

信用のあるBCS BAPv5認定試験の問題集



2024年実施の教員採用試験から、一部の自治体で教員資格認定試験が使用されます。

- 幼稚園教員資格認定試験及び小学校教員資格認定試験に完全対応
- 教員資格認定試験の概要、試験内容が一目でわかる教科別出題一覧表及び試験の傾向と対策を掲載
- **直近3カ年**の1次試験の筆記試験(選択式・記述式・論述式)全問(教職教養、小学校全科、幼稚園教育の実践に関する科目)とその詳細な解答・解説を掲載

協同教育研究会 編

協同出版

BONUS!!! Pass4Test BAPv5ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Bj2_niA47xfMhRBp1D4S7NOZoQ3Jmo65

ご存じのとおり、競争の激しい世界では、国際的なBAPv5認定、実務経験、学歴など、ソフトウェアの能力を向上させる以外に選択肢はありません。したがって、履歴書を強調するためにBAPv5証明書を手に入れることは非常に重要であり、職場で成功を収めるのに役立ちます。BAPv5準備資料を使用すると、最も効率的かつ生産的な方法で試験に簡単に合格し、献身と熱意を持って勉強する方法を学ぶことができます。BCSのBAPv5問題集には多くの利点があります。

私たちBCSのBAPv5トレントは、紙で学ぶだけでなく、携帯電話を使って学習できるように、さまざまなバージョンを特別に提案しました。これにより、生徒が断片化した時間を利用できるようになります。興味や習慣に応じて、Pass4TestのBAPv5学習教材のバージョンを選択できます。バリューパックを購入すると、3つのバージョンがすべて揃っており、価格は非常に優遇されており、すべての学習体験を楽しむことができます。つまり、いつでもどこでもBAPv5試験エンジンを勉強して、BCS Practitioner Certificate in Business Analysis Practice v5.0試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

>> BAPv5無料過去問 <<

効果的なBAPv5無料過去問試験-試験の準備方法-更新するBAPv5関連資料

BAPv5学習実践ガイドは、実際の試験を刺激する機能を強化します。クライアントは当社のソフトウェアを使用して、実際の試験を刺激し、実際のBAPv5試験の速度、環境、プレッシャーに精通し、実際の試験の準備を整えることができます。仮想試験環境では、クライアントは速度を調整してBAPv5の質問に答え、実際の戦闘能力を訓練し、実際のテストのプレッシャーに合わせて調整できます。また、BAPv5学習実践ガイドの習熟度を理解することもできます。

BCS BAPv5 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"> 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.
トピック 2	<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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Context for Business Analysis: This section of the exam covers the purpose of an organization's vision, how to apply a suitable technique to analyze the internal environment of an organization and use a suitable technique to analyze the external environment of an organization.

BCS Practitioner Certificate in Business Analysis Practice v5.0 認定 BAPv5 試験問題 (Q14-Q19):

質問 # 14

As part of a strategic review for a recording company, Exquisite Analogue, Jay has been asked to undertake a resource audit. As a result of him meeting with key stakeholders he has compiled a list of statements. Which THREE of the following SHOULD be included in the resource audit?

- A. An offer has been made to purchase the company by a larger competitor
- B. Recent awards include Vinyl magazines 'Customers Choice Award'.
- C. Imminent tax changes may impact profitability
- D. In the back catalogue there are 20,000 analogue recordings
- E. There are two recording studios, one in London and one in Paris

正解: B、D、E

解説:

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, options A, B and C are correct answers, as they should be included in the resource audit for Exquisite Analogue. They describe different types of resources that the organisation has and that contribute to its performance and potential. Option A describes a physical resource, which is a tangible asset that an organisation owns or uses, such as buildings, equipment or materials. Option B describes an intangible resource, which is a non-physical asset that an organisation owns or uses, such as intellectual property, brand or reputation. Option C describes a human resource, which is a person or group that an organisation employs or engages, such as staff, managers or customers. Option D is not a correct answer, as it should not be included in the resource audit for Exquisite Analogue. It describes a threat that affects the organisation externally, not a resource that the organisation has or needs internally.

Option E is not a correct answer, as it should not be included in the resource audit for Exquisite Analogue. It describes a factor that affects the organisation externally, not a resource that the organisation has or needs internally.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 32.

質問 # 15

A business case contains the following in its management summary:

'The recommended option meets the new regulatory requirements. It will ensure our products remain in the marketplace and be the first to receive compliance certification, which will enhance our reputation as the market leader. New business policies and processes will be introduced, which may temporarily reduce productivity. The action plan will be communicated to all staff at the next monthly

meeting?

Which TWO categories of costs and benefits are described in this extract?

- A. Irregular costs
- **B. Intangible benefits**
- C. Tangible costs
- D. Tangible benefits
- **E. Intangible costs.**

正解: B、E

解説:

Explanation

A cost is an expenditure or sacrifice incurred or expected to be incurred as a result of a business change. A benefit is an advantage or improvement that is gained or expected to be gained as a result of a business change. Costs and benefits can be classified as tangible or intangible, depending on whether they can be measured in monetary terms or not. Therefore, options B and D are correct answers, as they describe intangible costs and benefits that are not easily quantified or valued. Intangible costs include the temporary reduction in productivity due to the introduction of new business policies and processes. Intangible benefits include the enhancement of the company's reputation as the market leader due to being the first to receive compliance certification. Option A is not a correct answer, as tangible costs are not described in the extract.

Tangible costs are those that can be measured in monetary terms, such as the cost of purchasing new equipment or hiring new staff. Option C is not a correct answer, as tangible benefits are not described in the extract. Tangible benefits are those that can be measured in monetary terms, such as the increase in revenue or decrease in expenses.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 20.

質問 # 16

A business analyst is reviewing the stakeholder management strategy for a project seeking to implement a new IT system to monitor the effectiveness of social work interventions. Three stakeholders have been identified.

1. Head of Monitoring and Evaluation is the project sponsor
2. The monitoring and evaluation officer working in the Head of Monitoring and Evaluation's team who is eager to get the project implemented as it will transform his role
- 3 The financial accountant assigned to the project to monitor the financial benefits of the new system This role is essential to the project, but he isn't interested in the detail.

The analyst has identified stakeholder management strategies for two of the three stakeholders 'active and constant management' and 'keep onside' Based on the information presented in the scenario, which further strategy is required?

- A. Ignore
- B. Watch
- **C. Keep satisfied**
- D. Keep informed

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

A stakeholder management strategy is a plan for engaging and communicating with stakeholders based on their level of power and interest in an organisation or project. It helps to ensure that stakeholders are appropriately involved and informed throughout the organisation's or project's lifecycle. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as keep satisfied is the further strategy that is required for one of the three stakeholders in this scenario. Keep satisfied is the strategy for managing stakeholders who have high power but low interest in an organisation or project. It involves meeting their needs and expectations without over-communicating or over-involving them. The stakeholder who requires this strategy in this scenario is the financial accountant assigned to the project to monitor the financial benefits of the new system. This stakeholder has high power, as he is essential to the project and can influence its outcome. However, he has low interest, as he is not interested in the detail of the project. Option B is not a correct answer, as watch is not the further strategy that is required for any of the three stakeholders in this scenario. Watch is the strategy for managing stakeholders who have low power and low interest in an organisation or project. It involves monitoring their behaviour and attitude without engaging or communicating with them too much. None of the stakeholders in this scenario have low power and low interest, as they are all involved or affected by the project in some way. Option C is not a correct answer, as ignore is not a valid strategy for managing any stakeholder in an organisation or project. Ignore is the strategy of disregarding or neglecting stakeholders who have no power or interest in an organisation or project. It involves excluding them from any engagement or communication activities. This strategy is not advisable, as it may lead to stakeholder dissatisfaction, resentment or resistance. Option D is not a correct answer, as

keep informed is not the further strategy that is required for any of the three stakeholders in this scenario. Keep informed is the strategy for managing stakeholders who have low power but high interest in an organisation or project. It involves providing them with regular and sufficient information and updates without overloading them with details. None of the stakeholders in this scenario have low power but high interest, as they are all involved or affected by the project in some way.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 40.

質問 # 17

A business case contains the following in its management summary:

'The recommended option meets the new regulatory requirements. It will ensure our products remain in the marketplace and be the first to receive compliance certification, which will enhance our reputation as the market leader. New business policies and processes will be introduced, which may temporarily reduce productivity. The action plan will be communicated to all staff at the next monthly meeting.'

Which TWO categories of costs and benefits are described in this extract?

- A. Irregular costs
- **B. Intangible benefits**
- C. Tangible costs
- D. Tangible benefits
- **E. Intangible costs.**

正解: B、E

解説:

A cost is an expenditure or sacrifice incurred or expected to be incurred as a result of a business change. A benefit is an advantage or improvement that is gained or expected to be gained as a result of a business change. Costs and benefits can be classified as tangible or intangible, depending on whether they can be measured in monetary terms or not. Therefore, options B and D are correct answers, as they describe intangible costs and benefits that are not easily quantified or valued. Intangible costs include the temporary reduction in productivity due to the introduction of new business policies and processes. Intangible benefits include the enhancement of the company's reputation as the market leader due to being the first to receive compliance certification. Option A is not a correct answer, as tangible costs are not described in the extract. Tangible costs are those that can be measured in monetary terms, such as the cost of purchasing new equipment or hiring new staff. Option C is not a correct answer, as tangible benefits are not described in the extract. Tangible benefits are those that can be measured in monetary terms, such as the increase in revenue or decrease in expenses.

質問 # 18

IT services has commissioned a new desktop PC replacement project that has been funded and running for three months, with a fully-engaged sponsor and programme manager appointed. The head of IT services has not been involved beyond the initial project start-up interviews and has not attended any of the project meetings. What position on the power/interest grid does the head of IT services currently occupy?

- A. Some power and influence and some interest
- **B. High power or influence but low interest**
- C. Low power and influence but high interest
- D. High power or influence and high interest

正解: B

解説:

A power/interest grid is a tool for analysing stakeholders based on their level of power or influence and their level of interest or involvement in the organisation or project. The grid has four quadrants: high power, high interest; high power, low interest; low power, high interest; and low power, low interest. The position of a stakeholder on the grid can help to determine the appropriate strategy for engaging and communicating with them. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as the head of IT services currently occupies the high power, low interest quadrant. This means that he has the authority or ability to affect the outcome of the project, but he does not show much concern or involvement in it. Option B is not correct, as some power and influence and some interest would place the head of IT services in the middle of the grid, which is not a distinct quadrant. Option C is not correct, as high power or influence and high interest would place the head of IT services in the top right quadrant, which is not consistent with his lack of involvement. Option D is not correct, as low power and influence but high interest would place the head of IT services in the bottom right quadrant, which is not consistent with his authority.

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BAPv5関連資料: <https://www.pass4test.jp/BAPv5.html>

- 無料でクラウドストレージから最新のPass4Test BAPv5 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Bj2_niA47xfMhRBp1D4S7NOZ0Q3Jmo65