

CLT日本語認定 & CLT模擬練習



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MSSC CLT 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Product Storage: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the best practices for organizing, locating, and maintaining products within a warehouse to maximize space efficiency and minimize damage or loss.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Logistics Environment: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the standard operational setting, including the various facilities, equipment, and regulatory factors that affect daily logistics tasks.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Work Communication: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the ability to effectively share information, follow verbal and written instructions, and clearly document tasks in a logistics environment.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Safe Material Handling and Equipment Operation: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the proper methods for safely moving materials and the correct operation of common handling equipment like forklifts and pallet jacks.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Safe Handling of Hazardous Materials: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the specific regulations, documentation, and protective measures required for storing and moving dangerous goods safely.
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dispatch and Tracking Operations: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the procedures for organizing shipments, coordinating carriers, and monitoring the progress of goods in transit until they reach their destination.
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inventory Control: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the methods used to track stock levels, perform cycle counts, and reconcile inventory discrepancies to maintain high accuracy and prevent shortages or overstock.
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Evaluation of Transportation Modes (Truck, Air, Rail, Water): This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the ability to compare and select the most appropriate transportation methods based on factors like cost, speed, and the nature of the freight being moved.

トピック 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety Principles: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers essential workplace safety guidelines and procedures needed to maintain a secure working environment and prevent common injuries.
トピック 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product Receiving: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the technical procedures for inspecting, verifying, documenting, and correctly transferring incoming shipments of goods into storage facilities.
トピック 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 4.0 Technologies: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers emerging technologies like automation, the Internet of Things (IoT), and data analytics that are changing how modern supply chains operate in the current industrial revolution.

>> CLT日本語認定 <<

CLT模擬練習、CLTオンライン試験

さまざまな人々がさまざまな学習習慣を持っているという事実を踏まえて、3つのCLTトレーニング質問バージョンをご案内します。さらに、CLT学習教材のデモを自由にダウンロードして検討することもできます。そのような試用に追加料金は発生しないことをお約束します。逆に、CLT試験問題のデモを試して、十分な内容を選択することを心からお勧めします。CLTトレーニングガイドは、時間とお金をかけて購入する価値があります。

MSSC Certified Logistics Technician (CLT) 4.0 認定 CLT 試験問題 (Q44-Q49):

質問 #44

Which of the following order processing terms refers to multiple requirements for a SKU?

- A. Item
- B. Order
- C. Line
- D. Order pickers

正解: C

解説:

Within CLT "Order Processing" terminology, a line refers to a single Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) on an order, regardless of the quantity required. When multiple quantities of the same SKU are requested, it is considered one line. An order, on the other hand, may contain multiple lines. Understanding this terminology helps warehouse associates differentiate between "line count" and "item count," which are critical for performance tracking and system accuracy. For example, an order with three SKUs and five total pieces equals three lines but five items. Recognizing these distinctions supports accurate order metrics, picking efficiency reports, and helps align with performance KPIs defined in the CLT competency framework for warehouse documentation and data management.

質問 #45

Which of the following is NOT a purpose of the Bill of Lading?

- A. serves as a receipt from the carrier to the shipper for the goods received for transportation
- B. serves as a pick ticket
- C. serves as a presumption of title to goods
- D. serves as a contract of carriage

正解: B

解説:

According to the CLT documentation, the Bill of Lading (BOL) performs three core functions: it is a contract of carriage, a receipt for goods, and a document of title. It legally binds the carrier to deliver the goods under specified terms. However, a pick ticket is an

internal warehouse document that directs employees on what to pick from inventory—it does not serve any legal transportation purpose. Therefore, using a Bill of Lading as a pick ticket is incorrect. Recognizing document functions prevents confusion between internal warehouse paperwork and external transportation documentation responsibilities.

質問 #46

Which of the following is a complete supply chain dedicated to product and materials for the purpose of returns, repairs, remanufacturing and/or recycling?

- A. non-conforming logistics
- B. backlog logistics
- C. product return logistics
- D. reverse logistics

正解: D

解説:

Reverse logistics covers the end-to-beginning flows: returns authorization, receiving, inspection/sortation, repair, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and proper disposal. It includes managing value recovery and regulatory compliance (e-waste, hazmat in returns), data capture, and customer crediting. "Product return logistics" is a subset; reverse logistics is the broader supply chain framework used in CLT.

Reference:

質問 #47

Which of the following are characteristics of the Just-In-Time (JIT) Principle?

- A. smaller lot sizes and greater frequency of orders
- B. smaller lot sizes and decreased frequency of orders
- C. larger lot sizes and greater frequency of orders
- D. larger lot sizes and decreased frequency of orders

正解: A

解説:

The Just-In-Time (JIT) principle, as defined in the CLT curriculum, promotes smaller lot sizes and greater order frequency to ensure that materials arrive or are produced only as needed. This system reduces holding costs, enhances flexibility, and supports continuous flow in lean operations. Smaller batches minimize excess inventory and reduce the risk of obsolescence or waste. However, the increased frequency of replenishment requires efficient scheduling, supplier reliability, and rapid transportation coordination. CLT highlights that implementing JIT demands robust communication channels, accurate demand forecasting, and close supplier partnerships. Warehouses adopting JIT focus on minimizing idle inventory and maximizing responsiveness to customer demand, aligning with modern lean logistics principles.

質問 #48

Reverse logistics is done by a separate department in the warehouse/distribution center because

- A. it is only cross-docked work
- B. it typically involves physical inspection of the product
- C. it requires specialized knowledge of the products
- D. it requires specialized storage

正解: B

解説:

Reverse logistics refers to handling products returned from customers for reasons such as damage, warranty, recall, or recycling. CLT "Product Receiving and Returns" competencies note that this process is often managed in a separate area or department because it requires detailed inspection, sorting, and disposition of goods. Unlike outbound operations, reverse logistics deals with variable product conditions and must determine whether items can be restocked, repaired, or disposed of. It involves additional documentation and often quality-control assessments. The CLT stresses physical inspection to prevent contamination of good stock and maintain accurate inventory status. By segregating returns, facilities can efficiently process reusable materials while maintaining

order integrity and compliance with company policies.

質問 #49

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