



CIPS L3M6 Practice Questions

Shared by Odonnell on 18-08-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The layout should be flexible, so it can be adapted for future needs.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A flexible layout allows a warehouse to adapt to changing demands, such as new products or increased throughput. The CIPS L3M6 syllabus advocates for future-proof designs, making this statement true.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A socially responsible strategy for store and warehouse design can create a competitive advantage by considering the entire life cycle, from construction to _____.

Options:

A- Commissioning

B- Compensation

C- Decommissioning

D- Destruction

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Decommissioning refers to the end-of-life phase of a warehouse, including dismantling and waste management. A socially responsible strategy considers the full life cycle---construction to decommissioning---to minimize environmental impact and costs, creating a competitive edge. The CIPS L3M6 syllabus highlights this approach, making it the correct answer.



Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Gender pay inequalities are being highlighted in the media, and organizations are responding by introducing initiatives to encourage more men into management positions.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

B



Explanation:

Gender pay inequalities are a focus of media attention, but the response is to promote gender equality, not to favor men in management. Initiatives aim to address disparities by supporting women's advancement and ensuring equitable pay, aligning with CSR and social sustainability. The CIPS L3M6 module corrects this misconception, emphasizing fair treatment across genders.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If human rights and labour laws are not fully respected, then it does not present operational and reputational risk.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Non-compliance with human rights and labour laws introduces significant operational risks (e.g., supply chain disruptions) and reputational risks (e.g., public backlash). The CIPS L3M6 module stresses that such violations undermine CSR and sustainability, posing tangible threats to organizations.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Any sound over 120dB can cause discomfort or pain.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Sounds above 120 dB (e.g., jet takeoff) cause discomfort or pain, per CIPS L3M6 module and WHO standards. This threshold marks the onset of physical ear damage, relevant to LO2's noise pollution focus---e.g., loud machinery in logistics requires control measures. True statement.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Noise pollution can affect workers and the general public.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Noise pollution---unwanted or excessive sound---impacts both workers and the public. The CIPS L3M6 module notes its effects:

* Workers: Prolonged exposure (e.g., in warehouses near transport hubs) can cause hearing loss, stress, or reduced productivity.

* General Public: Communities near industrial sites or transport routes suffer sleep disruption, health issues (e.g., hypertension), and quality-of-life decline.

For example, a distribution center's constant truck noise affects nearby residents and staff alike. LO2 emphasizes noise as an environmental concern in supply chains, requiring mitigation (e.g., sound barriers, quieter equipment) to align with sustainable practices.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which methods can governments use to encourage both private and business vehicle operations to reduce CO2 emissions by offering incentives to adopt greener modes of transport? Choose all that apply.

Options:

- A- Encouraging new-energy vehicles and clean technologies
- B- Enhancing the connectivity of rail, waterway or port, road, and air systems in logistics hubs
- C- Introducing low-emission zones
- D- Offering tax breaks for diesel to generate extra revenue and reduce the appeal of buying electric vehicles

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

Governments play a critical role in promoting sustainable transport to reduce CO2 emissions, as outlined in the CIPS L3M6 syllabus under CSR monitoring. Option A (encouraging new-energy vehicles and clean technologies) is correct, as subsidies or incentives for electric or hybrid vehicles lower emissions. Option B (enhancing connectivity of multimodal transport systems) supports greener alternatives like rail and waterways, reducing reliance on road transport. Option C (introducing low-emission zones) restricts high-pollution vehicles in urban areas, encouraging cleaner options. Option D (offering tax breaks for diesel) contradicts sustainability goals, as diesel vehicles emit higher CO2 and particulates, making it incorrect. The syllabus highlights government incentives as a CSR strategy to shift logistics toward greener practices.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

It's been reported that approximately 66% of global consumers would be willing to pay more for products from a company that demonstrates corporate social good.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Studies, as referenced in the CIPS L3M6 module, indicate that around 66% of global consumers are willing to pay a premium for products from socially responsible companies. This reflects the growing influence of CSR on purchasing behavior, empowering customers to drive sustainability in supply chains.



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