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The CRISC exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who work in IT risk management and information systems control. CRISC exam covers four main domains: risk identification, assessment, response, and monitoring. CRISC exam questions are designed to assess a candidate's ability to identify and analyze risks, evaluate the effectiveness of controls, and develop risk response plans. CRISC Exam is also designed to test a candidate's knowledge of relevant laws, regulations, and industry standards related to IT risk management and information systems control.

ISACA CRISC (Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control) exam is a certification program that recognizes individuals who possess expertise in managing and identifying IT and business risks. CRISC exam is designed for professionals who work in IT governance, risk management, and information security. Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control certification demonstrates an individual's ability to identify, assess, and evaluate risks within an organization.

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## ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q770-Q775):

### NEW QUESTION # 770

Which of the following is MOST important when developing key performance indicators (KPIs)?

- A. Alignment to risk responses
- B. Alerts when risk thresholds are reached
- C. Alignment to management reports
- **D. Identification of trends**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Section: Volume D

Explanation:

Monitor and analyze key performance indicators (KPIs) to identify changes or trends related to the control environment and determine the efficiency and effectiveness of controls.

Reference: [https://m.isaca.org/Certification/Additional-Resources/Documents/CRISC-Item-Development-Guide\\_bro\\_Eng\\_0117.pdf](https://m.isaca.org/Certification/Additional-Resources/Documents/CRISC-Item-Development-Guide_bro_Eng_0117.pdf)

### NEW QUESTION # 771

Which of the following is the MOST important component in a risk treatment plan?

- A. Treatment plan ownership
- B. Technical details
- C. Target completion date
- **D. Treatment plan justification**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 772

An organization has recently updated its disaster recovery plan (DRP). Which of the following would be the GREATEST risk if the new plan is not tested?

- A. Recovery costs may increase significantly.
- B. Data privacy regulations may be violated.
- **C. Service interruptions may be longer than anticipated.**
- D. External resources may need to be involved.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Testing a disaster recovery plan is essential to ensure its effectiveness and identify any gaps or weaknesses that might hinder the recovery process. Without testing, the organization may face longer service interruptions than anticipated, which could result in loss of revenue, customer dissatisfaction, reputational damage, and regulatory penalties. Some of the best practices for disaster recovery testing are:

Test many scenarios

Test regularly

Document everything

Keep everyone updated

Define metrics

Evaluate the results

Test your disaster recovery plan

### NEW QUESTION # 773

Which of the following should be management's PRIMARY consideration when approving risk response action plans?

- A. Prioritization for implementing the action plans
- B. Ease of implementing the risk treatment solution
- C. Changes in residual risk after implementing the plans
- D. Ability of the action plans to address multiple risk scenarios

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The management's primary consideration when approving risk response action plans should be the changes in residual risk after implementing the plans. Residual risk is the level of risk that remains after the implementation of risk responses<sup>1</sup>. It indicates the degree of exposure or uncertainty that the organization still faces, and the potential impact or consequences of the risk events. The management should evaluate the effectiveness and adequacy of the risk responses, and decide whether the residual risk is acceptable or not<sup>2</sup>. The management should also compare the residual risk with the risk appetite, which is the amount and type of risk that the organization is willing to accept or pursue in order to achieve its objectives<sup>3</sup>. The management should ensure that the residual risk is aligned with the risk appetite, and that the risk responses are consistent and proportional to the risk level<sup>4</sup>.

The other options are not the primary consideration when approving risk response action plans, because:

\* Ability of the action plans to address multiple risk scenarios is a desirable but not essential criterion for approving risk response action plans. Risk scenarios are hypothetical situations that describe how a risk event could occur and what the consequences could be<sup>5</sup>. They can help to understand and communicate the nature and impact of the risks, and to design and evaluate the risk responses<sup>6</sup>. However, not all risk scenarios are equally likely or relevant, and some risk scenarios may be too complex or improbable to address. Therefore, the ability of the action plans to address multiple risk scenarios is not the primary consideration, but rather a secondary or supplementary one.

\* Ease of implementing the risk treatment solution is a practical but not critical criterion for approving risk response action plans. Risk treatment is the process of selecting and applying appropriate measures to modify the risk<sup>7</sup>. It can involve different strategies, such as avoid, reduce, transfer, or accept the risk<sup>8</sup>. The ease of implementing the risk treatment solution depends on various factors, such as the availability of resources, the feasibility of the solution, or the cooperation of the stakeholders. However, the ease of implementation is not the primary consideration, but rather a supporting or facilitating one.

\* Prioritization for implementing the action plans is a useful but not vital criterion for approving risk response action plans. Prioritization is the process of ranking the action plans according to their importance, urgency, or impact. It can help to allocate the resources, schedule the activities, and monitor the progress of the action plans. However, prioritization is not the primary consideration, but rather a subsequent or follow-up one.

References =

- \* Residual Risk - CIO Wiki
- \* What is Residual Risk? - Definition from Techopedia
- \* Risk Appetite - CIO Wiki
- \* Risk Appetite: What It Is and Why It Matters - Gartner
- \* Risk Scenarios Toolkit - ISACA
- \* Risk Scenarios Starter Pack - ISACA
- \* Risk Treatment - CIO Wiki
- \* Risk Treatment Plan - CIO Wiki
- \* [Prioritization - CIO Wiki]

### NEW QUESTION # 774

When establishing an enterprise IT risk management program, it is MOST important to:

- A. understand the organization's information security policy.
- B. review alignment with the organization's strategy.
- C. report identified IT risk scenarios to senior management.
- D. validate the organization's data classification scheme.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Section: Volume D

