This TECEP® exam focuses on marketing communications topics such as the marketing environments, integrated marketing communications, promotion venues including personal selling, sales promotion, point of purchase sales promotion, internet and social media promotion, along with the marketing concepts that shape these topics. Subjects include: evaluation of the marketing environments; finding, penetrating, managing markets; utilization and application of marketing mix components and identification of societal and relationship strategies; communications, concepts, strategies, and variables of promotion venues such as internet marketing communications, sponsorship, product differentiation, and product positioning. (3 s.h.)

- Test format: 30 multiple choice questions (1 point each); 7 essay questions (10 points each)
- Passing score: 60% (60/100 points). Your grade will be reported as CR (credit) or NC (no credit).
- Time limit: 3 hours

### Topics on the test and their approximate distribution

Below are the topics covered by this exam. The percentages indicate how much of the test is made up of questions on that topic.

1. **MARKETING ENVIRONMENTS** (20%)
   - 1.1 Societal
   - 1.2 Economic
   - 1.3 Competitive
   - 1.4 Technological
   - 1.5 Natural

2. **MARKETING PLANNING AND RESEARCH** (15%)
   - 2.1 Objectives
   - 2.2 Strategy
   - 2.3 Execution
   - 2.4 Evaluation

3. **FINDING, DEFINING AND PENETRATING MARKETS** (20%)
   - 3.1 Consumer buyer behavior
   - 3.2 Business buyer behavior
   - 3.3 Customer segmentation
   - 3.4 Positioning

4. **COMMUNICATION CONCEPTS AND STRATEGIES** (20%)
   - 4.1 Integrated marketing communications
   - 4.2 Communication models
   - 4.3 Branding
   - 4.4 Advertising

5. **PROMOTION VENUES** (25%)
   - 5.1 Direct marketing
   - 5.2 Sales promotion and point-of-purchase
   - 5.3 Sponsorship, product placements, branded entertainment
   - 5.4 Personal selling
   - 5.5 Social media

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Outcomes assessed on the test

- Analyze how marketing communications strategies are influenced by internal and external environments
- Evaluate the role of integrated marketing communications in marketing programs
- Differentiate among promotional mix elements such as advertising, public relations, and direct marketing
- Assess the role of key concepts such as segmentation, positioning, branding, and consumer buying behavior

Study resources

Many college-level texts and free online resources in this subject can help you prepare. The important thing is to ensure you are knowledgeable about the information by comparing your study materials to the topic outline, to make sure everything is covered. The links to the open education resources below were live when this test description was posted. Please email otdr@tesc.edu if you find a broken link.

Texts:


Some open education resources:

Core Concepts of Marketing

Principles of Marketing

eMarketing: The Essential Guide to Marketing in a Digital World

The Market-led Organization

Sample questions

Multiple-Choice

1. Reach and frequency are aspects of which part of an advertising plan?
   a. Selection of a copy platform
   b. Determination of a media timing pattern
   c. Setting of sequential objectives
   d. Setting of the campaign budget
2. Changing consumer spending patterns is an element of the ______________ environment.
   a. political
   b. cultural
   c. demographic
   d. economic

3. What is one disadvantage of a point-of-purchase (POP) promotion display?
   a. The displays are not seen by enough people.
   b. It seldom induces impulse buying among the intended audience.
   c. There is no practical way to audit the “circulation” of the display.
   d. It is not as efficient as other forms of sales promotion.

4. In which stage of the consumer decision process is cognitive dissonance most likely to occur?
   a. Post-purchase evaluation
   b. Purchase decision
   c. Exposure to non-personal influences
   d. Exposure to interpersonal influences

5. *Tiny House* magazine is implementing a special promotion to regain readers in the Midwest who have let their subscriptions drop. Which of the following segmentation criteria defines this market?
   a. Geographic – Psychographic
   b. Demographic – Geographic
   c. Psychographic – Demographic
   d. Behavioristic – Geographic

6. What formula is used to determine media cost per thousand?
   a. CPM = cost of media x 1000 divided by number of circulation
   b. CPM = circulation divided by cost of media
   c. CPM = number of circulation divided by cost of media x 1000
   d. It depends on the media.

7. The contribution made by publicity is difficult to measure because it is used in conjunction with
   a. selecting channels of distribution
   b. marketing research
   c. other promotion tools
   d. negative events such as product recalls

**Essay**

8. What is the significance of the word “probability” in defining probability and non-probability samples? Why are non-probability samples more important during exploratory research and probability samples more important during conclusive research?

Your essay answers should be about 2-3 paragraphs in length and include clear definitions and examples where appropriate. Partial credit will be awarded. Essays will be graded on the following basis:

5 points – Response demonstrates mastery of theories and concepts
5 points – Response applies concepts appropriately and is supported with examples/evidence/discussion

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Answers to sample questions

1. b  2. d  3. c  4. a  5. d  6. a  7. c

8. Probability means that every member of a population has an equal chance of being selected for a sample. Unlike findings and conclusions from non-probability samples, those from probability samples can be stated with a measurable degree of accuracy—such as this statement: "in 98 of 100 cases where a probability sample this large is drawn from a population this large of American males, the average height of these males will be between 5'7" and 5'9."

During exploratory research, the purpose is usually investigatory, where the best way to generate information is in small, free-wheeling discussion sessions, such as focus groups, where the researcher has no idea of the outcome and statistical analysis would be irrelevant.

During the conclusive research stage, when hypotheses generated during exploratory research are tested, larger probability samples are desired to generate valid, reliable data in a few areas through analyses covering causation, classes, averages, percentages and dispersions.