

L4M7시험대비덤프최신데모 - L4M7최신덤프샘플문제



2026 Fast2test 최신 L4M7 PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 L4M7 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18wFp8IVOI940jpUbZnbcvZwPF2a1Mb8>

Fast2test를 선택함으로써, Fast2test는 여러분CIPS인증L4M7시험을 패스할 수 있도록 보장하고, 만약 시험실때시 Fast2test에서는 덤프비용 전액 환불을 약속합니다.

CIPS L4M7 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Risk and Value Management	- Managing asset-related risk • 1. Cost-benefit and value analysis • 2. Risk assessment across lifecycle stages
Disposal and End-of-Life Management	- Asset disposal strategies • 1. Environmental and sustainability considerations • 2. Resale, recycling, and decommissioning
Operation and Maintenance	- Asset performance and reliability • 1. Performance monitoring and KPIs • 2. Maintenance strategies
Asset Acquisition and Procurement	- Sourcing and procurement of assets • 1. Supplier selection and evaluation • 2. Make or buy decisions
Understanding Asset Management	- Principles of whole life asset management • 1. Value creation and total cost of ownership • 2. Asset lifecycle concepts

>> L4M7시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 <<

L4M7시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 최신 시험 최신 덤프

여러분은 아직도CIPS L4M7인증시험의 난이도에 대하여 고민 중입니까? 아직도CIPS L4M7시험 때문에 밤잠도 제대로 이루지 못하면서 시험공부를 하고 있습니까? 빨리빨리Fast2test를 선택하여 주세요. 그럼 빠른 시일내에 많은 공을 들이지 않고 여러분의 꿈을 이룰수 있습니다.

최신 Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply L4M7 무료샘플문제

(Q10-Q15):

질문 # 10

When designing the layout of a warehouse or stores area, one of the factors to consider is the width of the aisles between the racking. Which of the following is a main consideration when calculating the aisle width?

- A. Dimensional length and depth of the items on a pallet
- B. Dimensional depth and height of pallet racks
- C. Overall height of driver's cage of the forklift truck
- D. Turning circle of the forklift truck and the size of the pallet being carried

정답: D

설명:

The turning circle of the forklift truck and the size of the pallet it carries are primary factors in determining aisle width. The aisle width must accommodate forklift maneuvers for safe and efficient access to stored items. Whole-life asset management emphasizes warehouse layout planning to optimize space usage, reduce handling time, and enhance safety.

질문 # 11

A restaurant needs to buy a new freezer. The owner applies total cost of ownership model to calculate the life-time cost of the freezer. This equipment has a price tag of \$1,000, the supplier can offer free delivery if the restaurant pays off immediately. Estimated electricity consumption of the freezer is \$200 in 5 years. The supplier ascertains that the freezer is very durable, buyer doesn't need to care about maintenance costs.

However, if the restaurant needs better protection from breakdowns, the warranty is free for the first 12 months after the purchase. This warranty package can be extended once for another 24-month period with the cost of \$75. After 5 years, the buyer will be able to resell this freezer for \$250. What would be the estimated total cost of ownership of this freezer if the restaurant owner buys the extended warranty package?

- A. \$1,025
- B. \$1,200
- C. \$1,525
- D. \$1,275

정답: A

설명:

The total cost of ownership would be the sum of all estimated costs.

The costs are as the following:

- Purchase price: \$1,000
- Electricity consumption: \$200
- Extended warranty: \$75

Total expense = \$1,000 + \$200 + \$75 = \$1,275. Then subtract the resale price from this sum, the total cost of ownership is \$1,025.

Reference: CIPS study guide page 136-169

LO 3, AC 3.1

질문 # 12

The minimal total cost is always achieved when there is only one warehouse. Is this statement true?

- A. Yes, because the operation cost for warehouse reaches minimal level
- B. No, fewer warehouse may lead to increasing transport costs
- C. No, more warehouses will reduce the cost of storage
- D. Yes, because warehouse overheads are fully utilised

정답: B

설명:

The total cost of storage consists of two different costs:

- The cost of warehouses: each one has a different cost, and each has the cost of stock-holding and stock management included
- The transport costs: the total transport cost reduces as further warehouses mean shorter final delivery to the customers.

Depending on each situation, the optimal number of warehouses varies. Generally, more facilities will increase the cost of warehouses while reduce the transport costs and vice versa.

Reference:

LO 1, AC 1.1

질문 # 13

Which of the following is the material handling equipment which uses the suction force to lift an item?

- A. Dolly
- B. Sack truck
- C. Vacuum lifter
- D. Pallet stacker

정답: C

설명:

VACUUM LIFTER uses the vacuum pad which attaches itself to a product. The suction force allows the product to be lifted (and rotated and placed). Vacuum lifters are used for moving and positioning glass sheets, but are also seen lifting boxes, plastic sacks, sheets of building materials and pipework. Some models feature hydraulic arms which allow easy movement of the lifted load. The lifting system will have a number of sucker pads and vacuum capability which determines the maximum weights and largest items that can be lifted.



DOLLY consists of stack and sets of wheels (either casters or rollers) under the stack that allow the dolly and the heavy object on top of it to move easily and smoothly. For moving in a straight line, rollers is ideal. If you want to move manoeuvrability, dolly with sets of casters will let you swivel and turn.



SACK TRUCK (hand truck) is an L-shaped box-moving handcart. It comprises a small base plat-form with two wheels at the base and a larger vertical structure. A small ledge to set objects on flat against the floor when the sack truck is upright. When moving, the truck and object are then tilted backward based on the vertical structure until the weight is balanced over the large wheels, making otherwise bulky and heavy objects easier to move.



PALLET STACKER is designed to lift and stack pallets. This one is fully mobile so can move easily around the warehouse. An operator would typically sit or stand while driving like a counter-balanced, reach or straddle lift truck.
LO 1, AC 1.3

질문 # 14

Which of the following is the formula for calculating the re-order level?

- A. Required level of safety stock - Average usage in a lead-time
- B. Average usage in a lead-time / Required level of safety stock
- C. Average usage in a lead-time + Required level of safety stock
- D. Required level of safety stock x Average usage in a lead-time.

정답: C

설명:

In management accounting, reorder level (or reorder point) is the inventory level at which a company would place a new order or start a new manufacturing run.

Reorder level depends on a company's work-order lead time and its demand during that time and whether the company maintain a safety stock.

If a company maintains a safety stock, reorder level calculation changes are follows:

LO 2, AC 2.3

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- BONUS!!! Fast2test L4M7 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18wFp8IVOI940jpUbZnbcvZwPF2a1Mb8>