

Competency-Based Competitive Events *Written Exam* for State/Province Use

| Test Number 1076 | |
|------------------|--|
| Booklet Number | |

Marketing Cluster Exam

ADC - Advertising Campaign Event

AAM - Apparel and Accessories Marketing Series Event

ASM - Automotive Services Marketing Series Event

BSM - Business Services Marketing Series Event

BTDM - Buying and Merchandising Team Decision Making Event

FMP - Fashion Merchandising Promotion Plan Event

FMS - Food Marketing Series Event

MTDM - Marketing Communications Team Decision Making Event

MMS - Marketing Management Series Event

PSE - Professional Selling Event

RMS - Retail Merchandising Series Event

SEM - Sports and Entertainment Marketing Series Event

SEPP - Sports and Entertainment Promotion Plan Event

STDM - Sports and Entertainment Marketing Team Decision Making Event

| INSTRUCTIONS: This is a | ı tımed, comprehensive | exam for the occupational area |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| identified above. Do no | ot open this booklet un | til instructed to do so by the |
| testing monitor. You v | vill have minutes | s to complete all questions. |

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This comprehensive exam was developed by the MBA Research Center. Items have been randomly selected from the MBA Research Test-Item Bank and represent a variety of instructional areas. Performance Indicators for this exam are at the prerequisite, career-sustaining, and marketing specialist levels. A descriptive test key, including question sources and answer rationale, has been provided the state DECA advisor.

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| 1. | One business promising to do something for another business in return for receiving compensation is an example of a | | | |
|-----|---|---|-------|---|
| | | treaty. | C | contract. |
| | | benefit. | | enterprise. |
| | Ъ. | benefit. | υ. | Chterprise. |
| 2 | A hasin | principle of procedural due process involves _ | | hefore taking action |
| ۷. | | obtaining witnesses | | awarding damages |
| | | providing notice | | creating evidence |
| | ٥. | providing notice | ٠. | ordaing evidence |
| 3 | Channe | els of distribution allow channel members to sha | are | |
| ٠. | | equipment. | | risk. |
| | | profits. | D. | employees. |
| | | · | | |
| 4. | | no's Corner Grocery sells a variety of fruits and | veg | etables to consumers within the community. |
| | | no's is considered a(n) | _ | agent |
| | | wholesaler. retailer. | | agent. producer. |
| | Ь. | retailer. | υ. | producer. |
| 5 | Radio f | requency identification (RFID) increases chann | ച | fficiency because it stores product information |
| ٥. | | omputer chip that is attached to the | ici c | molency because it stores product information |
| | | box or container. | C. | customer's inventory report. |
| | B. | delivery truck's antenna. | | receiving dock. |
| | | · | | · · |
| 6. | To assi | ist and support another channel member's sale | s pro | omotion in a particular area, a producer might |
| | work w | ith the channel member to | | |
| | | coordinate a regional advertising campaign. | | |
| | B. | research and develop innovative products. | D. | develop a reliable accounting system. |
| 7 | What d | loes a channel of distribution usually need to be | ahl | le to manage or avoid conflict within the |
| ٠. | channe | | aui | le to manage or avoid conflict within the |
| | | Limited competition | C. | Equal authority |
| | | Updated technology | | Strong leadership |
| | | , | | |
| 8. | One of | the characteristics of effective verbal communi | catio | on is |
| | A. | precise speech. | C. | lack of tact. |
| | B. | lack of clarity. | D. | good use of slang. |
| | | | | |
| 9. | | DiAnn presents her new idea to her boss, she | sear | rches the Internet and jots down two statistics |
| | | nforce the idea. This is an example of | | |
| | | giving alternative ideas. | | supporting ideas with research. |
| | B. | obtaining primary information. | D. | clarifying a new idea. |
| | | | | |
| 10. | | · | ier a | and the customer indicates that you have called |
| | | d time? | _ | A al. the annual and a sall way be als |
| | | Offer to schedule a second call. | | Ask the customer to call you back. |
| | Б. | Try to continue the conversation. | υ. | Explain that the call will be short. |
| 11 | When h | ousinesses need to formalize the information pr | ovic | ded to employees customers or other |
| 11. | | sses, they often use communication | | ded to employees, customers, or other |
| | | verbal | | upward |
| | | lateral | | written |

| 12. | messag | | | , | | | |
|-----|----------|--|------|--|--|--|--|
| | | A. should include graphics to hold the reader's interest.B. should be written in an entertaining, informal way. | | | | | |
| | C. | are often seen by people other than the recipie | | | | | |
| | D. | are usually deleted as soon as they are read. | | | | | |
| 13. | | of the following is a characteristic of a persuasiv | | | | | |
| | А. В. | Contains loaded language Reminds customer of the product | D. | Discredits the competition Makes the product appealing | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 14. | the pro- | Brian got a new job, he made sure he knew how ducts and prices, and kept his work station very tomer-service mindset? | | | | | |
| | | Following-up | | Being efficient | | | |
| | В. | Following-through | D. | Being accurate | | | |
| 15. | | of the following is the best way to handle slow/n | | | | | |
| | | Let them have their say. | | Help them along by not overwhelming them. | | | |
| | Б. | Don't jump to quick conclusions. | υ. | Serve them nonemotionally. | | | |
| 16. | | the most important economic resource? | | _ | | | |
| | | Equipment Minerals | | Energy People | | | |
| | В. | William | υ. | Тооріс | | | |
| 17. | | of the following is a reason that natural resource | | re considered limited: | | | |
| | | Some countries are unable to manufacture the Technology has advanced faster than training. | | | | | |
| | C. | The earth has certain boundaries. | | | | | |
| | D. | People lack training or skills needed to do a jo | b. | | | | |
| 18. | One of | the advantages of a market economy is | | | | | |
| | A. | freedom of competition. | | government control. | | | |
| | В. | absence of taxes. | D. | assigned occupations. | | | |
| 19. | Which | of the following is not an advantage of labor spe | | | | | |
| | | Increased worker efficiency | | Increased production rates | | | |
| | В. | Increased interdependency | υ. | Simplified training of workers | | | |
| 20. | | the concept of price stability an effective measu | | | | | |
| | | Matches the effects with the causes Reflects the rise in wages and benefits | | Indicates positive and negative trends Compares revenues with expenses | | | |
| | Б. | Reflects the rise in wages and benefits | υ. | Compares revenues with expenses | | | |
| 21. | | of the following is not a characteristic of the pea | | | | | |
| | | High prices High dividends | | High unemployment High interest rates | | | |
| | D. | riigh dividends | υ. | riigir iinterest rates | | | |
| 22. | | of the following characteristics describes a pers | | | | | |
| | | Dependable Creative | | Honest Independent | | | |
| | D. | 0.000.00 | ٥. | maoponaont | | | |
| 23. | | onsible employee who realizes that s/he has giv | en a | a fellow employee the wrong answer to a work | | | |
| | | n would handle the situation by apologizing and giving the right answer. | С | pretending that s/he gave the right answer. | | | |
| | | letting the other employee figure it out | | refusing to answer questions in the future | | | |

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| 24. | One way that businesses can protect the privacy of twho have access to the customers' | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| | A. purchasing history.B. personal information. | | identification code. telephone numbers. |
| 25. | When you ask coworkers for help and they aren't ab would be most appropriate: A. "I guess you don't remember when I helped B. "I don't know how I'll ever get done." C. "Thanks anyway; I won't bother you again." D. "Thanks anyway; maybe another time." | | nelp you, which of the following responses |
| 26. | Which of the following is a characteristic of good visi A. Concrete situations B. Permanent results | C. | Complicated ideas Expensive processes |
| 27. | Achievement-oriented people rely on to A. their bosses B. their followers | C. | he standards for their work. their coworkers themselves |
| 28. | A business manager who wants to lead change in th A. forceful. B. emotional. | C. | npany needs to be persuasive. conservative. |
| 29. | Pedro received a check in the amount of \$432.87 from a stockholder. This source of income is referred to as A. inheritance. B. wages. | s C. | e Tabor Corporation, a company in which he is interest. dividends. |
| 30. | Choosing to buy an item at the check-out counter is A. financial self-control. B. poor use of credit. | C. | an example of impulsive spending. smart shopping. |
| 31. | Investors take a risk for the potential of receiving who A. Return B. Prize | C. | the following: Recognition Bonus |
| 32. | Electrical storms, floods, and earthquakes are exam A. human B. marketing | C. | of risk. natural economic |
| 33. | A summarization of the total income and expense of A. the profit-and-loss statement. B. gross profit. | C. | siness for a period of time is called cost of goods sold. balance sheet. |
| 34. | When return on capital is positive, the company is A. low on cash. B. losing value. | | growing in value. paying out dividends. |
| 35. | To make sure that their budgets are effective, what s A. Send it to all stockholders B. Provide it to all top managers | C. | businesses do with budget information? Post it on bulletin boards Communicate it to all employees |

B. store for future use.

| 36. | candida | an-resources manager is reviewing job applicati ates to call for an interview. What process is the Prospecting | hu | | | |
|-----|---------|---|-------|--|--|--|
| | | On-boarding | | Negotiating | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 37. | new pro | rpose of using a marketing-information manage oducts of other businesses is to | | | | |
| | | compare warehouse procedures. | | improve stock control. | | |
| | D. | monitor the competition. | υ. | analyze promotional methods. | | |
| 38. | way tha | Which of the following is an example of a business obtaining marketing information about consumers in a way that might be considered unethical: | | | | |
| | | Offering a free product in exchange for person Conducting a random survey | ial d | ata | | |
| | | Sending questionnaires to a specific audience | ! | | | |
| | | Developing a scientific experiment | | | | |
| 39. | | dary research is cost-effective for marketers bed | | | | |
| | | are incomplete. are cheap to purchase. | | are specific. already exist. | | |
| | Ъ. | are cricap to parcriase. | υ. | andady exist. | | |
| 40. | | ers should avoid marketing-research projects th | | | | |
| | | make little financial sense. | | take a long time to complete. | | |
| | В. | might give unfavorable results. | D. | involve new products. | | |
| 41. | | sults of exploratory research are often | | | | |
| | | unusable. | | quantitative. | | |
| | В. | specific. | D. | qualitative. | | |
| 42. | Market | ers draw samples from | | | | |
| | | current and former employees. | | their target population. | | |
| | В. | media stories. | D. | groups of university students. | | |
| 43. | | ing researchers would use the Likert rating scal | e w | hen its questionnaire's statements are | | |
| | Ă. | feelings and knowledge. | | specific beliefs. | | |
| | B. | level of agreement. | D. | level of intuitiveness. | | |
| 44. | | of the following is a technique that businesses | | | | |
| | | Reading annual reports | | Studying regional data | | |
| | В. | Analyzing economic factors | D. | Reviewing buying motives | | |
| 45. | What is | s an example of a marketing-research method t | | | | |
| | | Census data | | Trade-journal article | | |
| | В. | Customer survey | D. | External reports | | |
| 46. | | should researchers ask potentially sensitive que Toward the end of the interview | estic | ons during an interview? | | |
| | B. | At the beginning of the interview to get them of | ut o | f the way | | |
| | | Throughout the interview | | | | |
| | D. | At the mid-point of the interview to allow time to | or t | ne researcher to build rapport | | |
| 47. | | ason businesses often avoid using open-ended | | | | |
| | | ing survey is because the results may be difficu | | | | |
| | A. | enter into a database. | Ü. | code for evaluation. | | |

D. distribute to management.

| 48. | | neficial to a marketing researcher to use open-emaintaining structure is important. the survey is long and technical. | | |
|-----|--|---|-------|---|
| 49. | . One of the strengths of using internal sources to collect marketing research information is that the | | | |
| | | ation pertains directly to the issue. is available to outside users. | | relates to industry problems. is organized by department. |
| 50. | Which | of the following is a measure of how happy a cu | ıstor | mer is: |
| | A. | Customer attitude | C. | Customer satisfaction |
| | В. | Customer behavior | D. | Customer loyalty |
| 51. | Change | es that occur in the marketplace may cause an ies. | esta | ablished business to its marketing |
| | | implement | | redesign |
| | В. | identify | D. | publicize |
| 52. | | of the following is an example of market segme | | |
| | Α. | What a person's heritage is How often a person attends the opera | C. | What activities a person enjoys |
| | В. | How often a person attends the opera | D. | How old a person is |
| 53. | Why is proces | it important for a business to conduct a situatios? | nal | analysis during the marketing planning |
| | | To identify customers | | To forecast expenses |
| | В. | To ward off problems | D. | To redesign products |
| 54. | One wa | ay for businesses to obtain needed information | effic | ciently is to |
| | A. | read a book. | | access a database. |
| | B. | schedule an interview. | D. | contact a competitor. |
| 55. | When | developing a computer-based presentation, it is | imp | portant that each slide contain |
| | A. | numerical data. | C. | key points. |
| | B. | colorful graphics. | D. | creative transitions. |
| 56. | What n | nust businesses determine during the phases o | f rec | cord keeping? |
| | A. | Which clients will be excluded from the record | | 3 |
| | | Why employees dislike record keeping | | |
| | | Where competitors keep their records Who will be responsible for record keeping | | |
| | ъ. | Will will be responsible for record Recording | | |
| 57. | | | hat | affects how businesses market their goods and |
| | service A | s: Lifestyle | C | Behavior |
| | | Consumption | | Migration |
| 58. | Compa monito | nies obtain internal information about their vari | ous | business activities to operate effectively by |
| | | industry trends. | C. | internal records. |
| | | trade publications. | D. | government statistics. |
| 50 | Which | of the following is a true statement about the te | rm " | environment"· |
| JJ. | A. | It has no affect on your performance. | | It consists of your surroundings. |
| | | It refers only to the earth and its resources. | | It applies to individuals, not businesses. |

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| 60. | A. | of the following is an ethical issue that might aff Flexibility Utility | C. | the operations function: Creativity Quality | | |
|-----|---|---|-------|--|--|--|
| 61. | preven | nine whether the following statement is true or fatted or reduced. | | | | |
| | | False, employees can be trained in accident p True, employees are always going to make m | | | | |
| | | True, accidents result from human and mecha | | | | |
| | | False, accidents caused by malfunctions can I | | | | |
| 62. | Protect | ting company information and intangibles often to | invo | olves following the rules established to control | | |
| | A. | cash registers. | C. | computer systems. | | |
| | B. | inventory methods. | D. | storage facilities. | | |
| 63. | Raw m | aterials are transformed into finished goods in t | he _ | process. | | |
| | A. | production | C. | purchasing | | |
| | B. | promotion | D. | distribution | | |
| 64. | Many b | ousinesses have eliminated free services in orde | er to | | | |
| | | increase customer satisfaction. | C. | be more competitive. | | |
| | B. | control inventory shrinkage. | D. | reduce operating expenses. | | |
| 65. | basis is | | | | | |
| | | protect the health of customers/clients. | | make the restrooms attractive. | | |
| | B. | make the fixtures last longer. | D. | give the business a good image. | | |
| 66. | | you can reach a goal, you must first | | | | |
| | | select | | fulfill | | |
| | В. | complete | D. | adjust | | |
| 67. | | of the following is a technique that you can use | | | | |
| | | Goal manipulation | | Forced association | | |
| | В. | Strong cooperation | D. | Idea implementation | | |
| 68. | One of the most effective methods of locating job leads is asking for tips from | | | | | |
| | | nonworkers. | | minors. | | |
| | В. | retirees. | D. | friends. | | |
| 69. | | of the following are the best references to list in | | | | |
| | | Family members | | Coworkers | | |
| | В. | Former employers | D. | Classmates | | |
| 70. | | ership in a local chamber of commerce is | | | | |
| | | unimportant | | required | | |
| | В. | necessary | υ. | voluntary | | |
| 71. | | ness that refuses to raise the price of its goods | | services that are in high demand in a certain | | |
| | | the country because of a natural disaster is being a litinally correct | | logally receased | | |
| | | politically correct. economically unsound. | | legally reasonable. socially responsible. | | |
| | υ. | occionioni di localia. | υ. | occiany reaponaisie. | | |

| 72. | compa | echnological advancement has allowed consumrison shopping? | | · |
|-----|----------------|--|-------|---|
| | | Internet Newspaper | | Catalog Telephone |
| 73. | Why is | it necessary for a business to price its products | ver | y carefully? |
| | Α. | To create goodwill in the community To get a fair share of the market | C. | To track competitors' activities |
| | В. | To get a fair share of the market | D. | To attract employees to the business |
| 74. | | of the following is the purpose of screening idea | | |
| | | To perform a thorough business analysis To generate new ideas | | To prepare market research To eliminate some ideas |
| | Б. | To generate new ideas | υ. | TO eliminate some ideas |
| 75. | | echnological advancement has had the greates ace industries? | t imp | pact on the travel, hospitality, recreation, and |
| | | Fax machine | C. | Electronic key card |
| | | Internet | | Interactive television |
| 76. | | sses often identify product opportunities by con | duct | ing |
| | | idea analysis. | _ | trial runs. |
| | В. | trend research. | D. | production tests. |
| 77. | | oes the following statement illustrate: The shelf | | |
| | | Standards Grades | | Warranties Testimonials |
| | ъ. | Grades | υ. | resumoniais |
| 78. | | a manufacturer provides a full warranty with a p | | uct, it is the manufacturer's responsibility to |
| | | limit the time that an implied warranty is good. | | |
| | | replace or repair a faulty product. repair only specific parts if they fail to function. | | |
| | | refund the purchase price if the product is mis | | d. |
| 79. | Which | of the following is an example of product bundli | ng: | |
| | | Garden shop discounting prices of seasonal m | | |
| | | Business selling computer, printer, and scanne | | |
| | | Theme park charging admission and selling ric Lumber company selling wood chips as small- | | |
| | | | | - |
| 80. | A busir gain a | ness that positions its products as the ones offe | ring | the best quality and service for the price might |
| | | geographic benefit. | | competitive advantage. |
| | B. | promotional consideration. | D. | marketing incentive. |
| 81. | | sney has sold the rights to Mickey Mouse and | othe | r Walt Disney characters to a company that |
| | | stuffed animals. This is an example of brand | _ | automaian |
| | | repositioning. positioning. | | extension. licensing. |
| | ъ. | positioning. | υ. | ilcerising. |
| 82. | | ate branding provides a variety of products and | | |
| | | strategy. platform. | | ranking. identity. |
| | | | | · |
| 83. | | notional communication, the feedback that buye in the form of | rs (d | consumers) give to senders (businesses) is |
| | | purchases. | C. | referrals. |
| | | complaints. | | suggestions. |

| 84. | A. | of the following newspaper ads would be consid A January white sale A salute to public-service workers | C. | ed promotional rather than institutional: A commitment to the United Fund A special program on public television |
|-----|--------------------|--|---------------|--|
| 85. | A. B. C. | of the following is an example of a business usi Developing an advertising campaign about en Exaggerating a product's attributes in an adve Using several testimonials in a print advertiser Placing a product's price in an advertisement | viro rtise | nmental issues ement |
| 86. | adverti | of the following is typically NOT a penalty impos sements: | | |
| | | Incarceration Cease and desist orders | | Monetary fines Corrective advertising |
| 87. | A. | oes a business's customers recommending the Providing a testimonial | C. | Verbal assertiveness |
| | В. | Word-of-mouth communication | D. | One-on-one selling |
| 88. | In what | communications channels are holding press co | onfe | rences and giving interviews used? |
| | | Corporate management | | Personal selling |
| | В. | Public relations | D. | Target marketing |
| 89. | Which busines | of the following parts of a print ad often creates | an i | image that people come to associate with that |
| | | Photograph | C. | Headline |
| | B. | Illustration | D. | Logotype |
| 90. | A. B. C. | of the following is an activity that is performed by Selecting media for print and broadcast advertiges Researching and developing product prototypes Developing job descriptions for employees Coordinating speaking engagements for employees | tiser es | ments |
| 91. | | ason why it is important for businesses to use poses is to | ubli | c-relations activities to reach external |
| | | pass on positive information. sell useful products. | | measure the community response. compile customer databases. |
| 92. | Which its goal | of the following components of a promotional pl | an a | addresses exactly how a business will achieve |
| | | Situation analysis Budget | | Strategy Evaluation |
| 93. | A. | of the following is a promotional activity that sho Product displays Marketing research | C. | be coordinated with an advertised sales event: Stock handling Merchandise markdowns |
| 94. | | hould salespeople be prepared to use, when ap | | priate, to communicate with customers? Slang words |
| | | Technical terms | | Foreign phrases |
| 95. | Becaus in busir | se product quality and price can easily be match | ned, | customer service becomes a key component |
| | A. | careers. competition. | | communications. forecasts. |
| | | | | |

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| 96. | 6. Selling policies not only benefit the company by providing guidelines for sales activities, employee actions, and services provided, they also help managers to | | | |
|------|--|--|--------|---|
| | | assess sales staff performance. direct salespersons' responses. | | assist in determining regulations. explain policies to potential customers. |
| 97. | What is | s one way that businesses use the technology on? | of ele | ectronic data interchange in the selling |
| | A. | To identify potential accounts | C. | To communicate with customers |
| | | To fax sales data to employees | D. | To access competitors' web sites |
| 98. | actual | of the following sources of information might product performance: | | |
| | | Sales displays | C. | Manufacturers' pamphlets |
| | B. | Merchandise labels and tags | D. | Customers |
| 99. | | the feature-benefit selling process, it is importa | nt fo | or the salesperson to remember that the |
| | | benefits. | C. | attitudes. |
| | | features. | _ | characteristics. |
| 100 | Why sh | nould managers know how to do the work of the | . WO | rkers they supervise? |
| .00. | • | To coordinate employees' efforts | | To create a team spirit among employees |
| | | To establish a chain of command | | To have realistic expectations for workers |
| | υ. | 10 Cotabiloti a citalii di command | υ. | 10 have realistic expediations for workers |