IT – IS Governance

Question No : 1

An IT steering committee should review information systems PRIMARILY to assess:

A. whether IT processes support business requirements.
B. if proposed system functionality is adequate.
C. the stability of existing software.
D. the complexity of installed technology.

Question No : 2

Which of the following is a function of an IS steering committee?

A. Monitoring vendor-controlled change control and testing
B. Ensuring a separation of duties within the information's processing environment
C. Approving and monitoring major projects, the status of IS plans and budgets
D. Liaising between the IS department and the end users

Question No : 3

An IS steering committee should:

A. include a mix of members from different departments and staff levels.
B. ensure that IS security policies and procedures have been executed properly.
C. have formal terms of reference and maintain minutes of its meetings.
D. be briefed about new trends and products at each meeting by a vendor.

Question No : 4

Effective IT governance will ensure that the IT plan is consistent with the organization's:
A. business plan.
B. audit plan.
C. security plan.
D. investment plan.

Question No : 5

IT governance is PRIMARILY the responsibility of the:
A. chief executive officer.
B. board of directors.
C. IT steering committee.
D. audit committee.

Question No : 6

As an outcome of information security governance, strategic alignment provides:
A. security requirements driven by enterprise requirements.
B. baseline security following best practices.
C. institutionalized and commoditized solutions.
D. an understanding of risk exposure.

Question No : 7

Which of the following IT governance best practices improves strategic alignment?
A. Supplier and partner risks are managed.
B. A knowledge base on customers, products, markets and processes is in place.
C. A structure is provided that facilitates the creation and sharing of business information.
D. Top management mediate between the imperatives of business and technology.

Question No : 8

Effective IT governance requires organizational structures and processes to ensure that:
A. the organization's strategies and objectives extend the IT strategy.
B. the business strategy is derived from an IT strategy.
C. IT governance is separate and distinct from the overall governance.
D. the IT strategy extends the organization's strategies and objectives.

Question No : 9

Of the following, the MOST important element for the successful implementation of IT governance is:
A. implementing an IT scorecard.
B. identifying organizational strategies.
C. performing a risk assessment.
D. creating a formal security policy.

Question No : 10

To gain an understanding of the effectiveness of an organization's planning and management of investments in IT assets, an IS auditor should review the:
A. enterprise data model.
B. IT balanced scorecard (BSC).
C. IT organizational structure.
D. historical financial statements.

Question No : 11

To aid management in achieving IT and business alignment, an IS auditor should recommend the use of:

A. control self-assessments.
B. a business impact analysis.
C. an IT balanced scorecard.
D. business process reengineering.

Question No : 12

The IT balanced scorecard is a business governance tool intended to monitor IT performance evaluation indicators other than:
A. financial results.
B. customer satisfaction.
C. internal process efficiency.
D. innovation capacity.

Question No : 13

Before implementing an IT balanced scorecard, an organization must:
A. deliver effective and efficient services.
B. define key performance indicators.
C. provide business value to IT projects.
D. control IT expenses.

Question No : 14

Which of the following is the PRIMARY objective of an IT performance measurement process?
A. Minimize errors.
B. Gather performance data.
C. Establish performance baselines.
D. Optimize performance.

Question No : 15

An IS steering committee should:
A. include a mix of members from different departments and staff levels.
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D. be briefed about new trends and products at each meeting by a vendor.

Question No : 16

Involvement of senior management is **MOST** important in the development of:
A. strategic plans.
B. IS policies.

C. IS procedures.

D. standards and guidelines.

Question No : 17

Effective IT governance will ensure that the IT plan is consistent with the organization's:

A. business plan.

B. audit plan.

C. security plan.

D. investment plan.

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IT governance is **PRIMARILY** the responsibility of the:

A. chief executive officer.

B. board of directors.

C. IT steering committee.

D. audit committee.

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As an outcome of information security governance, strategic alignment provides:

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Question No : 20

Effective IT governance requires organizational structures and processes to ensure that:

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C. IT governance is separate and distinct from the overall governance.

D. the IT strategy extends the organization's strategies and objectives.

Question No : 21

Of the following, the **MOST** important element for the successful implementation of IT governance is:

A. implementing an IT scorecard.

B. identifying organizational strategies.

C. performing a risk assessment.

D. creating a formal security policy.

Question No : 22

To gain an understanding of the effectiveness of an organization's planning and management of investments in IT assets, an IS auditor should review the:

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B. IT balanced scorecard (BSC).

C. IT organizational structure.

D. historical financial statements.

Question No : 23

Which of the following would an IS auditor consider to be the **MOST** important when evaluating an organization's IS strategy? That it:

A. has been approved by line management.

B. does not vary from the IS department's preliminary budget.

C. complies with procurement procedures.

D. supports the business objectives of the organization.

Question No : 24

An IS auditor reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan should **FIRST** review:

A. the existing IT environment.

B. the business plan.

C. the present IT budget.

D. current technology trends.

Question No : 25

When reviewing IS strategies, the IS auditor can **BEST** assess whether IS strategy supports the organizations' business objectives by determining if IS:

A. has all the personnel and equipment it needs.

B. plans are consistent with management strategy.

C. uses its equipment and personnel efficiently and effectively.

D. has sufficient excess capacity to respond to changing directions.

Question No : 26

Which of the following would be included in an IS strategic plan?
A. Specifications for planned hardware purchases
B. Analysis of future business objectives
C. Target dates for development projects
D. Annual budgetary targets for the IS department

Question No 27

Which of the following **BEST** describes an IT department's strategic planning process?
A. The IT department will have either short-range or long-range plans depending on the organization's broader plans and objectives.
B. The IT department's strategic plan must be time- and project-oriented, but not so detailed as to address and help determine priorities to meet business needs.
C. Long-range planning for the IT department should recognize organizational goals, technological advances and regulatory requirements.
D. Short-range planning for the IT department does not need to be integrated into the short-range plans of the organization since technological advances will drive the IT department plans much quicker than organizational plans

Question No 28.

An IS auditor should ensure that IT governance performance measures:
A. evaluate the activities of IT oversight committees.
B. provide strategic IT drivers.
C. adhere to regulatory reporting standards and definitions.
D. evaluate the IT department.

Question No 29

When an organization is outsourcing their information security function, which of the following should be kept in the organization?
A. Accountability for the corporate security policy
B. Defining the corporate security policy
C. Implementing the corporate security policy
D. Defining security procedures and guidelines

Question No 30

When auditing the IT governance framework and IT risk management practices that exist within an organization, the IS auditor identified some undefined responsibilities

regarding IT management and governance roles. Which of the following recommendations is the **MOST** appropriate?
A. Review the strategic alignment of IT with the business.
B. Implement accountability rules within the organization.
C. Ensure that independent IT audits are conducted periodically.
D. Create a chief risk officer (CRO) role in the organization

Question No 31

An IS auditor reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan should **FIRST** review:
A. the existing IT environment.
B. the business plan.
C. the present IT budget.
D. current technology trends.

Question No 32

To ensure an organization is complying with privacy requirements, an IS auditor should **FIRST** review:
A. the IT infrastructure.
B. organizational policies, standards and procedures.
C. legal and regulatory requirements.
D. adherence to organizational policies, standards and procedures.

Question No 33

Effective IT governance requires organizational structures and processes to ensure that:
A. the organization's strategies and objectives extend the IT strategy.
B. the business strategy is derived from an IT strategy.
C. IT governance is separate and distinct from the overall governance.
D. the IT strategy extends the organization's strategies and objectives.

Question No 34

Which of the following has the **GREATEST** impact on the design of the IT governance framework?
A. Information security risk and the security organization
B. Organizational structure and leadership
C. Organizational budgets and investment plans
D. The number of business units and employees

Question No 35

Which of the following **MOST** accurately reflects key areas of the governance of enterprise IT?
A. Evaluate, direct, monitor (EDM)

B. Initiate, plan, execute, monitor, control
C. Requirement analysis, design, development, implementation, support
D. Plan, do, check, act (PDCA)

Question No 36

An enterprise is planning to implement a framework for IT governance to align IT and business strategy. Which dimension of the IT balanced scorecard (BSC) will this strategic initiative primarily be linked to?
A. Financial
B. Internal
C. Customer
D. Learning and growth

Question No 37

The **GREATEST** benefit of strong IT governance processes is:
A. improved productivity and a greater ability to respond to business needs.
B. increased accountability and a greater ability to respond to compliance requirements.
C. more effective incident and problem management.
D. better IT investments and a greater agility to changing technology sophistication.

Question No 38

Which of the following is the **PRIMARY** role of the IT steering committee?
A. Design the IT architecture.
B. Process performance monitoring.
C. Prioritize strategic IT projects.
D. Define and justify IT-enabled projects.

Question No 39

Who is **ULTIMATELY** responsible for establishing accountability for information systems controls?
A. Executive management
B. The data owner
C. The business process owner
D. The system custodian

Question No 40

A company is experiencing a drastic reduction in failed projects. This could be due to:
A. employing a stricter chief information officer (CIO).
B. good governance practices.
C. increasing use of talented people.
D. qualified project professionals.

Question No 41

Which of the following **BEST** describes the benefit of IT governance?
A. Benefits realization
B. Resource optimization
C. Educated decision making
D. Risk optimization

Question No 42

Which of the following should be performed **FIRST** when establishing an IT governance program within an enterprise?
A. Appointing a chief technology officer (CTO)
B. Establishing cross-functional teams and committees
C. Holding awareness sessions within the enterprise
D. Understanding the enterprise's mission, objectives, vision, values, culture and management style

Question No 43

The **MOST** effective starting point to determine whether the IT strategic plan continues to support the enterprise's objectives is to conduct interviews with:
A. business process owners.
B. IT management.
C. external auditors.
D. executive management.

Question No 44

How does IT **BEST** shift its perceived role as a cost center to being a valued contributor?
A. By providing integration of IT with the business
B. By optimizing process efficiency through standardization
C. By implementing continuous process improvement
D. By initiating technology innovation

Question No 45

Which of the following is the **BEST** indicator of the alignment of IT and enterprise strategic initiatives?
A. The percentage of IT projects meeting stakeholder expectations.
B. The percentage of IT projects aligned to the IT balanced scorecard (BSC).
C. The percentage of IT projects with a high return on investment (ROI).
D. The percentage of IT projects approved by the IT strategy committee.

Question No 46

The **MOST** important objective of the risk management process is to:

A. help IT manage risk more efficiently and effectively.
B. establish controls to strengthen the risk profile.
C. conduct control self-assessment (CSA) workshops.
D. successfully execute the corporate strategy to achieve the business goals.

Question No 47

Who is **MOST** responsible for evaluating IT resource effectiveness?
A. Chief information officer (CIO)
B. Head of performance measurement
C. Project management office (PMO)
D. Strategy executive committee

Question No 48

Senior management commitment and support for information security can **BEST** be enhanced through:
A. a formal security policy sponsored by the chief executive officer (CEO).
B. regular security awareness training for employees.
C. periodic review of alignment with business management goals.
D. senior management signoff on the information security strategy.

Question No 49

Which of the following **MOST** commonly falls within the scope of an information security governance steering committee?
A. Interviewing candidates for information security specialist positions
B. Developing content for security awareness programs
C. Prioritizing information security initiatives
D. Approving access to critical financial systems

Question No 50

An outcome of effective security governance is:
A. business dependency assessment.
B. strategic alignment.
C. risk assessment.
D. planning.

Question No 51

An information security strategy document that includes specific links to an organization's business activities is **PRIMARILY** an indicator of:
A. performance measurement.
B. integration.
C. alignment.
D. value delivery