
- C. Strategies align to the direction set out in the Business Continuity policy whilst solutions address the outlined objectives in the Business Continuity Management System (BCMS)
- D. Strategies focus on the methods and procedures for business as usual activities whereas solutions focus on the treatments and actions to minimize risks

正解: B

解説:

According to CBCI 7.0, strategies represent the high-level approaches that define how the organization will maintain or recover critical operations, aligned with Business Continuity requirements identified through BIAs and risk assessments. Solutions, on the other hand, are the specific, detailed methods and resources deployed to implement these strategies effectively. Strategies set the direction, while solutions translate these into practical capabilities such as alternate site arrangements, backup systems, or communication plans.

Distinguishing strategies from solutions clarifies planning and execution responsibilities within the BCMS.

Reference: CBCI 7.0 Study Guide, Module 5: Solutions Design, pages 88-90.

質問 # 91

In order to make it easier to manage risk, complexity and cost when establishing a Business Continuity Management System (BCMS), the initial scope of the BCMS should:

- A. Be limited to information technology disaster recovery plans
- B. Focus on crisis management
- C. Include as many of the organization's products and services as possible
- **D. Be limited to specific high-value areas of the organization**

正解: D

解説:

The CBCI 7.0 course advises that when establishing a BCMS, an initial focused scope limited to high-value or critical parts of the organization is practical to manage complexity and costs effectively. This allows targeted efforts on areas that pose the greatest risks or have the most significant impact on continuity. Over time, the scope can be expanded as maturity develops. Including everything initially or focusing only on IT disaster recovery limits effectiveness or overcomplicates early efforts, respectively. Crisis management is part of BCMS but not the sole focus of the initial scope.

Reference:CBCI 7.0 Study Guide, Module 1: Scope and Planning, pages 30-33.

質問 #92

Which of the following solutions in the context of building and work environment resources would support a strategy of relocating operations to another work area belonging to the organization should an incident occur?

- A. Re-purpose work areas and facilities to enable working arrangements for organization personnel during a disruption
- B. Create a separate supply chain to support the alternative site in the case of an incident occurring
- C. Contract former employees and contractors to undertake work at the replacement during a disruption
- D. Advise personnel that they will have to work around the existing workstations and equipment in the alternative site as it will be an emergency situation

正解: A

解説:

The CBCI 7.0 course outlines that a key solution to support relocation strategies involves re-purposing existing work areas and facilities to accommodate essential personnel and functions during disruptions. This may involve modifying spaces, reallocating equipment, or adapting layouts to maintain operations efficiently.

Such pre-planning ensures that the organization can resume activities quickly and safely. Contracting former employees or creating separate supply chains may assist but are secondary to establishing viable physical environments. Expecting personnel to adapt to unprepared facilities risks inefficiency and morale issues.

Proactive adaptation of workspace is a cornerstone of effective relocation strategies.

Reference:CBCI 7.0 Study Guide, Module 5: Solutions Design, pages 90-92.

質問 #93

When establishing a Business Continuity Management System (BCMS), engagement with stakeholders is important. Which of the following is NOT a reason for engaging with internal stakeholders?

- A. Early collaboration with colleagues will engage them in the process and secure support for the ongoing development and implementation of the BCMS
- B. Involving stakeholders will reduce the workload and responsibilities of the Business Continuity Professional as administrative activities can be delegated to other staff
- C. Existing policies and procedures may be relevant to the BCMS so early identification will reduce the risk for duplication of work
- D. Engagement of stakeholders will reduce the potential for conflict at later stages of the programme

正解: B

解説:

While stakeholder engagement facilitates collaboration, reduces conflict, and helps identify relevant policies, it does not primarily serve to lessen the workload of the Business Continuity Professional by delegating administrative tasks. The CBCI 7.0 course clarifies that stakeholder involvement is about gaining support, expertise, and ownership rather than shifting administrative burdens. The Business Continuity Professional retains core responsibility for managing the BCMS, though collaboration supports efficient and effective program delivery.

Reference:CBCI 7.0 Study Guide, Module 1: Stakeholder Engagement, pages 19-22.

質問 #94

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CBCI技術試験: <https://jp.fast2test.com/CBCI-premium-file.html>

- 検証するCBCI合格内容 | 最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する - 完璧なBCI Certificate of the Business

