

L5M10考古題分享 & L5M10認證



P.S. PDFExamDumps在Google Drive上分享了免費的2026 CIPS L5M10考試題庫：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=12E5aAWFCa-a0pvyxz4Do5AlJdIBL3eO0>

人生充滿選擇，選擇不一定給你帶來絕對的幸福，但選擇給了你絕對的機會，而一旦錯過選擇，只能凝望。PDFExamDumps CIPS的L5M10考試培訓資料是每個IT人士通過IT認證必須的培訓資料，有了這份考試資料就等於手握利刃，所有的考試難題將迎刃而解。PDFExamDumps CIPS的L5M10考試培訓資料是針對性強，覆蓋面廣，更新快，最完整的培訓資料，有了它，所有的IT認證都不要害怕，你都會順利通過的。

CIPS L5M10 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand Capacity Planning and Control in Logistics Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Planners and focuses on the techniques and systems used to manage capacity, demand, and resource planning across logistics activities. It explains how organizations balance planning with real-time control, adjust to fluctuating demand, and schedule workloads effectively. Candidates are expected to understand capacity concepts, constraints, demand forecasting, capacity measurement, and different planning approaches such as level planning, chase demand strategies, and demand management methods. The section also examines the use of technology in capacity planning, particularly Materials Requirements Planning (MRP), MRP II, ERP systems, master production scheduling, inventory data, and bills of materials, while recognizing the limitations of these tools. Finally, it covers the role of reverse logistics, emphasizing the handling of customer returns, the development of return policies, and how returned items are reintegrated into the supply chain.

主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the Role and Activities of Logistics Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Logistics Managers and covers the essential concepts, functions, and strategic importance of logistics within modern supply chains. It explains what logistics is, how its key elements work together—such as transportation, warehousing, inventory, packaging, information flow, and security—and how these components support procurement, production, distribution, after-sales processes, and product disposal. The section explores how logistics integrates with broader supply chain management and introduces the idea of total logistics and total cost thinking, showing how multimodal transport and pipeline inventory contribute to efficiency. Candidates must understand how logistics creates competitive advantage by aligning operations with business strategy, managing customer service levels, measuring service quality, and recognizing its financial impact. This heading also evaluates the increasing role of technology in logistics, including barcoding, RFID, e-fulfilment systems, warehouse management systems, automated data capture, and the integration of digital tools across the logistics network.
------	--

>> L5M10考古題分享 <<

L5M10認證 & L5M10證照資訊

如果考生沒有基礎，可以選擇資策會進行補習，考生在還要上班的情形下，又想快速通過 L5M10 考試，可以選擇 PDFExamDumps L5M10 題庫，覆蓋率很高，可以順利通過考試，從而獲得 CIPS 的認證證書。我們承諾所有購買“L5M10題庫”的客戶，都將獲得一年免費升級的售後服務，確保客戶考試的一次通過率。並實行“一次不過全額退款”的保障，絕對保證考生的利益不受到任何的損失。

最新的 CIPS Level 5 Advanced Diploma in Procurement and Supply L5M10 免費考試真題 (Q62-Q67):

問題 #62

XYZ Logistics provides large trucks nationwide and recently added smaller electric vehicles for smaller clients. This is an example of which form of Competitive Advantage?

- A. Differentiation focus
- **B. Differentiation**
- C. Cost focus
- D. Cost leadership

答案: B

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

By introducing a new service offering (small electric fleet) distinct from competitors, XYZ uses differentiation strategy- providing unique value beyond cost competition.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Porter's Generic Strategies in logistics context, p. 48)

問題 #63

In a logistics system, if the production rate increases, which of the following is true?

- A. The waiting rate increases
- **B. The workload arrival rate increases**
- C. The throughput time increases
- D. The workload arrival rate decreases

答案: B

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

An increase in the production rate generally leads to an increase in the workload arrival rate- the rate at which items or tasks enter the system for processing. This relationship reflects flow interdependence between system inputs and production capacity. The

relationship among production rate, throughput rate, and waiting rate is visually represented in logistics process flow diagrams. (Reference:CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Flow management and capacity relationships, p. 132)

問題 #64

Simon, CEO of a toy manufacturer, imports components from China, paid for in advance, with 2-week delivery. He defines inventory as only what is in the warehouse and factory. Is this correct?

- A. Yes - inventory can be held at different levels
- B. Yes - but only completed toys count as inventory
- C. No - Simon must also consider the inventory held by retailers
- **D. No - Simon must also consider inventory in transit from China**

答案： D

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pipeline inventory(goods in transit between suppliers and buyers) forms part of total inventory value once ownership transfers (e.g., after payment). Retailer stock is excluded unless under vendor-managed agreements.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Inventory types and pipeline inventory, p. 40)

問題 #65

There are several types of incentives to encourage household recycling. Of the below, which is an example of a 'buy back'?

- A. A customer is offered free collection of waste material after the delivery of construction items
- B. A customer part-exchanges their vehicle for a new car
- C. A customer pays a deposit for an item which is returned when the product packaging is returned
- **D. A company offers money for used copper pipes during a renovation project in which they're replaced**

答案： D

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A buy-back scheme involves a company purchasing used materials from consumers for reuse, recovery, or recycling - e.g., paying for returned copper pipes.

Other incentive types:

* Deposit schemes(option B) - refunds when packaging is returned.

* Free collection(option C) - logistical support incentive.

* Trade-in(option D) - part-exchange schemes.(Reference:CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Incentives for household recycling, pp. 194-195)

問題 #66

Green Frog Ltd is a consultancy with ~50 customers. The CEO plans to use a Cost-to-Serve (CTS) tool to understand customer profitability. Is this the right approach?

- A. No - all customers are equally profitable if they pay the same rates
- **B. Yes - Cost to Serve will allow identification of unprofitable customers**
- C. Yes - it is expensive but provides high visibility
- D. No - use Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) instead

答案： B

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Cost-to-Serve analyses end-to-end activities and resources consumed to serve specific customers or segments, exposing variation in profitability (e.g., delivery distance, visit frequency, handling complexity). It is appropriate for finding unprofitable customers. CTS is not inherently "expensive," and TCO focuses on lifecycle cost of acquiring/owning goods-not customer profitability. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Cost-to-Serve concept and uses, p. 61)

