

SAVE International VMA Reliable Test Brainsdumps: Value Methodology Associate - iPassleader Promises you "Money Back Guaranteed"



P.S. Free & New VMA dumps are available on Google Drive shared by iPassleader: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MxfgXStg3ZW_YO2gno3gSxUH09kmmdBT

It never needs an internet connection. SAVE International Value Methodology Associate practice exam software has several mock exams, designed just like the real exam. SAVE International VMA Practice Exam software contains all the important questions which have a greater chance of appearing in the final exam. iPassleader always tries to ensure that you are provided with the most updated Value Methodology Associate Exam Questions to pass the exam on the first attempt.

Due to the shortage of useful practice materials or being scanty for them, many candidates may choose the bad quality exam materials, but more and more candidates can choose our VMA study materials. Actually, some practice materials are shooting the breeze about their effectiveness, but our VMA training quiz are real high quality practice materials with passing rate up to 98 to 100 percent. And you will be amazed to find that our VMA exam questions are exactly the same ones in the real exam.

>> VMA Reliable Test Brainsdumps <<

Valid VMA Exam Experience, New VMA Study Guide

Now, do you want to enjoy all these SAVE International VMA Exam benefits? Looking for a simple and quick way to pass the Value Methodology Associate (VMA) exam? If your answer is yes then you do not need to worry about it. Just visit the "iPassleader" exam questions and download "iPassleader" exam questions and start preparation right now.

SAVE International Value Methodology Associate Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

The VM Job Plan provides a structured sequence of phases designed to leverage which of the following types of thinking?

- A. Convergent and divergent
- B. Convergent and abstract
- C. Critical and divergent
- D. Divergent and abstract

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan, as outlined in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #3: Value Methodology Job Plan), is a structured sequence of six phases designed to leverage both divergent and convergent thinking. According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "the VM Job Plan alternates between divergent thinking (to generate a wide range of ideas) and convergent thinking (to narrow down and refine those ideas)." Divergent thinking is used in the Creative Phase to brainstorm as many ideas as possible without judgment, while convergent thinking is applied in the Evaluation and Development Phases to analyze, select, and refine the best ideas into actionable proposals. This combination ensures a balance between creativity and practicality, maximizing value improvement.

* Option A (Divergent and abstract) is incorrect because, while divergent thinking is used, "abstract" is not a specific type of thinking emphasized in the VM Job Plan.

* Option B (Convergent and abstract) is incorrect because it omits divergent thinking, which is critical in the Creative Phase.

* Option C (Critical and divergent) is incorrect because, while critical thinking is involved in Evaluation, the VM Job Plan specifically emphasizes convergent thinking to narrow down ideas.

* Option D (Convergent and divergent) is correct, as it captures the dual thinking types leveraged across the VM Job Plan phases.

:

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

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #3 (Value Methodology Job Plan), emphasizing the balance of divergent and convergent thinking.

NEW QUESTION # 59

In which phase is a large quantity of ideas or alternatives generated to accomplish the functions?

- A. Presentation Phase
- B. Evaluation Phase
- C. Function Analysis Phase
- D. Creativity Phase

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan consists of six phases, as outlined in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #3: Value Methodology Job Plan). The phase dedicated to generating a large quantity of ideas or alternatives is the Creativity Phase (also known as the Creative Phase). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "the Creativity Phase is where a large quantity of ideas or alternatives is generated to accomplish the functions identified in the Function Analysis Phase, using techniques like brainstorming to encourage divergent thinking." This phase focuses on producing as many ideas as possible without judgment, as established in Question 40, where the objective of the Creativity Phase was confirmed as generating improvement ideas.

* Option A (Creativity Phase) is correct, as it is the phase dedicated to generating a large quantity of ideas to accomplish functions.

* Option B (Presentation Phase) is incorrect because this phase involves presenting recommendations to stakeholders, not generating ideas.

* Option C (Evaluation Phase) is incorrect because this phase involves assessing and selecting ideas, not generating them (as noted in Question 33).

* Option D (Function Analysis Phase) is incorrect because this phase focuses on identifying and analyzing functions, not generating ideas (as noted in Question 37).

:

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, detailing the Creativity Phase's role in idea generation.

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #6 (Creative Thinking and Idea Generation), emphasizing the generation of a large quantity of ideas (consistent with Question 40).

NEW QUESTION # 60

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

:

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).

NEW QUESTION # 61

The unique aspect of the value methodology is its application to anything that:

- A. is a subject of study.
- B. is goal-oriented.
- C. includes an activity.
- **D. performs a function.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Value Methodology (VM) is a versatile methodology, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #1:

Value Methodology Overview). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "the unique aspect of the Value Methodology is its focus on function analysis, making it applicable to anything that performs a function—whether a product, process, system, or service." VM's core principle is to improve value (function/cost) by analyzing what something does (its functions) and finding better ways to achieve those functions at lower cost without sacrificing performance. This focus on functions (e.g., "mark surface" for a pen, Question 38; "contain liquid" for a teacup, Question 44) allows VM to be applied universally to anything with a definable function, distinguishing it from other methodologies like Lean or Six Sigma, which focus on process efficiency or quality.

* Option A (includes an activity) is incorrect because, while activities describe how functions are performed, VM's unique aspect is its focus on functions, not activities.

* Option B (performs a function) is correct, as VM's defining feature is its application to anything with a function, per SAVE International's standards.

* Option C (is goal-oriented) is incorrect because many methodologies are goal-oriented; VM's uniqueness lies in its function-based approach.

* Option D (is a subject of study) is incorrect because being a subject of study is too broad; VM specifically targets subjects that perform functions.

:

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, emphasizing VM's unique focus on functions.

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #1 (Value Methodology Overview), highlighting the applicability of VM to anything that performs a function.

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which is the correct order of steps in establishing evaluation criteria?

- A. Identify context, define criteria, determine range/scale, determine importance
- B. Define criteria, identify context, determine importance, determine range/scale
- C. Identify context, define criteria, determine importance, determine range/scale
- D. Define criteria, identify context, determine range/scale, determine importance

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Evaluation Phase of the Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan involves assessing ideas using established criteria, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #7: Evaluation and Selection of Alternatives).

According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "establishing evaluation criteria follows a logical sequence: first, identify the context of the study (e.g., project goals, constraints); then define the criteria (e.g., cost, performance, risk); next, determine the importance of each criterion (e.g., weighting, as noted in Question 11); and finally, determine the range or scale for measurement (e.g., 1-5 scale for scoring)." This process ensures that criteria are relevant, prioritized, and measurable, enabling systematic evaluation (e.g., using coarse-medium-fine filters, as in Question 33).

* Identify context: Understand the study's goals and constraints (e.g., budget limits).

* Define criteria: List specific criteria (e.g., cost savings, quality).

* Determine importance: Assign weights to criteria (e.g., cost is 40% of the score).

* Determine range/scale: Set a measurement scale (e.g., 1-10 for each criterion).

* Option A (Identify context, define criteria, determine importance, determine range/scale) is correct, as it follows the logical sequence for establishing evaluation criteria.

* Option B (Identify context, define criteria, determine range/scale, determine importance) is incorrect because determining importance (weighting) should precede setting the range/scale to ensure the scale reflects the criteria's relative importance.

* Option C (Define criteria, identify context, determine range/scale, determine importance) is incorrect because the context must be identified first to ensure criteria are relevant.

* Option D (Define criteria, identify context, determine importance, determine range/scale) is incorrect because defining criteria before identifying the context risks missing the study's specific needs.

:

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, detailing the steps for establishing evaluation criteria in the Evaluation Phase.

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #7 (Evaluation and Selection of Alternatives), emphasizing the sequence for setting evaluation criteria (consistent with Question 33).

NEW QUESTION # 63

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, zenwriting.net, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw,
Disposable vapes

DOWNLOAD the newest iPassleader VMA PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MxfqXStg3ZW_YO2gno3gSxUH09kmmdBT