

Exam Number/Code:IIA-CCSA

Exam Name:Certification in Control
Self-Assessment® (CCSA®)

Version: Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

A methodology that can be used by managers and internal auditors to assess the adequacy of an organization's risk management and control processes is called:

- A. Control self-assessment
- B. Control certifications
- C. Managerial control
- D. Risk control

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following is NOT the purpose of an organization that uses self-assessment to have a formal, documented process that allows management and work teams to participate in a structured manner?

- A. Identifying risk factors and significant exposures.
- B. Accessing the control processes that do not mitigate or manage those risks.
- C. Developing action plans to reduce risks to acceptable levels.
- D. Determining the likelihood of, or assisting in, the achievement of business objectives.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 3

The purpose of Control self-assessment is:

- A. to make analysis through interviews
- B. to find report issued by auditors
- C. through which internal control effectiveness is examined and assessed
- D. to focus on policies and procedures that are strategy compliance

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following is Correct?

- A. Internal auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations.
- B. Take guidelines to analyst conflicts of internal auditing.
- C. Required orientation and continuing education regarding audits.
- D. Assets are safeguards for internal audits.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 5

Principles relevant to profession of internal auditing and rules of conduct that describe their behaviors are the components of:

- A. Auditing Reviews
- B. Internal Auditing Profession
- C. Auditing Standards
- D. Institute of Internal Auditors

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 6

Internal auditors have which following four principles to uphold and apply.

- A. Integrity, Objectivity, Control and Confidentiality
- B. Integrity, Objectivity, Confidentiality and Competency
- C. Reliability, Objectivity, Timeliness and Competency
- D. Integrity, Objectivity, Discretion and Expertise

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 7

When internal auditors establishes trust and thus provides the basis for reliance on their judgment, this refers to:

- A. Veracity
- B. Authenticity
- C. Integrity
- D. Accuracy

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 8

Competency refers to:

- A. External auditors apply the knowledge, skills and experience needed in the performance of internal auditing services.

- B. Internal auditors apply the knowledge, skills and experience needed in the performance of internal auditing services.
- C. Reduce or prevent manufacturing defects
- D. Provide information about the process capability and maturity with standards.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following is NOT the rule of integrity?

- A. Perform duty with honesty and responsibility.
- B. Observe law and make disclosures expected by law.
- C. Knowingly engage in acts that are discreditable to the organization.
- D. Respect to and contribute to the legitimate objectives of the organization.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 10

To disclose all material facts known to internal auditors that if not disclosed, may distort the reporting of activities under review, this one of the rules of:

- A. Objectivity
- B. Integrity
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Expert judgment

Answer: A