

COBIT® 5 Foundation Exam



Sample Paper

Multiple Choice

Instructions

1. All 50 questions should be attempted.
2. All answers are to be marked on the answer sheet provided.
3. Please use a pencil and NOT ink to mark your answers on the Answer sheet provided.
There is only one correct answer per question.
4. You have 40 minutes for this paper.
5. You must get 25 or more correct answers to pass.

Candidate Number:.....

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Sample Paper

1. Which question is valid to ask when establishing how to manage the enabler performance?
 - A. Are good practices applied?
 - B. Is security ensured?
 - C. Are operations efficient?
 - D. Is performance monitored?

2. What type of process goal is compliant with external rules?
 - A. Intrinsic
 - B. Business
 - C. Contextual
 - D. Accessibility and security

3. What is the Programme Management Phase in the Implementation Life Cycle called when practical solutions are supported by justifiable business cases?
 - A. Build improvements
 - B. Define road map
 - C. Plan programme
 - D. Initiate programme

4. What is the name given to an enterprise communication mechanism for corporate values and desired behaviour?
- A. Process outcomes
 - B. Organisational structures
 - C. Principles and policies
 - D. Rules and norms
5. Which requirement describes 'contextual quality' in the Goals Enabler dimension?
- A. Outcomes should be relevant and complete
 - B. Enablers are available when, and if, needed
 - C. Enablers provide accurate, objective and reputable results
 - D. Outcomes are secured
6. Which statement is correct about the three COBIT guides, (Process Assessment Model, Assessor Guide, Self-assessment Guide)?
- A. The Process Assessment Model (PAM) is assessed by the Assessor Guide
 - B. The Program Assessment Model does NOT have any value without the Assessor Guide
 - C. The Self-Assessment Guide is the same as the Assessor Guide, but used internally in an organisation
 - D. The Self-Assessment Guide can be used to prepare for a formal Process Capability Assessment

7. Which element is a key component of the COBIT 5 Governance Approach?
- A. Stakeholder Transparency
 - B. Evaluate, Direct and Monitor
 - C. Plan, Build, Run and Monitor
 - D. Governance Scope
8. Which activity is a good practice of operating principles within the organisation structures enabler?
- A. Publishing a schedule of Board meetings in advance
 - B. Issuing the boundaries of the organisational structure's decision rights
 - C. Defining the structure to delegate decision rights
 - D. Documenting the decisions which the structure is authorised to take
9. What is the purpose of the policies element within the principles, policies and frameworks model?
- A. To be open and flexible
 - B. To specify consequences of failing to comply
 - C. To provide detailed guidance on how to put principles into practice
 - D. To express the core values of the enterprise

10. Identify the missing word(s) in the following sentence.

Process [?] is a process attribute for a Predictable process.

- A. innovation
- B. performance management
- C. assessment
- D. measurement

11. What do Processes produce as a result of their operation?

- A. RACI charts
- B. Cultural aspects
- C. Service capabilities
- D. Business goals

12. What is the MOST suitable process domain for skills such as Portfolio Management?

- A. Monitor, Evaluate and Assess (MEA)
- B. Deliver, Service and Support (DSS)
- C. Build, Acquire and Implement (BAI)
- D. Align, Plan and Organise (APO)

13. Which enabler translates desired behaviour into practical guidance?
- A. Culture, Ethics and Behaviour
 - B. Services, Infrastructure and Applications
 - C. Principles, Policies and Frameworks
 - D. People, Skills and Competencies
14. What role is the most senior official of the enterprise who is responsible for aligning IT and business strategies?
- A. Business Executive
 - B. Head of Architecture
 - C. Chief Information Officer (CIO)
 - D. Chief Operating Officer(COO)
15. Which driver influences Stakeholder needs?
- A. Good practices
 - B. Contextual quality
 - C. Lag indicators
 - D. Regulatory environment

16. Which is an important vehicle for executing policies?
- A. Organisational structures
 - B. Process practices
 - C. Governance framework
 - D. Rules and Norms
17. What role is responsible for monitoring activities to achieve enterprise objectives in the Governance Approach?
- A. Governing Body
 - B. Operations
 - C. Stakeholders
 - D. Management
18. What term is used to describe projects that are duplicated which may indicate a need for improved governance of enterprise IT?
- A. Mergers and acquisitions
 - B. Pain points
 - C. Trigger events
 - D. IT risk

19. What is the purpose of the Process Reference Model?
- A. To be the basis for the capability dimension which defines the rating method to conform to ISO15504
 - B. To be the basis for the process dimension which outlines the structure of the 37 COBIT processes
 - C. To be the basis for the process dimension which gives the specific process references on each capability level
 - D. To contain the generic attributes for the levels two, three, four and five
20. In what sequence would the following occur in the COBIT 5 Process Reference Model?
- 1. Build
 - 2. Direct
 - 3. Plan
- A. 2,3,1
 - B. 1,2,3
 - C. 2,1,3
 - D. 3,1,2
21. Identify the missing words in the following sentence.
- Enterprise Architecture is considered a skill category for the [?] Process Domain.
- A. Evaluate, Direct and Monitor (EDM)
 - B. Build, Acquire and Implement (BAI)
 - C. Align, Plan and Organise (APO)
 - D. Monitor, Evaluate and Assess (MEA)

22. What capability level is an established process?
- A. Level 1
 - B. Level 2
 - C. Level 3
 - D. Level 6
23. What are IT-related outcomes, required to achieve enterprise goals, represented by?
- A. IT-related goals
 - B. Enabler goals
 - C. IT balanced scorecard
 - D. Processes
24. What is a collection of practices influenced by the enterprise's policies and procedures that takes input from a number of sources, manipulates the inputs and produces outputs known as?
- A. Framework
 - B. Policies
 - C. Enablers
 - D. Process

25. How is the Governance Objective of 'Value Creation' met?
- A. By realising benefits
 - B. By optimising resources
 - C. By optimising risk
 - D. All of the above
26. What is the purpose of the principles element within the principles, policies and frameworks model?
- A. To be limited in number
 - B. To express the core values of the enterprise
 - C. To be open and flexible to ensure policies achieve the stated purpose
 - D. To provide a logical flow for staff who have to comply with them
27. Why is a process capability assessment performed?
- A. To identify process improvement
 - B. To make a cost-benefit analysis of the process
 - C. To judge the quality of the people executing the process
 - D. To define the metrics of the process

28. What are stakeholder needs cascaded into?
- A. IT-related goals
 - B. Enterprise goals
 - C. Process goals
 - D. Risk Optimisation goals
29. Which characteristic is necessary for a good policy?
- A. Effective
 - B. Expresses the core values of the enterprise
 - C. Intrusive
 - D. Limited in number
30. What rating level must a process attain in order to pass an assessment?
- A. F - Only Fully
 - B. P - Partially and or L - Largely
 - C. L - Largely and or F- Fully
 - D. P - Partially

31. Which action is a good practice to help encourage desired behaviour in an enterprise?
- A. Publishing Operating Principles
 - B. Communicating Skill categories
 - C. Appointing Business champions
 - D. Publishing Delegation of Authority procedures
32. 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
33. Who is an internal stakeholder?
- A. A customer
 - B. A business partner
 - C. A regulator
 - D. A business executive

34. When designing an implementation plan for the governance and management of IT, what is an environmental factor that should be taken into consideration?
- A. Complex IT operating Models
 - B. Hidden and rogue IT spending
 - C. Applicable laws and regulations
 - D. External audit or consultant assessments
35. Which attribute does NOT apply to a Process Activity?
- A. Considers the input and outputs of the process
 - B. Supports establishment of clear roles and responsibilities
 - C. Describes a set of implementation steps to achieve a management practice
 - D. Provides statements of actions to deliver benefits
36. Identify the missing word in the following sentence.
- The responsibilities of Management include planning and monitoring activities in alignment with the direction set by the governance body to achieve the [?] objectives.
- A. enabler
 - B. stakeholder
 - C. IT-related
 - D. enterprise

37. What is the term used to describe the values by which the enterprise wants to operate?
- A. Intrinsic quality
 - B. Organisational ethics
 - C. Individual ethics
 - D. Good practices
38. Which business tool is used to justify business investments?
- A. Business objectives
 - B. Business case
 - C. Business policies
 - D. Process Capability model
39. 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

40. Identify the missing words in the following sentence.

Business processes transform knowledge in order to create [?] for an enterprise.

- A. IT Processes
 - B. information
 - C. data
 - D. value
41. Which dimension(s) deals specifically with the Process Reference Model?
- A. The Capability Dimension
 - B. The Process Dimension
 - C. The Enabler Dimension
 - D. Both the Process and Capability Dimensions
42. Which item is a Service capability to deliver internal and external services?
- A. Frameworks
 - B. Information
 - C. Intrinsic Goal
 - D. Contextual Goal

43. What does a 'Lead Indicator' measure?
- A. If enabler goals are achieved
 - B. If stakeholder needs are addressed
 - C. If governance is managed
 - D. If good practices are applied
44. What is the specific information criteria called if it meets only the need of the information consumer?
- A. Compliant
 - B. Believability
 - C. Ease of operation
 - D. Effective
45. What component of the Implementation Life Cycle addresses behavioural and cultural aspects of the implementation?
- A. Management of the programme
 - B. Enablement of Change
 - C. Core continual improvement life cycle
 - D. Defining the road map

46. Which option is NOT a component of phase 3 in the Implementation Life Cycle?
- A. Identify role players
 - B. Define Target state
 - C. Communicate the Outcome
 - D. Define the road map
47. What component of the Implementation Life Cycle addresses the question 'how do we get there'?
- A. Define problems and opportunities
 - B. Enable new approaches
 - C. Monitor and evaluate
 - D. Implement improvements
48. In the PRM, what element provides an overview of what the process does?
- A. A process purpose
 - B. A process identification
 - C. A process description
 - D. A process goal and metric

49. In a RACI chart, how is the role of someone who is Responsible for a task described?
- A. Someone who provides input to the task
 - B. Someone who gets the task done
 - C. Someone who is answerable for the success of the task
 - D. Someone who is receiving information on a task
50. Which option is NOT a benefit to the enterprise of using the COBIT 5 framework?
- A. COBIT 5 is first and foremost a 'business framework'
 - B. COBIT 5 is a framework to be used mainly for IT Service management
 - C. COBIT 5 enables IT to be managed in a holistic manner
 - D. COBIT 5 encourages a common language throughout the enterprise

COBIT5 Sample Paper - ANSWER KEY

Q	Ans	Syllabus Topic	Section
1	A	PR010500 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Page 28, Figure 13
2	A	EN020800 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	pg 69
3	C	IM010100 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation	p37, Fig17
4	C	EN021600 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	p80
5	A	PR021200 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Page 29, Contextual quality
6	D	PC020200 - Process Capability Assessment Model	PAM §3.2
7	D	PR020800 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Page 33
8	A	EN021200 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	p75
9	C	EN020200 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	p67 p68
10	D	PC010200 - Process Capability Assessment Model	COBIT ch.
11	C	EN021100 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	p71
12	D	EN022200 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Figure 39 Page 88.
13	C	PR010200 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Page 27, COBIT 5 Enablers
14	C	EN021300 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	p76
15	D	PR020200 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Page 17, Step1

16	B	EN020600 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	p68
17	D	PR020900 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Page 24, Figure 9 and Page 31 Chapter 6
18	B	IM020200 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation	p36
19	B	PC020300 - Process Capability Assessment Model	COBIT 5 PAM 2.4
20	A	PR021500 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Page 32, Figure 15
21	C	EN022300 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Fig 39, p88
22	C	PC010100 - Process Capability Assessment Model	COBIT 5 Chapter 8 Figure 19 page 42
23	A	PR020500 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Chapter 2 page 18 to 19 Figure 6 & Appendix C
24	D	EN010100 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix G page 69
25	D	PR020100 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Chapter 2 page 17 Figure 3
26	B	EN020100 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Chapter 2 page 17 Figure 3
27	A	PC020100 - Process Capability Assessment Model	COBIT 5 Chapter 8 page 45
28	B	PR020300 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Page 18, Figure 4
29	A	EN020300 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix G pages 67
30	C	PC020600 - Process Capability Assessment Model	Chapter 8 Page 45, PAM 2.5

31	C	EN021400 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix G Figure 34 pages 79 to 80
32	B	PR010100 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Figure 2 Principles model page 13 executive summary
33	D	EN020700 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix G Figure 29 pages 69 to 74
34	C	IM020100 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation	Chapter 7 Page 35 & 36
35	D	EN020900 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix G page70
36	D	PR021400 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Chapter 6 Figure 14 Governance/management interactions page 31
37	B	EN021500 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix G Figure 34 pages 79 to 80
38	B	IM020300 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation	Chapter 7 Page 38
39	C	PR021100 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Chapter 4 Figure 10 Page 25
40	D	EN021800 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix G Page 81 Figure 35
41	B	PC020400 - Process Capability Assessment Model	COBIT 5 PAM 2.4
42	B	EN022100 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix G Page 86
43	D	PR021300 - The COBIT 5 Principles	Chapter 5 page 29 Figure 13 The generic enabler model
44	D	EN021700 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	Appendix F Page 63
45	B	IM020500 - Introduction to	Chapter 7 Page 37

		COBIT 5 Implementation	
46	A	IM020600 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation	Chapter 7 Pages 37 & 38
47	D	IM020700 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation	Chapter 7 Pages 37 & 38
48	C	EN022400 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25
49	B	EN022500 - The COBIT 5 Enablers	EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25
50	B	OV020200 - Overview & Key Features of COBIT 5	COBIT 5. Page 13

COBIT5 Foundation
Rationale – Sample Paper 1
April 2016

1. PR010500 - The COBIT 5 Principles
 - A
 - A. Are good practices applied?' is one of the four valid questions to ask when establishing how to manage the enabler performance (Page 28, Figure 13)
 - B. The four valid questions are: are stakeholder needs addressed, are enabler goals achieved, is the enabler life cycle managed and are good practices applied (Page 28, Figure 13)
 - C. The four valid questions are: are stakeholder needs addressed, are enabler goals achieved, is the enabler life cycle managed and are good practices applied (Page 28, Figure 13)
 - D. The four valid questions are: are stakeholder needs addressed, are enabler goals achieved, is the enabler life cycle managed and are good practices applied (Page 28, Figure 13)

2. EN020800 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
 - A
 - A. Intrinsic goals are meant to be compliant with internal and external rules. (pg 69)
 - B. This is not a category of a process goal. (pg 69)
 - C. Contextual goals should be adapted to the enterprise's specific situation. (pg 69)
 - D. The purpose of this goal is to specify the level of security required e.g. confidentiality and accessible to those who need it. (pg 69)

3. IM010100 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation

C

- A. Build improvements is Phase 4 in the Continual improvement life cycle.(p37, Fig17)
- B. Define target state is Phase 3 in the Programme management life cycle.(p37, Fig17)
- C. Plan programme is Phase 4 in the Programme Management life cycle.(p37, Fig17)
- D. Initiate programme is Phase 1 of the Programme Management life cycle.(p37, Fig17)

4. EN021600 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

C

- A. Process outcomes are not a communication mechanism as per definition.(p80)
- B. Organisational structures can be designed to accommodate corporate values and desired behaviour but are not a communication mechanism.(p80)
- C. Principles and policies are a communication mechanism for corporate values and desired behaviour.(p80)
- D. Rules and norms provide more specific guidance on corporate values and desired behaviour and link to an enterprise communication mechanism.(p80)

5. PR021200 - The COBIT 5 Principles

A

- A. An example for the goal category 'contextual quality' is that 'outcomes should be relevant, complete, current, appropriate, consistent, understandable and easy to use'. (Page 29, Contextual quality)
- B. Enablers are available when and if, needed' is an example for the goal category 'Access and Security'. (Page 29, Access and Security)
- C. 'Enablers provide accurate, objective and reputable results' is an example for 'Intrinsic Quality'. (Page 29, Intrinsic quality)
- D. Outcomes are secured, i.e., access is restricted to those entitled and needing it' is an example for the goal category 'Access and Security'. (Page 29, Access and Security)

6. PC020200 - Process Capability Assessment Model

D

- A. The Assessor Guide is based on the Process Assessment Model (PAM) and ISO15504, and is meant to assess the processes defined in the PAM, not the PAM itself (PAM §3.2),
- B. The Process Assessment Model (PAM) has a value as a reference model (PAM §3.2)
- C. The Self-Assessment Guide is different from the Assessor Guide (PAM §3.2)
- D. The Self-Assessment Guide can be used, in an informal way, to perform a Process Capability Assessment, and as such, as preparation for a formal assessment (PAM §3.2)

7. PR020800 - The COBIT 5 Principles
- D
- A. Ensure Stakeholder Transparency is a process for governance and not a component. (Page 33, Figure 16)
 - B. Evaluate, Direct and Monitor are practices within each governance process (Page 32, Figure 15)
 - C. Plan, Build, Run and Monitor are Management Domains (Page 32, Figure 15)
 - D. Effective use of all Resources (Resource Optimisation) is a Governance Objective and therefore a main component of a governance system. (Page 23, Figure 8)
8. EN021200 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- A
- A. Operating Principles describe the practical arrangements for how a structure will operate.(p75)
 - B. This refers to Span of control.(p75)
 - C. This refers to Span of control.(p75)
 - D. This refers to Level of authority / decision rights.(p75)
9. EN020200 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- C
- A. Frameworks are required to be open and flexible.(p67)
 - B. This is a good practice within a policy framework.(p68)
 - C. Policies provide detailed guidance on how to put principles into practice.(p67)
 - D. Principles express the core values of the enterprise.(p67)

10. PC010200 - Process Capability Assessment Model
- D
- A. Process innovation is one of the two process attributes for an optimising process (COBIT ch. 8 p 42)
 - B. Process performance management is one of the two process attributes for a managed process (COBIT ch. 8 p 42)
 - C. Process assessment is not a process attribute for any level (COBIT ch. 8 p 42)
 - D. Process measurement is one of the two process attributes for a predictable process
11. EN021100 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- C
- A. RACI charts are a means of expressing organisational structures and roles.(p71)
 - B. Cultural aspects determine how well processes are executed.(p71)
 - C. Processes produce service capabilities.(p71)
 - D. Processes help to meet not produce Business Goals.(Implied by above answer in C).(p71)
12. EN022200 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- D
- A. As per Figure 39 Page 88.
 - B. As per Figure 39 Page 88.
 - C. As per Figure 39 Page 88.
 - D. As per Figure 39 Page 88.

13. PR010200 - The COBIT 5 Principles
- C
- A. Culture, Ethics and Behaviour are success factors in governance and management activities (Page 27, COBIT 5 Enablers)
 - B. Services, Infrastructure and Applications provide information technology processing and services (Page 27, COBIT 5 Enablers)
 - C. Principles, Policies and Frameworks are the vehicle to translate the desired behaviour into practical guidance (Page 27, COBIT 5 Enablers)
 - D. People, Skills and Competencies are required for successful completion and for making correct decisions (Page 27, COBIT 5 Enablers)
14. EN021300 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- C
- A. The Business Executive is accountable for the operation of a specific business unit.(p76)
 - B. The HoA is accountable for the enterprise architecture process.(p76)
 - C. The CIO is the most senior official of the enterprise who is responsible for aligning IT and business strategies.(p76)
 - D. The COO is accountable for the operation of the enterprise.(p76)
15. PR020200 - The COBIT 5 Principles
- D
- A. Good Practices is an enabler Dimension and not a driver for stakeholder needs (Page 28, Figure 13)
 - B. Contextual Quality is an enabler goal and not a driver for stakeholder needs (Page 28, Figure 13)
 - C. A lag indicator is used to measure the extent of goal achievement and not an example of a Stakeholder Driver (Page 29, Enabler Performance Management)
 - D. Regulatory Environment is an example of a Stakeholder Driver (Page 17, Step1)

16. EN020600 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

B

- A. Organisational structures can define and implement policies within their span of control.(p68)
- B. Process practices are the most important vehicle for executing policies.(p68)
- C. Frameworks should reflect governance objectives and provide the structure for policies to operate under.(p67)
- D. Rules and Norms are practices which provide more guidance on desired organisational behaviour.(p80)

17. PR020900 - The COBIT 5 Principles

D

- A. The Governing Body is accountable (Page 24, Figure 9 and Page 31 Chapter 6)
- B. The Operations Role has the responsibility for the Reporting to management (Page 24, Figure 9 and Page 31 Chapter 6)
- C. Stakeholder do not have any accountabilities or responsibilities as they only delegate (Page 24, Figure 9 and Page 31 Chapter 6)
- D. The Management Role has the responsibility for Monitoring (Page 24, Figure 9 and Page 31 Chapter 6)

18. IM020200 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation

B

- A. Mergers and acquisitions are an example of a trigger event.(p36)
- B. Pain points may indicate a need for improved governance of enterprise IT.(p36)
- C. Trigger events are changes in the enterprise's internal and external environment which may signal a focus on the governance of enterprise IT.(p36)
- D. The issue in the question may be a risk but it is not the correct definition as per examples.(p36)

19. PC020300 - Process Capability Assessment Model

B

- A. The Process Reference Model is used for the process dimension, not for the capability dimension. (COBIT 5 PAM 2.4)
- B. This is the definition of ISO15504. (COBIT 5 PAM 2.4)
- C. The Process Reference Model is only used for capability level 1. (COBIT 5 PAM 2.4)
- D. The generic attributes are referred to on level 2 to 5. The Process Reference Model is only used for level 1. (COBIT 5 PAM 2.4)

20. PR021500 - The COBIT 5 Principles

A

- A. The Process Reference Model flow is: Evaluate ⇒ Direct ⇒ Plan ⇒ Build ⇒ Run ⇒ Monitor (MEA) ⇒ Monitor ⇒ Evaluate (Page 32, Figure 15)
- B. The Process Reference Model flow is: Evaluate ⇒ Direct ⇒ Plan ⇒ Build ⇒ Run ⇒ Monitor (MEA) ⇒ Monitor ⇒ Evaluate (Page 32, Figure 15)
- C. The Process Reference Model flow is: Evaluate ⇒ Direct ⇒ Plan ⇒ Build ⇒ Run ⇒ Monitor (MEA) ⇒ Monitor ⇒ Evaluate (Page 32, Figure 15)
- D. The Process Reference Model flow is: Evaluate ⇒ Direct ⇒ Plan ⇒ Build ⇒ Run ⇒ Monitor (MEA) ⇒ Monitor ⇒ Evaluate (Page 32, Figure 15)

21. EN022300 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

C

- A. Enterprise Architecture is not a skill category of the EDM Domain as per Fig 39, p88
- B. Enterprise Architecture is not a skill category of the BAI Domain as per Fig 39, p88
- C. Enterprise Architecture is a skill category of the APO Domain as per Fig 39, p88
- D. Enterprise Architecture is not a skill category of the MEA Domain as per Fig 39, p88

22. PC010100 - Process Capability Assessment Model
- C
- A. Level 1 is a performed process (pg 42) and Supplement 3.7.1
 - B. Level 2 is a managed process (pg 42) and Supplement 3.7.1
 - C. Level 3 is an established process (pg 42) and Supplement 3.7.1
 - D. Level 6 is an optimised process (pg 42) and Supplement 3.7.1
23. PR020500 - The COBIT 5 Principles
- A
- A. Achievement of enterprise goals require a number of IT-related outcomes which are represented by the IT-related goals. (Page 18)
 - B. IT-related outcomes are represented by the IT-related goals. Enabler goals are used in support of IT-related goals (Page 18)
 - C. IT-related outcomes are represented by the IT-related goals. The IT balanced scorecard is used when structuring IT-related goals. (Page 18)
 - D. IT-related outcomes are represented by the IT-related goals. Processes are type of enablers. (Page 18)
24. EN010100 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- D
- A. Frameworks provide the structure under which the processes can operate (p67)
 - B. Policies express the core values of an enterprise(p67)
 - C. Enablers are factors that influence whether something will work (p27).
 - D. Word for word definition as per p69.

25. PR020100 - The COBIT 5 Principles

D

- A. This is just one of the ways and is not sufficient by itself as you meet the governance objective of value creation by realising benefits at an optimum risk level and optimising resources. Page 17
- B. This is just one of the ways and is not sufficient by itself as you meet the governance objective of value creation by realising benefits at an optimum risk level and optimising resources. Page 17
- C. This is just one of the ways and is not sufficient by itself as you meet the governance objective of value creation by realising benefits at an optimum risk level and optimising resources. Page 17
- D. All three must contribute to the governance objective of value creation. Page 17

26. EN020100 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

B

- A. It is a requirement that Principles need to be limited in number but their purpose is to express the core values of the enterprise. (pg67)
- B. Principles are needed to express the core values of the enterprise as clearly as possible. (pg67)
- C. Frameworks are required to be Open and flexible. (pg67)
- D. Only policies have to follow a logical flow for staff to have to comply with them. (pg67)

27. PC020100 - Process Capability Assessment Model
- A
- A. One of the main purposes of a process capability assessment is to be part of a process improvement initiative. (COBIT 5 Chapter 8 page 45)
 - B. Financial evaluation is not a direct purpose of the process assessment, but is more of an activity or base practice as part of a risk assessment, or business case. (COBIT 5 Chapter 8 page 45)
 - C. Judging the quality of people carrying out the process is not a purpose of a process capability assessment; personal performance is an HR issue. (COBIT 5 Chapter 8 page 45)
 - D. The metrics can be assessed, but are not defined during an assessment (COBIT 5 Chapter 8 page 45)
28. PR020300 - The COBIT 5 Principles
- B
- A. Enterprise goals cascade into IT-related goals. (Page 18, Figure 4)
 - B. Stakeholder needs cascade into Enterprise goals. (Page 18, Figure 4)
 - C. Processes are one of the enablers and enabler goals do not cascade but are supported by processes. (Page 18, Step4)
 - D. Risk Optimisation and it's goal is a Stakeholder need itself. (Page 17, Figure 3)
29. EN020300 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- A
- A. Good policies are effective.(p67)
 - B. Principles express the core values of the enterprise.(p67)
 - C. Good policies are non-intrusive.(p67)
 - D. Principles are required to be limited in number.(p67)

30. PC020600 - Process Capability Assessment Model
- C
- A. A process can pass with either an L or F but is not required to be F fully. (Chapter 8 Page 45, PAM 2.5)
 - B. A process cannot pass an assessment with P – Partially and or L – Largely. (Chapter 8 Page 45, PAM 2.5)
 - C. L- Largely and or F – Fully is correct. (Chapter 8 Page 45, PAM 2.5)
 - D. A process cannot pass an assessment with P – Partially only. (Chapter 8 Page 45, PAM 2.5)
31. EN021400 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- C
- A. Operating principles are the practical arrangements for how a structure will operate. (p75, Fig 32)
 - B. Skill categories are used to define the skill requirements for each role. (p87, Fig38)
 - C. Appointing business champions is an example of good practice to help encourage desired behaviour. (p79, Fig34)
 - D. Publishing delegation of authority procedures describes the structure of its decision rights in case of problems making decisions. (p75, Fig32)

32. PR010100 - The COBIT 5 Principles

B

- A. 'It aligns with the latest views on Governance' is a key aspect of the principle 'Covering the Enterprise End-to-End'. (Page 13, Figure 2 and page 23)
- B. One of the key aspects of the key principle 'Applying a Single Integrated Framework' is: It provides a simple architecture for structuring guidance material. (Page 13, Figure 2 and page 25)
- C. 'Stakeholder needs are translated into strategy' is a key aspect of the principles 'Meeting Stakeholder Needs'. (Page 13, Figure 2 and page 17)
- D. 'Relationship between Governance and Management' is a key aspect of the principle 'Separating Governance from Management'. (Page 13, Figure 2 and page 31)

33. EN020700 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

D

- A. Customers are external stakeholders. As per Pg 69 and Figure 29.
- B. Business Partners are external stakeholders. As per Pg 69 and Figure 29.
- C. Regulators are external stakeholders. As per Pg 69 and Figure 29..
- D. The Business Executive is an internal stakeholder. As per Pg 69 and Figure 29.

34. IM020100 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation

C

- A. This is a pain point and not an environmental factor. Page 36
- B. Hidden and rogue IT spending is a pain point and not an environmental factor. Page 36
- C. This is an example of an environmental factor factor. Page 35
- D. This is a trigger event and not considered an environmental factor. Page 37

35. EN020900 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

D

- A. Considering the process inputs and outputs is a Process Activity.(p70)
- B. Supports establishment of clear roles and responsibilities is a Process Activity.(p70)
- C. A set of implementation steps to achieve a management practice is a Process Activity.(p70)
- D. Statements of actions to deliver benefits is a Process Practise.(p70)

36. PR021400 - The COBIT 5 Principles

D

- A. Enabler goals/objectives support the achievement of IT-related goals. (Page 18, Figure 4)
- B. Stakeholder needs/objectives are used to set the enterprise goals. (Page 18, Figure 4)
- C. IT-related goals/objectives are support the achievement of enterprise objectives. (Page 18, Figure 4)
- D. The direction set by the governance body is to achieve the enterprise objectives. (Page 31, Definition Management)

37. EN021500 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

B

- A. Intrinsic quality is a type of process goal.(p69)
- B. Organisational ethics are determined by the values by which the enterprise wants to live.(p79)
- C. Individual ethics are Organisational ethics are determined by the personal values of each individual in the enterprise.(p79)
- D. Good practices refer to practices that create, encourage and maintain desired behaviour throughout the enterprise.(p79)

38. IM020300 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation
- B
- A. Business objectives is not a tool as per correct statement below.(p38)
 - B. The business case is a valuable tool available to management to justify investment decisions.(p38)
 - C. Business Policies are enablers that influences how decision making aligns with organisational principles but not a tool to justify investment. (p67 appendix G)
 - D. Process capability models are used to measure the current maturity of processes in addition to the required 'to be' state of maturity.(p41)
39. PR021100 - The COBIT 5 Principles
- C
- A. COBIT 5 is an integrated framework because it is complete in enterprise coverage. (Page 25, Figure 10 and bullet list above figure)
 - B. COBIT 5 is an integrated framework because it provides a simple architecture. (Page 25, Figure 10 and bullet list above figure)
 - C. COBIT 5 aligns with other relevant standards and therefore can be used as overarching framework and it is not necessary to use other standards (Page 25, Figure 10 and bullet list above figure)
 - D. COBIT 5 is an integrated framework because it integrates with previous ISACA frameworks. (Page 25, Figure 10 and bullet list above figure)
40. EN021800 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- D
- A. IT processes are used to transform knowledge in order to create Value.(p81, Fig 35)
 - B. Processes transform Data into Information.(p81, Fig 35)
 - C. Data is generated by Processes.(p81, Fig 35)
 - D. Value is created by Processes transforming knowledge.(p81, Fig 35)

41. PC020400 - Process Capability Assessment Model

B

- A. A Capability Dimension which focuses on the Process Capability (levels 1 to 5) based on process attribute indicators (PAI) that solely deals with generic attributes. (COBIT 5 PAM 2.4)
- B. The PRM or process reference model contains additional indicators for process performance assessment based on very specific performance indicators. And used only at Levels 1. (COBIT 5 PAM 2.4)
- C. There is no enabler dimension in ISO 15504, there is a COBIT 5 Enabler dimension in the generic enabler model Principle 4 Enabling a holistic approach. (COBIT 5 PAM 2.4).
- D. A PRM is used only for the process dimension and not the capability dimension. (COBIT5 PAM 2.4)

42. EN022100 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

B

- A. Frameworks provide the structure under which the processes can operate (p67)
- B. Information is a Service capability used to deliver internal and external services.(p86)
- C. Intrinsic goals express the level of compliance with internal and external rules.(p69)
- D. Contextual goals express the level of customisation and adaption to the enterprise's specific situation.(p69)

43. PR021300 - The COBIT 5 Principles

D

- A. The question 'Are enabler goals achieved?' deals with the actual outcome of the enabler and the metrics used are called 'Lag Indicators' (Page 29, Enabler Performance Management)
- B. The question 'Are stakeholder needs addressed?' deals with the actual outcome of the enabler and the metrics used are called 'Lag Indicators' (Page 29, Enabler Performance Management)
- C. COBIT 5 makes a clear distinction between governance and management. (Page 31, Governance and Management)
- D. The question 'Are good practices applied?' deals with the actual functioning of the enabler itself and the metrics are called 'Lead Indicators' (Page 29, Enabler Performance Management)

44. EN021700 - The COBIT 5 Enablers

D

- A. Compliance is the term used to specify that information must conform to specific requirements.(p63, Fig 26)
- B. If information meets the need of the information consumer AND is obtained in an easy way then this is known as efficiency. Efficiency corresponds to the information quality goal of Believability.(p63, Fig 26)
- C. If information meets the need of the information consumer and is obtained in an easy way then this is known as efficiency. Efficiency corresponds to the information quality goal of Ease of operation.(p63, Fig 26)
- D. Information is effective if it meets the need of the information consumer who uses the information for a specific task.(p63, Fig 26)

45. IM020500 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation
- B
- A. Incorrect: This is the outer ring which is about programme management aspects of the life cycle approach. (Page 37 Chapter 7)
 - B. Correct: This fits the middle ring or Change enablement section of the life cycle approach. (Page 37 chapter 7)
 - C. Incorrect: This is the inner ring which recognises that it is not a one off programme. (Page 37 chapter 7)
 - D. Incorrect: This is the programme management activity of phase 3. (Page 37 chapter 7)
46. IM020600 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation
- A
- A. Correct: This is a component of phase 4 and a change enabler. (Page 37 Chapter 7)
 - B. Incorrect: This is a component of phase 3 and a change enabler. (Page 37 Chapter 7)
 - C. Incorrect: This is a component of phase 3 and a change enabler. (Page 37 Chapter 7)
 - D. Incorrect: This is a component of phase 3 and a programme management task. (Page 37 Chapter 7)
47. IM020700 - Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation
- D
- A. Incorrect: This is a programme management task that answers the question 'where are we now' which is phase 2 (Page 37 Chapter 7)
 - B. Incorrect: This is a change enabler for phase 6 and helps answer the question 'did we get there'. (Page 37 Chapter 7)
 - C. Incorrect: This is a phase 7 continual improvement life cycle task that contributes to the question 'how do we keep the momentum going'. (Page 37 Chapter 7)
 - D. Correct: This is a continual improvement life cycle task of phase 5 that deals with the programme management task 'executing the plan' and links to the change enabler 'operate and use'. (Page 37 Chapter 7)

48. EN022400 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- C
- A. Incorrect: This is the description of the overall purpose of the process. (EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25)
 - B. Incorrect: This outlines the process label, name and area. (EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25)
 - C. Correct: This outlines at an overview level how the process achieves its purpose. (EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25)
 - D. Incorrect: A set of process goals and limited number of example metrics is given for each process. (EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25)
49. EN022500 - The COBIT 5 Enablers
- B
- A. Incorrect: This is the role of C – Consulted, someone who provides input but is neither accountable nor responsible. (EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25)
 - B. Correct: This is someone who is R- responsible for the task. (EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25)
 - C. Chapter 5 Page 25)
 - D. Incorrect: This is the A – Accountable role. Accountability cannot be delegated or shared. Only responsibility can be shared. (EN Guide Chapter 5 Page 25)
50. OV020200 - Overview & Key Features of COBIT 5
- B
- A. Incorrect This is a benefit of COBIT 5, focuses initially on the needs of the stakeholder. Page 13
 - B. Correct: This is a benefit for a framework like ITIL 3 but not the main benefit of using COBIT. It is part of the scope of Enabler 6 Services, infrastructure and applications page 14
 - C. Incorrect. This is a benefit of COBIT 5. Page 13
 - D. Incorrect. This is a benefit of using a framework like COBIT 5. Page 13

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