

高品質なSAVE International VMA認定試験の問題集を入手しよう



VALUE METHODOLOGY ASSOCIATE

The Certification Board of SAVE International® declares that

Amr Qassem

having met all the requirements of Value Experience and Education required for professional competence is registered as a Value Methodology Associate (VMA).

Certification Number: 202208004
Certification Valid Until: 8/31/2024



Bob Rude
Bob Rude, P.E., CVS-Lite, FSANE
Chairman, SAVE International® Certification Board
MPF
Michael Pfeiffel, P.Eng., CVS, FCC
President, SAVE International®

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>> VMA日本語対策問題集 <<

VMA試験勉強書 & VMA過去問

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SAVE International Value Methodology Associate 認定 VMA 試験問題 (Q14-Q19):

質問 # 14

Which is the correct order of steps involved in risk management?

- A. Risk Identification, Risk Management Planning, Risk Analysis, Risk Response Planning, Risk Monitoring and Control
- B. Risk Management Planning, Risk Analysis, Risk Identification, Risk Response Planning, Risk Monitoring and Control
- C. **Risk Management Planning, Risk Identification, Risk Analysis, Risk Response Planning, Risk Monitoring and Control**
- D. Risk Management Planning, Risk Identification, Risk Response Planning, Risk Analysis, Risk Monitoring and Control

正解: C

解説:

Risk management is a critical aspect of Implementation Planning in Value Methodology (VM), ensuring that VM proposals are feasible and sustainable, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #8: Implementation Planning). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, risk management in the context of VM follows a standard process aligned with project management best practices, such as those in the Project Management Institute (PMI) framework, which VM adopts for implementation.

The correct order of steps in risk management is:

- * Risk Management Planning: Define how risks will be managed, including methodologies, roles, and tools.
- * Risk Identification: Identify potential risks that could impact the VM study or its implementation (e.g., cost overruns, delays).
- * Risk Analysis: Analyze the likelihood and impact of identified risks (qualitative and quantitative analysis).
- * Risk Response Planning: Develop strategies to mitigate, avoid, transfer, or accept risks.
- * Risk Monitoring and Control: Monitor risks throughout implementation and control them as needed.

The VMF 1 course emphasizes this sequence in the Development and Presentation Phases, where risks associated with VM proposals are assessed and mitigated to ensure successful implementation. This order ensures a systematic approach, starting with planning, followed by identification and analysis, then response planning, and finally monitoring.

- * Option A (Risk Management Planning, Risk Analysis, Risk Identification, Risk Response Planning, Risk Monitoring and Control) is incorrect because Risk Identification must precede Risk Analysis- you cannot analyze risks before identifying them.
- * Option B (Risk Identification, Risk Management Planning, Risk Analysis, Risk Response Planning, Risk Monitoring and Control) is incorrect because Risk Management Planning must come first to establish the framework for the process.
- * Option C (Risk Management Planning, Risk Identification, Risk Analysis, Risk Response Planning, Risk Monitoring and Control) is correct, as it follows the standard risk management process.
- * Option D (Risk Management Planning, Risk Identification, Risk Response Planning, Risk Analysis, Risk Monitoring and Control) is incorrect because Risk Analysis must precede Risk Response Planning to inform the response strategies.

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SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #8 (Implementation Planning), which includes risk management as part of developing and implementing VM proposals.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on implementation, referencing risk management steps aligned with project management standards (e.g., PMI's PMBOK).

質問 # 15

A Random Function Identification table contains:

- A. Costs, time, and risks
- B. Elements, functions, and classifications
- C. Components, resources, and criteria
- D. Inputs, objectives, and sequence

正解: B

解説:

Random Function Identification is a technique used in Value Methodology's Function Analysis phase to identify and organize functions before creating a Function Analysis System Technique (FAST) diagram, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #2). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, Random Function Identification involves "listing all functions of a system or project in a table, typically including the elements (components or parts), their associated functions (in verb-noun format), and their classifications (e.g., basic, secondary, higher-order)." This table helps the VM team systematically identify and categorize functions during the early stages of analysis, ensuring all functions are captured before structuring them in a FAST diagram.

- * Option A (Inputs, objectives, and sequence) is incorrect because inputs and objectives are part of the Information Phase, and sequence is addressed in FAST diagramming, not in the Random Function Identification table.
- * Option B (Costs, time, and risks) is incorrect because these are related to cost analysis or implementation planning, not function identification.
- * Option C (Elements, functions, and classifications) is correct, as it aligns with the purpose of the Random Function Identification table in VM.
- * Option D (Components, resources, and criteria) is incorrect because resources and criteria are not part of function identification; criteria are used in the Evaluation Phase.

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SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #2 (Function Analysis), which includes Random Function Identification as a precursor to FAST diagramming.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on Function Analysis, describing the Random Function Identification table as listing elements, functions, and classifications.

質問 #16

Which type of value is the sum of labor, material, and other resources required to produce the subject?

- A. Esteem Value
- B. Cost Value
- C. Use Value
- D. Exchange Value

正解: B

解説:

In Value Methodology, value is defined as the relationship between function and cost (value = function/cost), and different types of value are analyzed to assess worth, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency

#4: Cost Analysis). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, the types of value include:

* Cost Value: "The sum of labor, material, overhead, and other resources required to produce the subject." It represents the actual cost to create or deliver the product or system.

* Use Value: The value of the functions the subject performs (e.g., what it does for the user).

* Esteem Value: The value associated with prestige, aesthetics, or desirability (e.g., brand value).

* Exchange Value: The value of the subject in terms of what it can be exchanged for (e.g., market value).

The question asks for the type of value that is the sum of labor, material, and other resources, which directly matches the definition of Cost Value. For example, the cost value of a car includes the costs of its parts, labor to assemble it, and overhead expenses.

* Option A (Esteem Value) is incorrect because esteem value relates to subjective desirability, not production costs.

* Option B (Exchange Value) is incorrect because exchange value is the market value, not the cost to produce.

* Option C (Use Value) is incorrect because use value reflects the functional utility, not the resource costs.

* Option D (Cost Value) is correct, as it is defined as the sum of resources required to produce the subject.

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SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value- eng.org>, defining Cost Value as the sum of production resources.

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #4 (Cost Analysis), explaining types of value, including Cost Value, in the context of VM studies.

質問 #17

The Development Phase involves which of the following steps?

- A. Determine verb-noun combinations for ideas
- B. Assign ideas to VM study team members
- C. Model the cost of ideas
- D. Prioritize ideas

正解: C

解説:

The Development Phase of the Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan, as outlined in the VMF 1 course and SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, involves refining the most promising ideas selected during the Evaluation Phase into actionable proposals. According to VMF 1 Core Competency #3 (Value Methodology Job Plan), the Development Phase includes "developing detailed proposals for the selected alternatives, including cost estimates, implementation plans, and risk assessments to ensure feasibility." A key step in this phase is modeling the cost of ideas to provide stakeholders with a clear understanding of the financial impact of the proposed changes, ensuring the ideas improve value (function/cost).

* Option A (Assign ideas to VM study team members) is incorrect because assigning ideas occurs during the Creative or Evaluation Phase, not Development.

* Option B (Prioritize ideas) is incorrect because prioritization happens in the Evaluation Phase, before Development.

* Option C (Model the cost of ideas) is correct, as the Development Phase focuses on creating detailed proposals, which includes costing out the ideas to validate their value improvement potential.

* Option D (Determine verb-noun combinations for ideas) is incorrect because verb-noun combinations are used in the Function Analysis Phase to define functions, not in Development.

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SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, detailing the Development Phase in the VM Job Plan.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Associate (VMA) Certification," <https://www.value-eng.org/page/VMA>, referencing VMF 1 Core Competency #3 (Value Methodology Job Plan).

質問 # 18

Which of the following defines the nominal rate of increase in the value of money over time, after subtracting for inflation?

- A. Return on Investment (ROI)
- B. Discount Rate
- C. Present Worth (or Net Present Value)
- D. Simple Payback (or Breakeven Point)

正解: B

解説:

In the context of Value Methodology, cost analysis often involves financial concepts to evaluate the economic impact of alternatives, including understanding the time value of money. The VMF 1 course, under Core Competency #4 (Cost Analysis), includes basic financial metrics relevant to value studies, such as discounting cash flows to assess long-term value. The nominal rate of increase in the value of money over time, after subtracting for inflation, refers to the real discount rate. In financial terms, as per standard economic principles taught in VMF 1, the discount rate is the rate used to discount future cash flows to their present value, and the real discount rate is the nominal discount rate adjusted for inflation (i.e., real discount rate = nominal discount rate / inflation rate). This measures the true increase in the value of money over time, excluding inflationary effects.

* Option A (Simple Payback or Breakeven Point) is incorrect because payback measures the time required to recover an investment, not the rate of increase in money's value.

* Option B (Return on Investment or ROI) is incorrect because ROI measures the profitability of an investment as a percentage, not the rate of increase in money's value over time.

* Option C (Discount Rate) is correct because the real discount rate, after subtracting inflation, defines the nominal rate of increase in the value of money over time, as used in financial analyses within VM studies.

* Option D (Present Worth or Net Present Value) is incorrect because NPV is the result of discounting future cash flows to their present value using a discount rate, not the rate itself.

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SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #4 (Cost Analysis), which includes financial concepts like discounting and the time value of money in value studies.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on cost analysis, referencing economic evaluation techniques such as discounting for long-term cost analysis.

質問 # 19

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