1. Which among these is the 5th principle of COBIT?

    a.   Meeting stake holder needs

    b.   Applying a single integrated framework

    c.   Separating governance from management

    d.   Covering the enterprise end to end

2. How many basic principles does COBIT 5 include?

    a.   3

    b.   5

    c.   7

    d.   9

3. The objective of Governance is

    a.   Value Creation

    b.   Benefit Realisation

    c.   Risk Optimisation

    d.   Resource Optimisation

4. What is the term for realizing benefits at an optimal resource cost while optimizing risk?

    a.   Risk Optimisation

    b.   Resource Optimisation

    c.   Benefit realisation

    d.   Value creation

5. Enabler goals cascade to

    a.   Appendix D

    b.   Appendix B

    c.   Appendix C

    d.   None of the above

6. How many generic IT related goals are defined in COBIT 5?

    a.   15

    b.   16

    c.   17

    d.   18

7. There are 37 enabler goals which are cascaded from IT Related goals into Appendix C

    a.   True

    b.   False

8. Managed IT related business risks falls under which IT BSC dimension?

   a. Customer

   b. Internal

   c. Financial

   d. Learning and Growth

9. Enterprise goals cascade into [?]

   a. Stakeholder needs

   b. Enabler Goals

   c. Process Goals

   d. IT related goals

10. COBIT 5 integrates all knowledge previously dispersed over different ISACA frameworks.

    a. True

    b. False

11. COBIT 5 product family includes

    a. COBIT 5 Framework

    b. COBIT 5 enabler guides

    c. COBIT 5 professional guides

    d. All of the above

12. Which of the following map to COBIT 5?

    a. Val IT

    b. Risk IT

    c. COBIT 5

    d. All of the above

13. COBIT is a [?]

    a. Framework

    b. Standard

    c. Framework or a standard depending upon the organisation in which it is implemented

    d. None of the above

14. . COBIT 5 defines a set of [?] to support the implementation of a comprehensive governance and management system for enterprise IT?

    a. Process

    b. Enablers

c.　IT Goals

d.　Enterprise Goal

15.　COBIT 5 enablers are driven by the goals cascade

a.　True

b.　False

16.　Enablers are divided into how many categories?

a.　5

b.　6

c.　7

d.　8

17.　Which of the following is not an enabler dimension ?

a.　Stakeholders

b.　Goals

c.　Good practices

d.　Enterprise Goals

18.　Build ,acquire, create, implement is a part of [?]

a.　 Life cycle management

b.　Goal Achievement

c.　Good practices application

d.　None of the above

19.　Applying a single integrated framework is the 5th principle of COBIT.

a.　True

b.　False

20.　The COBIT 5 framework makes a clear distinction between

a.　Process and procedure

b.　Enabler and process

c.　Governance and management

d.　None of the above

21.　Governance defines

a.　Accountability

b.　Responsibility

c.　Decision making

d.　All of the above

22. . [?] ensures that stakeholder needs, conditions and options are evaluated to determine balanced , agreed-on enterprise objectives to be achieved?

   a.   Governance

   b.   Management

   c.   Executive Committee

   d.   All of the above

23. 23. Management plans, builds, runs and monitors activities in alignment with the direction set by the governance body to achieve the enterprise objective .

   a.   True

   b.   False

24. Which of the following activity is not a part of the management?

   a.   Plan

   b.   Build

   c.   Run

   d.   Evaluate

25. Manage security comes under which of the domains?

   a.   Evaluate, director and monitor

   b.   Align, plan and organize

   c.   Build , acquire and implement

   d.   Deliver, service and support

26. Which of the following is a part of the governance area?

   a.   APO

   b.   BAI

   c.   EDM

   d.   MEA

27. What are the total number of processes across governance and management area together?

   a.   34

   b.   35

   c.   36

   d.   37

28. 28. What are the total number of processes under management area?

   a.   32

   b.   33

c. 34

d. 35

29. Manage assets comes under which of the domains?

    a. Evaluate, direct and monitor

    b. Build, acquire and implement

    c. Align, plan and organize

    d. Monitor, evaluate and assess

30. Ensure benefits delivery comes under which domain?

    a. Monitor, evaluate and assess

    b. Evaluate, director and monitor

    c. Build acquire and implement

    d. Align, plan and organize

31. . Which of the following statement is false in connection with the Process

    a. Every process has a Process purpose

    b. Every process has a Process Area

    c. Every process has a Process Domain

    d. Every process has either a process purpose or a process domain

32. Which of the following statement is true in connection with the Process

    a. Only an IT related goal will have the related metrics

    b. Only a Process goal will have a related metrics

    c. Both IT elated goal and Process Goal will have a related metrics

    d. Neither the IT related Goal nor the Process goal has a related metrics

33. Metrics or achievement o goals is also known as

    a. Lag Indicators

    b. Lead indicators

    c. Lag or lead depending upon the value less than 0 or greater than 0

    d. None of the above

34. The COBIT 5 Generic enabler model is applicable to

    a. Process enabler

    b. All the seven enablers

    c. Only to people, skill and competencies

    d. Only to Culture ethics and behavior

35. Owners and Stake holder_____ to the Governing Body

a. Delegate

b. Accountable

c. Set Direction

d. All of the above

36. Governing Body set direction to _____

a. Operations and Execution

b. Management

c. Owners and stake holders

d. None of the above

37. Governing body is _____ to the owners and stakeholders

a. Delegate

b. Accountable

c. Set Direction

d. All of the above

38. In the enterprise to IT Goal mapping, it is necessary to have each. Enterprise goal to be mapped to IT Goal

a. True

b. False

39. Which aspect relates to the COBIT 5 key principle 'Applying a Single Integrated Framework'?

a. Aligns with the latest views on Governance

b. Provides a simple architecture

c. Translates Stakeholder needs into strategy

d. Defines the relationship between Governance and Management

40. Which statement is **NOT** a reason why COBIT 5 is an integrated framework?

a. It is complete in enterprise coverage

b. Provides a simple architecture

c. Has to be used with other standards

d. Operates with previous ISACA frameworks

41. Which of the following is not a COBIT 5 principle

a. Covering the enterprise globally

b. Enabling a holistic approach

c. Meeting stakeholder needs

d. Separating Governance from Management

42. Ensure benefits delivery is

a. Governance Objective

b. IT Related Goal

c. Business Related Goal

d. Governance Process

43. Operations and execution _____ to the management

    a. Delegate
    b. Accountable
    c. Report
    d. All of the above

44. The management is _____ the Governing Body

    a. Monitored by
    b. Accountable to
    c. Report to
    d. All of the above

45. Which of the following standards form as an input to the COBIT 5

    a. ISO 27000
    b. PMBOK
    c. TOGAF
    d. All of the above

46. Which of the follwoing is a component of the Implementation life cycle?

    a. Program Management
    b. Change enablement
    c. Continual Improvement life cycle
    d. All of the above

47. Establish desire to change is a part of_____

    a. Program Management
    b. Change enablement
    c. Continual Improvement life cycle
    d. None of the above

48. Which of the following is not a question related to the implementation lie cycle?

    a. What are the drivers?
    b. When do we get there?
    c. Did we get there?
    d. None of the above

49. Which of the following is not a part of "How do we get there?"

    a. Execute Plan
    b. Operate and Use
    c. Implement improvements
    d. None of the above

50. RACI stands for
   a. Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed
   b. Responsive, Accounted, Calculated and Inquired
   c. Responsive, Attached, Calculated and Informed
   d. None of the above