Chapter 1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1 The social and managerial process by which individuals and groups obtain what they need through creating and exchanging products and value with others is called:
 - Economics
 - Marketing
 - Sales
 - Commerce
- - Marketing information systems
 - Price
 - Promotion
 - Distribution
- Which is not a purpose of marketing in a customercentered firm?
 - To generate customer value
 - To maximize customer satisfaction
 - To improve relationship marketing
 - To maximize company revenue
- 4 Instead of simply being defined as "freedom from defects," QUALITY should be defined:
 - In terms of total sales
 - In terms of employee satisfaction
 - In terms of product specifications
 - In terms of customer satisfaction
- 5 Relationship marketing is a process where marketers work at building relationships with customers, distributors, dealers, and:
 - Suppliers
 - Competitors
 - Managers
 - Trade associations
- 6 E When backed by buying power, wants become:
 - Demands
 - Desires
 - Satisfied
 - Needs
- 7 Building strong economic and social ties with customers

		by delivering high-quality products and services is the foundation of: Total quality management Return on quality Relationship marketing The manufacturing concept
8		When hotel management establishes no-smoking floors, bar managers no longer allow happy hours with free drink specials, and resort managers eliminate pollution from their properties, the concept is being employed. Societal marketing Marketing Manufacturing Product
9		A is anything that can be offered to a market to satisfy a want or need. Output Outpu
10	! =	 A is a state of felt deprivation. Need Demand Want Desire
11	_	It is wise to assess the customer's value and take appropriate actions to ensure a customer's long-term support. Money Long-term Intrinsic Market
12	_	The Forum Company found that the cost of retaining a loyal customer is just percent of the cost of attracting a new one. 20 30 40 50
13		Which of the following is not part of the four-P framework of marketing?

ProductPricingPlacementProduct	
14 The two main industries that comprise the activities we call tourism are:	е
 The restaurant and cruise industries The hotel and restaurant industries The hospitality and marketing industries The hospitality and travel industries 	
15 = The most basic concept underlying marketing is that o	f:
UnderstandingBuying powerNeedsCustomer	
16 = A product can be:	
 Tangible or intangible Tangible only Intangible only Tangible and intangible 	
17 Tone of the biggest nonmonetary costs for hospitality customers is	
SentimentsResourcesEnergyTime	
18 is the act of obtaining a desired object from someone by offering something in return.	
MarketingTransactionExchangeSales	
19 A company's is the set of benefits or values it promises to deliver to consumers to satisfy their needs. Mission statement Quality proposition Value proposition Value promise	/

20	fo	ne production concept holds that consumers will favor roducts that are and highly, and therefore management should cus on production and distribution efficiency. Available, affordable Available, qualitative Popular, affordable Popular, qualitative
21	• - or	Inder the product concept, marketing strategy focuses in making continuous product Improvements Promotions Advertisements Advertisement and promotions
22	er or	ne selling concept holds that consumers will not buy hough of the organization's products unless the ganization undertakes a large and effort. Advertising, promotion Advertising, marketing Marketing, promotion Selling, promotion
23	■— st	describes a channel that retches from raw materials, to components, to final roducts that are carried to final buyers. Production cycle Supply chain Product marketing Product placement
24		are highly loyal but not very profitable. Strangers Butterflies True Friends Barnacles