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NEW QUESTION: 1

A detailed list of a ship's cargo, issued as a receipt by the master of the ship to the person consigning the goods, is known as which document?

- A. Bill of Lading
- B. Certificate of Origin
- C. Customs Declaration
- D. EUR1 Form

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A Bill of Lading (B/L) serves as both a receipt for shipped goods and a document of title. It confirms carriage terms between shipper and carrier and is critical in international freight documentation. (Reference:CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, "Key transport documents," p. 44)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which of the following are types of Auto-Identification and Data Capture (AIDC) technology used in logistics? Select THREE

- A. Barcodes
- B. Biometrics
- C. Voice recognition
- D. Smartphones
- E. Electronic data interchange

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

AIDC encompasses technologies that automatically identify items and capture data with minimal human intervention. Examples include barcodes/QR, RFID, biometrics, magnetic stripes, and voice recognition.

Smartphones are devices that may host AIDC apps but are not a technology class themselves; EDI is a system- to-system messaging standard, not AIDC. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, AIDC overview and examples, p. 83)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following is a type of 2D barcode that can hold large amounts of data and is commonly used by airlines for boarding passes?

- A. UPC
- B. PDF417
- C. Codabar
- D. QR Code

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

PDF417 is a 2D stacked barcode capable of storing large data sets, widely used in aviation (boarding passes) and logistics labels.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Barcode types and uses, p. 75)

NEW QUESTION: 4

Strategic planning is long-term planning, usually over 5-10 years in the future. Is this sentence correct?

- A. No - strategic plans detail the objectives of the organisation over the upcoming year
- B. Yes - the longer the strategic plan, the less detail it will include
- C. No - long-term plans are tactical rather than strategic
- D. Yes - strategic plans have more detail than short-term plans

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Strategy deals with long-term direction and typically contains broad objectives with lower detail; tactical (mid- term) and operational (short-term) plans add specificity and detail. Therefore, longer-horizon strategic plans contain less operational detail than short-term plans. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Planning horizons-strategic/tactical/operational, pp. 99-100)

NEW QUESTION: 5

What is the name of the type of barcode that uses 12 numeric digits and is typically used for tracking items in store?

- A. UPC
- B. QR Code
- C. PDF417
- D. Aztec Code

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

UPC (Universal Product Code) is a linear barcode symbology using 12 numeric digits, widely used in retail point-of-sale and in-store item identification. QR, PDF417, and Aztec are different symbologies (2D or stacked) with different use cases and data capacities. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Barcode types overview, pp. 75-76)

NEW QUESTION: 6

Systems which prevent issues that are likely to occur in the future, and which include preventative maintenance for machinery, are commonly known as what type of control system? Select TWO

- A. Feedforward control
- B. Concurrent control
- C. Preventative control
- D. Feedback control

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Feedforward (preventative) control anticipates and prevents deviations before they occur (e.g., scheduled maintenance). This contrasts with concurrent (controls during the activity) and feedback (after-the-fact correction). (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, pp. 101-102)

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which approach aims to increase profits by maximising the performance of constraints?

- A. Lean
- B. Six Sigma
- C. Total Quality Management
- D. Theory of Constraint

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Theory of Constraint (TOC) is built on the ideas that every process has a bottleneck and that improving throughput requires exploiting/elevating that constraint (while subordinating other steps). (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, p. 138)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Whether a company should implement a Lean or Agile supply chain should be considered as part of which organisational document?

- A. Tactical plan
- B. Strategic plan
- C. Operational plan
- D. Logistic plan

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Choosing Lean vs. Agile is a long-term, structural design decision and is addressed in strategic planning.

Tactical and operational plans translate strategy into mid- and short-term actions. (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, p. 100)

NEW QUESTION: 9

Bradbury's Ltd manufactures chocolate and uses an ERP system. Which of the following would be included in the Master Production Schedule (MPS)?

- A. The full list of ingredients to order
- B. The number of customers served by Bradbury's
- C. The rate at which chocolate must be produced in Q1
- D. The profit margin of each chocolate bar

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The MPS defines what products will be made, in what quantities, and when. It is driven by sales forecasts, existing inventory, and resource capacity. Ingredients (A) are part of the Bill of Materials, not the MPS.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Master Production Scheduling, p. 180)

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which of the following statements about Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP) are TRUE? Select TWO

- A. It is a process of planning future aggregate resource levels so that supply will balance with demand
- B. It is a fundamental financial plan to ensure business profitability in relation to supply and demand
- C. It is a cross-functional activity
- D. Competitors' behaviour is not accounted for in Sales and Operations Planning

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

S&OP aligns aggregate demand and supply by planning future resource levels, typically on a rolling monthly cycle. It is explicitly cross-functional, involving operations/logistics, marketing/sales, finance, and HR to reconcile a single plan. While finance input is important, S&OP is not merely a financial plan, and external factors-including competitor actions-are considered in demand assumptions. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, S&OP overview, p. 112)

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which of the following items can be classed as inventory? Select THREE

- A. Components
- B. Finished goods
- C. Warehouses
- D. Transport vehicles

E. Work in progress

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Inventory in logistics and supply chain management refers to goods held for sale or for use in producing goods for sale, at any stage of completion. This includes raw materials/components, work-in-progress (WIP), and finished goods. Physical assets such as warehouses or vehicles are not inventory; they are resources /capacity assets. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Section on "The role of logistics and inventory," p. 3)

NEW QUESTION: 12

The Supply Chain Module of an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system would typically include which of the following elements? Select THREE.

- A. Finance management
- B. Customer relationship management
- C. Transport management
- D. Demand planning
- E. Warehouse management

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Supply Chain module within ERP systems manages transport, demand planning, and warehouse operations. Other ERP modules handle finance and CRM separately. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, ERP systems and supply chain integration, p. 73)

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which of the following is an EU Directive aimed at reducing the amount of electronic waste going to landfill?

- A. Extended Producer Responsibility
- B. WEEE
- C. ISO14001
- D. Environment Act 2021

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) is the EU directive targeting collection, treatment, and recycling of electrical/electronic waste to reduce landfill. (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, p. 194)

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which of the following are advantages of introducing a Materials Requirements Planning (MRP) system to a business? Select TWO.

- A. Reduced inventory costs

- B. More agile supply chain
- C. Better customer service
- D. Less time spent repairing machines

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

MRP systems synchronise material requirements with production schedules, reducing unnecessary inventory and ensuring timely delivery-thus improving customer service and reducing carrying costs. MRP does not directly enhance machine repair or agility (which are Lean/ERP benefits).

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Advantages of MRP systems, p. 188)

NEW QUESTION: 15

A Transport Management System (TMS) comprises several functions. Which of the following is NOT one of these?

- A. Planning and decision-making
- B. Transport execution
- C. Fleet maintenance
- D. Measurement and reporting

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Core TMS functions typically include: planning & decision-making (e.g., carrier/route selection), transport execution (e.g., tendering, dispatch), transport follow-up/visibility, and measurement & reporting (KPIs).

Fleet maintenance is generally a separate fleet/asset management function, not a standard TMS core function.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, TMS functions, p. 91)

NEW QUESTION: 16

"Pick and Pack" is a warehouse management system (WMS) functionality detailing how items should be picked to fulfil customer orders. Which of the following are types of pick paths that can be programmed into a WMS? Select THREE

- A. Line picking
- B. Zone picking
- C. Wave picking
- D. Rotation picking
- E. Batch picking

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Common WMS pick-path/strategy types include zone picking (pickers confined to zones), wave picking (releasing picks in waves), and batch picking (multiple orders picked in one pass). "Line picking" and

"rotation picking" are not standard WMS pick-path terms in the context used here. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, WMS and "pick & pack" functions, p. 88; Inventory picking strategies, LO 1.1)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Yolo Inc. is a low-cost manufacturer with tight margins. To remain profitable, logistics must help reduce costs. Which transportation strategy best supports this aim?

- A. Run a competitive tender annually to secure the cheapest logistics provider
- B. Manage inbound logistics to strict KPIs to reduce waste and delays
- C. Eliminate all activities that do not provide value add
- D. Brand all fleet vehicles with company logos

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Cost-leadership logistics requires efficiency in inbound and outbound flows. Managing inbound logistics using KPIs (e.g., vehicle turnaround time, delivery reliability) reduces time waste and unnecessary costs.

Annual tenders or branding efforts do not guarantee cost reduction. (Reference:CIPS L5M10 Study Guide,

"Cost as a business strategy," p. 53)

NEW QUESTION: 18

Whether a company should implement a Lean or Agile supply chain should be considered as part of which organisational document?

- A. Strategic plan
- B. Logistic plan
- C. Operational plan
- D. Tactical plan

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Choosing Lean vs. Agile is a long-term, structural design decision and is addressed in strategic planning.

Tactical and operational plans translate strategy into mid- and short-term actions. (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, p. 100)

NEW QUESTION: 19

What is the purpose of the 'drop ship' customer fulfilment strategy? Select TWO.

- A. To reduce costs
- B. To save time
- C. To simplify billing
- D. To avoid import duty

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Drop shipping delivers goods directly from the manufacturer or wholesaler to the customer, bypassing retailer warehouses. This saves time (faster delivery) and cost (less handling and storage). Billing remains unchanged; import duty avoidance is not a design aim.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Customer fulfilment strategies, p. 7)

NEW QUESTION: 20

Supply Chain Management is an overarching term which includes several areas of a business. Which of the following are business processes which would fall under the concept of Supply Chain Management? Select THREE

- A. HR
- B. Innovation and Product Design
- C. Procurement
- D. Logistics
- E. Finance

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Supply chain management spans end-to-end value creation activities, including innovation/product development, procurement, logistics, operations and customer service. Support functions like HR and Finance are important enablers, but they are not core SC processes in this context. (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, p. 3)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Patrick wants a tool that can visually display information on planning, scheduling and track production activities within a distribution centre. Which would best suit his requirement?

- A. Gantt Chart
- B. Critical Path
- C. PERT Analysis
- D. Linear Programming

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A Gantt chart visually maps activities over time for planning and scheduling, showing task durations, overlaps and progress tracking. Critical Path/PERT are network methods for project timing; linear programming is an optimisation technique. (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, pp. 125-128)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Simon, CEO of a toy manufacturer, imports components from China, paid for in advance, with 2-week delivery. He defines inventory as only what is in the warehouse and factory. Is this correct?

- A. Yes - inventory can be held at different levels
- B. Yes - but only completed toys count as inventory
- C. No - Simon must also consider the inventory held by retailers
- D. No - Simon must also consider inventory in transit from China

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pipeline inventory (goods in transit between suppliers and buyers) forms part of total inventory value once ownership transfers (e.g., after payment). Retailer stock is excluded unless under vendor-managed agreements.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Inventory types and pipeline inventory, p. 40)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Terry manages a warehouse stocking electronics and has a pilferage (theft) issue. Which of the following would help reduce this issue?

- A. RFID tags
- B. Warehouse Management System
- C. Paperless communication with suppliers
- D. Additional breaks for staff

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

RFID tagging supports item-level identification and can trigger alarms at controlled exit points, helping deter and detect theft. While a WMS improves control and accuracy, RFID directly addresses shrinkage through automated detection. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, RFID uses-waste and pilferage reduction, p.

23)

NEW QUESTION: 24

There are five aspects to Total Supply Chain Management Costs. Which of the following is not one of them?

- A. Order management costs
- B. Overhead costs
- C. Material acquisition costs
- D. Inventory carrying costs
- E. Supply chain related finance and planning costs

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Total Supply Chain Cost (TSCC) covers five areas:

- * Order management,
- * Material acquisition,
- * Inventory carrying,
- * Supply chain IT systems,
- * Supply chain finance and planning costs. Overheads (e.g., admin, utilities) are general business expenses, not TSCC elements. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Supply chain cost components, p. 48)

NEW QUESTION: 25

The 'Drum, Buffer, Rope' technique helps to solve which issue in manufacturing?

- A. Fluctuations in prices
- B. Bottlenecks
- C. Poor forecasting
- D. Redundant inventory

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Drum-Buffer-Rope (DBR) is a Theory of Constraints scheduling method designed to synchronise flow at the constraint ("drum"), protect downstream operations with a buffer, and control release via the rope. Its primary purpose is to manage and relieve bottlenecks so overall throughput improves. (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, p. 143)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Bilal has implemented a new production system using 5S and Value Stream Mapping. Which continuous improvement approach has he applied?

- A. Theory of Constraints
- B. Lean
- C. Six Sigma
- D. Total Quality Management

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

5S (Sort, Set, Shine, Standardise, Sustain) and Value Stream Mapping are signature Lean tools focused on waste elimination and process flow efficiency. Six Sigma focuses on variability reduction; TQM is a broader philosophy.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Lean manufacturing tools and comparisons, p. 138)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Customer service levels can be measured using Service Level Agreements (SLAs). Which of the following are "hard" measures typically found in an SLA? Select THREE

- A. Stock availability
- B. Seriousness of complaints
- C. First-time fix rate
- D. On-time delivery
- E. Level of customer satisfaction

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

"Hard" measures are objective, quantifiable performance indicators-typical logistics/service measures include stock availability, first-time fix rate, and on-time delivery. Measures such as complaint seriousness and perceived satisfaction are "soft" (more subjective) but still useful. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, SLAs-hard vs soft measures, p. 60)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Harry is a Project Manager at a logistics organisation and is planning long-term for the development of his department. Harry should focus his strategic long-term plan on control measures that should be put in place. Is this true?

- A. Yes - control is the process adopted by an organisation to cope with changes in plans
- B. Yes - control measures should be considered as part of all plans
- C. No - strategic plans have little emphasis on control measures and focus on resource requirements
- D. No - Harry should focus on contingencies at the strategic planning stage

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In long-term (strategic) planning, the emphasis is on direction and resource requirements, with little emphasis on detailed control measures; contingency details are typically considered at tactical/mid-term levels. (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, p. 104)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Jerry is a Supply Chain Manager at Barnacles Ltd. He wants a system that enhances integration with suppliers and allows joint visibility of inventory. Which system should he invest in?

- A. Data Warehousing
- B. Collaborative Planning, Forecasting and Replenishment (CPFR)
- C. Six Sigma
- D. Warehouse Management System

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

CPFR promotes collaborative data sharing and joint visibility between supply chain partners, improving forecasting, replenishment, and inventory management accuracy. Data warehousing and WMS are internal systems; Six Sigma focuses on quality improvement, not collaboration.

(Reference:CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, CPFR systems and supply chain visibility, p. 5)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Of the following items, which is not recyclable?

- A. Plastic
- B. Industrial catalysts
- C. Solvents
- D. Agricultural products such as pesticides

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Agricultural products like pesticides are classified as hazardous substances and cannot be recycled.

* Plastics and industrial catalysts can be recycled.

* Solvents are technically recyclable but are often not economically viable to recycle at scale.

(Reference:

CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Materials and recyclability, p. 196)

NEW QUESTION: 31

"Logistics is the flow of goods along a supply chain." Is this sentence true?

- A. No - logistics is the management of supply and demand along the supply chain
- B. Yes - logistics is the flow of goods, but only downwards along the supply chain
- C. Yes, but logistics also includes the flow of intangible items such as information and knowledge
- D. No - logistics is the management of suppliers

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Logistics encompasses the efficient flow and storage of goods, services, and related information from origin to consumption. It is not limited to physical goods or one direction; information and knowledge flows are integral. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, definition and scope of logistics, p. 3)

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Claudio uses a Re-Order Point (ROP) system for stock replenishment. What is one disadvantage compared with an MRP system?

- A. Suppliers are unable to view current stock levels
- B. It cannot be used with independent demand items
- C. It is a manual system that takes longer to raise orders
- D. It does not work with forecasts

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ROP systems trigger replenishment when inventory hits a set minimum. They are reactive and do not account for forecasted changes in demand (e.g., seasonality). MRP, by contrast, is proactive-factoring in future demand forecasts and production schedules.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Re-Order Point systems and limitations, pp. 170-171)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which of the following sentences is true about NVOCC (Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier) operators?

- A. They own all of their own shipping vessels
- B. They are generally cheaper to use than traditional logistics companies
- C. They provide documentation such as the Bill of Lading
- D. They undertake transportation by air, land, or water

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

An NVOCC functions as a legal carrier issuing Bills of Lading but does not own or operate vessels. They arrange shipping with vessel operators on behalf of clients. Their role focuses on consolidation, documentation, and legal responsibility for the cargo. (Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Maritime logistics and NVOCC, p. 43)

NEW QUESTION: 34

XYZ Logistics provides large trucks nationwide and recently added smaller electric vehicles for smaller clients. This is an example of which form of Competitive Advantage?

- A. Cost leadership
- B. Cost focus
- C. Differentiation
- D. Differentiation focus

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

By introducing a new service offering (small electric fleet) distinct from competitors, XYZ uses differentiation strategy- providing unique value beyond cost competition.

(Reference: CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, Porter's Generic Strategies in logistics context, p. 48)

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which of the following is a key driver of reverse logistics?

- A. Increased demand within the retail sector
- B. Increased prices of raw materials to the manufacturer
- C. Free returns offered to customers who buy online
- D. An increase in the manufacturing of faulty goods

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The growth of e-commerce free-returns policies has significantly increased return volumes, making it a major driver of reverse logistics activity and cost. (CIPS L5M10 Study Guide, p. 190)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which of the following is a key driver of reverse logistics?

- A. An increase in the manufacturing of faulty goods
- B. Free returns offered to customers who buy online
- C. Increased demand within the retail sector
- D. Increased prices of raw materials to the manufacturer

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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