

Chapter 1—Strategic Marketing Management

ESSAY

1. Suppose you are a marketing manager at Procter & Gamble for a new, all-purpose cleaning product. List four marketing mix variables and describe the decisions and activities associated with each.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan

TYP: Application

2. Describe several activities encompassed by the distribution variable.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Distribution TYP: Knowledge

3. Explain why marketing efforts should be oriented toward creating and sustaining satisfying exchange relationships.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

4. What is meant by the term *relationship marketing*? How does relationship marketing affect the customer?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

5. What are the three ways that marketing environment forces affect a marketer's ability to create satisfying exchange relationships?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

6. What is meant by the term *marketing concept*, and what departments of a company does it affect?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan

TYP: Knowledge

7. What does it mean for a company to be marketing-oriented? What are the most important factors involved in being marketing-oriented?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan | CBE: Model Customer

TYP: Knowledge

8. Define the term *value*, and explain how people determine a product's value.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan | CBE: Model Customer

TYP: Knowledge

9. Define the term *marketing management*, and describe its four major components.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

10. Why is marketing important to businesses and to the economy?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan

TYP: Knowledge

11. Explain why a knowledge of *marketing* is beneficial for all students.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

12. Define the term *target market* and provide an example for a product of your choice.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

13. Discuss the concept of *green marketing* and why it is important to marketers.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

14. Describe the three different types of *products*.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

15. Discuss the evolution of the *marketing concept* through the various types of orientation.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

MULTIPLE CHOICE

16. Marketing is the process of
- promoting products through personal selling and advertising to develop and maintain favorable relationships with customers and stakeholders.
 - creating, distributing, promoting, and pricing products to facilitate satisfying exchange relationships with customers and to develop and maintain favorable relationships with stakeholders in a dynamic environment.
 - delivering a standard of living to a society.
 - creating, distributing, promoting, and pricing goods, services, and ideas to facilitate the achievement of the firm's objectives.
 - focusing on customers' needs.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

17. The focal point of all marketing activities is
- products.
 - the marketing mix.
 - profits.
 - sales.
 - customers.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

18. Organizations should define themselves not according to the products they produce but according to
- how profitable they are.
 - the price of their stock.
 - the abundance of their product selection.
 - how they treat employees.
 - how they satisfy customers.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

19. The definition of marketing implies that ____ should receive benefits from exchange relationships.
- only customers
 - only businesses
 - company management
 - both customers and businesses
 - only the most important customers

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

20. The primary value that a marketer expects to receive from a customer in an exchange relationship is
- the price charged for the product.
 - customer satisfaction.
 - references to other potential customers.
 - quality merchandise that meets expectations.
 - few returns of the merchandise purchased.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

21. A target market
- involves a large number of customers.
 - is a specific group of customers on whom a company focuses its marketing efforts.
 - already has several competitors vying for customers' business.
 - is the same as a salesperson's prospective client list.
 - is a customer group classified as people with similar demographic characteristics.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Knowledge

22. Kashi Heart to Heart™ cereal is aimed at people concerned about their heart health. These people represent the Kashi
- marketing mix.
 - marketing strategy.
 - target market.
 - marketing tactic.
 - consumer advocates.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Application

23. SunnyD is aimed at mothers with children under age twelve. These mothers represent SunnyD's
- target market.
 - consumer advocates.
 - marketing strategy.
 - marketing mix.
 - marketing tactic.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Application

24. Distribution, price, promotion, and product are all elements of
- marketing strategy.
 - the marketing mix.
 - a target market.
 - a consumer good.
 - a business strategy.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

25. A marketing manager decides what combination of variables is needed to satisfy customers' needs for a general type of product. What are the essential variables that the marketing manager combines?
- Product, price, distribution, and promotion variables
 - Marketing environment variables
 - Product and promotion variables
 - Product, price, and customer variables
 - Product, price, customer, and promotion variables

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

26. The marketing mix is built around the
- product.
 - company.
 - customer.
 - employee.
 - retail outlet.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

27. Marketing managers strive to develop a marketing mix that
- minimizes marketing costs.
 - matches what competitors are offering.
 - best matches the abilities of the firm.
 - matches the needs of the target market.
 - generates the highest level sales.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

28. The product variable of the marketing mix can include all of the following *except*
- creation of brand names.
 - consumer perception of the product price.
 - development of product packaging.
 - warranty issues.
 - repair services.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

29. The three basic forms that a product can take are
- markets, products, and images.
 - goods, ideas, and intangibles.
 - brands, services, and tangibles.
 - services, ideas, and goods.
 - ideas, services, and things.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

30. A physical product you can touch is a(n)
- service.
 - good.
 - idea.
 - concept.
 - philosophy.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

31. The application of mechanical and human efforts to either people or objects to provide intangible benefits to customers is known as a(n)
- issue.
 - experience.
 - idea.
 - good.
 - service.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

32. Which of the following companies is the *best* example of a service marketer?
- a. FedEx
 - b. Sony
 - c. Abercrombie & Fitch
 - d. The Democratic Party
 - e. General Electric

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Product TYP: Application

33. Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is a group that works to change attitudes and laws about driving under the influence of alcohol. MADD primarily markets
- a. goods.
 - b. ideas.
 - c. services.
 - d. political figures.
 - e. applications.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Promotion TYP: Application

34. The Church of the Latter Day Saints has used advertising for many years to market its
- a. goods.
 - b. services.
 - c. experiences.
 - d. production.
 - e. ideas.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Promotion TYP: Application

35. Which of the following is *most likely* to be an idea marketer?
- a. Car salesperson
 - b. Airline pilot
 - c. Attorney
 - d. Abuse counselor
 - e. Orthodontist

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Promotion TYP: Application

36. Deciding to add gel insoles to its running shoes would be a change in the ____ element of the marketing mix for Nike.
- a. price
 - b. good
 - c. product
 - d. promotion
 - e. distribution

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Product TYP: Application

37. Making modifications to packaging or brand names involves the ____ component of the marketing mix.
- a. price
 - b. promotion
 - c. market
 - d. distribution
 - e. product

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

38. Issues of inventory levels and storage costs are both concerns relating to the ____ variable of the marketing mix.
- a. distribution
 - b. product
 - c. exchange
 - d. price
 - e. promotion

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Distribution TYP: Knowledge

39. Rob Donaldson runs a successful wholesale business that sells equipment to restaurants throughout the Midwest. He is considering purchasing his own fleet of trucks to deliver the equipment instead of relying on a shipper as he is currently doing. This most closely represents a decision about
- a. which market he should target.
 - b. the best way to distribute his products.
 - c. how to effectively promote his business.
 - d. the product he provides to his customer.
 - e. which supplier he should use.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Distribution TYP: Application

40. Consumers buying products online have dramatically affected the ____ variable of the marketing mix.
- a. product
 - b. price
 - c. distribution
 - d. research
 - e. promotion

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Distribution TYP: Knowledge

41. Changing the hours of operation for a service business involves the ____ component of the marketing mix.
- a. product
 - b. price
 - c. distribution
 - d. promotion
 - e. marketing concept

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Distribution TYP: Knowledge

42. Which of the following scenarios involves the distribution element of the marketing mix?
- Deciding whether or not a certain product should continue to be sold
 - Determining whether an advertising message would be more effective on television or in magazines
 - Choosing between a company jet or the airlines for executive travel
 - Deciding whether or not to have retail outlets in addition to a website
 - Developing a new warranty policy for an existing product

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Analytic | AACSB: Strategy | CBE: Model Distribution

TYP: Knowledge

43. The element of the marketing mix used to increase awareness of a product or company is
- communication.
 - product.
 - price.
 - distribution.
 - promotion.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Promotion TYP: Knowledge

44. When DuPont develops new carpet fibers that are highly stain-resistant and durable, it must educate consumers about the product's benefits. This calls for activity in which of the following marketing mix variables?
- Price
 - Promotion
 - Distribution
 - Product
 - Packaging

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Promotion TYP: Application

45. Boca Burger's website features information about products, recipes, and nutritional values, but customers cannot actually purchase products from the website. This website is most likely used primarily as a ____ marketing tool.
- promotional
 - distributional
 - pricing
 - targeting
 - production

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Promotion | CBE: Model Online/Computer

TYP: Application

46. When Burger King offers 99-cent Whoppers to increase store traffic, it is altering which aspect of the marketing mix?
- Price
 - Promotion

- c. Distribution
- d. Product
- e. Target market

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Pricing

TYP: Application

47. When DataComp Corp., a producer of computer software, delayed the introduction of its new spreadsheet program to modify the package, its scheduled magazine advertisements announcing the new product needed to be revised. In this case, a change in the ____ variable caused changes in the ____ variable of the marketing mix.
- a. distribution; promotion
 - b. distribution; product
 - c. product; price
 - d. product; promotion
 - e. promotion; price

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan

TYP: Application

48. Marketers often speak of the "controllable" variables in the practice of marketing. Which of the following is *not* considered one of the controlled variables?
- a. Product
 - b. Price
 - c. Distribution
 - d. Competition
 - e. Promotion

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy

TYP: Knowledge

49. The concept of "exchange" is fundamental to the definition of marketing. What is the *best* description of *exchange*?
- a. Activities that are performed primarily by producers and manufacturers
 - b. Development of products, distribution channels, promotional strategies, and pricing objectives to satisfy customer requirements
 - c. Transfer of products in return for monetary considerations
 - d. Provision or transfer of goods, services, or ideas in return for something of value
 - e. Transfer of products that takes place only between for-profit organizations

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan

TYP: Knowledge

50. For an exchange to occur, four conditions must exist: first, two or more individuals, groups, or organizations must participate, and each must possess "something of value" that the other desires; second, the exchange must provide a benefit or satisfaction to both parties; third, each must have confidence in the promise of the "something of value" held by the other; and fourth,
- a. the parties must agree to participate in the trading of "something of value."
 - b. to build trust, parties to the exchange must meet expectations.
 - c. both parties must participate in the trading of the "something of value."
 - d. one party must be willing to compromise.

e. one party must have sufficient bank credit to finance the exchange.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Knowledge

51. Mark goes to a vending machine, deposits \$1.00, and receives a Sprite. Which one of the following aspects of the definition of marketing is illustrated here?
- a. Production conception
 - b. Satisfaction of organizational goals
 - c. Distribution of ideas
 - d. Product planning
 - e. Exchange

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Application

52. Marketing facilitates exchange relationships between buyers and sellers. What is marketing's intended outcome for this relationship?
- a. Profits for the seller
 - b. A good bargain on the product for the buyer
 - c. Reducing the seller's inventory
 - d. One party having to compromise in the exchange
 - e. Satisfaction for both the buyer and seller

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

53. Which of the following statements about marketing environment forces is correct?
- a. They influence customers by affecting their lifestyles, standards of living, and preferences and needs for products.
 - b. They do not influence customers' reactions to a firm's marketing mix.
 - c. They fluctuate slowly and thereby create threats to a firm's marketing mix.
 - d. They never fluctuate quickly.
 - e. They do not influence the way a marketing manager performs certain marketing activities.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Comprehension

54. The forces of the marketing environment include
- a. political, legal and regulatory, sociocultural, technological, economic, and competitive.
 - b. sociocultural, legal, regulatory, economic, and competitive.
 - c. legal, regulatory, political, and sociocultural.
 - d. competitive and noncompetitive forces that affect most lifestyles.
 - e. fairly static components.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

55. A marketing manager for a small computer manufacturer is analyzing the potential effects of political, legal, sociocultural, and economic forces on the firm's operations. The marketing manager is examining the ____ that influence(s) the firm's strategy.
- operating situation
 - marketing environment
 - surroundings
 - economic conditions
 - trends

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

56. Which of the following *best* characterizes the forces of the marketing environment?
- The forces are relatively stable over time and are interrelated with one another.
 - There are few overlapping aspects of these forces; therefore, a change in one is unlikely to result in a change in another.
 - The various forces ensure that the marketing environment will remain fairly certain in the future.
 - These forces change dramatically over time, but a change in one force is unlikely to impact another force.
 - The forces change dramatically and quickly, and a change in one force is likely to affect the other forces.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

57. A change in the minimum drinking age in any given state illustrates a change in the ____ for Miller Brewing.
- marketing mix
 - marketing environment
 - marketing concept
 - marketing task
 - product concept

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Application

58. StarKist Tuna announced a dolphin-safe policy and stopped buying tuna from fishing vessels that net dolphins. This decision indicates a response to concerns about
- target market selection.
 - the marketing environment.
 - the reduction of marketing costs.
 - marketing mix decisions.
 - efficiency in marketing activities.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

59. Which of the following is essentially an uncontrollable factor in developing a marketing mix?
- Product adaptations
 - Pricing strategies
 - Government regulations

- d. Advertising campaigns
- e. Retail locations

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

60. The forces of the marketing environment primarily affect marketers in three ways: They influence customers by affecting their lifestyles and preferences for products; they determine whether or how a marketing manager can perform certain marketing activities; and they
- a. affect a marketing manager's decisions and actions by influencing buyers' reactions to the firm's marketing mix.
 - b. dictate that changes be made to the existing marketing mix despite any negative reactions from customers.
 - c. make most new products obsolete very quickly so that research and development must continually develop new products.
 - d. cause most advertising to be ineffective at communicating product benefits due to rapidly changing environmental forces.
 - e. change a customer's decisions about the appropriate marketing mix for the company and its various products.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Knowledge

61. The marketing environment is *best* described as being
- a. composed of controllable variables.
 - b. composed of variables independent of one another.
 - c. an indirect influence on the performance of marketing activities.
 - d. dynamic and changing.
 - e. slow, with infrequent fluctuations.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

62. The marketing concept is *best* defined as
- a. a second definition of marketing.
 - b. a philosophy stating that an organization should try to satisfy customers' needs through a coordinated set of activities that allows the organization to achieve its goals.
 - c. the performance of business activities that direct the flow of goods and services from producer to customer or user.
 - d. a philosophy stating that an organization should attempt to accomplish its goals with no regard for the needs of customers.
 - e. the inclusion of marketing activities in the activities of an organization.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

63. According to the marketing concept, an organization should try to
- a. consider short-run objectives and cash flow needs before developing new products.
 - b. define its business as "making a product."
 - c. provide products that satisfy customers' needs and allow the organization to achieve its goals.
 - d. put most of its emphasis on marketing activities and be less concerned with finance,

accounting, and personnel.

- e. view selling activities as the major means of increasing profits.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

64. The marketing concept is a management philosophy that affects
- only marketing activities.
 - all efforts of the organization.
 - mainly the efforts of sales personnel.
 - mainly customer relations.
 - only business organizations.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Comprehension

65. The marketing concept focuses on
- achieving the goals of top executives.
 - creating maximum visibility for the firm.
 - maximizing sales.
 - maximizing market share.
 - satisfying customers' needs in a way that helps to achieve organizational objectives.

ANS: E

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficult

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

66. The marketing concept is a philosophy that states that an organization should try to satisfy customers' needs and also
- increase market share.
 - increase sales.
 - achieve the organization's goals.
 - produce high-quality products.
 - coordinate its activities to increase production.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

67. Which one of the following statements by a company president *best* reflects the marketing concept?
- We have organized our business to make certain that customers get what they want.
 - We believe that the marketing department must organize to sell what we produce.
 - We have organized an aggressive sales force in our company to promote our products.
 - We try to produce only high-quality, technically efficient products.
 - We try to encourage company growth.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan

TYP: Application

68. The marketing concept affects
- just the marketing department.
 - all organizational activities.
 - only marketing and finance.
 - only production and marketing.

e. few decisions in an organization.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

69. When Campbell's introduced a line of low-sodium soups in response to customer demand, it was following which one of the following philosophies?
- a. Selling concept
 - b. Production concept
 - c. Customer concept
 - d. Marketing concept
 - e. Retailing concept

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Product TYP: Application

70. The Jackson Hewitt company wants to adopt the marketing concept as a business philosophy. To be consistent with this decision, it should adopt which of the following philosophies?
- a. The customer is always right.
 - b. Making money is our business.
 - c. Sell, sell, sell.
 - d. Keep prices low.
 - e. Focus on today.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Application

71. The marketing concept is
- a. a management philosophy.
 - b. synonymous with exchange.
 - c. a component of the marketing mix.
 - d. a function of the marketing environment.
 - e. focused solely on satisfying customer objectives.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

72. As the Industrial Revolution came to the United States, most firms operated in a(n) ____ orientation.
- a. market
 - b. societal
 - c. sales
 - d. evolutionary
 - e. production

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

73. During the Industrial Revolution demand for manufactured goods was
- a. weak.
 - b. nonexistent.
 - c. declining.
 - d. strong.

e. mediocre.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

74. From the 1920s to the 1950s, demand for manufactured goods decreased, leading to the ____ orientation.
- a. production
 - b. market
 - c. revolutionary
 - d. sales
 - e. reduction

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

75. U.S. Electric, the maker of a highly innovative xenon light bulb, finds that it has excess inventory. The firm increases its advertising budget by 50 percent and doubles its sales staff. This company is operating as if it were in which of the following orientations?
- a. Production
 - b. Sales
 - c. Market
 - d. Customer
 - e. Societal

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

76. American Express implements a program of calling its current cardholders to find out what changes they would like to see in the services provided. The firm is exhibiting characteristics associated with which of the following orientations?
- a. Production
 - b. Sales
 - c. Market
 - d. Social
 - e. Development

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Application

77. A market orientation is an organization-wide effort that includes all of the following activities *except*
- a. researching customers' needs.
 - b. focusing on the marketing department only.
 - c. generating marketing intelligence for use in the organization.
 - d. being responsive to customers' ever-changing wants and needs.
 - e. disseminating marketing intelligence across departments within the organization.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Comprehension

78. Which of the following *best* describes the acceptance of the marketing concept by American organizations?
- a. The marketing concept has yet to be fully accepted by all organizations.
 - b. All organizations fully utilize the marketing concept to run their businesses.
 - c. Nearly half of all organizations are still in the sales orientation and have not implemented the marketing concept.
 - d. Most organizations have really not accepted the marketing concept because of its many costs and problems.
 - e. Although American organizations fully accept the marketing concept, many foreign companies do not.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

79. Which of the following is *not* an example of the implementation of the marketing concept?
- a. Jimmy Dean's Sausage introduces turkey sausage patties for a healthier alternative to pork.
 - b. Mar's Candy asks customers to vote online for a new color for its M&M's candy.
 - c. Burger King reduces the labor costs to produce its sausage-egg biscuits.
 - d. Microsoft offers rewards for users who can find flaws in its new software.
 - e. Saab introduces pop-up rollover bars in its convertibles to protect its consumers in the event of a serious collision.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

80. Health Care Systems, Inc. rolls out an innovative nurse-on-call information system available online. The product is not widely accepted because patients don't see the need for such a service. This situation represents a failure in which aspect of implementing the marketing concept?
- a. An information system to determine customer needs
 - b. The organizational structure
 - c. Top-management commitment
 - d. Technological advancement
 - e. Scanning corporate capabilities

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Application

81. When Wonder introduced a new bread made with white whole wheat in response to customer demand, it was following which of the following philosophies?
- a. selling concept
 - b. production concept
 - c. marketing concept
 - d. customer concept
 - e. retailing concept

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

82. Today, establishing long-term, mutually beneficial arrangements in which both the buyer and seller focus on value enhancement through the creation of more satisfying exchanges is known as
- a. marketing synthesis.
 - b. relationship marketing.

- c. a marketing orientation.
- d. the marketing concept.
- e. strategic marketing.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

83. A junior marketing executive at MegaGrain Cereals suggests increasing the package size and price of its best-selling brand without increasing the amount of cereal inside the box. Her superior warns that this might be a bad idea because MegaGrain's long-term survival, like most companies, depends on
- a. cost-cutting measures.
 - b. continually selling to new customers and markets.
 - c. creating and maintaining satisfying exchange relationships.
 - d. high-volume, low-margin sales.
 - e. increasing shelf space for their brands.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Ethics | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

84. In managing customer relationships, the three primary ways profits can be obtained are by
- a. acquiring new customers, enhancing the profitability of new customers, and shortening the duration of relationships with existing customers.
 - b. enhancing the profitability of existing customers, eliminating customers who provide smaller profits, and finding new customers.
 - c. extending the length of relationships with customers, cutting organizational costs, and enhancing the profitability of new customers.
 - d. eliminating long-term customers who have decreased purchases, finding new customers, and increasing sales to existing customers.
 - e. enhancing the profitability of existing customers, extending the duration of relationships with customers, and obtaining new customers.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

85. Customer relationship management (CRM) begins its focus on customers with
- a. communication.
 - b. product.
 - c. distribution.
 - d. information.
 - e. promotion.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

86. Long-term relationships with profitable customers is the key objective of
- a. personal selling.
 - b. customer relationship management.
 - c. production oriented firms.
 - d. e-marketing.
 - e. distribution channels.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

87. Managing customer relationships requires identifying patterns of ____ and then using that information to focus on the most promising and profitable customers.
- a. demographics
 - b. buying behavior
 - c. retailer information
 - d. personality differences
 - e. stock market cycles

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

88. ____ is a customer's subjective assessment of benefits relative to costs in determining the worth of a product.
- a. Marketing orientation
 - b. Monetary price
 - c. Product assessment
 - d. Price assessment
 - e. Value

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

89. The equation a buyer applies to assess a product's value is
- a. $\text{value} = \text{monetary price} - \text{customer benefits}$.
 - b. $\text{value} = \text{customer costs} - \text{customer benefits}$.
 - c. $\text{value} = \text{customer benefits} - \text{customer costs}$.
 - d. $\text{value} = \text{customer benefits} - \text{monetary price}$.
 - e. $\text{value} = \text{customer benefits} - \text{time and effort}$.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

90. Customer costs include anything the buyer must give up in order to obtain the benefits the product provides. The most obvious customer cost is
- a. risk.
 - b. time.
 - c. monetary price.
 - d. effort.
 - e. availability.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

91. Which of the following would *not* be a customer cost considered in determination of product value?
- a. Product's purchase price
 - b. Time spent purchasing the product
 - c. Effort spent purchasing the product
 - d. Benefits received in the exchange for the products
 - e. Risk of purchasing the product

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Comprehension

92. Scott, a buyer for a medium-sized company, is assessing the value of competing software products for use in his firm. Which of the following would *not* be a customer benefit considered in his determination of this product's value?
- a. Speed of delivery
 - b. Ease of installation
 - c. Availability of technical support
 - d. Availability of training assistance
 - e. Monetary price

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Application

93. Taco Bell is introducing some of its products into supermarkets, vending machines, college campuses, and other locations to increase its product availability and convenience. One reason Taco Bell is doing so is to
- a. decrease customer benefits.
 - b. increase customer costs.
 - c. increase customer value.
 - d. increase distribution expenses.
 - e. decrease promotion expenses.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | AACSB: Technology | CBE: Model Distribution | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Application

94. Marketing management is defined as a process of
- a. maintaining an appropriate and efficient marketing mix for a target market.
 - b. establishing performance standards and evaluating actual performances against these standards.
 - c. providing products that satisfy customers' needs through a coordinated set of activities.
 - d. facilitating satisfying exchanges between an organization and its customers.
 - e. planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling marketing activities.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

95. _____ is the degree to which an exchange helps achieve an organization's objectives.
- a. Controlling
 - b. Effectiveness
 - c. Success rate
 - d. Efficiency
 - e. Objectivity

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

96. _____ refers to minimizing the resources an organization must spend to achieve a specific level of desired exchanges.
- a. Effectiveness
 - b. Productivity
 - c. Efficiency
 - d. Objectivity

e. Cost cutting

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

97. A systematic process of assessing opportunities and resources, determining marketing objectives, and developing a marketing strategy and plans for implementation and control describes which of the following marketing management activities?
- a. Strategic planning
 - b. Marketing control
 - c. Implementation
 - d. Organizing
 - e. Planning

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

98. The marketing unit can be organized by ____.
- a. profitability.
 - b. functions and products only.
 - c. functions, products, regions, types of customers, or a combination of all four.
 - d. geographical regions and best-selling products.
 - e. customer demographics and frequency of purchases.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

99. ____ of marketing plans hinges on coordination of marketing activities, motivation of marketing personnel, and effective communication within the marketing unit.
- a. Implementation
 - b. Planning
 - c. Organizing
 - d. Marketing control
 - e. Strategic planning

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

100. If McDonald's runs a promotion advertising Big Macs for \$1.50, it must ensure that each of the company's restaurants has sufficient staff and product on hand to handle expected demand. This relates to which of the following marketing management activities?
- a. Strategic planning
 - b. Planning
 - c. Organizing
 - d. Implementation
 - e. Marketing control

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

101. ____ is the process of establishing performance standards, comparing actual performance with established standards, and reducing the difference between desired and actual performance.
- Internal control analysis
 - Marketing control
 - Market flow regulation
 - Environmental market analysis
 - External analysis

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

102. Which of the following statements describes the best use of the Internet by a marketer?
- Gain information.
 - Relay product information.
 - Facilitate the marketing process.
 - Accumulate as many friends as possible.
 - Facilitate the marketing exchange, obtain customer feedback, and providing product information.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | AACSB: Technology | CBE: Model Online/Computer
TYP: Knowledge

103. Initiatives intended to improve an organization's positive impact on society and the natural environment are called
- environmental marketing
 - green marketing
 - socially-responsible marketing
 - energy-conscious marketing
 - socially-conscious marketing

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

104. If a family spends \$2,000 a month on goods and services, how much of that \$2,000 goes for marketing activities?
- \$2,000
 - \$1,500
 - \$1,000
 - \$500
 - \$0

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

105. For most firms, the costs of marketing activities consume approximately what portion of the consumer's dollar?
- One-half
 - One-fifth
 - One-fourth
 - One-third
 - One-sixth

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

106. In today's market environment, you might pay \$15 for a CD by your favorite musical artist. Approximately how much of that price goes to activities related to marketing (promotion, distribution, profit margins)?
- \$1.70
 - \$3.40
 - \$5.10
 - \$7.50
 - \$12.75

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Pricing TYP: Application

107. Marketing activities are
- used by all sizes of organizations including for-profit, nonprofit, and government agencies.
 - limited to use by larger for-profit and nonprofit organizations.
 - implemented only to increase profits for the organization and to expand the scope of its customer base.
 - used by all types and sizes of businesses but are not used by nonprofit organizations.
 - used by small businesses and small nonprofit organizations the most.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

108. Marketing activities
- are aimed at persuading customers through advertising.
 - involve mainly distribution and promotion decisions.
 - and selling activities are basically the same.
 - are important only when a firm is developing new products or entering new markets.
 - help sell an organization's products and generate financial resources for the firm.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

109. Marketing knowledge and skills
- are not necessary for a nonprofit organization.
 - enhance consumer awareness and help provide people with satisfying goods and services.
 - constitute the marketing mix.
 - were most important during the production era.
 - are most valuable for advertising executives but less important for wholesalers and distributors.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

110. The public is becoming more aware of how marketers' activities affect the welfare of consumers and society. As a result, more firms are working to
- raise prices in order to increase their profits so that they can contribute to philanthropic causes.
 - reduce the quality of their products in order to save money and provide less expensive

- products to their consumers.
- c. reduce their profits by donating more time and money to improve social welfare and environmental conditions.
 - d. enact laws requiring companies to work toward the welfare of customers and society.
 - e. create a responsible approach to developing long-term relationships with customers and society.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | AACSB: Ethics | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Knowledge

111. Approximately what percentage of civilian workers in the United States performs marketing activities?
- a. 25 to 33 percent
 - b. 81 to 92 percent
 - c. 42 to 50 percent
 - d. 64 to 76 percent
 - e. 10 to 20 percent

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

Scenario 1.1

Use the following to answer the questions.

Greensprings Cemetery in upstate New York, offers a full-service funeral and burial that is non-toxic to the environment. All materials used in the burial are natural and will decompose with no negative impact. Greensprings' service is relatively new in the United States, but services of this type are common in Great Britain. A typical burial in Greensprings' cemetery includes a casket made from bamboo, wicker, paper, or other natural material. There are no headstones of stone or concrete that will detract from the landscape, but trees and plants as "markers" are allowed. The cost for a burial at Greensprings is approximately \$3,000, compared to about \$6,000 at most traditional cemeteries. Although business was slow at first, Greensprings is now experiencing an increase in the number of burials, due to referrals and a newly-developed website. The owners of Greensprings were previously in the cemetery business, and are active conservationists. After conducting research and finding that there were natural burial sites in Great Britain, they wanted to provide an alternative to other environmentally-conscious Americans like themselves.

112. Refer to Scenario 1.1. Referrals and a new website have helped Greensprings' business grow. These would come under which of the following marketing mix variables?
- a. Product
 - b. Price
 - c. Distribution
 - d. Promotion
 - e. Promotion and price

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Promotion TYP: Application

113. Refer to Scenario 1.1. Greensprings' main competitive advantage over traditional cemeteries comes from its attention to which element in the marketing mix?
- a. Product
 - b. Price

- c. Promotion
- d. Distribution
- e. Marketing research

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Product TYP: Application

114. Refer to Scenario 1.1. Compared to Greensprings' approach to funerals, traditional cemeteries are using the ____ concept.
- a. marketing
 - b. selling
 - c. product
 - d. people
 - e. service

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

115. Refer to Scenario 1.1. The owners of Greensprings Cemeteries are apparently operating under which of the following orientations?
- a. Sales orientation
 - b. Market orientation
 - c. Production orientation
 - d. Business orientation
 - e. Profit orientation

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

116. Refer to Scenario 1.1. Greensprings' competitors, the traditional cemeteries, focus on advertising and personal selling of their services. This indicates a(n) ____ orientation.
- a. sales
 - b. marketing
 - c. production
 - d. environmental
 - e. marketing concept

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

Scenario 1.2

Use the following to answer the questions.

Paws and Claws Hotel is a full-service pet salon and boarding kennel. Paws and Claws has an interactive website where customers can directly book a grooming appointment, obedience class, or overnight accommodations for their dog or cat. Paws and Claws has several unexpected services, such as a 600-square foot swimming pool, complete with slide and dog-friendly graduated steps to help them exit the pool. Customers can also drop their dog or cat off each morning for pet day care. Paws and Claws has a pick-up and delivery service, webcams in every kennel so that pet families can view their pets while away, and pet "furniture" so that the cats and dogs can lie on sofas just like at home. Paws and Claws is also open 24 hours a day, 365 days each year so that customers can pick up their pet at any time.

The cost for an overnight stay at Paws and Claws averages \$50, compared to competing kennels at about \$30. The day care costs are \$25 for either a dog or cat. The majority of Paws and Claws' competitors don't offer the day care service, and require an two-day minimum for overnight stays. Currently, the Paws and Claws Hotel is operating in several large cities on the west coast, but is thinking of expanding their services in more locations across the U.S.

The director of marketing at Paws and Claws suggested talking to pet owners about what type of services they would like to have available. These discussions led to the pet day care and 24-hour hours of operation. Previously, Paws and Claws was more interested in competing based on its prices.

117. Refer to Scenario 1.2. Paws and Claws' target market is *most likely* to be which of the following?
- a. The dogs and cats who stay there
 - b. Pet owners who go on vacation frequently
 - c. Families with small children and several pets
 - d. Suburban families with two-income households
 - e. Urban professionals who travel often

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Customer | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Application

118. Refer to Scenario 1.2. The fact that Paws and Claws is open 24 hours each day is part of which marketing mix variable?
- a. Product
 - b. Price
 - c. Promotion
 - d. Distribution
 - e. Environment

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Distribution TYP: Application

119. Refer to Scenario 1.2. Paws and Claws is now in the process of employing the
- a. marketing concept.
 - b. marketing mix.
 - c. promotion orientation.
 - d. sales orientation.
 - e. product orientation.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

120. Refer to Scenario 1.2. If Paws and Claws employs the philosophy of building a relationship with its dog and cat customers, and their owners, it will be implementing the
- a. marketing concept.
 - b. production concept.
 - c. sales concept.
 - d. marketing mix.
 - e. marketing environment.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

121. Refer to Scenario 1.2. Previously, Paws and Claws was most likely using which type of orientation?
- Market
 - Customer
 - Sales
 - Production
 - Service

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Application

TRUE/FALSE

122. Marketing consists primarily of selling and advertising.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

123. The broadest and simplest definition of marketing states that it is the development and efficient distribution of products for consumer segments.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

124. Customers are the focal point of all marketing activities.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

125. A family that organizes and advertises a garage sale is performing marketing activities.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Knowledge

126. A target market is a specific group of customers on whom an organization focuses its marketing efforts.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

127. A target market is always defined by demographics.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

128. Target markets can be people who *buy* the product but do not necessarily *use* the product.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

129. The marketing mix consists of three major variables: product, price, and distribution.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

130. In marketing, a product can be a good or a service but not an idea.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

131. Marketing efforts do not involve the design and development of products.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

132. Products can be goods, services, or ideas.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

133. Services are provided by applying human and mechanical efforts to people or objects.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

134. The actual physical production of goods is a marketing activity.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

135. Promotion can help sustain interest in established products that have long been available.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Promotion TYP: Knowledge

136. The distribution variable in a marketing mix is directed toward making products available in the quantities desired to as many target market customers as possible and keeping the total inventory, transportation, and storage costs as low as possible.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Distribution TYP: Knowledge

137. Customers are interested in a product's price because they are concerned about the value obtained in an exchange.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Pricing TYP: Knowledge

138. Price is seldom used as a competitive tool.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Pricing TYP: Knowledge

139. For an exchange situation to arise, only one condition must exist: two or more individuals, groups, or organizations must each possess something that they value and are willing to give up to receive the "something of value" held by the other individual, group, or organization.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Knowledge

140. For an exchange to occur, at least one of the parties must be willing to give up his or her "something of value."

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Knowledge

141. Marketing activities do not always result in exchanges.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

142. The outcomes of a marketer's decisions and actions may be affected by the variables in the marketing environment.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

143. Changes in the marketing environment always hurt marketing efforts.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

144. The marketing environment is a set of static, unchanging surroundings.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

145. The marketing concept stresses that a business organization can best achieve its goal by providing customer satisfaction through coordinated activities.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

146. Achievement of the firm's overall goals is part of the marketing concept.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

147. The marketing concept is a philosophy that a business organization should employ to satisfy customers' needs while achieving the overall goals of the organization.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

148. The marketing concept is a philanthropic philosophy aimed at helping customers at the expense of the business organization.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

149. The marketing concept is a management philosophy, not a second definition of marketing.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

150. The marketing concept deals only with marketing activities.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

151. Profit, even at the expense of customers' satisfaction, is the major thrust of the marketing concept.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

152. The marketing concept directly affects marketing activities but should have negligible impact on other organizational activities.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

153. The market concept stresses that an organization can best achieve its objectives by being customer-oriented.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

154. The market concept developed out of a sequence of three eras: the production orientation, the marketing orientation, and the industrial orientation.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

155. During the market orientation, businesspeople realized that if they could produce products efficiently, customers would buy them.
- ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Knowledge
156. During the market orientation, businesspeople realized that products, which by this time could be made relatively efficiently, would have to be promoted through much personal selling and advertising.
- ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge
157. A market orientation requires the organization-wide generation of market intelligence pertaining to current and future customer needs, dissemination of the intelligence across departments, and organization-wide responsiveness to it.
- ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Knowledge
158. To implement the marketing concept, an organization must first establish an information system to discover customers' real needs and then use the information to create products to satisfy those needs.
- ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Knowledge
159. To satisfy customers' objectives as well as its own, a company must coordinate all its activities.
- ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy | CBE: Model Customer
TYP: Knowledge
160. At the most basic level, profits can be obtained through relationships by acquiring new customers, enhancing the profitability of existing customers, and extending the duration of customer relationships.
- ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Analytic | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge
161. Relationship marketing is short-term, mutually beneficial arrangements in which the buyer and seller focus on the creation of satisfying exchanges.
- ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge
162. Customer relationship management is the use of information about customers to create marketing strategies that develop and sustain desirable customer relationships.
- ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

163. In general, when marketers focus on customers chosen for their lifetime value, they earn lower profits in future periods than when they focus on customers selected for other reasons.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

164. Value = customer costs – customer benefits.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

165. Basic and extended warranties can reduce risk, a major customer cost.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Product TYP: Knowledge

166. Customer benefits include time and effort.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

167. The process people use to determine the value of a product is not highly scientific.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Customer TYP: Knowledge

168. Marketing management is the process of planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling marketing activities to facilitate and expedite exchanges effectively and efficiently.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

169. In marketing management, planning is a systematic process of assessing opportunities and resources, determining marketing objectives, and developing a marketing strategy and plans for implementation and control.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

170. Organizing marketing activities hinges on coordination of marketing activities, motivation of marketing personnel, and effective communication within the unit.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Knowledge

171. Implementation of marketing plans requires motivating marketing personnel, coordinating their activities, and integrating their activities both with those in other areas of the company and with the marketing efforts of personnel in external organizations.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Reflective Thinking | CBE: Model Marketing Plan
TYP: Knowledge

172. Marketing costs consume about one-quarter of a buyer's dollar.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

173. Marketing costs consume about one-half of a buyer's dollar.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

174. For a business organization to remain healthy and to survive, it must sell products and make profits.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Marketing Plan TYP: Knowledge

175. Knowing about marketing can help you evaluate the types of corrective measures needed to stop questionable marketing practices.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge

176. Approximately 20 percent of civilian employees in this country perform marketing activities.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
NAT: AACSB: Communication | CBE: Model Strategy TYP: Knowledge