Unit 11.1 Web Catalog Revenue Model

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• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

In 1872, a traveling salesman named *Aaron Montgomery Ward* started selling dry goods to farmers through a one-page list.

dry good 谷物;纺织品;干货

• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

Richard Sears and Alvah Roebuck began mailing catalogs to farmers and small town residents in 1895.

resident 居民

• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

Both Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck & Company grew to become dominant retailers in the United States by the 1950s, with retail stores serving urban markets in addition to the catalog business that served their rural and smalltown markets.

- > retailer 零售商
- ➤ retail store 零售商店
- catalog business目录业务
- ➤ rural 乡村的
- ➢ in addition to 以及;
 除…之外

• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

In this traditional catalog-based retail revenue model, the seller establishes a **brand image**, and then uses the **strength** of that image to sell **through** printed information mailed to **prospective** buyers.

- > brand image 品牌形象
- > strength (品牌形象的) 优势
- > through 通过...方式,以...方式或方法做某事
- ▶ prospective 潜在的

• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

Buyers place orders by mail or by calling the seller's toll-free telephone number.

- ➤ place orders 订货
- > by mail 通过邮件方式
- ➤ toll-free 免费的

- Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式
 This revenue model, which is often called the mail order or catalog model, has proven to be successful for a wide variety of consumer items, including apparel, computers, electronics, housewares, and gifts.
 - ➤ mail order (M.O.) 邮购
 - ➤ catalog model 目录模式
 - > a wide variety of 很多种; 各种各样

• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

This revenue model, which is often called the mail order or catalog model, has proven to be successful for a wide variety of **consumer items**, including **apparel**, computers, **electronics**, **housewares**, and gifts.

- > consumer items 消费品
- > electronics 电子产品

> apparel 服装

> housewares家庭用品

• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

Companies can take this catalog model **online** by replacing or **supplementing** their print catalogs with information on their Web sites.

- > online 在线
- > supplementing 补充

• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

When the catalog model is **expanded** this way, it is often called the **Web catalog revenue model**.

- > expanded 扩展
- ➤ Web catalog revenue model 网络目录收益模式

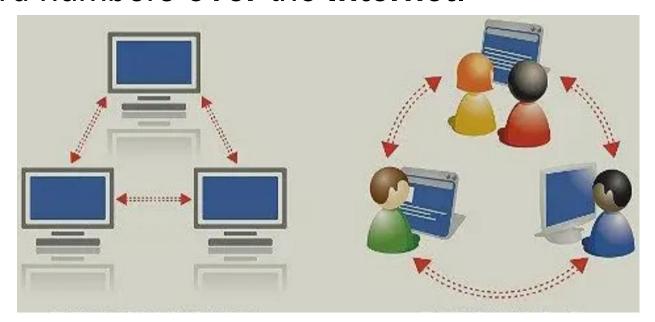
• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

Customers can place orders through the Web site or by telephone. This flexibility is important because many consumers are still reluctant to buy on the Web.

- ➤ flexibility 灵活性. 词根: flex flexible 灵活的; 柔韧的; 易弯曲的 flex 弹性工作制的
- ➤ reluctant 不情愿去做某事 /rɪˈlʌktənt/

• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

These shoppers found early Web sites hard to use and were often afraid to send their credit card numbers over the Internet.



• Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式

Although these fears are less **prevalent** today, most companies that use the Web catalog revenue model do give customers a way to complete the payment part of the **transaction** by telephone or by mail.

- ➤ prevalent /ˈprevələnt/ 普遍的
- ➤ transaction 交易

- Catalog Revenue Model 目录收益模式
 Types of businesses using the Web catalog revenue model include sellers of
 - computers and consumer electronics;
 - books, music, and videos;
 - luxury goods;
 - > clothing;
 - > flowers and gifts; and
 - > general discount merchandise.

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/'maːtʃəndaɪs; 'maːtʃəndaɪz/ 日用商品
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2. Computers and Consumer Electronics

Dell has been a leader in allowing customers to specify exactly the configuration of computers they order on the Web.

- ➤ specify 指定 specification 规格;规范;说明书
- ➤configuration (电脑)配置
- ➤on the Web 在网上

2. Computers and Consumer Electronics

Retailers of consumer electronics products have also been active in undertaking electronic commerce using the Web catalog revenue model.

- ➤ consumer electronics products 消费电子产品
- ➤be active in 对(于)…很积极;热心于;积极参加
- ➤undertake 从事
- ➤electronic commerce 电子商务

Retailers using the Web catalog model to sell books, music, and videos have been among the most visible examples of electronic commerce.

> the most visible examples

最明显(显著)的例子

In 1994, a 29-year-old Wall Street financial analyst named Jeff Bezos became intrigued by the rapid growth of the Internet.

- ➤financial analyst 金融分析师
- ➤intrigue /ɪn'triːg/ 激起...的兴趣
- ➤rapid growth 快速发展
- >Jeff Bezos

杰夫·贝索斯(亚马逊网络购物中心缔造者)

Looking for a way to capitalize on this new marketing tool, he made a list of 20 products that he thought would sell well on the Internet.

- ➤ capitalize on 利用,从……中获利
- ➤marketing tool 营销工具

After some **intense analysis**, he determined that **books were at the top of that list**.

➤intense analysis 仔细分析;周密分析

He realized that books were **small-ticket commodity** items and were easy and inexpensive to ship.

- ➤ small-ticket 小额;便宜的 high ticket 高价的,昂贵的
- ➤commodity /kəˈmɒdəti/商品

He knew many customers would be willing to buy books without **inspecting** them **in person** and that books could be **impulse** purchase items if properly **promoted**.

- ▶inspect 检查;审查
- **➢in person** 亲自
- ➤impulse [/ˈɪmpʌls/] purchase 即兴购买
- ▶promote 宣传

The rapid growth of Amazon.com **inspired** many booksellers to undertake electronic commerce.

- ➤Amazon /ˈæməzən/亚马逊
- ➤inspire 激发;鼓舞;启示

There's no point in pursuing goals that no longer inspire you.

继续追求那些不再激励你的目标是没有任何意义的。