# BUSINESS MEETING MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS (590)

—OPEN EVENT—

#### **REGIONAL – 2020**

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TOTAL POINTS \_\_\_\_\_(100)

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#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

Id	entify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.
1.	helps an organization decide what it wants to accomplish.  A. Establishing objectives B. Evaluating alternatives C. Analyzing the situation D. Implementing the plan
2.	Successful organizations charged with meeting planning do <i>not</i> A. Assign lines of authority  B. Coordinate special tasks of members  C. Assign lines of authority  D. Count on autocratic leadership
3.	Meeting success depends upon  A. Having a strategy B. Having open style leadership C. Lapse of ethics D. Basing all decisions on the bottom line profit
4.	Which of the following characteristics is <i>not</i> true about a meeting-planning organization?  A. Focuses attention on accomplishing tasks most effectively  B. Consists of people with specialized tasks  C. Empathizes with the group planning a meeting  D. Up sells services to meeting clients
5.	Feedback from meeting attendees  A. is rarely considered for future meetings B. is an important function of the control system C. should <i>not</i> be taken seriously D. is only negative
6.	Which of the following is <i>not</i> true about a group planning a meeting?  A. Consists of two or more persons  B. Interacts for some specific purpose  C. Has members who are usually cohesive  D. Rarely count on hospitality professionals to plan the meeting
7.	exposes a group of people to a problem and then allows them to generate ideas for a solution.  A. Brainstorming B. Casting C. The Delphi Technique D. Shadowing

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8.	Knowledge management is important for meeting planning because it  A. is the ability of a manager to understand what is known in his or her organization B. allows the organization to perceive the needs of guests  C. allows management to predict the impact of external economic factors  D. measures feedback of meeting participants
9. <u>-</u>	is <i>not</i> part of the development phase for meeting planning.  A. Evaluating objectives B. Developing a mission C. Describing the business market D. Setting objectives
10.	Objectives A. are <i>not</i> set when planning meetings B. are never in conflict C. are rarely consistent with the organization's mission D. reveal the priorities of the organization
11.	are prescribed directions for conduct in the meeting-planning industry.  A. Objectives B. Missions C. Rules D. Procedures
12.	Hotel rooms held or marked for a special meeting or conference are called a  a. reserved set b. walk-in rooms c. revenue rooms d. block of rooms
13.	looks at the weaknesses and strengths of possible venues for a meeting.  A. Benchmarking B. SWOT analysis C. Environmental scanning D. Scenario building
14.	presents the greatest challenge for strategic planning of meetings.  A. External environment B. Internal environment C. Corporate management D. SWOT analysis

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15	_ are <i>not</i> included in the external environment for meeting planning.
	Demographic trends
	ultural trends
	conomic trends
D. C	company financial trends
16	is a planning process whereby an organization learns from the "best practices"
	the industry or other successful companies.
A. B	enchmarking
B. S	WOT analysis
C. E	nvironmental scanning
D. S	cenario building
17	_ refers to the basic steps that a meeting manager must take to reach objectives for
	client.
A. S	trategy
B. P	rocedure
	olicy
D. M	fission
18. The	of the group planning a meeting reveals its purposes for being.
	bjective
	ission
C. in	nternal environment
D. ge	oal
19. Which	of the following is <i>not</i> true about strategic management for meeting planners?
	revents problems before they happen
	einforces the strength of group decision making
	mpowers employees and managers with decision-making power
D. C	reates information overload and confusion
20. Which	of the following is <i>not</i> a step in the strategic management process for meeting
	nners?
A. C	reate strategies to address market needs better than competitors
B. Fe	ormulate the organization's mission or purpose
C. D	escribe the business market that the organization will pursue
D. M	Saintain status quo in the marketplace
21. Which	of the following items is <i>not</i> part of the meeting planning company's internal
	rironment?
A. E	conomy
	Iarketing strategy
	ccounting procedure
D. M	Ianagement policy

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22. Orientation in the meeting-planning industry
A. is important for new employees
B. is necessary for successful teams
C. helps workers feel comfortable with their jobs
D. All the above
23. Communicating and associating with a variety of leaders at meetings is referred to as
A. delegation
B. networking
C. globalization
D. diversity
24. Staff development in the hospitality industry
A. is fully taken care of through orientation
B. is necessary due to the latest technology
C. is rarely upbeat
D. should be optional for employees
25. Labor unions in the meeting and convention industry bargain with management for their
members. This process is called
A. Arbitration
B. Mediation
C. Delegation
D. Collective bargaining
26 leadership often results in a decline in employee performance.
A. Situational
B. Democratic
C. Autocratic
D. Open
2. Spen
27. Teams within the meeting planning organization
A. usually are ineffective
B. feel responsible for the work they complete
C. tend to diminish the incentives for individual performance
D. have become less prominent than before
28. Situational leaders in the meeting-planning industry
A. understand the importance of inflexibility
B. maintain the same leadership style for all situations
C. ignore individual employee strengths
D. have the ability to make quick decisions

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29. Which of the following is <i>not</i> an element of the external environment when planning a
meeting or conference?
A. Current hotel personnel
B. Culture
C. Economy
D. Government regulations
30. Problem solving
A. is <i>not</i> the same as decision making
B. does <i>not</i> involve decision making
C. does <i>not</i> involve creating alternatives to reach a goal or objective
D. should <i>not</i> be delegated to employees
31. The external environment
A. deals with anything that is within the organization
B. concerns factors that are under the control of the organization
C. rarely impacts meetings
D. involves factors beyond the organization's control
32. Empowered employees
A. revolt against the company
B. are given more decision-making opportunities within the company
C. are strictly supervised
D. need more self-esteem
33. Meeting Planner Principles is the Code of Ethics for the
A. Convention Visitors Bureau.
B. Meeting Professionals International.
C. Event Professionals International.
D. Meeting Planners Incorporated.
34. When planning food and beverage for an event, the Meeting Planner will meet with the
A. General Manager.
B. Conference Coordinator.
C. Convention Planner.
D. Catering Manager.
35. Venues for many large association meetings are planned three to four years in advance. This
is an example of planning.
A. strategic
B. intermediate
C. situational
D. short-term

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	A. map of the venue for the event B. price for conference registration C. speaker biographies D. event sponsors
a. b. c.	basketball arena only sells Coke <sup>™</sup> products. In this situation, Coke <sup>™</sup> is a retailer distributor wholesaler vendor
	ne strategy to offset the cost of event staff is: A. to use online registration B. to take advantage of public transportation C. to utilize services offered by the convention and visitors bureau D. charge higher registration rates for participants
	ne fastest, most affordable channel to promote and publicize an event to a large audience is A. by e-mail.  B. by newspaper.  C. by direct mail campaigns.  D. through word of mouth.
	n art gallery is well suited for A. large association meetings. B. vibrant political events. C. large family reunions. D. small intimate fundraising gatherings.
ha	hich of the following is <i>not</i> a special challenge meeting professionals must be prepared to ndle?  A. special dietary needs request B. last minute housing requests C. sponsorships D. special needs accommodations
m	curing enough hotel rooms for a conference is part of the responsibility for eeting professionals.  A. audio visual  B. production  C. logistics  D. housing

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D. both A and B

	otels that offer are attractive to participants who fly into an airport that is 20 miles om the convention center.  A. shuttle service  B. wake up calls  C. bell captain service  D. concierge service
44. C	A. individuals hired by the venue B. individuals in charge of a meeting or conference C. in-house departments D. organizations outside of the actual meeting venue
45	is a professional community for the global meetings industry.  A. American Meeting Association (AMA)  B. National Meeting Association (NMA)  C. Meeting Professionals International (MPI)  D. Conventions and Visitors Bureau (CVB)
46. A	large group of people who meet to deliberate about a specific topic is a A. conference.  B. meeting. C. convention. D. special event.
47. Т	he emcee of the event is also known as the A. managing chairperson. B. managing company. C. main center stage. D. master of ceremonies.
48. C	rganizations seeking to provide services and <i>not</i> to make money are A. not-for-profit entities. B. entrepreneurs. C. corporations. D. partnerships.
49. Ii	A. unorganized data or facts. B. data or facts that have been organized into a meaningful form. C. only facts that a conference coordinator has verified. D. any data related directly to a meeting agenda.
50. T	o work effectively in a team  A. define the tasks or duties of each team member  B. identify how success will be measured  C. do <i>not</i> waste time setting team goals