真実的なBAPv5模擬モード試験-試験の準備方法-完璧なBAPv5問題と解答

藤仁館学園グループ
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第37回　介護福祉士国家試験　午前解答　解答日:令和7年1月26日

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	5	2	5	5	2	4	2	5	3
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	3	4	1	2	5	1	4	1	2
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	5	4	3	1	2	1	5	4	5
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
2	1	4	2	3	5	4	3	1	3
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
5	1	3	2	5	4	3	2	3	3
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
2	4	3	4	1	5	5	5	1	4
61	62	63							
4	1	3							

第37回　介護福祉士国家試験　午後解答

			64	65	66	67	68	69	70
			4	3	2	2	3	1	3
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
3	5	4	4	3	3	2	5	5	5
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
1	1	3	1	4	2	2	3	5	2
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	3	5	5	3	5	1	4	5	
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
4	1	5	4	2	2	2	3	5	5
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
4	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	5	1
121	122	123	124	125					
2	3	4	1	5					

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2025-0126-1800

	第29回	第30回	第31回	第32回	第33回	第34回	第35回	第36回
受験者数	76,323名	92,654名	94,610名	84,032名	84,483名	83,082名	79,151名	74,595名
合格者数	55,031名	65,574名	69,736名	58,745名	59,975名	60,099名	66,711名	61,747名
合格率	72.1%	70.8%	73.7%	69.9%	71.0%	72.3%	84.3%	82.8%
合格点	**75点**	**77点**	**72点**	**77点**	**75点**	**78点**	**75点**	**67点**
合格基準	**60%**	**62%**	**58%**	**62%**	**60%**	**62%**	**60%**	**54%**
本校合格率	96%	95%	94%	95%	95%	93%	93%	90%

藤仁館学園グループ

藤仁館医療福祉カレッジ	北千住校
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http://www.omiya-fukushi.co.jp

2026年CertJukenの最新BAPv5 PDFダンプおよびBAPv5試験エンジンの無料共有：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IAkhpDTNhXpSFWMDcbkdHn0ZNch6f_2V

いまBAPv5認定試験の過去問問題集や参考書を必要とするでしょう。仕事に忙しいですから、試験の準備をする時間が足りないでしょう。ですから、効率が良い試験BAPv5参考書が必要です。もちろん、よりよく試験の準備をするように、自分に相応しいツールを選択するのは一番大事なことです。これは試験に合格できるかどうかに関連する大切な問題です。ですから、CertJukenのBAPv5問題集を選択してください。

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>> BAPv5模擬モード <<

BAPv5問題と解答 & BAPv5受験記

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BCS BAPv5 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• ソリューションの設計と定義: この試験では、デザイン思考の段階を識別する方法、発散的思考と収束的思考の活用の定義、ギャップ分析などのトピックが扱われます。
トピック 2	• ステークホルダーの分析と管理:試験のこのセクションでは、ステークホルダーの関与に必要な活動について説明するトピックが取り上げられます。また、ステークホルダー ホイールを使用して一般的なステークホルダー カテゴリを識別する方法や、CATWOE 手法を使用してステークホルダーの視点を分析する方法についても取り上げます。
トピック 3	• ビジネス ケースの作成:試験のこのセクションでは、ビジネス ケースの作成の根拠を説明する方法など、さまざまなトピックが取り上げられます。また、ビジネス ケースの内容を特定する方法、有形および無形のコストとメリットのリスク、およびその潜在的な影響を特定する方法についても取り上げます。さらに、このセクションでは、ビジネス ケースをビジネス変更ライフサイクルに関連付ける方法についても取り上げます。

BCS Practitioner Certificate in Business Analysis Practice v5.0 認定 BAPv5 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問＃34
A large mortgage provider has been running a project to develop an equity release product The project has run into difficulty due to a disagreement between two key stakeholders about whether the product should be developed in house or outsourced to a specialist company.
The business analyst on the project. George, has been discussing his role in resolving this problem with his manager.
Which of the following descriptions is George's manager LEAST LIKELY to use in describing his role'?

- A. To negotiate with the stakeholders to reach a resolution
- B. To understand and challenge the stakeholders
- C. To record the meeting and the resulting decision
- D. To facilitate the discussion to allow the stakeholders to find a way forward

正解：A

解説：
The role of a business analyst (BA) is to analyse business situations and problems, identify and evaluate potential solutions, and facilitate change within an organisation or project. A BA works with stakeholders at different levels and with different interests and perspectives to understand their needs and expectations and ensure they are met by suitable solutions. Therefore, option C is not likely to be used by George's manager in describing his role as a BA in resolving this problem. To negotiate with stakeholders to reach resolution implies that George has to persuade or compromise with stakeholders to agree on one solution or approach. This is not part of the BA's role, as the BA does not have the authority or responsibility to make decisions or impose solutions on stakeholders. The BA's role is to analyse and evaluate different solutions or approaches objectively and present the findings and recommendations to stakeholders for their consideration and approval. Option A is likely to be used by George's manager in describing his role as a BA in resolving this problem. To understand and challenge the stakeholders means that George has to elicit and validate the stakeholders' views and needs and question their assumptions and rationale. This is part of the BA's role, as the BA has to ensure that the stakeholders' views and needs are clear, consistent, realistic and aligned with the organisation's strategy and objectives. Option B is likely to be used by George's manager in describing his role as a BA in resolving this problem. To facilitate the discussion to allow the stakeholders to find a way forward means that George has to organise and conduct meetings or workshops with stakeholders to explore and evaluate different solutions or approaches and help them reach a consensus or agreement. This is part of the BA's role, as the BA has to enable effective communication and collaboration among stakeholders and help them resolve conflicts or issues. Option D is likely to be used by George's manager in describing his role as a BA in resolving this problem. To record the meeting and the resulting decision means that George has to document and communicate the outcomes and actions of the meeting or workshop with stakeholders and ensure they are understood and accepted by all parties. This is part of

the BA's role, as the BA has to ensure that there is a clear and accurate record of what has been discussed and decided by stakeholders and that there is a shared understanding and commitment among them.

質問 # 35

ParcelGo is a distribution company. Parcels arrive at its warehouse, where the inbound team use handheld barecode scanners to acknowledge their receipt. Parcels are then loaded onto pallets for onward distribution.

A project as been commissioned to replace the labour-intensive process and introduce a fully-automated system ha reads he barecodes pf parcels as they pass along a coveryor belt, automatically delivering to the correct area of the warehouse for onward distribution.

Staff from the inbound have informed their manager that about 30% of parcels either do not have barcodes, or the barcodes are obscured. The team currently resolves this issue manually. But the concerned that the new automated system will be able to do this. The staff members are also worried the system will make their roles redundant.

Using a holist approach, which element of the POPIT model need further investigation in order to address the team's concerns?

- A. People and organisation
- B. Process and technology
- C. Information and technology
- D. People and process

正解：**D**

解説：

The elements of the POPIT model that need further investigation are people and process. This is because the staff members have raised concerns about the compatibility of the new automated system with the current process of handling parcels without barcodes or with obscured barcodes, as well as the impact of the system on their job security. These concerns relate to the people element, which covers the roles, skills, attitudes, and behaviors of the staff, and the process element, which covers the activities, tasks, and procedures involved in delivering a service or product. Option C is the correct answer.
Reference:
POPIT Model - Four View Model | Taking A Holistic Perspective | BusinessAnalystMentor.com The POPIT™ Model | A Practical Guide To Delivering Results

質問 # 36

A business case features a management summary, from which the below extract is taken:
'The new approach will incur significant investment in terms of software licenses and annual maintenance fees, which will not be negotiable until year four of the proposal. We will research competing suppliers in the marketplace at end of year three, the supplier will, therefore, be likely to otter a reduced price for year five and beyond. However, we are convinced that the selected option is the right one. It will give us a competitive edge as a result of improved management information, in addition to the boost it will give to our image with our established customers." Which categories of costs and benefits are described in this extract*?

- A. Tangible costs, intangible benefits.
- B. Tangible benefits, intangible costs
- C. Intangible costs, tangible benefits
- D. Intangible benefits, intangible costs

正解：**C**

解説：

A business case is a formal written proposal that details the costs and benefits of a proposed business change or solution. It helps to justify and secure the approval and funding for a proposed business change or solution. Costs and benefits can be classified into two types: tangible and intangible. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, as it identifies which categories of costs and benefits are described in this extract respectively. Intangible costs are costs that have no physical existence and cannot be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Examples of intangible costs are reputation, image, morale etc. An example of intangible costs in this extract is significant investment in terms of software licenses and annual maintenance fees, which will not be negotiable until year four of the proposal, as it has no physical existence and cannot be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Tangible benefits are benefits that have physical existence and can be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Examples of tangible benefits are revenue, profit, market share etc. An example of tangible benefits in this extract is improved management information, in addition to the boost it will give to our image with our established customers, as it has physical existence and can be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Option A is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which categories of costs and benefits are described in this extract respectively. Tangible costs are costs that have physical existence and can be measured or quantified easily by human senses.

Examples of tangible costs are equipment, materials, labour etc. There is no example of tangible costs in this extract. Intangible benefits are benefits that have no physical existence and cannot be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Examples of intangible benefits are satisfaction, loyalty, quality etc. There is no example of intangible benefits in this extract (although image could be considered as an intangible benefit). Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which categories of costs and benefits are described in this extract respectively. Tangible benefits are benefits that have physical existence and can be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Examples of tangible benefits are revenue, profit, market share etc. An example of tangible benefits in this extract is improved management information, in addition to the boost it will give to our image with our established customers, as it has physical existence and can be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Intangible costs are costs that have no physical existence and cannot be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Examples of intangible costs are reputation, image, morale etc. An example of intangible costs in this extract is significant investment in terms of software licenses and annual maintenance fees, which will not be negotiable until year four of the proposal, as it has no physical existence and cannot be measured or quantified easily by human senses. Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not identify any category of cost or benefit that has been described in this extract.

質問 # 37

On joining a new company. Sara spent time reviewing the company's organisation chart She was particularly interested in the sponsor of the project she is joining What is Sara LIKELY to have learnt about the sponsor from this? Select the TWO that apply

- A. The scope of their responsibilities
- B. Their position in the company hierarchy
- C. Their preferred management style
- D. The culture within their team
- E. Their span of control

正解：B、E

解説：
Explanation
An organisation chart is a diagram that shows the structure and relationships of an organisation. It helps to identify who are the members, roles, levels and units of an organisation and how they are connected or related.
Therefore, options A and B are correct answers, as they are the information that Sara is likely to have learnt about the sponsor from the organisation chart. Option A is a correct answer, as their position in the company hierarchy is the information that Sara is likely to have learnt about the sponsor from the organisation chart.
Their position in the company hierarchy is the level or rank of the sponsor within the organisation's structure.
It helps to indicate their authority, status and influence within the organisation. Option B is a correct answer, as their span of control is the information that Sara is likely to have learnt about the sponsor from the organisation chart. Their span of control is the number of people or units that report directly to the sponsor within the organisation's structure. It helps to indicate their responsibility, workload and management style within the organisation. Option C is not a correct answer, as their culture within their team is not the information that Sara is likely to have learnt about the sponsor from the organisation chart. Their culture within their team is the shared values, beliefs, norms and behaviours of the sponsor and their team members within the organisation. It helps to indicate their motivation, satisfaction and performance within the organisation. Option D is not a correct answer, as their scope of responsibilities is not the information that Sara is likely to have learnt about the sponsor from the organisation chart. Their scope of responsibilities is the range or extent of tasks or activities that the sponsor has to perform or oversee within the organisation. It helps to indicate their objectives, outcomes and deliverables within the organisation. Option E is not a correct answer, as their preferred management style is not the information that Sara is likely to have learnt about the sponsor from the organisation chart. Their preferred management style is the way or approach that the sponsor uses to lead or direct their team members within the organisation. It helps to indicate their communication, delegation and feedback skills within the organisation.
References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 31.

質問 # 38

Adiyan has been considering the feasibility of introducing a new payments method into his company His draft report reads
'The new payment method has not yet been widely adopted although it has the backing of all the big phone brands. Our current payments system will be upgraded next month to take payment as part of a scheduled release This method of payment will be supported under our current license deal Trials have shown that the technology will scale to our customer base and cyber security testing is encouraging' Which of the following is the BEST description of the areas of Technical feasibility mentioned in the report?

- A. Timely, Reliable, Proven, Architectural Alignment
- B. Timely, Compatible. Secure, Scalable

- C. Reliable. Compatible, Secure. Architectural Alignment
- D. Proven. Compatible, Secure. Scalable

正解：D

解説：
Explanation
Technical feasibility is the extent to which a proposed business change or solution is possible and realistic from a technical perspective. It helps to assess whether a proposed business change or solution can be developed, implemented and maintained using the available or required technology. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it describes the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Proven is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution has been tested and verified by previous or existing users or applications. It helps to ensure reliability and quality of the technology. An example of proven in the report is the new payment method has not yet been widely adopted although it has the backing of all the big phone brands. Compatible is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can work or integrate with other existing or required technologies. It helps to ensure interoperability and functionality of the technology. An example of compatible in the report is our current payments system will be upgraded next month to take payment as part of a scheduled release. Secure is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can protect or prevent unauthorised access, use, modification or disclosure of data or information. It helps to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of the technology. An example of secure in the report is cyber security testing is encouraging.

Scalable is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can handle or adapt to changes in demand, volume or performance. It helps to ensure efficiency and flexibility of the technology. An example of scalable in the report is trials have shown that the technology will scale to our customer base. Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Timely is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can be developed, implemented and maintained within the available or required time frame. It helps to ensure punctuality and speed of the technology. There is no example of timely in the report. Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Reliable is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can perform consistently and accurately without errors or failures. It helps to ensure dependability and accuracy of the technology. There is no example of reliable in the report. Architectural alignment is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can fit or align with other existing or required architectures, such as business, data or application architectures. It helps to ensure consistency and coherence of the technology. There is no example of architectural alignment in the report. Option D is not a correct answer, as it does not describe any of the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report.
References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 48.

質問＃39
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現在、試験銀行がシミュレーションテストを提供するような統合システムを持っていることはほとんどありません。 BAPv5学習ツールについて学習した後、実際のBAPv5試験を刺激することの重要性が徐々に認識されます。この機能により、練習システムがどのように動作するかを簡単に把握し、BAPv5試験に関する中核的な知識を得ることができます。さらに、実際の試験環境にいるときは、質問への回答の速度と品質を制御し、エクササイズの良い習慣を身に付けることを学ぶことができます。そのため、BAPv5試験に合格できます。

BAPv5問題と解答：https://www.certjuken.com/BAPv5-exam.html

- 試験の準備方法-信頼的なBAPv5模擬モード試験-完璧なBAPv5問題と解答 🔲 🔲 www.mogiexam.com 🔲から簡単に ☀ BAPv5 🔲☀🔲を無料でダウンロードできますBAPv5資格関連題
- BAPv5復習資料 🔲 BAPv5学習指導 🔲 BAPv5問題集無料 🔲▷ www.goshiken.com ◁サイトで▸ BAPv5 ◂の最新問題が使えるBAPv5参考資料
- BAPv5認定試験、BAPv5練習問題 、BAPv5有効な練習資料 🔲「 www.mogiexam.com 」サイトにて▸ BAPv5 ◂問題集を無料で使おうBAPv5参考資料
- BAPv5学習指導 🔲 BAPv5認定テキスト 🔲 BAPv5資格トレーニング 🔲🔲 www.goshiken.com 🔲は、 ➤ BAPv5 🔲を無料でダウンロードするのに最適なサイトですBAPv5学習指導
- BAPv5復習資料 🔲 BAPv5参考資料 🔲 BAPv5テスト難易度 🔲 検索するだけで" www.passtest.jp "から➡ BAPv5 🔲を無料でダウンロードBAPv5関連資格知識
- 実用的-素敵なBAPv5模擬モード試験-試験の準備方法BAPv5問題と解答 🔲 ➡ BAPv5 🔲を無料でダウンロード➥ www.goshiken.com 🔲ウェブサイトを入力するだけBAPv5問題集無料
- BAPv5復習解答例 🔲 BAPv5科目対策 🔲 BAPv5模擬資料 🔲⇒ www.passtest.jp ⇐に移動し、➡ BAPv5 🔲