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|--|------------|
| 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 AlpineTrials. Partner refers to the person or group who collaborates or cooperates with the organisation or project to achieve mutual benefit. In this case, it is WalkNation, who has agreed to work with AlpineTrials 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 AlpineTrials 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 AlpineTrials 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 18. | |

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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PDF Questions & Answers

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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"> Analysing and Managing Stakeholders: In this section of the exam, the topics covered explain the activities required to engage stakeholders. It also covers identifying generic stakeholder categories using the stakeholder wheel and how to utilize the CATWOE technique to analyze stakeholder perspectives. |
| Topic 3 | <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 4 | <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 (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

A large consultancy organization has assigned its BA, Girby, to a client called MetalCor, a manufacturer of components for washing machines and fridge freezers. The management team of MetalCor need some help in understanding the problems they are experiencing with their production line. Recently, reproduction has dipped to a record low and more parts are being returned as faulty. Production line staff blame each other and the more staff Girby speaks to, the more issues she identifies. She has difficulty keeping track of the arising themes and how they relate to each other.

Which of the following would enable Girby to model the arising themes and how they relate to each other?

- A. Business process model
- **B. Mind map**
- C. Rich picture.
- D. Business activity model

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

A mind map is a technique for organizing and visualizing information in a hierarchical and associative way. It helps to generate, structure and classify ideas and concepts and show how they are related or connected.

Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as a mind map would enable Girby to model the arising themes and how they relate to each other. A mind map would help to identify the main theme or problem (declining production) and the sub-themes or causes (staff blaming each other, more parts being faulty etc.) and arrange them in a tree-like structure. A mind map would help to use colours, symbols, images and keywords to represent and emphasize the themes and their relationships. A mind map would help to analyse and evaluate the themes and their relationships and identify any patterns or gaps that may exist. Option B is not a correct answer, as a business activity model is not a technique for modelling the arising themes and how they relate to each other. A business activity model is a technique for modelling business activities within an organization or project at a high level of abstraction. It helps to understand what an organization does, how it does it, who does it, where it does it and why it does it. Option C is not a correct answer, as a rich picture is not a technique for modelling the arising themes and how they relate to each other. A rich picture is a

technique for drawing a holistic view of a complex situation or problem using informal symbols and images. It helps to capture the main elements and aspects of a situation or problem and how they interact or influence each other. Option D is not a correct answer, as a business process model is not a technique for modelling the arising themes and how they relate to each other. A business process model is a technique for modelling business processes within an organisation or project at a low level of abstraction. It helps to understand how business processes are performed or delivered in terms of inputs, outputs, activities, tasks, roles, rules, events etc.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 36.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Nastya is the CEO of a large technology firm, which develops new and innovative nanotechnology. Below is an email she has sent to her management team:

Dear Team,

Recent media coverage has revealed that our competitors have lower costs. It is important that we get back to our suppliers to see if they can secure a better component price for the next version of our NanoVac range. Let's also consider the energy costs of our labs, I'm mindful that costs are rising due to investment in renewable power- I want us to negotiate with our energy supplier to get a better deal.

I've also been reading reports on social responsibility and sustainability and I'd like a full review of the biodegradability of the packaging of all our products- we don't want media attention for being a technology company that wastes natural resources. Our employment regulations also need revisiting as there have been changes to pension rules and paternity/maternity rights for workers and I want us to be aware of these. Finally, regarding the staff conference I want to launch a new staff development programme, which aims to identify and develop the rising stars in our business. People development should be a key priority in our next annual plan.

Thanks. Nastya."

Which elements of PESTLE are identified in this email?

- A. Economic, Environmental, Legal
- B. Socio-Cultural, Technological, Economic
- C. Environmental, Political, Socio-Cultural.
- D. Political, Legal, Economic

Answer: A

Explanation:

The elements of PESTLE that are identified in this email are Economic, Environmental and Legal. Economic factors are related to the costs and prices of the business and its competitors. In this email, Nastya mentions that their competitors have lower costs and that they need to secure a better component price and negotiate with their energy supplier (B). Environmental factors are related to the natural resources and sustainability of the business and its impact on the environment. In this email, Nastya mentions that she wants a full review of the biodegradability of the packaging of all their products and that she is mindful of the costs of renewable power (E). Legal factors are related to the laws and regulations that affect the business and its operations. In this email, Nastya mentions that their employment regulations need revisiting due to changes in pension rules and paternity/maternity rights (L).

Reference:

PESTLE Analysis Explained (With Examples)

What is a PESTLE Analysis? A Complete PESTLE Analysis Guide - OnStrategy

NEW QUESTION # 25

The following is an excerpt from a job advert for a Business Analyst

"We are seeking an experienced Business Analyst to assist us in the development of formal written proposals.

detailing the cost and benefit of proposed business initiatives. The successful candidate should be able to use a variety of methods to explore and define complex situations. Experience of producing blueprints in terms of processes, management structures, culture and people would be highly advantageous. Based on the extract, what are the competencies required for this role?

- A. Business case development, Business modeling, Requirements engineering
- B. Business case development, Investigation techniques, Business architecture
- C. Domain knowledge, Business modeling, Gap analysis.
- D. Subject matter expertise, Investigation techniques, Business architecture.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

A competency is a combination of skills, knowledge and behaviours that enable a person to perform a task or role effectively and efficiently. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, as it describes the competencies required for this role based on the job advert. Business case development is a competency that involves creating and presenting a formal written proposal that details the costs and benefits of a proposed business change or solution. It helps to justify and secure the approval and funding for a proposed business change or solution. This competency is required for this role, as the job advert states that the business analyst will assist in the development of formal written proposals detailing the cost and benefit of proposed business initiatives.

Investigation techniques is a competency that involves using a variety of methods to explore and define complex situations or problems within an organisation or project. It helps to elicit, analyse, validate and prioritise the views and needs of stakeholders and identify the root causes and effects of situations or problems. This competency is required for this role, as the job advert states that the business analyst should be able to use a variety of methods to explore and define complex situations. Business architecture is a competency that involves designing and modelling the structure and relationships of an organisation or project at a high level of abstraction. It helps to understand how an organisation or project operates, delivers value and achieves its objectives and outcomes. This competency is required for this role, as the job advert states that the business analyst should have experience of producing blueprints in terms of processes, management structures, culture and people. Option A is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the competencies required for this role based on the job advert. Subject matter expertise is a competency that involves having in-depth knowledge and understanding of a specific domain or industry within an organisation or project. It helps to provide insights and guidance on the best practices and standards within a specific domain or industry. This competency is not required for this role, as the job advert does not state that the business analyst should have subject matter expertise in any specific domain or industry. Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the competencies required for this role based on the job advert. Domain knowledge is a competency that involves having general knowledge and understanding of a broad domain or industry within an organisation or project. It helps to provide context and background on the nature and scope of a domain or industry. This competency is not required for this role, as the job advert does not state that the business analyst should have domain knowledge in any broad domain or industry. Gap analysis is a competency that involves comparing current and desired situations or problems and identifying the differences or gaps between them. It helps to determine what changes or improvements are needed to bridge the gaps and achieve desired situations or problems. This competency is not required for this role, as the job advert does not state that the business analyst should have experience of gap analysis. Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the competencies required for this role based on the job advert. Requirements engineering is a competency that involves eliciting, analysing, specifying, validating and managing requirements for a system or product within an organisation or project. It helps to ensure that requirements are clear, complete, consistent, testable and traceable throughout the system or product lifecycle. This competency is not required for this role, as the job advert does not state that the business analyst should have experience of requirements engineering.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 33.

NEW QUESTION # 26

How would a business analyst use a Target Operating Model (TOM) in gap analysis?

- A. To identify how the organisation should structure itself to support the desired situation.
- **B. To assess how far the organisation's current activities support the desired situation.**
- C. To determine which activities in the desired situation are not financially feasible
- D. To establish which stakeholder views will not be reflected in the desired situation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

A Target Operating Model (TOM) is a high-level description of how an organisation wants to operate in order to achieve its vision and strategy. It defines what an organisation does, how it does it, who does it, where it does it and why it does it. A TOM can be used in gap analysis to compare the desired situation with the existing situation and identify what needs to change to achieve the desired situation. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as using a TOM in gap analysis would help to assess how far the organisation's current activities support the desired situation. By comparing the current activities with those defined in the TOM, a gap analysis would help to identify what activities are missing, redundant or inefficient in achieving the desired situation. Option B is not a correct answer, as using a TOM in gap analysis would not help to identify how the organisation should structure itself to support the desired situation. The structure of an organisation is one aspect of a TOM, but not its main purpose. A TOM defines what an organisation does more than how it organises itself. Option C is not a correct answer, as using a TOM in gap analysis would not help to determine which activities in the desired situation are not financially feasible. The financial feasibility of an activity is not determined by comparing it with a TOM, but by conducting a cost-benefit analysis or a business case.

Option D is not a correct answer, as using a TOM in gap analysis would not help to establish which stakeholder views will not be reflected in the desired situation. The stakeholder views are not determined by comparing them with a TOM, but by conducting a stakeholder analysis or a CATWOE analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 27

George and Laura are responsible for the marking strategy in a company vinyl records and cassette tapes online.

George feels that the company should focus its marking solely on people aged over 50, who are nostalgic for these older recording media. He also feels that the company should outsource all marketing activity.

Laura believes that the business should continue with its target of people aged 30-60. As this age group are particularly enthusiastic about vinyl records. She believes that marketing is one of their internal strengths and should remain in house. Which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering?

- A. Actor and Transformation
- B. Customer and Owner.
- C. Transformation and Environment
- D. Customer and Actor

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

CATWOE is a technique for exploring stakeholder business perspectives by identifying six elements:

Customer, Actor, Transformation, Worldview, Owner and Environment. It helps to understand how different stakeholders perceive a business situation or problem and what they expect from a solution. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it identifies which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering respectively.

Customer is the element that describes who benefits from or is affected by a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are the recipients or users of value or satisfaction from a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are considering customer, as they have different views on who should be the target market for their products (people aged over 50 vs people aged 30-60). Owner is the element that describes who has the authority or power to start or stop a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are the decision makers or influencers of a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are considering owner, as they have different views on who should be responsible for marketing activities (outsourced vs in-house). Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering respectively. Actor is the element that describes who carries out or performs a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are responsible for implementing or delivering a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are not considering actor, as they have no views on who carries out their products (although this may be related to owner). Transformation is the element that describes what changes or processes take place in a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify what inputs are converted into outputs in a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are not considering transformation, as they have no views on what changes or processes take place in their products (although this may be related to customer). Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering respectively. Transformation is the element that describes what changes or processes take place in a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify what inputs are converted into outputs in a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are not considering transformation, as they have no views on what changes or processes take place in their products (although this may be related to customer). Environment is the element that describes the external factors or constraints that affect a stakeholder's perspective or limit their options. It helps to explain what factors or constraints are beyond the stakeholder's control or influence. George and Laura are not considering environment, as they have no views on what external factors or constraints affect their products (although this may be related to customer). Option D is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering respectively. Customer is the element that describes who benefits from or is affected by a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are the recipients or users of value or satisfaction from a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are considering customer, as they have different views on who should be the target market for their products (people aged over 50 vs people aged 30-60). Actor is the element that describes who carries out or performs a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are responsible for implementing or delivering a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are not considering actor, as they have no views on who carries out their products (although this may be related to owner).

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 37.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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