# https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-operations-management-2e-jones

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 01 01) What is an order qualifier

a. A characteristic which the customer does not expect

**Feedback:** An order qualifier as defined by Terry Hill of the London Business School in the early 1980's is a characteristic of a product or service which the customer expects to be present even to consider purchasing it.

Page reference: 37

\*b. A characteristic which the customer expects as a minimum standard

**Feedback:** An order qualifier as defined by Terry Hill of the London Business School in the early 1980's is a characteristic of a product or service which the customer expects to be present even to consider purchasing it.

Page reference: 37

c. A characteristic which the customer expects only in the best quality product or service
Feedback: An order qualifier as defined by Terry Hill of the London Business School in the early
1980's is a characteristic of a product or service which the customer expects to be present even to 37
d. A characteristic which the customer is willing to pay more for

**Feedback:** An order qualifier as defined by Terry Hill of the London Business School in the early 1980's is a characteristic of a product or service which the customer expects to be present even to consider purchasing it.

Page reference: 37

Type: multiple choice question
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Title: Chapter 02 - Question 02

02) A characteristic of a product or service that directly contributes to winning business from customers is called

a. An order qualifier

**Feedback:** As defined by Terry Hill of the London Business School in the early 1980's a characteristic of a product or service which directly contributes to winning business from customers is called an order winner.

**Page reference:** 37 **b.** A winning characteristic

**Feedback:** As defined by Terry Hill of the London Business School in the early 1980's a characteristic of a product or service which directly contributes to winning business from customers is called an order winner.

**Page reference:** 37 \*c. An order winner

**Feedback:** Yes, as defined by Terry Hill of the London Business School in the early 1980's a characteristic of a product or service which directly contributes to winning business from customers is called an order winner.

Page reference: 37d. A quality characteristic

**Feedback:** As defined by Terry Hill of the London Business School in the early 1980's a characteristic of a product or service which directly contributes to winning business from customers is called an order winner.

Page reference: 37

## Type: multiple choice question

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 03

03) The 5 internal performance objectives analysed further by Neely (2008) are cost, quality, flexibility, speed and \_\_\_\_\_?

**a.** Variability

**Feedback:** The fifth internal performance objective is dependability, which is the ability of an organization to consistently meet its promises to its customers.

Page reference: 37 b. Tangibility

**Feedback:** The fifth internal performance objective is dependability, which is the ability of an organization to consistently meet its promises to its customers.

Page reference: 37



\*c. Dependability

**Feedback:** Yes, the fifth internal performance objective is dependability, which is the ability of an organization to consistently meet its promises to its customers.

Page reference: 37 d. Intangibility

**Feedback:** The fifth internal performance objective is dependability, which is the ability of an organization to consistently meet its promises to its customers.

Page reference: 37

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 04

04) The ability of a product or service to meet customers' expectations is called \_\_\_\_\_\_a. Flexibility

Feedback: The ability of a product or service to meet customers' expectations is called quality.

Page reference: 38

\*b. Quality

Feedback: The ability of a product or service to meet customers' expectations is called quality.

Page reference: 38

c. Value

Feedback: The ability of a product or service to meet customers' expectations is called quality.

Page reference: 38 \*d. Dependability

Feedback: The ability of a product or service to meet customers' expectations is called quality.

Page reference: 38

## Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 05

05) Which of the following quality characteristics identified by Neely (2008) refers to the ability of a product or service to absorb slight variations in conditions and still perform to specification?

a. Serviceability

**Feedback:** The quality characteristic identified by Neely (2008) which refers to the ability of a product or service to absorb slight variations in conditions and still perform to specification is called technical durability

Page reference: 40 b. Conformance

**Feedback:** The quality characteristic identified by Neely (2008) which refers to the ability of a product or service to absorb slight variations in conditions and still perform to specification is called technical durability

Page reference: 40 c. Performance

**Feedback:** The quality characteristic identified by Neely (2008) which refers to the ability of a product or service to absorb slight variations in conditions and still perform to specification is called technical durability

Page reference: 40 \*d. Technical durability

**Feedback:** Yes, the quality characteristic identified by Neely (2008) which refers to the ability of a product or service to absorb slight variations in conditions and still perform to specification is called technical durability

Page reference: 40

#### Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 06

06) A pharmaceutical company producing three different grades of aspirin tablet is an example of which type of flexibility?

a. Mix flexibility

**Feedback:** This is an example of output quality flexibility whereby in this case the company can vary the active ingredient to make different levels of quality product.

Page reference: 41

\*b. Output quality flexibility



**Feedback:** Yes, this is an example of output quality flexibility whereby in this case the company can vary the active ingredient to make different levels of quality product.

Page reference: 41

c. Material quality flexibility

**Feedback:** This is an example of output quality flexibility whereby in this case the company can vary the active ingredient to make different levels of quality product.

Page reference: 41d. Deliverability flexibility

**Feedback:** This is an example of output quality flexibility whereby in this case the company can vary the active ingredient to make different levels of quality product.

Page reference: 41

Type: multiple choice question

**Title:** Chapter 02 - Question 07 07) What is a perfect competition?

\*a. One in which there are no buyers or sellers with influence over prices

**Feedback:** A perfect competition is one in which there are no buyers or sellers with influence over prices, such as the stock market.

Page reference: 47

b. One in which there are many buyers or sellers with influence over prices

**Feedback:** A perfect competition is one in which there are no buyers or sellers with influence over prices, such as the stock market.

Page reference: 47

c. One in which there is one dominant buyer or seller with influence over prices

**Feedback:** A perfect competition is one in which there are no buyers or sellers with influence over prices, such as the stock market.

Page reference: 47

d. One in which there are two dominant buyers or sellers with influence over prices

**Feedback:** A perfect competition is one in which there are no buyers or sellers with influence over prices, such as the stock market.

Page reference: 47

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 08

08) A situation where there are several large sellers with control over the market is called

a. A monopoly

**Feedback:** A situation where there are several large sellers with control over the market is called an oligopoly. This is currently the case for oil and gas supply in Europe and the Middle East.

Page reference: 47

b. A duopoly

**Feedback:** A situation where there are several large sellers with control over the market is called an oligopoly. This is currently the case for oil and gas supply in Europe and the Middle East.

Page reference: 47 \*c. An oligopoly

**Feedback:** A situation where there are several large sellers with control over the market is called an oligopoly. This is currently the case for oil and gas supply in Europe and the Middle East.

Page reference: 47 d. A Monopsony

**Feedback:** A situation where there are several large sellers with control over the market is called an oligopoly. This is currently the case for oil and gas supply in Europe and the Middle East.

Page reference: 47

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 09

09) The strategic management of product groups through trade partnerships is called

\_\_?

a. Market segmentation



#### Jones & Robinson, Operations Management 2e

Feedback: The strategic management of product groups through trade partnerships is called

category management **Page reference:** 52 **b.** Market distribution

Feedback: The strategic management of product groups through trade partnerships is called

category management

Page reference: 52

\*c. Category management

Feedback: The strategic management of product groups through trade partnerships is called

**Page reference:** 52 **d.** Category marketing

Feedback: The strategic management of product groups through trade partnerships is called

category management **Page reference:** 52

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 - Question 10

**10)** The category of market segmentation concerned with consumer activity, opinion and values are called variables?

a. Demographic

**Feedback:** The category of market segmentation concerned with consumer activities, opinions and values are called psychographic variables

Page reference: 57 \*b. Psychographic

Feedback: Yes, the category of market segmentation concerned with consumer activities, opinions

and values are called psychographic variables

Page reference: 57 c. Geographic

Feedback: The category of market segmentation concerned with consumer activities, opinions and

values are called psychographic variables

Page reference: 57 d. Behavioural

Feedback: The category of market segmentation concerned with consumer activities, opinions and

values are called psychographic variables

Page reference: 57

