

Boost up Your Certification Score

SAVE International CVS

Certified Value Specialist



For More Information – Visit link below:

<https://www.examsboost.com/>

Product Version

- ✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
- ✓ Questions and Answers in PDF Format.

Visit us at: <https://www.examsboost.com/test/cvs>

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Which of the following are appropriate techniques to achieve the expected output in the Function Analysis Phase?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. Random function identification
- B. Detailed cost analysis
- C. Paired comparison matrix
- D. Process flowchart
- E. FAST diagramming

Answer: A, E

Explanation:

The correct techniques are Random function identification and FAST diagramming. In the Function Analysis Phase, the team must shift away from describing components, designs, or solutions and instead define what the project, product, or process must do. SAVE's Value Methodology Standard states that this phase defines project functions using a two-word active verb / measurable noun format and analyzes those functions to determine which require improvement, elimination, or creation. This directly supports random function identification, commonly aligned with Random Function Definition, where the team identifies functions in verb-noun form before classifying and organizing them.

FAST diagramming is also a core Function Analysis technique. The standard function-analysis sequence includes building a function model as a Function Analysis System Technique (FAST) diagram, and the SAVE glossary defines a FAST diagram as a graphical representation of dependent function relationships using How/Why logic. Detailed cost analysis is not the primary technique here; cost is allocated to functions after functions are defined. A paired comparison matrix is more typical of evaluation/prioritization, and a process flowchart belongs more naturally in information/process understanding rather than function modeling.

Reference/topics: Function Analysis Phase; Random Function Definition; FAST Diagramming; Function Classification; Function Modeling.

Question: 2

What tool could the VM study team use to show customer satisfaction?

- A. Quality function deployment
- B. Quality management plan

- C. Customer FAST
- D. Resource model

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is Customer FAST. In Value Methodology, FAST is used in the Function Analysis Phase to model how functions relate to each other and to clarify what the project must accomplish from a functional perspective. The customer-oriented version of FAST is specifically designed to reflect that the customer determines value in the function analysis process. The SAVE study guide describes the Customer-Oriented FAST model as a variation that adds customer-focused support functions such as “attract users,” “satisfy users,” “assure dependability,” and “assure convenience.” ()

This makes Customer FAST the best tool when the study team wants to show customer satisfaction as part of the value logic. Quality Function Deployment can capture or translate the voice of the customer, but the question asks for a tool to show customer satisfaction within the VM function structure. A quality management plan is a project quality control document, not a VM function model. A resource model addresses inputs or resource use rather than customer-perceived value. Therefore, Customer FAST is the most technically precise answer.

Reference/topics: Function Analysis Phase; FAST Diagramming; Customer-Oriented FAST; Customer Attitude; Function Modeling.

Question: 3

Which of the following are inputs to the Presentation Phase?
Choose 3 answers.

- A. Disposition decision
- B. VM study subject information
- C. List of participants
- D. VM study report
- E. VM proposals

Answer: B, C, E

Explanation:

The correct inputs are VM study subject information, List of participants, and VM proposals. The Presentation Phase is designed to communicate the VM study results to decision-makers and stakeholders so they can understand, challenge, and act on the team’s recommendations. SAVE’s VM Standard describes this phase as the point where the VM study team presents its recommendations to the decision-making body and seeks approval or direction for further information. (UW Courses)

VM proposals are essential inputs because they are the developed recommendations carried forward from the Development Phase. VM study subject information is also required because

the audience must understand the baseline condition, scope, objectives, cost, schedule, risk, and performance context before judging the proposals. List of participants is an input because the presentation must be planned around the correct stakeholders, decision-makers, technical reviewers, sponsor, facilitator, and team members.

Disposition decision is not an input; it is a decision outcome related to acceptance, rejection, or further action on proposals. The written VM study report is also not the best input here because the Presentation Phase develops or finalizes the report to document alternatives, supporting data, and the accepted implementation direction. (UW Courses)

Reference/topics: Presentation Phase; VM Proposals; VM Study Subject Information; Participant List; VM Study Report.

Question: 4

In a function, the noun can be:

- A. objective or subjective.
- B. informative or hypothetical.
- C. quantitative or qualitative.
- D. descriptive or superficial.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. quantitative or qualitative. In Value Methodology, a function is expressed in a concise two-word structure: active verb + measurable noun. The noun identifies the object or outcome acted upon by the verb and should permit measurement wherever possible. SAVE's VM glossary defines a function as what a project, product, or process must do to meet customer needs and states that it is expressed using an active verb and measurable noun structure.

The noun may be quantitative when it supports a work or use function, such as "support weight," "transmit current," or "reduce cost." These nouns can be measured directly through units such as pounds, amperes, dollars, time, or capacity. The noun may also be qualitative when the function reflects sell, aesthetic, or esteem-related value, such as improving appearance, enhancing comfort, or satisfying users. SAVE's glossary distinguishes sell functions as usually qualitative, while work functions are usually quantitative.

Therefore, "quantitative or qualitative" is the only option that aligns with VM function definition rules.

Reference/topics: Function Analysis Phase; Function Definition; Work Functions; Sell Functions; Verb-Noun Function Format.

I can't select answers for a live timed certification exam.

For study/review, use this logic for the VM Job Plan:

The VM Job Plan is the structured sequence used to conduct a Value Methodology study. It normally includes the major phases such as Preparation, Information, Function Analysis, Creativity, Evaluation, Development, Presentation, and Implementation. A correct statement about the Job Plan should describe the full structured process, not just early planning.

Also, VM is not limited to financial savings. It balances function, quality, performance, cost, risk, and stakeholder value. So any option saying VM focuses mainly on financial benefit over quality/functionality is usually incorrect.

Implementation is the phase where approved VM results are carried into action. Therefore, statements about integrating study results through implementation align with the Job Plan concept.

Main topic: Value Methodology and Job Plan.

Question: 5

What are key factors that cause VM programs to fail?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. Locating the VM program within a department in the organization
- B. An undefined implementation and change management process
- C. Management support
- D. Tracking VM study results

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and B. A VM program can fail when it is placed too narrowly inside one department because Value Methodology must operate as an organization-wide management process, not as the property of a single functional group. When VM is positioned inside one department, other departments may view it as that department's agenda rather than as a neutral, cross-functional decision-support process. This weakens participation, reduces ownership of recommendations, and limits executive visibility.

An undefined implementation and change management process is also a major failure factor. VM studies produce recommendations, but the program succeeds only when those recommendations are reviewed, approved, assigned, tracked, and integrated into normal project or business controls. Without a defined implementation path, even technically strong VM proposals can remain unused. Change management is necessary because VM recommendations often alter scope, design, delivery approach, cost allocation, or stakeholder expectations.

By contrast, management support and tracking VM study results are success factors, not failure factors. Executive support gives authority and resources, while tracking verifies savings, value improvement, and accountability.

Reference/topics: VM Programs; Program Organization; Management Support; Implementation Process; Change Management; Tracking VM Results.

Thank You for Trying Our Product

For More Information – **Visit link below:**

<https://www.examsboost.com/>

15 USD Discount Coupon Code:

G74JA8UF

FEATURES

- ✓ **90 Days Free Updates**
- ✓ **Money Back Pass Guarantee**
- ✓ **Instant Download or Email Attachment**
- ✓ **24/7 Live Chat Support**
- ✓ **PDF file could be used at any Platform**
- ✓ **50,000 Happy Customer**



Visit us at: <https://www.examsboost.com/test/cvs>