

最新のL4M4受験方法 &合格スムーズL4M4日本語試験対策 |認定するL4M4模擬練習

全国医学部

2026年度用 **最新受験情報**

特別企画
Special interview
国公立11大学掲載

- 国公立大学医学部 全82校の入試要項を網羅
- 全私立大学医学部 (31校)と 国公立単科医科大学 (9校)の 出題傾向を徹底分析

時事通信社

累計28部突破

P.S.Pass4TestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 CIPS L4M4ダンプ： <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jqGBEe2HBSHs3eZUAhb5Tme9wOngQ2b>

我々社のCIPS L4M4認定試験問題集の合格率は高いのでほとんどの受験生はL4M4認定試験に合格するのを保証します。もしあなたはCIPS L4M4試験問題集に十分な注意を払って、L4M4試験の解答を覚えていれば、L4M4認定試験の成功は明らかになりました。CIPS L4M4模擬問題集で実際の質問と正確の解答に疑問があれば、無料の練習問題集サンプルをダウンロードし、チェックしてください。

CIPS L4M4 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This section examines analyzing market data, obtaining quotations tenders, and assessing responses. The sub-topics focus on key processes for evaluating potential suppliers.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand options for sourcing requirements from suppliers: This section covers the sourcing process, approaches, options, and award criteria for obtaining requirements from suppliers. The sub-topics provide a foundation for strategic sourcing.

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the key processes that can be applied to the analysis of potential external suppliers:
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand compliance issues when sourcing from suppliers: It explores legislative, regulatory, and organizational requirements for sourcing. It compares the use of audit and other mechanism of feedback.

>> L4M4受験方法 <<

L4M4日本語試験対策、L4M4模擬練習

L4M4試験の急流を学び、L4M4試験を準備するのに20~30時間しかかかりません。多くの人々、特に現職のスタッフは仕事、学習、家族生活、その他の重要な事柄で忙しく、L4M4試験を学習して準備する時間とエネルギーがほとんどありません。しかし、L4M4テストトレントを購入すれば、最も重要なことにメインエネルギーを投資し、試験を学習して準備するために毎日1~2時間を割くことができます。L4M4試験の質問と回答は実際の試験に基づいており、Ethical and Responsible Sourcing受験者の一般的な傾向に準拠しています。

CIPS Ethical and Responsible Sourcing 認定 L4M4 試験問題 (Q108-Q113):

質問 # 108

When might a company send a Request for Information (RFI) instead of a Request for Quotation (RFQ)?
(Select TWO)

- A. To obtain indicative prices that could be offered for a range of required products
- B. To determine whether the supplier can fulfil a purchase order already placed
- C. To ask for details of the product or range of services that the supplier has to offer
- D. To negotiate the payment terms detailed in the terms and conditions of sale
- E. To establish the details of environmental and quality certificates that the supplier may have

正解: A、C、E

解説:

An RFI is an exploratory tool, used to gather information before specifications or tendering. It is appropriate for obtaining indicative pricing (A), understanding the range of products/services (C), and confirming certifications like environmental or quality standards (D). RFQs, by contrast, request firm pricing based on defined specifications. RFIs are not used to renegotiate existing contracts (E) or agree payment terms (B).

Responsible sourcing emphasises using RFIs to identify suppliers aligned with ethical, environmental, and operational expectations before moving to a formal competitive process.

Reference: CIPS L4M4 Study Guide (v2), LO: "Implementation" - RFI, RFQ, and ITT differences.

質問 # 109

Which instance would multiple sourcing be the most applicable approach?

- A. Sourcing for high-cost, strategically important components
- B. Sourcing for components required at short notice
- C. Sourcing for the provision of a service, where close relationship management is required
- D. Sourcing a specialised, unique component where the supplier's knowledge is key

正解: B

解説:

Multiple sourcing is particularly beneficial when requirements are time-sensitive and availability is critical.

By engaging more than one supplier, the buyer ensures supply continuity, reduces dependency on a single provider, and improves responsiveness to urgent needs. While sole or single sourcing may suit high-cost strategic components or unique expertise, these arrangements increase dependency risks. For short-notice requirements such as consumables or basic components, multiple sourcing provides resilience and flexibility.

CIPS L4M4 stresses that sourcing strategy should reflect risk, demand variability, and supply criticality, and multiple sourcing directly addresses supply risk mitigation.

Reference: CIPS L4M4 Study Guide (v2), LO: "Application" - sourcing strategies, single vs multiple sourcing.

質問 # 110

A company has a requirement for an item that has been identified as strategic on the positioning model. The company needs to invite competitive tenders and make sure the selected supplier of this item is in a good financial position. What should the company ask the suppliers to send to show that their current assets cover their current liabilities?

- A. Gearing ratio
- **B. Acid test**
- C. Annual turnover
- D. Profit and loss account

正解: B

解説:

The acid test, also known as the quick ratio, measures a company's ability to cover its current liabilities with its most liquid assets, excluding inventory. It is a stringent indicator of short-term financial health. By requesting this ratio, the company can assess whether a potential supplier has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations, which is crucial when procuring strategic items.

Reference:

CIPS Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply, L4M4 Study Guide, Section 2.3: Financial Appraisal of Suppliers

質問 # 111

A buyer has discovered their supplier has taken the passports of some of their workforce. The supplier has offered the buyer a discount against the contract, but the discount only applies if the buyer does not report this finding. Which ethical concerns should the buyer report to the necessary stakeholders?

- * Fraudulent activity
- * Bribery
- * Modern slavery
- * Breach of confidentiality

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 4 only
- **C. 2 and 3 only**
- D. 2 and 4 only

正解: C

解説:

The withholding of passports is a potential indication of modern slavery, and the offer of a discount to avoid reporting this is a form of bribery. Reporting these ethical concerns aligns with responsible sourcing practices and is critical for maintaining a supply chain free from human rights abuses.

質問 # 112

Damian is a procurement professional in the Public Sector. He has recently run a competition to source new uniforms for hospital staff and has decided on a suitable supplier. Should Damian conduct post tender negotiation with the supplier?

- A. no- this isn't necessary as Damian has selected the most appropriate supplier
- B. yes- post-tender negotiation may result in a lower price and thus better value for money
- **C. no- it would be against the law for Damian to do this**
- D. yes- all tender processes should include post-tender negotiation

正解: C

解説:

Damian works in the Public Sector- it is against the law for the public sector to conduct 'post tender negotiation' after a contract has been awarded. This is because it's not transparent and equal opportunities, which are founding principles of public sector procurement.

Private sector can do whatever they want. They can do post-tender negotiations.

NOTE: this is currently the rules as per Public Contract Regulations 2015. These are being superseded in October by new legislation. The study guide doesn't mention this, but it's happening. At the time of writing (January 2023) we don't have the full

