

# CIPS L4M2시험대비공부, L4M2최신덤프문제

## CIPS L4M2

Re-buy - correct answer It is not necessary to specify a new specification or to source the market. Call-off or framework agreement. A preferred supplier is in place

Modified Buy - correct answer Review of existing contract requirements and making any necessary amendments such as to build additional benefits, streamline the business or to establish new KPIs/SLAs. Where some of the specification or requirements have changed.

New Buy - correct answer A new purchase outlines requirements that have not been specified before. There is a higher risk involved in procuring a new purchase, demand/supplier/market analysis should be conducted, and new specific KPIs should be included in the specification.

Business Needs - correct answer The mission of the organisation determines its requirements and therefore what procurement needs to source.

R - regulatory (any legal requirements)

A - availability (supply of goods/services when required, risk, financial and capacity)

Q - quality (consistency, repeatability, and fit for purpose)

S - service requirements (flexibility, support, availability)

C - cost (target costs, total cost of ownership, continuous improvement)

I - innovation (improving customer experience) - correct answer A model that can be used to identify business needs.

Kraljic Matrix - correct answer A matrix that allows procurement to prioritise spend in line with business needs.

Leverage - Kraljic Matrix - correct answer Business needs met by using purchasing department buying power to gain the best price and terms e.g. competitive tendering.

Example of Leverage item (Kraljic Matrix) - correct answer Company cars or mobile phones.

참고: KoreaDumps에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 L4M2 시험 문제집이 있습니다:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=109gzVaOLZiTAYw4wK22GofwLwjggtm5>

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>> CIPS L4M2시험대비 공부 <<

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## 최신 CIPS Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply L4M2 무료샘플문제 (Q277-Q282):

### 질문 # 277

Which of the following technology is likely to be an innovation in financial sector?

- A. Robotics
- B. E-auction
- C. E-commerce
- D. **Blockchain**

정답: D

#### 설명:

Traditional financial systems operate with a centralised database, usually with a single point of authority.

Blockchain technology, on the other hand, allows for a distributed database that holds a growing number of records. Instead of existing in one place, the ledger is continually updated and synchronised across multiple computers in a network. Therefore, any participant in the network with the proper authorisation can view the entire ledger - without relying on an intermediary or any one authority.

Another key feature of blockchain technology is a "smart contract," which is a self-executing protocol that enforces a previously agreed arrangement. For example, a smart contract could trigger an automatic refund under certain conditions or the automatic payment of an agreed commission after a sale. These smart contracts can eliminate delays in traditional Finance processes, while increasing transparency and reducing reliance on middlemen to follow through on their commitments. Moreover, like other parts of a blockchain, smart contracts are immutable, so they can enhance accuracy in the financial statements.

LO 2, AC 2.1

### 질문 # 278

Royal Navy is preparing a through-life contract. They put to the contract a term on rectification of operational defects and planning and delivery of Fleet Time Support Periods. Which part of through-life requirement does this term belong to?

- A. Customer support
- B. Manufacture
- C. **In-service support**
- D. Installation

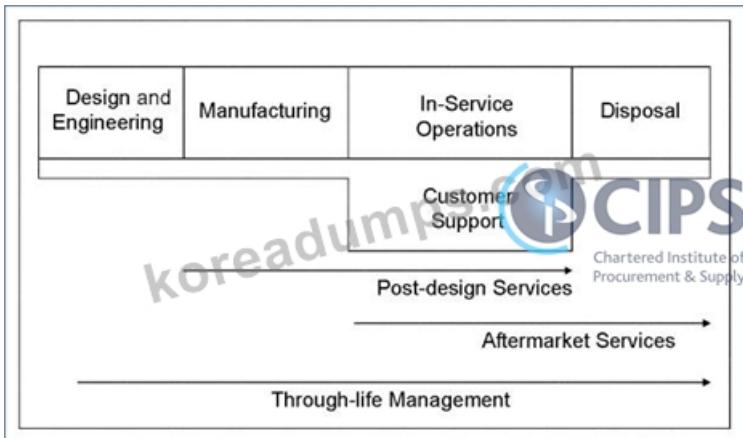
정답: C

#### 설명:

There are 6 main components of the through-life requirements of an asset: Design, Manufacture, Installation, In-service support, Decommission and disposal and Customer support.

Rectification of operational defects and planning and delivery of Fleet Time Support Periods are maintenance activities which belong to in-service support. You may have chosen Customer support. However, in through-life asset management context, customer support does not include maintenance services. Instead, it is the services that go along the stages of asset life. It may include consulting, communication and information exchange.

Diagram, table Description automatically generated



Source: Andrew Graves

### 질문 # 279

Which of the following is a tool to define roles and responsibilities of a project team?

- A. STEEPLE Analysis
- B. RACI Matrix
- C. Monte Carlo model
- D. SCAMPER Method

정답: B

#### 설명:

A responsibility assignment matrix[1] (RAM), also known as RACI matrix[2] (#re#si) or linear responsibility chart[3] (LRC), describes the participation by various roles in completing tasks or deliverables for a project or business process. RACI is an acronym derived from the four key responsibilities most typically used: responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed.[4] It is used for clarifying and defining roles and responsibilities in cross-functional or departmental projects and processes.[5] There are a number of alternatives to the RACI model.

#### Role distinction[edit]

There is a distinction between a role and individually identified people: a role is a descriptor of an associated set of tasks; may be performed by many people; and one person can perform many roles. For example, an organization may have ten people who can perform the role of project manager, although traditionally each project only has one project manager at any one time; and a person who is able to perform the role of project manager may also be able to perform the role of business analyst and tester.

R = Responsible (also recommender) Those who do the work to complete the task.[6] There is at least one role with a participation type of responsible, although others can be delegated to assist in the work required (see also RASCI below for separately identifying those who participate in a supporting role).

A = Accountable (also approver or final approving authority) The one ultimately answerable for the correct and thorough completion of the deliverable or task, the one who ensures the prerequisites of the task are met and who delegates the work to those responsible.[6] In other words, an accountable must sign off (approve) work that responsible provides. There must be only one accountable specified for each task or deliverable.[7] C = Consulted (sometimes consultant or counsel) Those whose opinions are sought, typically subject-matter experts; and with whom there is two-way communication.[6] I = Informed (also informee) Those who are kept up-to-date on progress, often only on completion of the task or deliverable; and with whom there is just one-way communication.[6] Very often the role that is accountable for a task or deliverable may also be responsible for completing it (indicated on the matrix by the task or deliverable having a role accountable for it, but no role responsible for its completion, i.e. it is implied). Outside of this exception, it is generally recommended that each role in the project or process for each task receive, at most, just one of the participation types. Where more than one participation type is shown, this generally implies that participation has not yet been fully resolved, which can impede the value of this technique in clarifying the participation of each role on each task.

#### Reference:

- CIPS study guide page 17
- Responsibility assignment matrix - Wikipedia

LO 1, AC 1.1

### 질문 # 280

When making a business case, the proposal has to consider financial costs, non-financial costs and opportunity costs. What is an

opportunity cost?

- A. The cost of lost opportunities because of operational disruption or reputational damage
- B. Opportunistic expenditure incurred in speculative Activities such is auctions
- C. The expenditure incurred by investing in costly and opportunistic ventures such as mergers
- D. Opportunity foregone by choosing to spend on one option instead of the other

정답: D

### 질문 # 281

The position of a product in its life cycle can affect the price that suppliers set. Is this statement correct?

- A. No, in market economy, the state decides the price of all goods and services
- B. Yes, it is always the only factor determining the price
- C. No, customer's perception of value is the ultimate determinant of the suppliers' price
- D. Yes, each stage in product life cycle requires different levels of investment in promotion and distribution

정답: D

설명:

A firm also has to look at a myriad of other factors before setting its prices. Those factors include the offering's costs, the demand, the customers whose needs it is designed to meet, the external environment-such as the competition, the economy, and government regulations-and other aspects of the marketing mix, such as the nature of the offering, the current stage of its product life cycle, and its promotion and distribution. If a company plans to sell its products or services in international markets, research on the factors for each market must be analyzed before setting prices. Organizations must understand buyers, competitors, the economic conditions, and political regulations in other markets before they can compete successfully.

[...]

The costs of the product-its inputs-including the amount spent on product development, testing, and packaging required have to be taken into account when a pricing decision is made. So do the costs related to promotion and distribution. For example, when a new offering is launched, its promotion costs can be very high because people need to be made aware that it exists. Thus, the offering's stage in the product life cycle can affect its price.

### 질문 # 282

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