◇ EASY (Q1–Q10)

Q1. COBIT stands for:
A. Control of Business Information Technology
B. Common Objectives for Business IT
C. Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies
D. Corporate Objectives for IT

Q2. COBIT is primarily used for:
A. IT service delivery
B. IT governance and management
C. Software development
D. Network security testing

Q3. COBIT is developed and maintained by:
A. ISO
B. NIST
C. ISACA
D. ITU

Q4. COBIT applies to:
A. Only IT departments
B. Only auditors
C. Entire enterprise IT
D. Only service providers

Q5. The main objective of COBIT is to:
A. Eliminate IT risks
B. Align IT with business goals
C. Replace ITIL
D. Automate governance

Q6. COBIT distinguishes clearly between:
A. Security and privacy
B. Governance and management
C. Audit and compliance
D. Risk and control

Q7. Which domain represents governance activities in COBIT?
A. APO
B. BAI
C. DSS
D. EDM

Q8. Which concept ensures IT delivers measurable benefits?
A. Risk optimization
B. Resource optimization
C. Value delivery
D. Compliance

Q9. COBIT is best described as:
A. A technical standard
B. A governance framework
C. A security tool
D. A legal regulation

Q10. COBIT primarily supports which stakeholders?
A. End users only
B. Developers
C. Board and executive management
D. Hackers

◇ MEDIUM (Q11–Q25)

Q11. In COBIT, governance objectives are structured under which process?
A. Plan–Build–Run
B. Evaluate, Direct and Monitor (EDM)
C. Align–Support–Deliver
D. Identify–Protect–Recover

Q12. Which COBIT component addresses organizational culture and behavior?
A. Processes
B. Information
C. Culture, ethics and behavior
D. Services and infrastructure

Q13. COBIT governance focuses MOST on:
A. How IT is implemented
B. Whether IT meets stakeholder needs
C. Daily IT operations
D. Technical configurations

Q14. Which COBIT principle ensures coverage across the entire organization?
A. Dynamic governance
B. End-to-end governance system
C. Holistic approach
D. Tailored governance

Q15. Which management domain focuses on planning and organization?
A. APO
B. BAI
C. DSS
D. MEA

Q16. Which concept links enterprise goals to IT goals in COBIT?
A. Risk appetite
B. Goals cascade
C. Control objectives
D. Maturity model

Q17. COBIT components collectively form a:
A. Control checklist
B. Governance system
C. Technical architecture
D. Compliance report

Q18. Which domain is responsible for monitoring and assessment?
A. DSS
B. APO
C. BAI
D. MEA

Q19. COBIT helps organizations primarily by:
A. Enforcing laws
B. Providing certification
C. Optimizing risk, value, and resources
D. Automating IT

Q20. Which COBIT principle supports customization to organizational needs?
A. Stakeholder value
B. Dynamic governance
C. Tailored to enterprise needs
D. Holistic approach

Q21. Which role MOST benefits from COBIT dashboards and metrics?
A. End users
B. Developers
C. Senior management
D. System administrators

Q22. COBIT maturity and capability assessments help in:
A. Technical configuration
B. Process improvement
C. Incident response
D. Penetration testing

Q23. COBIT management objectives are categorized into how many domains?
A. Two
B. Three
C. Four
D. Five

Q24. Which COBIT concept emphasizes balancing benefits, risk, and resources?
A. Compliance management
B. Value delivery
C. Risk appetite
D. Service optimization

Q25. Which COBIT domain addresses IT service delivery and support?
A. APO
B. BAI
C. DSS
D. EDM

⬦ HARD (Q26–Q40)

Q26. Which scenario BEST demonstrates IT governance rather than IT management?
A. Configuring firewall rules
B. Approving IT investment priorities
C. Patching operating systems
D. Monitoring server uptime

Q27. Failure to separate governance and management MOST likely leads to:
A. Faster decisions
B. Conflict of interest
C. Improved accountability
D. Reduced audit findings

Q28. COBIT's goals cascade is MOST useful for:
A. Technical staff
B. Auditors only
C. Translating business strategy into IT objectives
D. Incident handling

Q29. Which factor MOST influences COBIT implementation depth?
A. Organization risk profile
B. Tool availability
C. Number of IT staff
D. Vendor preference

Q30. Which governance weakness MOST reduces COBIT effectiveness?
A. Strong board oversight
B. Lack of executive sponsorship
C. Defined processes
D. Regular monitoring

Q31. COBIT complements ITIL by providing:
A. Detailed service processes
B. Governance oversight
C. Technical configuration guides
D. Incident response playbooks

Q32. Which statement BEST differentiates COBIT from ITIL?
A. COBIT is operational
B. ITIL focuses on governance
C. COBIT focuses on governance, ITIL on service management
D. Both are identical

Q33. An organization using ITIL without COBIT MOST likely lacks:
A. Incident response
B. Service delivery
C. Strategic IT governance
D. Technical controls

Q34. Which COBIT principle ensures integration of multiple frameworks?
A. Holistic approach
B. Dynamic governance
C. End-to-end governance
D. Stakeholder value

Q35. COBIT capability levels MOST closely resemble which model?
A. OSI model
B. CMMI
C. TCP/IP model
D. ISO 9001

Q36. Which COBIT objective MOST supports regulatory compliance?
A. Value delivery
B. Risk optimization
C. Performance optimization
D. Resource allocation

Q37. Which governance activity is part of the EDM domain?
A. Incident response
B. System development
C. Performance monitoring
D. Patch management

Q38. COBIT adoption without cultural change MOST likely results in:
A. Sustainable governance
B. Superficial compliance
C. Optimized IT value
D. Improved risk posture

Q39. Which statement BEST reflects a limitation of COBIT?
A. It lacks governance focus
B. It is highly technical
C. It can be complex to implement fully
D. It is outdated

Q40. The PRIMARY value of COBIT is to:
A. Eliminate IT risks
B. Provide enterprise IT governance and assurance
C. Replace all IT frameworks
D. Automate compliance