Chapter 8: PROVIDING CUSTOMER SERVICE THROUGH THE SERVICESCAPE

| 1. Servicescapes are particularly important for the tourism and hospitality industry because service experiences are: |
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| A: Forgettable |
| B: Intangible |
| C: Interchangeable |
| D: Memorable |
| E: Perishable |
| Answer: D |
| 2. The environmental dimensions of servicescapes include ambient conditions that are determined by which of the following: |
| A: Music |
| B: Noise and color |
| C: Temperature and air quality |
| D: Smell |
| E. All of the above |
| Answer: E |
| 3. Which of the following would be considered an internal emotional response to the servicescape: |
| A: Mood changes |
| B: Comfort levels |
| C: Beliefs |
| D: Categorizations |
| E. Symbolic meanings |
| Answer: A |

| 4. The servicescape may impact both employee and customers' behavioral responses. Which of the following is associated with employee responses specifically: | |
|---|--|
| A: Commitment | |
| B: Stay longer | |
| C: Continue purchasing | |
| D: Exploration | |
| E. Attraction | |
| Answer: A | |
| 5. According to Zeithaml et al (2007), a key strategic role of the servicescape is 'packaging' which conveys which of the following: | |
| A: A commitment to service | |
| B: The service environment | |
| C: The external image | |
| D: The internal attributes | |
| E: The company name and logo | |
| Answer: C | |
| 6. According to Zeithaml et al. (2007), another strategic role of the servicescape is 'differentiation' who may be reinforced through which of the following: | |
| A: Guest interactions | |
| B: Functional facilities | |
| C: Intimate settings | |
| D: Service facilitators | |
| E: Distinctive staff uniforms | |
| Answer: E | |
| 7. Servicescapes should be designed holistically, meaning: | |
| A: Design elements are selected independently | |
| B: Design elements are fully integrated because everything depends on everything else | |

| C: Design elements share a common designer |
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| D: Design elements are strategically highlighted |
| E: Design elements conform to industry standards |
| Answer: B |
| 8. Hard Rock Café and Planet Hollywood offer themed servicescapes where the food is one more prop in the overall experience. These kinds of experiences are referred to as: |
| A: Family entertainment |
| B: Eatertainment |
| C: Food parks |
| D: Restaurant-scapes |
| E: Dinner theater |
| Answer: B |
| 9. The interactive servicescape described as a '21st-century museum about a 20st-century giant' is which of the following: |
| A: The Victoria and Albert Museum |
| B: The British Galleries |
| C: The Forum |
| D: The Churchill Museum |
| E: The Stoke Park Golf Club |
| Answer: D |
| 10. The power of music to affect customer behaviors was demonstrated in a restaurant study by Lovelock and Wirtz (2007), which showed beverage revenue: |
| A: Decreased substantially when slow-beat music was played |
| B: Increased substantially when slow-beat music was played |
| C: Increased substantially when fast-beat music was played |
| D: Decreased substantially when fast-beat music was played |
| E: Fluctuated regardless of the tempo of music played |
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| Answer: B |
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| 11. Common associations and human responses to colors as reported by Lovelock and Wirtz (2007) suggest which of the following about the color orange: |
| A: Special treatment |
| B: High energy and passion |
| C: Emotions, expression and warmth |
| D: Relaxation, serenity and loyalty |
| E: Optimism, clarity and intellect |
| Answer: C |
| 12. The Russell model of affect defines servicescapes that are both 'unpleasant' and 'arousing' as: |
| A: Distressing |
| B: Relaxing |
| C: Exciting |
| D: Gloomy |
| E: Repugnant |
| Answer: A |
| 13. The overall term referring to number of queues (waiting lines) their locations, spatial arrangements and effect on consumer behavior is: |
| A: Queue logistics |
| B: Multiple queue |
| C: Operational process |
| D: Queue configuration |
| E: Layout design |
| Answer: D |
| 14. Describing the psychology of waiting lines Maister (1985) demonstrates that in general, occupied time: |

A: Is longer than unoccupied time

| D: Is more lucrative than unoccupied time |
|--|
| E: Is shorter than unoccupied time |
| Answer: B |
| 15. Waiting line strategies to improve overall efficiency and reduce customer discomfort may include which of the following: |
| A: Operational logistics |
| B: Prioritizing customers |
| C: A reservation system |
| D: Weather protections |
| E: All of the above |

B: Feels shorter than unoccupied time

C: Feels longer than unoccupied time

Answer: E