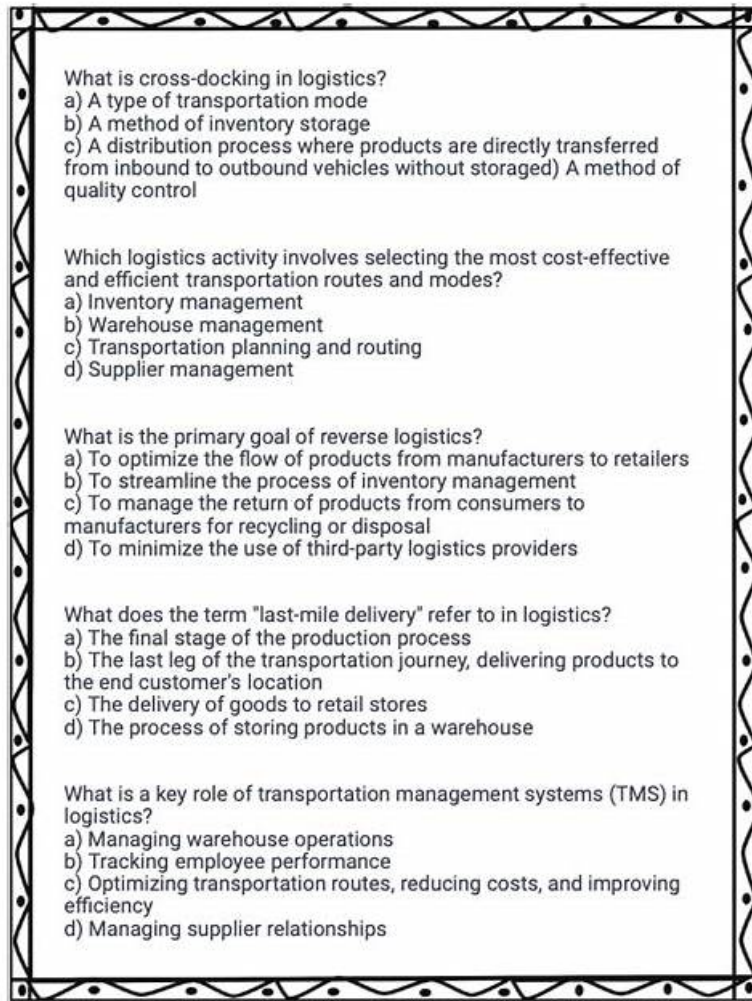


# Neueste Logistics Management Prüfung pdf & L5M10 Prüfung Torrent



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## CIPS L5M10 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Understand Capacity Planning and Control in Logistics Management:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyse the Role and Activities of Logistics Management:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

>> **L5M10 Fragen Beantworten** <<

## L5M10 Prüfungsunterlagen - L5M10 Übungsmaterialien

Sie können trotz kurzer Vorbereitung die CIPS L5M10 Prüfung mit guter Note bestehen, wenn Sie die CIPS L5M10 Dumps von Pass4Test benutzen, weil Dumps von Pass4Test alle mögliche Fragen in aktueller Prüfung beinhalten. Wenn Sie alle Prüfungsfragen und Testantworten auswendig lernen, können Sie die Prüfung mühlos bestehen. Das ist der kürzeste Weg zum Erfolg. Wenn Sie nicht genug Zeit für die Prüfungsvorbereitung wegen Beschäftigen mit Ihrem Job haben aber das CIPS L5M10 Zertifikat wollen, dann, können Sie CIPS L5M10 Dumps nicht ignorieren. Das ist die beste und einzige Methode für dich, die CIPS L5M10 Prüfung zu bestehen.

### CIPS Logistics Management L5M10 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q67-Q72):

#### 67. Frage

PLM manages large distribution centres. Goods are not stored when delivered but are prepared immediately for shipment to retail outlets. What type of system is this?

- A. Cross docking
- B. Pull-through distribution
- C. Distribution resource planning
- D. Distribution channelling

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Cross docking (XDK) involves transferring inbound goods directly to outbound transport without long-term storage, reducing handling, time, and warehousing costs. It requires tight coordination between transport and order schedules.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Cross docking and distribution centre operations, p. 24)

### 68. Frage

The return logistics of consumable goods is more difficult and complex. Which of the following is an example of a consumable good?

- A. Expensive item such as a gold ring
- B. Kitchen equipment used in food preparation
- **C. An item used shortly after purchase, such as petrol**
- D. An item out of warranty

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Consumable goods are quickly used or depleted after purchase - e.g., petrol, food, lubricants. Their return logistics are complicated because once used, they cannot be resold or reused. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Reverse logistics for consumables, p. 201)

### 69. Frage

RFID tags are commonly used in warehousing to improve speed and accuracy. Which of the following functions can RFID technology complete?

- A. Logistics
- B. Storage
- **C. Track and trace**
- D. Demand planning

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

RFID enables real-time tracking and tracing of goods through automated scanning. Active tags continuously transmit location; passive tags activate upon scanning.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, RFID applications in warehousing, p. 84)

### 70. Frage

Jack bought a washing machine from a UK retailer. After 1 year, a fault develops that stops it from working. Under UK legislation can Jack return the item?

- **A. Yes - if this is within the warranty period**
- B. No - as he has used the item
- C. Yes - if he has attempted to fix the item himself and cannot fix it
- D. No - a customer has a maximum of 14 or 30 days to return the item

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Under the Consumer Rights Act 2015, if a product develops a fault within its warranty period, the customer has the right to repair, replacement, or refund. Attempting self-repair voids warranty protection. The 14-30-day "cooling-off period" applies to unused, distance-purchased goods only.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Consumer legislation and returns, p. 200)

### 71. Frage

Outbound logistics describes the activities from receipt of goods to use on the production line. Is this correct?

- A. No - outbound logistics is the return of items from the customer, for example if they are faulty
- B. Yes - it is inclusive of warehousing and materials handling
- C. Yes - it includes inventory management processes such as quality checking and stock control
- **D. No - outbound logistics is the process of movement from the production line to the end customer**

