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STUDY GUIDE 2025/2026
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1. Accounting - ANSWER ✓ set of concepts and techniques that are used to measure and report financial information about an economic unit
2. Financial Accounting - ANSWER ✓ external report of information to parties outside the firm
3. Managerial Accounting - ANSWER ✓ providing information for internal management
4. Fundamental Accounting Equation - ANSWER ✓ Assets = Liabilities + Owner's Equity
5. Assets - ANSWER ✓ economic resources of the entity, and include items like cash, accounts receivable (amounts owed to a firm by its customers), inventories, land, buildings, equipment, and even intangible assets (patents, legal rights, claims)

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SAVE International Value Methodology Associate Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following functions is a Subject Objective?

- A. Function O
- B. Function R
- C. Function Q
- **D. Function P**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The diagram provided is a Function Analysis System Technique (FAST) diagram, a key tool in Value Methodology's Function Analysis phase, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #2). In FAST diagramming, the "Subject Objective" refers to the overarching goal or need that the system addresses, often aligned with the higher-order function or an external objective outside the study's scope. According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "the Subject Objective is typically the highest-level objective for which the subject scope exists, often located to the left of the left scope line, representing an external goal or assumption." This aligns with the definition of a higher-order function but extends to the external context.

In the FAST diagram:

* The scope lines are labeled B (left) and D (right), as identified in Question 30.

* The critical path (horizontal) runs from E to F to G to J to L to M to N to O, with E being the higher-order function just inside the left scope line.

* Functions P, Q, and R are to the left of the left scope line (B), indicating they are outside the study's scope and represent external objectives or assumptions.

* Function O is the rightmost function on the critical path, inside the scope, representing a specific outcome, not the Subject Objective.

The Subject Objective is the broadest external goal, often the "why" behind the higher-order function (E).

Among P, Q, and R, Function P is the leftmost, directly to the left of the left scope line (B), making it the most likely candidate for the Subject Objective, as it represents the ultimate external goal driving the system (e.g., a customer need like "enhance security" for a door system).

* Option A (Function P) is correct, as it is to the left of the left scope line, aligning with the definition of a Subject Objective.

* Option B (Function Q) is incorrect because Q is further to the left but not as directly tied to the scope line as P, which is the primary external objective.

* Option C (Function R) is incorrect for the same reason as Q; it is external but not the primary Subject Objective.

* Option D (Function O) is incorrect because O is inside the scope, on the critical path, representing a specific outcome, not the Subject Objective.

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SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #2 (Function Analysis), defining the Subject Objective as the external goal to the left of the scope line in FAST diagrams.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on Function Analysis, describing FAST diagramming conventions, including the role of external objectives (consistent with Questions 18 and 30).

NEW QUESTION # 39

In SWOT analysis:

- A. Strengths and opportunities are internal attributes.
- B. Strengths and weaknesses are helpful attributes.
- C. Threats and strengths are harmful attributes.
- **D. Opportunities and threats are external attributes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) is a tool sometimes used in Value Methodology, particularly during

the Information Phase or Evaluation Phase, to assess the context of a project or product, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #3: Value Methodology Job Plan). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "SWOT analysis evaluates internal and external factors:

Strengths and Weaknesses are internal attributes of the system or organization, while Opportunities and Threats are external attributes from the environment."

* Strengths: Internal, helpful attributes (e.g., strong design team).

* Weaknesses: Internal, harmful attributes (e.g., high production costs).

* Opportunities: External, helpful attributes (e.g., market demand).

* Threats: External, harmful attributes (e.g., regulatory changes).

This framework helps the VM team identify factors that could impact the study's success, such as external opportunities to leverage or threats to mitigate.

* Option A (Strengths and opportunities are internal attributes) is incorrect because opportunities are external, not internal.

* Option B (Threats and strengths are harmful attributes) is incorrect because strengths are helpful, not harmful.

* Option C (Strengths and weaknesses are helpful attributes) is incorrect because weaknesses are harmful, not helpful.

* Option D (Opportunities and threats are external attributes) is correct, as both are external factors in SWOT analysis.

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SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #3 (Value Methodology Job Plan), noting the use of SWOT analysis to assess internal and external factors.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on analytical tools, defining SWOT analysis and its categories.

NEW QUESTION # 40

The VM is defined by SAVE International as a:

- A. Sequential process
- **B. Systematic process**
- C. Structured process
- D. Specialized process

Answer: B

Explanation:

Value Methodology (VM) is defined by SAVE International in its Value Methodology Standard as "a systematic process that uses a structured Job Plan to improve the value of projects, products, or processes by analyzing their functions and identifying opportunities to achieve required functions at the lowest total cost without compromising quality or performance." The term "systematic" emphasizes the methodical, disciplined approach of VM, which follows a defined sequence of phases (the VM Job Plan) and uses specific tools like Function Analysis and cost modeling to ensure consistency and effectiveness.

* Option A (Structured process) is partially correct, as VM is structured, but "systematic" is the precise term used by SAVE International to describe the methodology's comprehensive and methodical nature.

* Option B (Specialized process) is incorrect because VM is a general methodology applicable across industries, not limited to a specific domain.

* Option C (Systematic process) is correct, directly matching SAVE International's definition of VM.

* Option D (Sequential process) is incorrect because, while the VM Job Plan is sequential, the definition of VM focuses on its systematic nature, not just the sequence.

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SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, defining VM as a systematic process.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Associate (VMA) Certification," <https://www.value-eng.org/page/VMA>, referencing VMF 1 Core Competency #1 (Value Methodology Overview).

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which phase of the VM Job Plan is considered the heart of the Value Methodology?

- A. Creativity
- **B. Function Analysis**
- C. Implementation
- D. Presentation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan consists of six phases, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #3: Value Methodology Job Plan). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "the Function Analysis Phase is considered the heart of the Value Methodology because it establishes the foundation for value improvement by identifying, classifying, and analyzing the functions of the system, which drives all subsequent phases." Function Analysis (the second phase) defines what the system does (e.g., using verb-noun combinations, FAST diagrams) and sets the stage for generating ideas (Creativity), evaluating them (Evaluation), and developing solutions (Development). Without understanding functions, the VM process cannot effectively improve value (function/cost), making this phase central to the methodology's success. This was alluded to in questions like 37 (FAST diagram logic) and 44 (defining functions).

* Option A (Implementation) is incorrect because Implementation is a post-study activity, not a formal phase of the VM Job Plan, and not the heart of VM.

* Option B (Function Analysis) is correct, as it is the foundational phase that drives the entire VM process, per SAVE International's standards.

* Option C (Creativity) is incorrect because, while important, Creativity relies on the functions identified in Function Analysis to generate ideas.

* Option D (Presentation) is incorrect because Presentation is the final phase, focused on communicating results, not the core of the methodology.

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SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, identifying Function Analysis as the heart of VM.

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #3 (Value Methodology Job Plan), emphasizing the centrality of Function Analysis in the VM process.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which function is located to the left of the left vertical line in a FAST diagram?

- A. Basic Function
- B. Secondary Function
- C. Higher Order Function
- D. Lower Order Function

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Function Analysis System Technique (FAST) diagram is a key tool in Value Methodology's Function Analysis phase, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #2). FAST diagrams map the relationships between functions, with the horizontal axis showing the "how-why" logic (critical path) and vertical lines called scope lines defining the study's boundaries. According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "the left vertical line in a FAST diagram is a scope line, and the function immediately to its right is typically the higher-order function, which represents the overarching goal or need for the system." The function to the left of the left scope line is outside the study's scope and often represents an even broader objective or external assumption that drives the higher-order function. However, in standard FAST diagramming, the higher-order function is the closest function to the left scope line within the scope, and functions to the left of the scope line (e.g., P in the diagram from Question 30) are external.

In the context of the VMA exam and VMF 1, the question likely tests the understanding of the higher-order function's position relative to the scope line. As established in Question 18, Function E (just inside the left scope line B) is the higher-order function. Functions to the left of the left scope line (e.g., P) are typically external assumptions or broader objectives, but the options provided (A, B, C, D) refer to standard function classifications within the FAST framework. The higher-order function (C) is the most relevant choice, as it is the function closest to the left scope line within the study's scope, and the question may be interpreted as asking for the function type associated with that position.

* Option A (Basic Function) is incorrect because the basic function is typically more central on the critical path, not at the far left.

* Option B (Secondary Function) is incorrect because secondary functions are vertical (supporting the critical path), not on the main path near the left scope line.

* Option C (Higher Order Function) is correct, as the higher-order function is located just to the right of the left scope line (e.g., Function E), and the question may be interpreted in this context based on standard FAST conventions.

* Option D (Lower Order Function) is incorrect because lower-order functions are to the right of the basic function, representing more specific outcomes, not near the left scope line.

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SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #2 (Function Analysis), defining the position of the higher-order function in FAST diagrams.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on Function Analysis, describing FAST diagramming conventions, including the role of scope lines and higher-order functions.

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