

# **T**estpassport**Q&A**



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**H i g h e r   Q u a l i t y**

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**Exam :**            **CRISC**

**Title :**            Certified in Risk and  
Information Systems Control

**Version:**        DEMO

1.The PRIMARY reason for a risk practitioner to review business processes is to:

- A. Benchmark against peer organizations.
- B. Identify appropriate controls within business processes.
- C. Assess compliance with global standards.
- D. Identify risk owners related to business processes.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Detailed

A review of business processes is crucial for identifying risk owners, as risk ownership is tied to specific processes within the organization. Risk owners are accountable for managing and mitigating risks within their respective areas. This ensures that risks are effectively addressed where they arise and aligns mitigation efforts with business objectives. Properly identifying risk owners supports better governance, accountability, and alignment with the organization's risk management strategy.

2.A risk practitioner is MOST likely to use a SWOT analysis to assist with which risk process?

- A. Risk assessment
- B. Risk reporting
- C. Risk mitigation
- D. Risk identification

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Detailed

SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) is used in the risk identification phase to comprehensively analyze the organization's internal and external environments. By understanding strengths and weaknesses, internal risks can be identified, while opportunities and threats help to identify external risks. This method provides a foundation for proactive risk management.

3.During which phase of the system development life cycle (SDLC) should information security requirements for the implementation of a new IT system be defined?

- A. Monitoring
- B. Development
- C. Implementation
- D. Initiation

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Detailed

Information security requirements should be defined during the Initiation phase of the SDLC. This ensures that security is integrated into the design from the beginning, minimizing vulnerabilities and aligning security measures with business requirements. Early identification of security needs reduces rework and costs associated with later stages.

4.Real-time monitoring of security cameras implemented within a retail store is an example of which type of control?

- A. Preventive

- B. Deterrent
- C. Compensating
- D. Detective

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Detailed

Real-time monitoring is a detective control, as it is designed to identify and report suspicious or unauthorized activities as they occur. Detective controls provide feedback to mitigate ongoing risks and serve as an integral part of incident response plans.

5.Which of the following is the MOST important consideration for prioritizing risk treatment plans when faced with budget limitations?

- A. Inherent risk and likelihood
- B. Management action plans associated with audit findings
- C. Residual risk relative to appetite and tolerance
- D. Key risk indicator (KRI) trends

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Detailed

When prioritizing risk treatment plans under budget constraints, the focus should be on residual risk relative to appetite and tolerance. This ensures that resources are allocated to risks that exceed the organization's risk appetite, aligning treatment efforts with strategic objectives and minimizing critical exposure.