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- 1) In consultative selling, the buyer-seller relationship intensifies after the sale is over in many instances. A) True B) False Answer: True Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 34 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 2 2) Transactional sales approaches have declined in popularity in recent times. A) True B) False Answer: True Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 34 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 2 3) Strategies are the techniques, practices, or methods you use when you are face-to-face
 - B) False
 Answer: False

with a customer.
A) True

Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 35 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2-3

4)	Personal selling is rarely the principle promotional method used for an organization. A) True B) False				
	Answer: Fa		Page Ref: 33	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 1
5)		of the marketin	_	in the late 1960s and	l early 1970s, is an
	Answer: T	rue			
	Diff: 1	Type: TF	Page Ref: 33	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2-2
6)		on during the salue	•	at is focused on creati	ng superior customer
	Answer: F		D D. C. 24	CLIL D II (D)	
	Diff: 2	Type: 1F	Page Kej: 34	Skiii: Recaii (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2
7)	communic	cation between to on process can lue	the buyer and sel	lling approach, which ller, is that the negotia	n is based on effective ation stage of the
	Answer: F	alse			
	Diff: 3	Type: TF	Page Ref: 34	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2
8)	When Sar relationsh A) Tru B) Fal	ip selling. ie	fume at the airpo	ort Duty Free shop it	would be considered
	Answer: F	alse			
	Diff: 2	Type: TF	Page Ref: 38	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
9)		g theme of every ue	includes a remin y sales presentati		service should be the
	Answer: T	rue			

	stomer's buying			evelop an understanding and develop a prospect
Answer: T Diff: 2		Page Ref: 39	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
	d design value fe ue	-	ategy are become a pro	oduct advocate, sell
Answer: F		D D . C. 20	CL:11. D 11 (D)	
Diff: 3	Type: 1F	Page Ref: 39	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
12) Consultat A) Tr B) Fa	ue	nasizes service a	t every phase of the pe	rsonal selling process.
Answer: T				
Diff: 2	Type: TF	Page Ref: 34	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2
	nip building, and ue	-	olves needs assessmen the transaction.	t, problem solving,
Answer: F	alse			
Diff: 2	Type: TF	Page Ref: 34	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2
_	he methods and	resources requir	marketing functional a	
Answer: F	alse			
Diff: 2	Type: TF	Page Ref: 35	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
15) Adopting philosoph A) Tr B) Fa	ny. ue	lling is an impor	tant part of developing	g a personal selling
Answer: F	alse			
Diff: 2	Type: TF	Page Ref: 34	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2

	are adopting loue	yer tends to focu ower-cost selling	s primarily on low pri channels.	ce, therefore, some
Answer: T Diff: 2		Page Ref: 34	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2
selling is	often the major as a percentage ue	promotion meth	ch as advertising, sale od used in terms of to	s promotion etc., personal tal expenditures or
Answer: T Diff: 2		Page Ref: 33	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 – 1
	ecomes more in ue	• •	nilar to its competitor's e relationship, custome	s products, the product er, and presentation
Answer: F Diff: 2		Page Ref: 35	Skill: Applied (A)	<i>Objective: LO: 2 – 3</i>
the sales a	and buying tean	ns in relationship	gement is excluding se development, produc wer level salespeople.	nior level management or t configuration, and
A) Tr B) Fa				
Answer: F Diff: 2		Page Ref: 43	Skill: Applied (A)	<i>Objective: LO: 2 – 4</i>
	ation begins wi		ing of the features of a	a product which create the
A) Tr B) Fa				
Answer: F		Page Ref: 45	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 – 5

customer s B) man C) targ D) cus	that a firm shou satisfaction is ca rket orientation. get marketing. tomer orientatio duction concept	lled: A) market n.		g, and operation to create
Answer: A Diff: 3		Page Ref. 31	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 1
<i>D</i> ij. 3	Туре. МС	Tuge Rej. 31	Skiii. Recaii (R)	Objective. LO. 2 - 1
leading rearesearch redevelop a: A) relaB) cus C) pre	al estate agency eport entitled <i>Bu</i>	To prepare for ying Habits of Taying Habits of Tays.	this new position, he	a sales position with a purchased and read a Mr. Villa is attempting to
Answer: B <i>Diff: 3</i>	Type: MC	Page Ref: 39	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
23) A		-thought-out pla		ilding, and maintaining
Answer: A Diff: 1		Page Ref: 38	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
maintain h A) Pre B) Cus C) Rel D) Pro	of the following high ethical stand sentation strategy ationship strategy duct strategy.	dards? gy. gy.	f particular importance	e for the salesperson to
Answer: C Diff: 2	Туре: МС	Page Ref: 38	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3

associated A) De B) De C) De D) De	ategic Selling M I with which of the evelop a personal evelop a relations evelop a product evelop a custome evelop a presenta	the following strategy strategy er strategy	-	vin philosophy is
Answer: B				
Diff: 3	Type: MC	Page Ref: 37	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
with which A) De B) De C) De D) De E) De	th of the following velop a personal evelop a relations evelop a product evelop a custome evelop a presental	ng strategic step I selling philoso ship strategy strategy er strategy	s?	oduct expert is associated
Answer: C Diff: 3		Page Ref: 37	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
associated A) De B) De C) De D) De	ategic Selling M I with which of the evelop a personal evelop a relations evelop a product evelop a custome evelop a presenta	the following strategy strategy strategy er strategy	• •	anding service is
Answer: E Diff: 3		Page Ref: 37	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
28) Across all marketing A) per B) pu C) dir D) sal		re money is spen	nt on than o	v
Answer: A Diff: 2		Page Ref: 33	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2

- 29) In a market characterized by vigorous competition, look-alike products, and customer loyalty that depends on quality relationships, the salesperson should fully utilize the: A) customer strategy.
 - B) presentation strategy.
 - C) product strategy.
 - D) relationship strategy.
 - E) guerrilla strategy.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 38 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 30) Promotion includes the following forms:
 - A) sales promotion, public relations, personal selling, advertising.
 - B) market research, personnel, product publicity.
 - C) product research, product design, product production, product publicity.
 - D) public relations, place, personal selling, personnel.
 - E) sales promotion, personnel, public relations, and product research.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 32 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

- 31) Which of the following statements would be an application of the marketing concept?
 - A) Let's select the configuration option with the lowest cost
 - B) Let's not waste time and money on canvassing prospective buyers for their reactions to new product ideas.
 - C) Examining our points of distribution to see if we're reaching the market effectively is a waste of our resources as it will not increase sales.
 - D) Let's do some research to see which colours the consumers prefer.
 - E) Let's speed up production and get these products to consumers faster by eliminating the field test.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 31 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

- 32) A major feature of consultative selling is:
 - A) ensuring increased sales in the short run.
 - B) sell your product or service.
 - C) help your employer earn a profit.
 - D) emphasizing information giving and negotiation rather than manipulation.
 - E) influencing the prospect's thought process so he or she will want to buy your product or service.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 34 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 2

33) The consultative salesperson is:

- A) much like the peddler of an earlier era
- B) tries to overpower the customer
- C) uses high-pressure sales presentations
- D) uses two-way communication to identify buyer's needs
- E) never asks the customer questions, but listens intently to what the customer is saying

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 34 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 2

34) Tactics are:

- A) things that salespeople do as the result of pre-call planning to ensure that they call on the right people, at the right time.
- B) techniques, practices, or methods you use when you are face-to-face with a customer.
- C) high-pressure sales presentations
- D) the processes that matches the firm's resources to its market opportunities.
- E) carefully conceived plans needed to accomplish a sales objective.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 35 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 35) The four broad strategic areas of the Strategic/Consultative-Style Selling Model are:
 - A) relationship strategy, customer strategy, company strategy, and credit strategy.
 - B) relationship strategy, company strategy, product strategy, and presentation strategy.
 - C) relationship strategy, company strategy, customer strategy, and service strategy.
 - D) relationship strategy, product strategy, customer strategy, and presentation strategy.
 - E) relationship strategy, company strategy, product strategy, and service strategy.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 40-41 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 36) All of the following are included in a presentation strategy, *except*:
 - A) preparing the sales presentation objectives
 - B) preparing a presentation plan that is needed to meet these objectives
 - C) renewing one's commitment to provide outstanding customer service
 - D) maximum responsiveness to the customer's needs E) developing one or more objectives for each sales call.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 40-41 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 37) The goal of the strategic selling alliance is to:
 - A) differentiate your organization from the competition
 - B) realign organizational objectives with that of a successful benchmark C) renew commitment to outstanding customer service by alienating another successful service provider
 - D) retaliate against competitive threats
 - E) achieve a marketplace advantage by teaming up with another company whose products or services fit well with your own.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 43 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 4

- 38) Sharon Pearce is a sales representative employed by a leading producer of pharmaceuticals used in veterinary medicine. Recently she attended a seminar, sponsored by a local university that focused on new research findings in selected areas of veterinary medicine. Ms. Pearce is attempting to develop a: A) product strategy.
 - B) company strategy.
 - C) relationship strategy.
 - D) presentation strategy.
 - E) customer strategy.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 39 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 39) When Henri Bouchard was first hired by Mitu Corp. as a sales representative in 1972, the company indicated that it was moving towards the marketing concept. Henri understood this to mean Mitu Corp:
 - A) made mid-priced products and marketed them to end consumers.
 - B) was producing high quality brochures assisting its sales force in marketing their products.
 - C) was starting to focus in on what its customers were looking for in its products.
 - D) as a sales rep, he could do whatever was necessary to get a customer to buy his products.
 - E) was improving production methods to improve its ability to market its products.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 31 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

- 40) Personal selling has evolved through three distinct developmental periods, in the following order:
 - A) partnering era, strategic selling era, and consultative selling era.
 - B) relationship selling era, consultative selling era, and strategic selling era.
 - C) strategic selling era, consultative selling era, and partnering era.
 - D) consultative selling era, partnering era, and strategic selling era.
 - E) consultative selling era, strategic selling era, and partnering era.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 33 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

- 41) Henri trains his reps to give high levels of customer service. In order to attain this, the reps must go through a process which includes
 - A) need discovery, need-satisfaction presentation, negotiation, and servicing the sale.
 - B) need discovery, need-satisfaction presentation, selection of product, and negotiation.
 - C) negotiation, need discovery, need-satisfaction presentation, and servicing the sale.
 - D) need discovery, need-satisfaction presentation, negotiation, and selection of product.
 - E) need discovery, selection of the solution , need-satisfaction presentation, and servicing the sale.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 34 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 2

- 42) Using consultative selling techniques, Riccardo identifies his customer's needs through:
 - A) efficient use of expense accounts.
 - B) marketing research.
 - C) conversation with support staff.
 - D) two-way communications.
 - E) complex questioning strategies.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 33 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 2

- 43) Jasmine has been invited to sit on a committee with representatives from production, marketing, finance, and personnel. This committee would most likely be referred to as:
 - A) the strategic planning committee.
 - B) a waste of time.
 - C) the ergonomic planning committee.
 - D) the social committee.
 - E) the tactics planning committee.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 35 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 44) Changing the order in which a product is demonstrated in a particular sales presentation is an example of:
 - A) personal decision
 - B) marketing decision
 - C) consultative selling
 - D) strategic decision
 - E) tactical decision

Answer: E Diff: 2		Page Ref: 35	Skill: Applied (A)	<i>Objective: LO: 2 – 3</i>
45) Jack uses	strategy to ensu	are tactical succe		egic planning helps him:
	e the right produ ose more deals.	ict.		
,	k to the right pe	erson.		
	gotiate custome			
E) so	lve after-sales so	ervice problems.		
Answer: C				
Diff: 2	Type: MC	Page Ref: 35	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
46) Monique reps will		sales reps take a	a strategic approach to	selling. She expects her
	-	nore focused, and		
	-		and more efficient.	
			and be more customer service oriented, and	
		nore focused, and		a more productive.
Answer: E Diff: 2		Paga Roft 35	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
Dijj. 2	Туре. МС	Tage Rej. 33	экии. Аррией (А)	Objective. LO. 2 - 3
	-	•	-	til they know how much
•		nportance of dev	eloping a good:	
A) im	•			
	arketing strategy oduct strategy	y		
	ationship strate	σv		
*	pression	6J		
Answer: D)			
Diff: 2		Page Ref: 38	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
48) Cindy kn	ows that	is a well-t	hought out plan for es	tablishing, building and
-	ng quality relati			<i>6</i> , <i>6</i>
	e Levitt method	•		
B) a r	narketing conce	ept strategy		
C) a c	customer focus a	action plan		
	rsonal selling pl			
E) a r	elationship strat	tegy		
Answer: E	E			
Diff: 2	Type: MC	Page Ref: 38	Skill: $Recall(R)$	Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 49) Sam believes that his strengths as a product strategist are rooted in his: A) product knowledge, his ability to sell benefits, and high ethics.
 - B) product knowledge, becoming a problem solver, and providing outstanding customer service.
 - C) product knowledge, becoming a problem solver, and proper product positioning.
 - D) product knowledge, his ability to sell benefits, and proper product positioning.
 - E) product knowledge, maintaining a professional image at all times, and providing outstanding customer service.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 39 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 50) When selling complex products such as computers, the appropriate selling philosophy would be:
 - A) transaction selling
 - B) systems selling
 - C) direct marketing
 - D) relationship selling
 - E) cooperative selling

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 38 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 51) Janet uses the strategic/consultative selling model as her guide in sales. This model includes all of the following steps, *except*:
 - A) develop a presentation strategy
 - B) develop a competitor strategy
 - C) develop a relationship strategy
 - D) develop a product strategy
 - E) develop a personal selling philosophy

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 36-41 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 52) The primary reason to use sales automation is to:
 - A) enhance partnerships with clients and improve responsiveness.
 - B) spend less time at office doing mundane and repetitive tasks.
 - C) make a good impression on clients.
 - D) impress your supervisors.
 - E) keep track of sales and commissions.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 45 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 4

componer B) cus C) qua D) pri	nt parts must be stomizing produ ality service agr ce becomes the	high quality. acts ensures mark reements are key		understands that: A)
Answer: E	-		•	
Diff: 2		Page Ref: 38	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
methods i A) it i B) it i C) it i D) it i	s that: s an interperson s not hard to ad s very expensiv s unreliable.	nal form of comn	nunication.	ms of communication
		s using some for	n or teemology.	
Answer: A <i>Diff: 3</i>		Page Ref: 38	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2
customers A) Ga B) Sal C) Pre D) Ta	s. me plans les plans esentation plans		nods a salesperson us	es when face-to-face with
Answer: D Diff: 2		Page Ref: 35	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
A) strause B) stra C) stra D) tac	ategy is the pre- ed during a sales ategies are short ategy and tactic tics is the pre-ca ed during a sales	s presentation. t-term oriented a s are the same th all planning done s presentation.	ne by a salesperson v nd tactics are long-te ing, the terms can be	used interchangeably. nile strategy is the methods
Answer: A				
Diff: 3		Page Ref: 35	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
	tion of personal rsuader stage, pr		e from the	tostage.

- B) adversary stage, co-operative
- C) unethical, ethical
- D) transaction stage, co-operative
- E) diagnostic stage, solution based

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 30 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

- 58) The focus of the persuader stage was to:
 - A) persuade customers to sell a product.
 - B) understand customer needs and provide a product solution.
 - C) become more customer oriented.
 - D) negotiate an optimal solution from the customer's perspective.
 - E) convince any and all market members to buy the offered products.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 30 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

- 59) The focus of the problem-solver stage is to:
 - A) identify buyer's needs and present products which best meet those needs.
 - B) persuade customers to buy the best product.
 - C) emphasize the peddling of the products.
 - D) convince any and all market members to buy the offered product.
 - E) overcome buyer's objections and make the sale.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 30 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

- 60) Strategic planning is an important part of which of the following stages?
 - A) promotion stage
 - B) marketing stage
 - C) persuader stage
 - D) problem-solver stage
 - E) tactical stage

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 35 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 3

- 61) Which of the following is a sales process primarily interested in price and convenience?
 - A) Value-added selling.
 - B) Strategic selling.
 - C) Transactional selling.
 - D) Relationship selling.
 - E) Face-to-face selling.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 34 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 2

marketer A) ig B) av C) ad D) or	s: nore value-adde oid direct mail a lopt lower-cost s aly pursue relation	•	thods	n low price, some
Diff: 2		Page Ref: 34	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 2
selling. B) ju C) ag D) re	y speaking succe st-in-time selling gressive selling lationship sellin ansactional sellin	g. g.	-business selling inv	olves: A) face-to-face
Answer: I		D D C 20		
Diff: 3	Type: MC	Page Ref: 38	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
B) Ju C) A; D) Re E) Ti Answer: I	st-in-time sellinggressive selling elationship selling ransactional selling	g. g. ng. ing.	Face-to-face selling	
Diff: 2	Type: MC	Page Ref: 38	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
A) se B) co C) leg D) so	llers ompetitors gal	hould be defined	from the	perspective.
Diff: 2	Type: MC	Page Ref: 45	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 5
00	• •	o v	, ,	ners and government.
	-		and human resource	_
	-	_		
		uction, promotion	•	
Γ) value, price, c	ost and expenses		

Answer: E				
Diff: 1	Type: MC	Page Ref: 32	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 1
A) pra B) stra C) cus D) tac	decision. actical ategic stomer-oriented	ner a 10 percent	price discount during	g the negotiations stage is a
Answer: D		Daga Dafi 25	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective IO: 2 3
Diff: 3	Type: MC	Page Ref: 33	Skill: Applied (A)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
is called: A) ada B) con C) cre D) cus E) val	aptive selling. sultative selling sative selling. stomer-oriented ue-added selling	g. selling.	interaction in order t	o improve communication
Answer: A Diff: 2		Page Ref. 35	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 3
69) Trend tow encouragi A) ma B) pro C) ou D) pa	vards identical p	roducts or the ne	eed for more customito gain a competitive	zed products is
Answer: D)			
Diff: 2	Type: MC	Page Ref: 42	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO: 2 - 4
positions? A) 5 p B) 10 C) 20 D) 30		entage of the Ca	nadian workforce is	employed in sales

E) product, place, promotion and price.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 33 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

- 71) Personal selling has gone through three distinct developmental periods. These are:
 - A) consultative selling era, the strategic selling era, and the partnering era
 - B) consumer orientation, profit orientation, and promotion orientation
 - C) internal selling era, the external selling era, and the international era
 - D) consultative selling era, the adaptive selling era, and the partnering era
 - E) adaptive selling era, competitive selling era, and the consultative selling era

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 33 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 - 1

72) Matching

- a. Profitability should be achieved through creation of customer value
- b. Moving from a product orientation to a customer orientation marketing concept
- c. Is the person-to-person form of selling personal selling
- d. An extension of the marketing concept consultative-style selling
- e. Is an important part of the product strategy: product positioning
- f. Matches the needs of the value-conscious buyer transactional selling
- g. Assume the role of problem solver or partner part of one's personal selling philosophy
- h. In the information economy the strategic resource is information
- i. Today customers seek a cluster of satisfaction
- j. A salesperson's commitment to value personal selling personal selling philosophy
- k. Salesperson making creative improvements to the sales process to enhance customer experience value-added selling
- 1. Making customer satisfaction the focus of the business following the marketing concept
- m. Controllable variables through which a firm influences the demand for its productsmarketing mix
- n. Developing a strategic, long-term relationship of mutual benefit to the buyer and seller partnering
- o. Alliances that are achieved by teaming up with another company whose products or services fit well with your own strategic selling alliance

Diff: 2 Type: Match Page Ref: 31-43 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2-1 to 2-5

73) A ______ is a well thought-out plan for establishing, building, and maintaining quality selling relationships.

Answer: relationship strategy

Diff: 2 Type: FIB Page Ref: 38 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO:2-3

custome	-	s, practices, or me	ethods you use when	you are face-to-face with a
Answer:				
Diff: 2	Type: FIB	Page Ref: 35	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO:2-2
		se of broader and tions, and more c		act lines, demand for
Answer:	Strategic selling	, ,		
	is a carefu			Objective: LO:2-2 maximum responsiveness to
	Customer strateg	•		
Diff: 1	Type: FIB	Page Ref: 39	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO:2-3
77) Creating needs.	an appealing va	lue r	equires a detailed str	udy of the customer's value
	proposition <i>Type: FIB</i>	Page Ref: 45	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO:2-5
_	_	_	o achieve a marketp	lace advantage by teaming with your own.
**	Type: FIB			Objective: LO:2-4 that solves the customer's
problems	S.			
Answer: 1	_			
Diff: 1	Type: FIB	Page Ref: 42	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO:2-4
80) The pres sales cal		usually involves	s developing one or	more for each
Answer:	objectives			
	•	Page Ref: 40	Skill: Recall (R)	Objective: LO:2-3
81) List and	describe the five	e strategic steps o	of the Strategic Cons	ultative Selling Model.
			phy. This involves a	dopting the marketing

- b. Developing a relationship strategy. Success in selling depends heavily on the salesperson's ability to develop, manage, and enhance interpersonal relations with the customer.
- c. Developing a product strategy. Products and services represent the problem-solving tools available to salespeople.
- d. Developing a customer strategy. Sales and marketing efforts must be organized around the needs and desires of the customer.
- e. Developing a presentation strategy. The presentation is a critical part of the selling process because it is at this point that the salesperson determines whether the customer has a need for the product.

Diff: 2 Type: ES Page Ref: 36-41 & Figure 2.3 Skill: Applied (A)
Objective: LO: 2 - 3

82) Describe the difference between transactional selling and consultative selling.

Answer:

Transactional selling - is a process that effectively matches needs of value-conscious buyer who is mainly interested in price and convenience. It is used in selling situations where customer's needs assessment, problem solving, relationship building and sales follow up are not as necessary, such as with low cost products.

Consultative selling - involves understanding customer needs through a two-way communication, selection of a product which meets customer needs, doing a need satisfaction presentation and servicing the sale.

Diff: 3 Type: ES Page Ref: 33-34 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 2

83) Why is it significant for salespeople to know that *value* is a subjective concept?

Answer:

Every one has a unique definition of value. Some may define good value as lower price, some may define value in terms of excellent after-sales-service and others may define it in terms of simplifying their buying decision. An effective salesperson will create value by understanding customer's value needs and then enhance the customer's experience accordingly.

Diff: 3 Type: ES Page Ref: 45 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 - 5

84) Explain how partnering is enhanced with high ethical standards.

Answer:

In the field of selling there are certain pressures that can influence the ethical conduct of salespeople, and poor ethical decisions can weaken or destroy partnerships. To illustrate, let us assume a competitor makes exaggerated claims about a product. Do you counteract by promising more than your product can deliver? What action do you take when there is a time management problem and you must choose between servicing past sales and making new sales? What if a superior urges you to use a

strategy that you consider unethical? These and other pressures must be dealt with every day.

Diff: 3 Type: ES Page Ref: 45 Skill: Applied (A) Objective: LO: 2 – 4

85) Discuss the role of transactional selling in our economy.

Answer:

Transactional selling is a sales process that most effectively matches the needs of the value-conscious buyer, who is primarily interested in price and convenience. Many transactional buyers are well aware of their needs and may already know a great deal about the products or services they intend to purchase. Because the transaction-based buyer tends to focus primarily on low price, some marketers are adopting lower-cost selling channels. Low-cost transaction selling strategies include telesales, direct mail, and the Internet. This approach to selling is usually employed by marketers who do not see the need to spend very much time on customer need assessment, problem solving, relationship building, or sales follow-up.

Diff: 2 Type: ES Page Ref: 34 Skill: Recall (R) Objective: LO: 2 – 2

86) Discuss some of the major marketplace trends which have compelled firms to make large investments in personal selling.

Answer:

Products and services have become increasingly sophisticated and complex; competition has greatly increased in most product areas; and demand for quality, value, and service by customers has risen sharply. In response to these trends, personal selling has evolved to a new level of professionalism. Since the beginning of the information age, personal selling has gone through three distinct developmental periods: the consultative selling era, the strategic selling era, and the partnering era.