

Exam BAPv5 Cram | BAPv5 Exam Format

BAPv5

Option D :
Manager.

Option E :
Competitor

Correct Answer: A,B,C

Explanation/Reference:

A stakeholder is any person or group who has an interest in or influence over an organisation or project. Stakeholders can be classified into different categories based on their relationship with the organisation or project. One possible classification is the stakeholder wheel, which identifies six generic stakeholder categories: owner, partner, supplier, customer, regulator and competitor. Therefore, options A, B and C are correct answers, as they represent three stakeholder groups that are involved in the scenario. Owner refers to the person or group who owns or controls the organisation or project. In this case, it is the two people who each own 50% of AlpineTrails. Partner refers to the person or group who collaborates or cooperates with the organisation or project to achieve mutual benefits. In this case, it is WalkNation, who has agreed to work with AlpineTrails to provide special holidays for its members. Supplier refers to the person or group who provides goods or services to the organisation or project. In this case, it is the hotels, transport and equipment providers that AlpineTrails books for its customers. Option D is not a correct answer, as manager is not one of the generic stakeholder categories defined in the stakeholder wheel. Manager refers to the person or group who oversees or coordinates the activities of the organisation or project. In this case, it could be either one of the owners of AlpineTrails or someone appointed by them. Option E is not a correct answer, as competitor is not represented in this scenario. Competitor refers to the person or group who offers similar or alternative goods or services to the same market as the organisation or project. In this case, it could be another company that specialises in offering tailored walking holidays.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 10.

QUESTION: 6

Paul has been struggling to make his farm profitable for a number of years. Recently, an energy firm has asked him if it can survey his land in order to determine if there is natural gas deep under his fields. If there is, they will pay him for the extracted gas. Paul has discussed this request with his business partner, explaining that he would like to explore the possibility as he feels that any subsequent extraction process is safe, will cause minimal damage to the farm, and will return the farm to profitability. Paul's business partner disagrees, believing that the process for extracting the gas is dangerous, that the machinery will spoil the

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BCS BAPv5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and Defining the Solution: In this exam, the topics covered include how to identify the stages of Design Thinking, defining the utilization of divergent and convergent thinking, and gap analysis.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a Business Case: In this section of the exam, the topics covered include how to explain the rationale for the development of a business case. It also covers how to identify the contents of a business case, identify tangible and intangible costs and benefits risks and their potential impact. Moreover, the section covers how to relate the business case to the business change lifecycle.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing the Current State: This section of the exam covers choosing the most viable method methods to research the business situation and how to utilize tools to represent the current business situation.

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BCS Practitioner Certificate in Business Analysis Practice v5.0 Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

EcoBags is a company that designs and makes eco-friendly shopping bags for various clients. An Internal analysis of the business has revealed the following information about the company.

- a) Recent investment in new machinery will enable the company to continue its innovation programme
- b) Feedback from customers and an Increase in sales suggests that Leo Bugs is recognised as a quality brand
- c) The number of staff currently employed in the company is sufficient to meet expected future growth
- d) The ability of EcoBags to respond quickly to new market demands has earned it an innovation award.
- e) The company has significant retained profits, which will help fund the innovation programme.

Which of these would be considered as 'tangible' resources in a resource audit?

- A. a, c and e.
- B. b, c, and e.
- C. c, d, and e
- D. a, b and d.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A resource audit is a technique for identifying and evaluating the resources that an organisation has or needs to achieve its objectives. It helps to assess the availability and quality of an organisation's resources, such as human, physical, financial and intangible resources. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it identifies which of these would be considered as 'tangible' resources in a resource audit. Tangible resources are resources that have physical existence and can be seen or touched by human senses. Examples of tangible resources are machinery, equipment, buildings, materials, money etc. Option A identifies 'a' (recent investment in new machinery), 'c' (the number of staff currently employed in the company) and 'e' (the company has significant retained profits) as tangible resources in a resource audit. These are correct examples of tangible resources in a resource audit, as they have physical existence and can be seen or touched by human senses. Option B identifies 'b' (feedback from customers and an increase in sales), 'c' (the number of staff currently employed in the company) and 'e' (the company has significant retained profits) as tangible resources in a resource audit. These are incorrect examples of tangible resources in a resource audit, as 'b' (feedback from customers and an increase in sales) is an intangible resource, not a tangible resource. Intangible resources are resources that have no physical existence and cannot be seen or touched by human senses. Examples of intangible resources are reputation, brand, knowledge, skills etc. Option D identifies 'c' (the number of staff currently employed in the company), 'd' (the ability of EcoBags to respond quickly to new market demands) and 'e' (the company has significant retained profits) as tangible resources in a resource

audit. These are incorrect examples of tangible resources in a resource audit, as 'd' (the ability of EcoBags to respond quickly to new market demands) is an intangible resource, not a tangible resource.

NEW QUESTION # 38

The board of Jackson Holding wants to save money on its purchases by introducing a new procurements system Before preparing the business case, what activity would it be BEST to undertake?

- A. Prepare a Benefits Realisation Report
- B. Approve the budget for the new system
- C. Prepare a Feasibility Study
- D. Select a procurement solution

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

A Feasibility Study is an assessment of whether a proposed business change or solution is viable and worthwhile. It helps to evaluate the benefits, costs, risks and constraints of different options and recommend the best one for further development. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as preparing a Feasibility Study would be the best activity to undertake before preparing a business case for introducing a new procurement system. A Feasibility Study would help to identify and compare different procurement solutions based on their technical, operational, economic, legal and social feasibility. It would also help to estimate their expected benefits, costs, risks and impacts on the organisation and its stakeholders. A Feasibility Study would provide a solid foundation for preparing a business case that justifies why a particular procurement solution should be selected and implemented. Option B is not a correct answer, as selecting a procurement solution would not be an appropriate activity to undertake before preparing a business case. Selecting a procurement solution would require conducting a Feasibility Study first to evaluate different options and choose the best one based on objective criteria. Selecting a procurement solution without conducting a Feasibility Study would risk choosing an unsuitable or suboptimal solution that may not meet the organisation's needs or objectives.

Option C is not a correct answer, as approving the budget for the new system would not be an appropriate activity to undertake before preparing a business case. Approving the budget for the new system would require preparing a business case first to estimate the costs and benefits of different options and justify why a particular option should be funded and implemented. Approving the budget for the new system without preparing a business case would risk allocating insufficient or excessive funds that may not reflect the value or feasibility of the solution. Option D is not a correct answer, as preparing a Benefits Realisation Report would not be an appropriate activity to undertake before preparing a business case. Preparing a Benefits Realisation Report would require implementing the new system first to measure and evaluate its actual benefits against its expected benefits. Preparing a Benefits Realisation Report without preparing a business case would risk implementing an ineffective or inefficient solution that may not deliver the desired outcomes or benefits.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 29.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Adiyan has been considering the feasibility of introducing a new payments method into his company His draft report reads 'The new payment method has not yet been widely adopted although it has the backing of all the big phone brands. Our current payments system will be upgraded next month to take payment as part of a scheduled release This method of payment will be supported under our current license deal Trials have shown that the technology will scale to our customer base and cyber security testing is encouraging' Which of the following is the BEST description of the areas of Technical feasibility mentioned in the report?

- A. Timely, Reliable, Proven, Architectural Alignment
- B. Proven. Compatible, Secure. Scalable
- C. Reliable. Compatible, Secure. Architectural Alignment
- D. Timely, Compatible. Secure, Scalable

Answer: B

Explanation:

Technical feasibility is the extent to which a proposed business change or solution is possible and realistic from a technical perspective. It helps to assess whether a proposed business change or solution can be developed, implemented and maintained using the available or required technology. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it describes the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Proven is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution has been tested and verified by previous or existing users or applications. It helps to ensure reliability and quality of the technology. An example of proven in the report is the new payment method has not yet been widely adopted although

it has the backing of all the big phone brands. Compatible is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can work or integrate with other existing or required technologies. It helps to ensure interoperability and functionality of the technology. An example of compatible in the report is our current payments system will be upgraded next month to take payment as part of a scheduled release. Secure is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can protect or prevent unauthorised access, use, modification or disclosure of data or information. It helps to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of the technology. An example of secure in the report is cyber security testing is encouraging. Scalable is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can handle or adapt to changes in demand, volume or performance. It helps to ensure efficiency and flexibility of the technology. An example of scalable in the report is trials have shown that the technology will scale to our customer base. Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Timely is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can be developed, implemented and maintained within the available or required time frame. It helps to ensure punctuality and speed of the technology. There is no example of timely in the report. Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Reliable is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can perform consistently and accurately without errors or failures. It helps to ensure dependability and accuracy of the technology. There is no example of reliable in the report. Architectural alignment is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can fit or align with other existing or required architectures, such as business, data or application architectures. It helps to ensure consistency and coherence of the technology. There is no example of architectural alignment in the report. Option D is not a correct answer, as it does not describe any of the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report.

NEW QUESTION # 40

EcoBags is a company that designs and makes eco-friendly shopping bags for various clients. An internal analysis of the business has revealed the following information about the company.

a) Recent investment in new machinery will enable the company to continue its innovation programme
 b) Feedback from customers and an increase in sales suggests that Leo Bags is recognised as a quality brand
 c) The number of staff currently employed in the company is sufficient to meet expected future growth
 d) The ability of EcoBags to respond quickly to new market demands has earned it an innovation award.

e) The company has significant retained profits, which will help fund the innovation programme.

Which of these would be considered as 'tangible' resources in a resource audit?

- A. a, c and e.
- B. b, c, and e.
- C. c, d, and e
- D. a, b and d.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

A resource audit is a technique for identifying and evaluating the resources that an organisation has or needs to achieve its objectives. It helps to assess the availability and quality of an organisation's resources, such as human, physical, financial and intangible resources. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it identifies which of these would be considered as 'tangible' resources in a resource audit. Tangible resources are resources that have physical existence and can be seen or touched by human senses. Examples of tangible resources are machinery, equipment, buildings, materials, money etc. Option A identifies 'a' (recent investment in new machinery), 'c' (the number of staff currently employed in the company) and 'e' (the company has significant retained profits) as tangible resources in a resource audit. These are correct examples of tangible resources in a resource audit, as they have physical existence and can be seen or touched by human senses. Option B identifies 'b' (feedback from customers and an increase in sales), 'c' (the number of staff currently employed in the company) and 'e' (the company has significant retained profits) as tangible resources in a resource audit. These are incorrect examples of tangible resources in a resource audit, as 'b' (feedback from customers and an increase in sales) is an intangible resource, not a tangible resource.

Intangible resources are resources that have no physical existence and cannot be seen or touched by human senses. Examples of intangible resources are reputation, brand, knowledge, skills etc. Option D identifies 'c' (the number of staff currently employed in the company), 'd' (the ability of EcoBags to respond quickly to new market demands) and 'e' (the company has significant retained profits) as tangible resources in a resource audit. These are incorrect examples of tangible resources in a resource audit, as 'd' (the ability of EcoBags to respond quickly to new market demands) is an intangible resource, not a tangible resource.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 34.

NEW QUESTION # 41

TeamClothing sells clothes through its shops based around the country. If a customer in a shop cannot find the item they wish to buy, a sales assistant can order it for them online and when it arrives, the customer can then collect the item from the shop. Customers may also order directly from TeamClothing's website. Orders from the website are usually delivered to the customer's home address. Online customers also automatically receive a monthly catalogue from the firm, which lists current offers. Three events are of particular interest:

Shop sales assistants ordering items for a customer online
Customers ordering through the website
Sending a monthly catalogue to website customers
How would these events be classified?

- A. Internal = 2; Time-based = 1.
- **B. External = 2, Time-based = 1**
- C. External = 1; Time-based = 1; Internal = 1.
- D. External = 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

An event is something that happens or occurs within or outside an organisation or project that triggers or affects an activity or process. Events can be classified into three types: external, internal and time-based. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it correctly classifies the events of interest in this scenario according to their types. External events are events that originate from outside the organisation or project and are beyond its control or influence. An example of an external event in this scenario is customers ordering through the website, as it originates from outside TeamClothing and is beyond its control or influence. There are two external events in this scenario. Internal events are events that originate from within the organisation or project and are under its control or influence. An example of an internal event in this scenario is shop sales assistants ordering items for a customer online, as it originates from within TeamClothing and is under its control or influence. There are no internal events in this scenario. Time-based events are events that occur at regular intervals or on specific dates or times. An example of a time-based event in this scenario is sending a monthly catalogue to website customers, as it occurs at regular intervals (every month). There is one time-based event in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 42


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