

Top L5M1 Practice Exam Online | High-quality Valid Test L5M1 Bootcamp: Managing Teams and Individuals 100% Pass

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Nghiên cứu các hệ thống tích hợp với Core banking:

1. Bạn thường sử dụng các loại hệ thống tích hợp nào? Liệt kê và mô tả ngắn gọn về chúng.
2. Bạn muốn sử dụng hệ thống tích hợp nào nhất? Tại sao?
3. Theo thực trạng hiện nay, bạn quan ngại vấn đề nào của hệ thống ngân hàng? Tại sao?

Trả lời

Câu 1:

- Tích hợp core banking với NAPAS thông qua chuẩn ISO 8583 / API. Đây là lớp tích hợp cho phép kết nối trực tiếp giữa core banking và hệ thống chuyển mạch tài chính NAPAS. Luồng giao dịch thanh toán thẻ, chuyển khoản 24/7, QR và clearing được truyền và xác thực theo thời gian thực. Việc sử dụng ISO 8583 cho phép đảm bảo tính toàn vẹn message, cấu trúc data field chuẩn hóa và giảm sai lệch dữ liệu trong xử lý liên ngân hàng.

- Middleware/ESB phục vụ điều phối message đến NAPAS. Trong nhiều ngân hàng, lớp tích hợp ESB hoặc API Gateway đóng vai trò routing, transformation và load balancing nhằm giảm áp lực xử lý trực tiếp lên core banking và tránh tình trạng nghẽn giao dịch.

- Hệ thống reconciliation đối soát với NAPAS. Phục vụ đối chiếu file settlement, xử lý tra soát và bù trừ giao dịch, đảm bảo dữ liệu khớp chính xác giữa số cái core và clearing report từ NAPAS. Điều này giúp ngân hàng hạn chế rủi ro kế toán và sai lệch số dư khách hàng.

Câu 2:

- Tối ưu hóa hiệu năng xử lý giao dịch (transaction throughput & latency):

+ Luồng giao dịch kết nối trực tiếp giữa core banking và NAPAS giúp giảm độ trễ (latency) so với mô hình qua nhiều tầng middleware.

+ Message chuẩn ISO 8583 giúp giảm overhead data, tăng tốc độ truyền.

+ Khi kết hợp Gateway middleware, có thể thực hiện load balancing, queue management, giúp hệ thống duy trì throughput ổn định trong giờ cao điểm giao dịch 24/7.

- Chuẩn hóa giao thức tích hợp và nâng cao tính tương thích hệ thống

Trang 1

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CIPS L5M1 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand, Analyse, and Apply Management and Organisational Approaches: This section of the exam measures skills of Operations Managers and covers the understanding and evaluation of organisational behaviour and management approaches. It assesses knowledge of individual and team behaviour, organisational structures, and the psychological contract, as well as factors like STEELED influences. Candidates are tested on traditional and contemporary management approaches, including administrative, scientific, and human relations methods, as well as postmodernism, socio-technical systems, and distributed leadership. The role of individuals, teams, and organisational culture in shaping behaviour is also evaluated.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and Apply Approaches to Managing Individuals: This section of the exam measures skills of HR Managers and focuses on managing individual behaviour effectively. It examines how differences in behavioural characteristics affect management style and approach, highlighting diversity, emotional intelligence, and assessment techniques for development. The section also covers the creation and management of knowledge, formal and informal learning processes, cognitive and behavioural learning theories, motivation theories including intrinsic and extrinsic factors, and factors influencing job satisfaction such as job design, collaboration, and flexible working arrangements.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the Application of Management Concepts and Principles in a Procurement and Supply Function: This section of the exam measures skills of Procurement Managers and focuses on applying management principles within procurement and supply operations. Candidates are tested on aligning team knowledge, skills, and behaviours with organisational strategy, defining the scope of operations, and developing teams. The syllabus also includes managing stakeholder relationships, building trust, promoting collaboration, fostering a culture of learning, sharing procurement knowledge, professional development, and the importance of personal behaviours such as unbiased decision-making, communication, creativity, and reflective practice to enhance procurement and supply effectiveness.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and Apply Approaches to Planning and Managing Work Groups or Teams: This section of the exam measures skills of Team Leaders and covers the dynamics and effectiveness of work groups or teams. Candidates are tested on understanding group vision, values, norms, and alignment, as well as formal and informal group structures. The syllabus includes strategies for developing effective teams, team roles, self-managed teams, virtual team management, diversity benefits, and conflict management. It also assesses knowledge of team development, learning integration, role congruence, and approaches for merging, disbanding, or changing teams.

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CIPS Managing Teams and Individuals Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

ABC Ltd is a software development company and employs around 100 people. It's executive Board of Directors is considering investing more resources in employee development. Briefly describe what is meant by employee development and explain the positive impacts of lifelong learning (25 points).

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for Detailed Answer

Explanation:

Part A - Employee Development (5-8 marks):

Employee development refers to the ongoing process of improving staff knowledge, skills, and behaviours to enhance their performance and career progression. It includes both formal methods such as training courses, mentoring, and professional qualifications, and informal methods such as on-the-job learning, self-directed study, and peer collaboration. For ABC Ltd, employee development could mean providing software engineers with technical training, leadership coaching, or professional certifications to improve capability and engagement.

Part B - Positive Impacts of Lifelong Learning (15-18 marks):

Improved performance and productivity: Continuous learning ensures employees remain skilled in the latest technologies, enabling ABC Ltd to deliver innovative software solutions and maintain competitiveness.

Employee motivation and morale: When staff see the company investing in their development, they feel valued, which increases

engagement and reduces alienation.

Retention and loyalty: Lifelong learning encourages employees to stay with the organisation as they see opportunities for growth, reducing turnover costs.

Adaptability and resilience: In fast-moving sectors such as software, continuous learning helps staff adapt to new tools, coding languages, and market changes, ensuring the business remains agile.

Innovation and creativity: Learning stimulates new ideas and problem-solving approaches, leading to more effective solutions in product development and project delivery.

Career progression and leadership pipeline: Lifelong learning develops not only technical skills but also soft skills such as communication, negotiation, and leadership, building the next generation of managers.

Conclusion:

Employee development is about building skills, knowledge, and behaviours to improve individual and organisational performance.

Lifelong learning delivers multiple benefits, including productivity, innovation, motivation, and retention. For ABC Ltd, investing in continuous development will strengthen competitiveness, employee satisfaction, and long-term organisational success.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Zarah is the Head of Procurement at a hospital. She feels that the Procurement Department is understaffed and due to the large volume of work she has decided to put together a business case to recruit one additional Procurement Assistant. Explain the process Zarah should complete in order to create this Business Case. (25 points).

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for Detailed Answer

Explanation:

When preparing a business case for additional resource, Zarah should follow a structured process to ensure that the proposal is clear, evidence-based, and aligned with the hospital's strategic objectives.

The first step is to identify the need. Zarah must gather evidence to show that the current department is understaffed and unable to manage the workload effectively. This may include statistics on increased purchase orders, supplier contracts, delays, or risks caused by the lack of staff.

Secondly, she should define the objectives of the business case. In this case, the objective is to secure funding and approval for an additional Procurement Assistant to ensure efficiency, compliance, and risk management in hospital procurement.

Thirdly, Zarah must analyse options. The business case should not only present recruitment as the only choice but also consider alternatives such as outsourcing, redistributing workload, or temporary staff. Each option should be reviewed in terms of cost, feasibility, and benefits.

Fourthly, she should present the costs and benefits. The costs will include salary, training, and any associated overheads. The benefits may include faster order processing, reduced errors, improved supplier management, compliance with healthcare regulations, and freeing up senior staff for strategic tasks. Non-financial benefits, such as improved staff morale and better patient outcomes through timely supply of materials, should also be highlighted.

The fifth step is to assess risks. For example, not hiring an additional assistant may risk delays in ordering medical supplies, poor compliance with procurement standards, and reputational damage to the hospital. Conversely, recruiting without sufficient workload planning could lead to under-utilisation of resources.

Sixthly, Zarah should recommend the preferred option. Based on evidence, she would recommend hiring one additional Procurement Assistant as the best way to meet the workload demands while delivering value.

Finally, she should prepare the formal document and presentation for hospital executives or the finance committee. The business case should be structured with an introduction, background, options, costs/benefits, risks, and recommendations.

Conclusion:

To create a strong business case, Zarah must identify the need, set clear objectives, analyse options, present costs and benefits, assess risks, and make a clear recommendation. A well-prepared business case will increase the likelihood of approval and ensure the procurement team has the resources needed to deliver efficient, compliant, and high-quality outcomes for the hospital.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Explain what a 'bureaucratic' management style is (10 points). What are the advantages and disadvantages of this? (10 points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for Detailed Answer

Explanation:

A bureaucratic management style is based on the theories of Max Weber, who described bureaucracy as a structured, rule-based and hierarchical way of organising work. In this style, managers rely heavily on formal rules, policies and procedures to direct employee behaviour. Decision-making authority follows a clear chain of command, and employees are expected to follow established processes without deviation. Job roles are highly specialised and responsibilities are clearly defined. The emphasis is on order, consistency and compliance rather than flexibility or creativity.

This approach is often seen in government departments, regulatory bodies, or large organisations where compliance, accountability and control are critical. For example, in procurement and supply, bureaucratic management may be applied in highly regulated environments such as public sector purchasing, where adherence to policies, legal frameworks and audit requirements is essential.

Advantages of the bureaucratic style include:

Clarity and consistency: clear rules and procedures mean employees know exactly what is expected of them.

Fairness and equality: decisions are made based on rules, not personal favouritism, reducing bias.

Accountability and control: strong documentation and audit trails improve transparency.

Efficiency in routine tasks: structured processes can streamline repetitive, transactional work (e.g., purchase-to-pay).

Disadvantages include:

Inflexibility: rigid rules make it difficult to adapt to change or unique situations.

Low motivation: workers may feel disempowered or demoralised by lack of autonomy.

Slow decision-making: multiple levels of approval can create delays.

Stifled innovation: focus on compliance discourages creativity and proactive problem-solving.

In conclusion, the bureaucratic management style is effective where consistency, compliance and control are needed, such as in regulated procurement activities. However, it can be limiting in dynamic environments where flexibility, innovation and speed of decision-making are essential. Successful managers may therefore adopt bureaucratic methods for governance but balance them with more adaptive styles for strategic and innovative work.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Describe the key principles of the Taylorism school of thought on Management (20 points)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for Detailed Answer

Explanation:

The Taylorism school of thought, also known as Scientific Management, was developed by Frederick Winslow Taylor in the early 20th century. It aimed to improve efficiency and productivity by applying systematic, scientific methods to the management of work. Its key principles can be summarised as follows.

The first principle is the scientific study of work. Taylor rejected traditional "rule of thumb" methods, instead advocating time-and-motion studies to identify the most efficient way of completing tasks. This broke jobs into smaller, measurable steps.

Secondly, Taylor emphasised the division of labour and specialisation. Workers should focus on narrowly defined tasks, allowing them to become faster and more efficient, similar to parts in a machine.

Thirdly, he argued for scientific selection and training of workers. Instead of leaving workers to train themselves, managers should select the right person for the job and provide formal training in the "one best way" to complete tasks.

Fourthly, Taylor stressed managerial control and supervision. He believed management should plan, organise and set methods, while workers should focus on carrying them out. This created a strong separation between planning and execution.

Finally, Taylor promoted financial incentives as motivators. He assumed that workers are primarily motivated by pay, so piece-rate systems and performance-based rewards were used to encourage higher output.

Taylorism brought many benefits, such as increased productivity, efficiency, and predictability in mass production industries.

However, it also attracted criticism for treating workers like machines, reducing autonomy, and ignoring social and psychological needs. From a modern procurement perspective, its ideas are still visible in standardised processes such as purchase-to-pay systems, KPIs, and efficiency-driven shared services. However, organisations today often balance these principles with more human-centred approaches to motivation and teamwork.

In conclusion, the key principles of Taylorism were scientific analysis of work, specialisation, scientific selection and training, strict managerial control, and financial incentives. While its focus on efficiency shaped early management thinking, modern leaders must also consider motivation, empowerment, and adaptability to achieve sustainable success.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Tania has recently been appointed the new manager of the Procurement Department at a toilet paper manufacturer. She will line manage a team of 8, who all perform different tasks and have a varying level of ability and knowledge. She has noticed that there has been no formal training provided to the team and that some people have been asked to complete tasks they do not feel comfortable with. Overall, performance and morale are both low. Discuss the importance of 1) embedding learning into the culture and 2) role

congruence in this scenario (10 points). Describe actions that Tania should take to address the issues (15 points).

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for Detailed Answer

Explanation:

Part A - Embedding Learning into the Culture (5 points):

Embedding learning into the organisational culture means creating an environment where continuous learning and development are valued and encouraged. In Tania's case, this is vital because the team has had no formal training, which contributes to low skills and low morale. A learning culture ensures employees feel supported in developing new abilities, reduces resistance to change, and prepares staff for future challenges. For procurement, this could involve training on negotiation skills, supplier relationship management, or e-procurement tools.

Part B - Role Congruence (5 points):

Role congruence means ensuring that an individual's skills, experience, and abilities match the tasks they are assigned. At present, some staff are being asked to complete tasks they are not comfortable with, which lowers confidence and morale. Aligning people's roles to their capabilities improves job satisfaction, builds confidence, and enhances performance. For example, a staff member skilled in analysis should be allocated spend analysis tasks, rather than being pushed into high-pressure supplier negotiations without support.

Part C - Actions Tania Should Take (15 points):

Training and development programmes - introduce structured training to close knowledge gaps and give staff confidence in their roles.

Role review and alignment - assess individual skills and reassign tasks to match strengths, ensuring role congruence.

Mentoring and coaching - pair experienced staff with less experienced members to support learning and build capability.

Encourage continuous learning - build learning into team culture through workshops, lunch-and-learns, and reflection sessions after projects.

Regular performance reviews - provide feedback, set development goals, and celebrate progress to improve motivation.

Empowerment and involvement - involve staff in identifying training needs and improvement ideas to increase ownership.

Recognition and morale building - acknowledge achievements to rebuild confidence and team spirit.

Conclusion:

Embedding learning into the culture ensures that development is continuous, reducing skills gaps and raising confidence. Role congruence ensures that tasks match people's abilities, improving morale and performance. For Tania, focusing on training, role alignment, coaching, and recognition will rebuild her procurement team into a skilled, motivated, and high-performing unit.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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