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CHAPTER	2—TI	HE SERVIO	CES SECTOR: SUPERSECTORS AND ETHICAL CONSIDER	RATIONS
1. It is general supersectors.	lly acce	pted that the	economy includes the "soft parts" of the economy consisting of nine i	industry
		a.	service	
		b.	industrial	
		c.	agricultural	
		d.	information	
		e.	goods	
ANSWER:				a
2. Who provid	les an o	verview of ea	ach of the nine supersectors as well as a career guide?	
a.	A g	overnment		
b.	U.S	. Bureau of L	abor Statistics	
c.	Fed	eral Trade Co	ommission	
d.	Fed	eral Commun	ication Commission	
e.	Am	erican Marke	ting Association	
ANSWER:				b
3. The financia	al activ	ities supersec	tor consists of all the following except:	
	a.	Finan	ce.	
	b.	Insura	ance.	
	c.	Socia	l Assistance.	
	d.	Inves	tments.	
	e.	Secur	ities.	
ANSWER:				c
4. The world's	largest	industry in tl	ne private sector and highest projected generator of jobs is:	
	a.	business se	rvices.	
	b.	the hospital	ity industry.	
	c.	health servi	ces.	
	d.	professiona	l services.	
	e.	the food ser	rvice industry.	
ANSWER:				c
5. Which subs	sector is	the second-la	argest employment industry, accounting for 13.3 million jobs?	
	a.	educatio	onal services	
	b.	healthca	are	
	c.	social as	ssistance	
	d.	professi	onal services	
	e.	food ser	vices	
ANSWER:				a
6. Which of th	ne follov	wing subsector	ors of the government supersector is also called the not-for-profit sector?	

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federal government

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b. state and local governmen	nt	
c. advocacy, grantmaking, a		
d. information sector	<u> </u>	
e. arts, entertainment, and re	ecreation	
ANSWER:		c
7. Which of the following is true regardi	ing the insurance industry?	
a. It is one of the nine supersector	s of the services industry.	
b. It is a subsector of the education	-	
	ndustry is expected to grow by 20% between	ween 2015 and 2020.
d. Future job growth is limited in J	•	
-	nnel are typically college-educated.	
ANSWER:		d
8. All of the following are subsectors of	the leisure and hospitality industry exce	ept:
 food services and drir 	nking places.	
b. hotels and other according	mmodations.	
c. arts, entertainment, ar	nd recreation.	
d. advertising and public	c relations.	
e. None of these are exc	eptions.	
ANSWER:		d
O More than 0/ of the world-force w	ithin the outs outsutsingular and govern	tion subsector have no formed advection
9. More than% of the workforce w beyond high school.	tinn the arts, entertainment, and recrea	tion subsector have no formal education
•	a. 35	
ł	b. 40	
	e. 45	
	d. 50	
6	e. 55	
ANSWER:		b
	es within the food service and drinking	establishments subsector are between the
ages of 16 and 19.		
a.	three	
b.	four	
c.	five	
d.	six	
e.	seven	
ANSWER:		c
11. The professional and business supers	sector includes all of the following subs	sectors except services.
a. computer systems design		bel 11005.
b. management, scientific, an		

	::e:e:e	<u> </u>
CHAPTER 2—	THE SERVICES SECTOR: SUPERSECTORS AND ETHICAL CO	NSIDERATIONS
c. trans	sportation	
	loyment	
-	ertising and public relations	
ANSWER:		c
12. All of the follo	wing are true regarding the information supersector <i>except</i> :	
	e in scope, accounting for 16% of all employment.	
b. Software	publishing is the fastest-growing subsector.	
c. Major pl	ayers include publishing, motion picture, and broadcasting industries.	
d. It include	es data processing services.	
e. Google a	nd Yahoo are part of this industry.	
ANSWER:		a
13. All of the follo	wing are true regarding the wholesale and retail trade supersector <i>except</i> :	
	esalers are large, employing more than 200 workers.	
b. a high scho	pool education is sufficient for most jobs within the wholesaling subsector.	
	g, grocery, and general merchandise retail, employment growth is expected to be supposings due to high turnover.	mall, but there are
d. employme	nt in automotive sales is projected to grow at 11 percent.	
	ges are high and job opportunities promising for automotive service technicians weleted formal training.	rho
ANSWER:		a
14. A bank looking	g to the best practices of other banks in the industry for service improvement ideas	is an example of:
a.	materialismo snobbery.	
b.	service myopia.	
c.	dichotomization of services.	
d.	service vigilance.	
e.	organizational relationships.	
ANSWER:		b
15. All of the follo	wing are beliefs of materialismic snobs except:	
a. only man	ufacturing can create real wealth.	
b. all nonma	anufacturing sectors of the economy are parasitic and/or inconsequential.	
c. without n	nanufacturing, there will be little for people to service.	
d. the contin	nued shift to a service economy will jeopardize the American way of life.	
e. the increa	se in service jobs will increase the standard of living in the United States.	
ANSWER:		e
16. The service inc	dustry criticism that as manufacturing jobs continue to decline, the supply of labor	for service jobs will

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a.

b.

increase, driving service wages lower is referred to as:

materialismo snobbery.

the dichotomization of wealth.

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	c.	material dichotomization		
	d.	manufacturing superior	rity.	
ANSWER:	e.	service myopia.		b
17. Paying to as:	close at	tention to whether one's	actions are right or wrong and why o	one is behaving in that manner is referred
	a.	business ethics.		
	b.	dichotomization of w	ealth.	
	c.	ethical vigilance.		
	d.	service ethics.		
	e.	materialismo snobber	ry.	
ANSWER:				c
ANSWER:	a. b. c. d. e.	business ethics. ethics. ethical vigilance. service ethics. organizational eth	bjectively evaluating services before ty. v. ion.	a
ANSWER:				a
ethical mis a. S b. S c. S	conduct ^o ervices a ervices a	? possess few search attrib are often specialized and are deeds, efforts, or perf	utes. /or technical.	onsumers are particularly vulnerable to nificant.
		•	parantees and warranties.	
ANSWER:				c

21. Which of the following statements is NOT an explanation for why service consumers are particularly vulnerable to

a. Services are often provided by boundary-spanning personnel.b. Variability in service performance is somewhat accepted.

ethical misconduct?

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c.	Reward	l systems are often outcome-	based as opposed to behavior-based	l.
d.		ners are active participants in		
e.		onsumers are involved in the	•	
ANSWER	₹:		•	e
a. i	it increas	es opportunities for coercive	influence strategies used by the ser	onduct by service providers because: vice provider.
		•	lirect supervision of a manager.	
		mer's participation voids any	•	
		ne lapse between participation	n and results.	
e. e	of increa	sed search attributes.		
ANSWER	₹:			a
23. Sam	and Glor	ia, who deliver services outs	ide the firm's physical facilities, are	examples of:
	a.	roaming salespeople.		
	b.	expanding service provid	ers.	
	c.	boundary-spanning perso	nnel.	
	d.	area coordinators.		
	e.	regional responders.		
ANSWER	₹:			c
		ere the service provider feels rsonal interest are referred to cognitive moral developr	as:	omer, the organization, and the service
	b.	conflict of interest.		
	c.	organizational relationship	ps.	
	d.	structure conflict.		
	e.	relationship conflict.		
ANSWER	₹:			b
			eakthrough technology not yet know resell after the technology was made	vn to the public. He immediately de public. This type of ethical issue falls
	a.	cognitive moral developr	nent.	
	b.	structure conflict.		
	c.	organizational relationship	ps.	
	d.	conflict of interest.		
	e.	relationship conflict.		
ANSWER	₹:			c
26. Ethic		prieties have been linked to: customer dissatisfaction.		

employee dissatisfaction.

b.

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c.	unfa	vorable word-of-mouth publicity.	
d.		related tension and anxiety.	
e.		f these.	
ANSWER:			e
27The proces patterns of an o		agh which an individual adapts and comes to appreciate the values, norms, and ation is called:	required behavior
	a.	a code of ethics.	
	b.	standards of conduct.	
	c.	employee socialization.	
	d.	rules for ethical conduct.	
	e.	conduct regulations.	
ANSWER:			c
28. Formal stan	dards	of conduct that assist in defining proper organizational behavior are called:	
	a.	a code of ethics.	
	b.	standards of conduct.	
	c.	employee socialization.	
	d.	rules for ethical conduct.	
	e.	conduct regulations.	
ANSWER:			a
		owing statements regarding ethics is correct? cates that employees desire a code of ethics.	
	ch indi	cates that employees of firms that have codes of ethics believe that violators of	the code should
c. Leaders	s must	be examples of the standards of ethical conduct.	
d. Employ	yees of	ten emulate the behavior of their supervisors.	
e. All of t	hese a	re correct.	
ANSWER:			e
30. Which of th	ne follo	owing is NOT a suggested strategy for controlling and managing ethical behavior	or?
	ι.	employee socialization	
ŀ) .	corrective control	
C	: .	service/product knowledge	
Ċ	1.	follower training	
e	: .	standards of conduct	
ANSWER:			d
31. List the nin	e servi	ce supersectors. Which supersector is projected to have the highest employmen	at growth?
ANSWER: •	The	e nine service supersectors are: ducation and health services	Č
	1	adoution and notion for vices	

• Financial activities

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- Government
- Information
- Leisure and hospitality
- Professional and business services
- Transportation and utilities
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Other services
- Seven of the top 20 fastest-growing occupations are in health care. Overall, employment projections for the education and health services supersector forecast employment would increase by 3 million jobs over the period 2006–2016, the highest projected growth of any industry supersector.
- 32. Discuss how the term materialismo snobbery is related to service wages.

ANSWER:

- Materialismo snobbery reflects the belief that without manufacturing there will be less for people to service and more people available to do service work.
- As a result, the supply of labor will go up as the demand for labor goes down, which will drive wages down.
- 33. Compare the concerns that were expressed over the transition from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy to today's concerns associated with moving from an industrial economy to a service economy.

ANSWER: Similar concerns were voiced in the United States more than 160 years ago when the economy was shifting from agriculture to manufacturing. In 1850, 50 years after industrialization, 65% of the population was connected to farming. During this period, many experts voiced great concern over workers leaving the farms to work in the factories. The concerns centered on the same type of logic: If the vast majority of the population left the farms, what would the people eat? Today, 1 percent of the U.S. labor force is involved in farming operations. This small but mighty workforce provides such a surplus of food that the federal government provides price supports and subsidies to keep the farms in business. Apparently, the concerns about the shift to manufacturing were unwarranted. In fact, the shift led to economic growth. Similarly, with advances in technology and new management practices, the need no longer exists to have as many people in manufacturing as we had in the mid-1900s. Manufacturing is not superior to services. The two are interdependent. In fact, half of all manufacturing workers perform service-type jobs.

34. Discuss the reasons that consumers are particularly vulnerable to ethical misconduct within the service sector.

ANSWER: Consumer vulnerability can be attributed to several sources, including:

- Services are characterized by few search attributes.
- Services are often specialized and/or technical.
- Some services have a significant time lapse between performance and evaluation.
- Many services are sold without guarantees and warranties.
- Services are often provided by boundary-spanning personnel.
- Variability in service performance is somewhat accepted.
- Reward systems are often outcome-based as opposed to behavior-based.
- Customers are active participants in the production process.
- 35. Describe the consequences of ethical misconduct.

ANSWER: Employees forced to deal with ethical issues on a continuous basis frequently suffer from:

- · job-related tension.
- · frustration.
- · anxiety.

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- · ineffective performance (i.e., reduced sales and reduced profits).
- turnover intentions.
- · lower job satisfaction.

In addition to the personal effects of ethical misconduct, the organization as a whole suffers. Ethical improprieties have also been linked to:

- · customer dissatisfaction (loss of sales).
- · unfavorable word-of-mouth publicity for the organization.
- negative public images for the entire industry.

36. What are the suggested strategies for controlling and managing ethical behavior?

ANSWER: Suggestions for controlling and managing ethical behavior include:

- employee socialization.
- standards of conduct.
- corrective control.
- leadership training.
- service/product knowledge.
- monitoring of employee performance.
- building long-term customer relationships.