

Marketing Strategy Planning

True / False Questions

1. Planning, implementation, and control are basic jobs of all managers.

True False

2. The three basic jobs in the marketing management process are planning, implementation, and control.

True False

3. The marketing management process consists of (1) planning marketing activities, (2) directing the implementation of the plans, and (3) controlling these plans.

True False

4. Strategic planning is a top management job that includes planning only for marketing.

True False

5. Strategic planning is the managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between an organization's resources and its market opportunities.

True False

6. Strategic (management) planning is a managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between the resources of the production department and its product opportunities.

True False

7. Finding attractive opportunities and developing profitable marketing strategies are the tasks included in the marketing manager's marketing strategy planning job.

True False

8. Marketing strategy planning is the process of deciding how best to sell the products the firm produces.

True False

9. A marketing strategy specifies a target market and a related marketing mix.

True False

10. A marketing strategy is composed of two interrelated parts--a target market and a marketing mix.

True False

11. A marketing strategy is composed of two interrelated parts--planning and implementation.

True False

12. The two parts of a marketing strategy are an attractive opportunity and a target market.

True False

13. A target market consists of a group of consumers who are usually quite different.

True False

14. A marketing mix consists of the uncontrollable variables which a company puts together to satisfy a target market.

True False

15. Target marketing aims a marketing mix at some specific target customers.

True False

16. Mass marketing means focusing on some specific customers, as opposed to assuming that everyone is the same and will want whatever the firm offers.

True False

17. The mass marketing approach is more production-oriented than marketing-oriented.

True False

18. The terms mass marketing and mass marketers mean the same thing.

True False

19. "Mass marketers" like Target usually try to aim at clearly defined target markets.

True False

20. The problem with target marketing is that it limits the firm to small market segments.

True False

21. Potential customers are all alike.

True False

22. The four "Ps" are: Product, Promotion, Price, and Personnel.

True False

23. The "four Ps" of the marketing mix are Product, Position, Promotion, and Price.

True False

24. The "four Ps" of the marketing mix are People, Products, Price, and Promotion.

True False

25. Product, Place, Promotion and Price are the four major variables (decision areas) in a firm's marketing mix.

True False

26. The customer is a part of the marketing mix and should be the target of all marketing efforts.

True False

27. Although the customer should be the target of all marketing efforts, customers are not part of a marketing mix.

True False

28. The customer should not be considered part of a "marketing mix."

True False

29. The Product area is concerned with developing the right physical good, service, or blend of both for the target market.

True False

30. According to the text, a firm that sells a service rather than a physical good does not have a product.

True False

31. The Product area of the marketing mix may involve a service and/or a physical good which satisfies some customers' needs.

True False

32. The Place decisions are concerned with getting the right product to the target market at the right time.

True False

33. Any series of firms (or individuals) from producer to final user or consumer is a channel of distribution.

True False

34. A channel of distribution is any series of firms or individuals that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer.

True False

35. A channel of distribution must include an intermediary.

True False

36. A channel of distribution must include several kinds of intermediaries and collaborators.

True False

37. Personal selling, mass selling, and sales promotion are all included in the Promotion area of the marketing mix.

True False

38. Promotion is composed of personal selling, advertising, publicity, and sales promotion.

True False

39. Personal selling involves direct personal communication to get the sale, but personal attention is seldom required after the sale.

True False

40. Customer service is needed when a customer wants the seller to resolve a problem with a purchase.

True False

41. Advertising is any paid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.

True False

42. Sales promotion can involve point-of-purchase materials, store signs, contests, catalogs, and circulars.

True False

43. Sales promotion refers to those promotion activities--other than advertising, publicity, and personal selling--that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel.

True False

44. Personal selling and advertising are both forms of sales promotion.

True False

45. According to the text, Promotion is the most important of the "four Ps."

True False

46. Price is the most important of the four Ps.

True False

47. In general, no single element of the "four Ps" is more important than the others.

True False

48. The marketing mix should be set before the best target market is selected.

True False

49. As in the Toddler University case, the needs of a target market virtually determine the nature of an appropriate marketing mix.

True False

50. A marketing plan and a marketing strategy mean the same thing.

True False

51. A marketing strategy and all the time-related details for carrying out the strategy is a "marketing plan."

True False

52. A marketing plan is a written statement of a marketing strategy and the time-related details for carrying out the strategy.

True False

53. Implementation means putting the marketing plan into operation.

True False

54. Short-run decisions that stay within the overall guidelines set during strategy planning are called implementation decisions.

True False

55. Marketing strategy planning should specify all of the operational decisions to implement the plan.

True False

56. Companies such as Campbell's can only implement one marketing strategy at a time.

True False

57. Most companies implement only one marketing strategy at a time.

True False

58. A marketing program blends all of the firm's marketing plans into one "big" plan and is the responsibility of the whole company.

True False

59. A "marketing program" blends all of a firm's marketing plans into one "big" plan.

True False

60. A marketing program may consist of several marketing plans.

True False

61. A successful marketing program benefits the firm by increasing customer equity.

True False

62. A marketing program should lower customer equity.

True False

63. One way to increase customer equity is to find cost-effective ways to serve current customers so they buy more.

True False

64. One way to increase customer equity is to find cost-effective ways to add new customers for the firm's products.

True False

65. The best way to increase customer equity is to find cost-effective ways to increase earnings from current customers while bringing profitable new customers into the fold.

True False

66. An extremely good plan might be carried out badly and still be profitable, while a poor but well implemented plan can lose money.

True False

67. The U.S. auto industry has become much more marketing-oriented since Henry Ford introduced the Model T.

True False

68. Many U.S. auto makers have failed because they were not marketing oriented.

True False

69. Managers who embrace the marketing concept realize that they cannot just define their line of business in terms of the products they currently produce or sell.

True False

70. The single most important factor in screening possible marketing opportunities is the long-run trends facing the company.

True False

71. Attractive opportunities for a particular firm are those that the firm has some chance of doing something about--given its resources and objectives.

True False

72. Attractive opportunities are those that the firm has some chance of doing something about given its resources and objectives.

True False

73. A "breakthrough opportunity" is an opportunity that helps innovators develop long-term, hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable.

True False

74. "Breakthrough opportunities" are ones that help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be profitable for a long time.

True False

75. A firm with a "competitive advantage" has a marketing mix that the target market sees as better than a competitor's mix.

True False

76. Finding "competitive advantages" is important because they are needed for survival in increasingly competitive markets.

True False

77. It is useful to think of the marketing strategy planning process as a narrowing-down process.

True False

84. A good S.W.O.T. analysis helps a manager focus on a strategy that takes advantages of the firm's opportunities and strengths while avoiding its weaknesses and threats to its success.

True False

85. The letters in "S.W.O.T. analysis" are an abbreviation for the first letters of the words "strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats."

True False

86. The letters in "S.W.O.T. analysis" are an abbreviation for the first letters of the words "special weapons or tactics."

True False

87. Segmentation is the process a manager goes through to decide which subgroups of customers to select.

True False

88. Differentiation means that the marketing mix is distinct from and better than what is available from a competitor.

True False

89. Differentiation means that the firm's marketing mix is similar to its competitors' mixes.

True False

90. Differentiation often requires a firm to fine-tune its marketing mix to meet the specific needs of its target market(s).

True False

91. Differentiation emphasizes uniqueness rather than similarity.

True False

92. Differentiation emphasizes similarity rather than uniqueness.

True False

93. Marketing opportunities involving present products and present markets are called "market penetration" opportunities.

True False

94. Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets--probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

True False

95. A firm which tries to increase sales by selling new products in new markets is pursuing "market development" opportunities.

True False

96. A "market development" opportunity would involve a firm offering new or improved products to its present markets.

True False

97. When a firm tries to increase sales by offering new or improved products to its present markets, this is called "product development."

True False

98. Nike moved beyond shoes and sportswear to offer its athletic target market a running watch, digital audio player, and even a portable heart-rate monitor. This is an example of a market development strategy.

True False

99. The ArrowPoint Company has just modified and enlarged its product line to meet the changing needs of its current customers. This is an example of "market development."

True False

100. When Cadillac added a new sports utility vehicle called Escalade to the "luxury-oriented" selection at its existing dealers, it was seeking "market development" opportunities.

True False

101. If Burger King added tacos to the "burger-oriented" menu in its existing restaurants, it would be seeking "market development" opportunities.

True False

102. Marketing opportunities that involve moving into totally different lines of business are "diversification" opportunities.

True False

103. The least risky--but most challenging--marketing opportunities are diversification opportunities.

True False

104. Often, attractive opportunities are fairly close to markets the firm already knows.

True False

105. When it comes to choosing among different types of opportunities, most firms tend to be production-oriented and usually think first of diversification.

True False

106. If customers in other countries are interested in the products a firm offers, or could offer, serving them may improve economies of scale.

True False

107. Unfavorable trends in the domestic market environment may make the international marketing environment very attractive.

True False

108. International opportunities should be considered in the strategy planning process, but they don't always survive as the most attractive ones that are turned into strategies.

True False

109. Marketing managers almost always find that opportunities in international markets are less profitable than in domestic markets.

True False

Multiple Choice Questions

110. The three basic tasks of ALL managers, according to the text, are:

- A. planning, staffing, and evaluating.
- B. marketing, production, and finance.
- C. execution, feedback, and control.
- D. hiring, training, and compensating.
- E. planning, implementation, and control.

111. Which of the following is one of three basic marketing management jobs?

- A. To direct the implementation of plans
- B. To control the plans in actual operation
- C. To plan marketing activities
- D. All of these are basic marketing management jobs

112. The marketing management process is the process of:

- A. Planning marketing activities.
- B. Implementing marketing plans.
- C. Controlling marketing plans.
- D. All of these.

113. Why can't marketing managers be satisfied just planning present activities?

- A. Markets are dynamic.
- B. Consumers' needs keep changing.
- C. The environment keeps changing.
- D. Competitors often change.
- E. All of these are reasons why marketing managers can't be satisfied just planning present activities.

114. The managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between the resources of an organization and its market opportunities is called:

- A. management by objective.
- B. marketing programming.
- C. marketing strategy planning.
- D. strategic (management) planning.
- E. market planning.

115. _____ is the managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between an organization's resources and its market opportunities.

- A. Strategic (management) planning
- B. Target marketing
- C. Mass marketing
- D. Resource allocation
- E. Marketing control

116. "Marketing strategy planning" means:

- A. finding attractive opportunities and developing profitable marketing strategies.
- B. finding attractive opportunities and selecting a target market.
- C. selecting an attractive target market.
- D. selecting an attractive marketing mix.
- E. selecting a target market and developing a marketing strategy.

117. Marketing strategies

- A. enable marketing managers to be satisfied just planning present activities.
- B. ensure that every opportunity is good for every company.
- C. do not specify target markets and related marketing mixes.
- D. provide a limited picture of what a firm will do in some market.
- E. are not whole-company plans.

118. A marketing strategy

- A. specifies a target market and a related marketing mix.
- B. provides a focused but narrow picture of what a firm will do in some market.
- C. is a market-oriented, whole-company plan.
- D. includes two interrelated parts--product mix and product development.
- E. includes the marketing mix, but does not specify customers.

119. A marketing strategy specifies:

- A. a target market and a related marketing mix.
- B. all the company's resources.
- C. a target market.
- D. a target market and the company's objectives.
- E. a marketing mix.

120.A marketing strategy specifies:

- A. a marketing mix.
- B. a target market and a related marketing mix.
- C. a target market.
- D. the resources needed to implement a marketing mix.

121.A target market and a related marketing mix make up a:

- A. Marketing plan.
- B. Marketing strategy.
- C. Marketing program.
- D. Marketing analysis.
- E. Marketing proposal.

122.Herbal Essences tries to sell its hair shampoos and conditioners to adult women, ages 18-24.

These women represent Herbal Essences' primary:

- A. marketing strategy.
- B. 4Ps.
- C. target market.
- D. marketing mix.
- E. channel of distribution.

123. Target marketing, in contrast to mass marketing:

- A. Assumes all customers have the same needs.
- B. Assumes everyone is a potential customer.
- C. Focuses only on small market segments.
- D. Tailors a marketing mix to fit some specific group of customers.
- E. Makes it more likely that a firm will face direct competition.

124. The difference between target marketing and mass marketing is that target marketing

- A. means focusing on a small market.
- B. focuses on short-run objectives, while mass marketing focuses on long-run objectives.
- C. focuses on specific customers, while mass marketing aims at an entire market.
- D. does not rely on e-commerce but mass marketing does.
- E. aims at increased sales, while mass marketing focuses on increased profits.

125. "Target marketing," in contrast to "mass marketing,"

- A. ignores the need for the firm to obtain a competitive advantage.
- B. ignores markets that are large and spread out.
- C. is limited to small market segments.
- D. assumes that all customers are basically the same.
- E. None of these answers is correct.

126. Target marketing

- A. is a production-oriented approach to marketing.
- B. is essentially the same as mass marketing.
- C. considers everyone to be a potential customer.
- D. assumes that everyone is the same.
- E. specifies some particular group of customers.

127. _____ assume(s) that everyone is the same--and consider(s) everyone to be a potential customer.

- A. Mass marketers
- B. Target marketing
- C. Mass marketing
- D. Target marketers
- E. Objective marketing

128. Marketing managers should view potential customers as

- A. all alike.
- B. all having the same needs.
- C. always wanting to meet needs in the same way.
- D. grouped into segments of similar consumers.
- E. different types, but all having the same characteristics.

129. Good marketing strategy planners know that:

- A. firms like Nabisco and Walmart are too large to aim at clearly defined target markets.
- B. target marketing does not limit one to small market segments.
- C. mass marketing is often very desirable and effective.
- D. the terms "mass marketing" and "mass marketer" mean basically the same thing.
- E. target markets cannot be large and spread out.

130. "Target marketing," in contrast to "mass marketing,"

- A. is limited to small market segments.
- B. assumes that all customers are basically the same.
- C. ignores markets that are large and spread out.
- D. focuses on fairly homogeneous market segments.

131. Identify the incorrect statement regarding target marketing.

- A. Target marketing is not mass marketing.
- B. Mass marketers cannot do target marketing.
- C. Target marketing can mean big markets and profits.
- D. Marketing-oriented managers practice "target marketing."
- E. It aims at a marketing mix that is tailored to fit specific target customers.

132.The marketing mix

- A. includes four variables -- People, Place, Promotion, and Price.
- B. includes the target market.
- C. helps to organize the marketing strategy decision areas.
- D. includes four variables -- advertising, personal selling, customer service, and sales promotion.
- E. does not focus on target customers.

133.The "four Ps" of a marketing mix are:

- A. Production, Personnel, Price, and Physical Distribution
- B. Promotion, Production, Price, and People
- C. Potential customers, Product, Price, and Personal Selling
- D. Product, Price, Promotion, and Profit
- E. Product, Place, Promotion, and Price

134.A marketing mix consists of:

- A. policies, procedures, plans, and personnel.
- B. the customer and the "four Ps."
- C. all variables, controllable and uncontrollable.
- D. product, price, promotion, and place.

135. A firm's "marketing mix" decision areas would NOT include:

- A. Promotion.
- B. People.
- C. Price.
- D. Product.
- E. Place.

136. A firm's "marketing mix" decision areas would NOT include:

- A. Price.
- B. Promotion.
- C. Product.
- D. Place.
- E. Profit.

137. Which of the following is NOT one of the four variables in a marketing mix?

- A. Price
- B. Product
- C. Promotion
- D. Payment
- E. Place

138. Which of the following is true?

- A. The product "P" in the marketing mix stands for only physical goods.
- B. The product "P" in the marketing mix stands for both physical goods and services.
- C. The product "P" in the marketing mix stands for only tangible merchandise.
- D. The product "P" in the marketing mix stands for both physical goods and tangible merchandise.

139. "Product" is concerned with:

- A. branding.
- B. packaging and warranty.
- C. physical goods.
- D. services.
- E. all of these might be involved with Product.

140. "Product" is concerned with:

- A. branding and warranties.
- B. physical goods and/or services.
- C. packaging.
- D. developing the right new product for a market.
- E. all of these might be involved with Product.

141."Product" is concerned with:

- A. services.
- B. developing products which will satisfy some customers' needs.
- C. designing, packaging, and branding new products.
- D. physical goods.
- E. All of these might be involved with Product.

142."Product" is NOT concerned with:

- A. quality level.
- B. branding.
- C. wholesale price.
- D. packaging.
- E. warranty.

143.Which of the following is NOT a Product-area decision?

- A. Quality level.
- B. Market exposure.
- C. Instructions.
- D. Packaging.
- E. Branding.

144. Which of the following is NOT considered a product?

- A. Tax advice from a financial consultant.
- B. A computer.
- C. A haircut.
- D. A chair.
- E. All of these are considered products.

145. Henry Ford told prospective customers of his Model T car, "You can have any color as long as it is black." Which aspect of the marketing mix was he stressing?

- A. Promotion
- B. Product
- C. Place
- D. Price

146. The packaging design for a new flavor of Ben and Jerry's ice cream is an aspect of which component of the marketing mix?

- A. Place
- B. Price
- C. Product
- D. Promotion

147. Suzuki's 3 year/36,000 mile new car warranty is part of which marketing mix decision area?

- A. Price
- B. Target market
- C. Place
- D. Product
- E. Promotion

148. Dell, Inc. wants to offer customers televisions in addition to computers. This is a change in its _____ strategy.

- A. pricing
- B. promotional
- C. personnel
- D. product
- E. placement

149. Big Fizz Co., a manufacturer of cola-flavored drinks, wants to add packaged fruit juices to its existing product line. Big Fizz needs to make some decisions regarding packaging and branding of the fruit juices. These decisions would fall under which variable of the marketing mix?

- A. Product
- B. Place
- C. Promotion
- D. Price
- E. Personal selling

150. When one considers the strategy decisions organized by the four Ps, branding is related to packaging as:

- A. branding is to pricing.
- B. production is to marketing.
- C. store location is to sales force selection.
- D. personal selling is to mass selling.
- E. pricing is to promotion.

151. A firm's decisions regarding channel type, market exposure and kinds of intermediaries would fall under the marketing mix variable of

- A. Product.
- B. Place.
- C. Promotion.
- D. Price.
- E. People.

152. The _____ area of the marketing mix is concerned with decisions about getting the "right" product to the target market when and where it's wanted.

- A. product
- B. people
- C. promotion
- D. price
- E. place

153."Place" is concerned with:

- A. intermediaries.
- B. transporting.
- C. channel members.
- D. storing.
- E. all of these might be involved with Place.

154."Place" is concerned with:

- A. getting the product to its intended market.
- B. intermediaries located between producers and consumers.
- C. where, when, and by whom goods are offered for sale.
- D. when and where products are wanted.
- E. all of these might be involved with Place.

155."Place" is NOT concerned with:

- A. storing.
- B. intermediaries.
- C. transporting.
- D. channels of distribution.
- E. sales reps.

156."Place" is NOT concerned with:

- A. who handles storing and transporting.
- B. when and where products are wanted.
- C. kinds of intermediaries needed to reach customers.
- D. telling the target market what products are available--and where.
- E. channels of distribution.

157.Hewlett-Packard sells personal computers through specialty computer stores, electronics superstores, and its own Internet site. The marketing mix variable that is being considered here is:

- A. Price.
- B. Promotion.
- C. Personnel.
- D. Product.
- E. Place.

158.Scott Paper uses many intermediaries to reach its target markets; Citibank uses none. Which of the marketing mix variables is being considered here?

- A. Penetration
- B. Product
- C. Promotion
- D. Place
- E. Price

159. Any series of firms or individuals that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer is known as:

- A. customer service.
- B. a packaging line.
- C. a production line.
- D. a channel of distribution.
- E. mass marketing.

160. A "channel of distribution":

- A. usually has three members--a manufacturer, a distributor, and a retailer.
- B. is any series of firms (or individuals) from producer to final user or consumer.
- C. should be as short as possible.
- D. is not involved if a firm sells directly from its own website to final customers.

161. When Herbal Essences tries to get shelf space in Target and Walmart because young women frequently shop there for hair care products, this is an example of which of the 4Ps?

- A. Price
- B. Product
- C. Promotion
- D. Place

162. A detailed plan for handling transportation and storage of a new product that is now being distributed to wholesalers nationwide is an aspect of which part of the 4Ps?

- A. Place
- B. Product
- C. Promotion
- D. Price

163. An office supplies producer sells a variety of office supplies to final consumers and businesses using its own mail order catalog. Here,

- A. there is no channel of distribution.
- B. there is no opportunity to apply target marketing.
- C. no promotion is involved.
- D. a production orientation is just as effective as a marketing orientation.
- E. None of these is true.

164. The _____ area of the marketing mix includes decisions related to telling the target market or others in the channel of distribution about the "right" product.

- A. product
- B. place
- C. promotion
- D. price
- E. communication

165."Promotion" may include:

- A. personal selling to channel members.
- B. point-of-purchase materials.
- C. mail-order selling.
- D. advertising on the Internet.
- E. All of these may be included in Promotion.

166."Promotion" includes:

- A. advertising.
- B. personal selling.
- C. sales promotion.
- D. publicity.
- E. All of these may be included in Promotion.

167.Marketing strategy decisions concerning Promotion include decisions about

- A. packaging and branding.
- B. the kinds of intermediaries to use.
- C. training for salespeople.
- D. transporting and storing.
- E. discounts and allowances.

168. "Promotion" is NOT concerned with:

- A. creating billboard ads.
- B. designing new products.
- C. publicity.
- D. television commercials.
- E. personal selling.

169. Personal selling lets the salesperson adapt the firm's marketing mix to a specific customer. This is an aspect of which marketing mix variable?

- A. Price
- B. Place
- C. Promotion
- D. Product

170. _____ is direct spoken communication between sellers and potential customers.

- A. Personal selling
- B. Sales promotion
- C. Advertising
- D. Publicity
- E. Mass selling

171. From the perspective of the four Ps, personal selling is to advertising as

- A. mass selling is to branding.
- B. Place is to Product.
- C. sales promotion is to pricing.
- D. warranties are to channel type.
- E. geographic terms are to price allowances.

172. _____ refers to personal communication between a seller and a customer who wants the seller to resolve a problem with a purchase.

- A. Advertising
- B. Sales promotion
- C. Publicity
- D. Personal selling
- E. Customer service

173. Advertising is:

- A. the designing and distribution of novelties, point-of-purchase materials, store signs, contests, catalogs, and circulars.
- B. direct communication between sellers and potential customers.
- C. any paid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.
- D. the main form of publicity.
- E. All of these are included in Advertising.

174. A popular television show, *The Unexpected*, achieved skyrocketing ratings after moralist Tom Bowman attempted to have it removed from the air. This is an example of mass selling through

- A. advertising.
- B. publicity.
- C. unethical means.
- D. personal selling.
- E. media hype.

175. Sales promotion:

- A. lets the salesperson adapt the firm's marketing mix to each potential customer.
- B. is the main form of advertising.
- C. tries to help the personal selling and mass selling people.
- D. is free.
- E. consists of both advertising and personal selling.

176. Catalogs, point-of-purchase materials, and free samples are all examples of:

- A. publicity.
- B. personal selling.
- C. sales promotion.
- D. advertising.

177. Coupons, samples, and point-of-purchase materials are examples of

- A. advertising.
- B. publicity.
- C. specialty service.
- D. personal selling.
- E. sales promotion.

178. When Herbal Essences offers "dollar-off coupons" to adult women to try to get them to try its shampoos and conditioners, this is an example of:

- A. publicity.
- B. sales promotion.
- C. product development.
- D. market penetration.
- E. distribution.

179. Ford Motor Co. "loaned" new Fiestas to social trend setters who drove the cars as part of their Meals on Wheels responsibilities. When Ford asked them to write about their driving experiences on Facebook and Twitter, it was emphasizing which aspect of the 4Ps?

- A. Product
- B. Place
- C. Price
- D. Promotion

180. The owner of the new Sharp Scissors hair salon gave coupons to potential customers walking by her store to stimulate interest and trial of her new hair salon. The coupons are an example of

- A. advertising.
- B. publicity.
- C. sales promotion.
- D. a channel of distribution.
- E. media.

181. To help cosmetic company, RedRain Inc., launch a new line of lipstick, tickets that can be redeemed for prizes are enclosed in some of the lipstick packages. This activity can be best classified as

- A. advertising.
- B. publicity.
- C. sales promotion.
- D. personal selling.
- E. mass marketing.

182. When 3M sent samples of Breathe Right Nasal Strips to the NFL trainers, this was an example of a _____ strategy.

- A. price
- B. promotion
- C. personnel
- D. product
- E. place

183."Price":

- A. is affected by the kind of competition in the target market.
- B. includes markups and discounts, but not allowances and freight charges.
- C. is not affected by customer reactions.
- D. is the most important part of a marketing mix.

184.The Price area of the marketing mix:

- A. requires consideration of the cost of the marketing mix and the competition facing the firm when setting prices.
- B. does not involve estimating consumer reaction to possible prices.
- C. refers to any paid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.
- D. does not include the consideration of geographic terms in price setting.
- E. None of these is correct.

185.When developing a marketing mix, a marketing manager should remember that:

- A. "Promotion" includes only personal selling and publicity.
- B. A channel of distribution includes at least one intermediary.
- C. "Price" includes markups, discounts, allowances, and geographic terms.
- D. "Product" includes physical goods but not services.

186. When Ford Motor Co. introduced its Escape hybrid SUV, it offered a \$1,000 rebate as an incentive to attract new buyers. This was an example of which aspect of the marketing mix?

- A. Price
- B. Promotion
- C. Place
- D. Product

187. The most important variable in a firm's marketing mix is:

- A. Product.
- B. Price.
- C. Promotion.
- D. Place.
- E. None of these since all contribute to one whole.

188. An appropriate marketing mix should be determined PRIMARILY by

- A. what has worked for the company in the past.
- B. the needs of a target market.
- C. the budget available to spend.
- D. the past experiences of the marketing manager.
- E. what product the firm can produce with economies of scale.

189. Ideally, a good marketing mix should:

- A. be very similar to the marketing mix typically used by key competitors.
- B. be determined by which marketing mix costs the least.
- C. not include much advertising because it's expensive and usually isn't very effective.
- D. flow logically from all the relevant dimensions of a target market.

190. The text's "Toddler University" example shows that:

- A. parents are not price sensitive when it comes to assuring that their kids will get a good college education.
- B. the needs of a target market determine the nature of the appropriate marketing mix.
- C. a small producer can't compete effectively against large competitors.
- D. in the long run, a firm cannot make a profit without its own production facilities.
- E. All of these are true.

191. The text's "Toddler University" example shows that:

- A. no mass market exists for general-purpose baby shoes.
- B. the needs of a target market determine the nature of the appropriate marketing mix.
- C. a small producer can't compete effectively against large competitors.
- D. no target market exists for high-quality baby shoes.
- E. All of these are true.

192. The text's Toddler University example shows that TU's marketing plan included:

- A. A detailed description of the marketing mix to be offered.
- B. A description of the resources required to carry out the plan.
- C. Expected results of the plan.
- D. Control procedures.
- E. All of these.

193. The main difference between a "marketing strategy" and a "marketing plan" is that:

- A. time-related details are included in a marketing plan.
- B. a marketing plan includes several marketing strategies.
- C. a marketing strategy provides more detail.
- D. a marketing strategy omits pricing plans.
- E. a marketing plan does not include a target market.

194. A "marketing plan" is:

- A. a marketing program.
- B. a marketing strategy.
- C. a marketing strategy--plus the time-related details for carrying it out.
- D. a target market and a related marketing mix.
- E. a plan that contains the necessary operational decisions.

195.A "marketing plan":

- A. is just another term for "marketing strategy."
- B. consists of several "marketing programs."
- C. includes the time-related details for carrying out a marketing strategy.
- D. is a strategy without all the operational decisions.
- E. ignores implementation and control details.

196.A "marketing plan" should include:

- A. some control procedures.
- B. what company resources will be needed--at what rate.
- C. what marketing mix is to be offered to whom--and for how long.
- D. what sales and profit results are expected.
- E. All of these are included in a marketing plan.

197.Which of the following is part of a complete marketing plan?

- A. Competitors' marketing strategies.
- B. What company resources (costs) are required and at what rate.
- C. How different marketing mixes (for different target markets) relate to each other.
- D. All of these are parts of a complete marketing plan.

198. Which of the following would probably NOT be in a proposed marketing plan?

- A. A list of what company resources (costs) would be required.
- B. A statement of how frequently the design of the website will be changed.
- C. Expected sales and profit results.
- D. A description of the target market and marketing mix.
- E. All of these would normally be part of a marketing plan.

199. Which of the following is NOT included in a marketing plan?

- A. The control procedures to be used
- B. The costs involved
- C. The results expected
- D. What marketing mix is to be offered
- E. All of these should be included in a marketing plan.

200. _____ refers to putting marketing plans into operation.

- A. Delivery
- B. Implementation
- C. Operational planning
- D. Strategy planning
- E. Control

201. Short-run decisions to help implement strategies are best known as

- A. actionable items.
- B. strategic decisions.
- C. marketing plans.
- D. operational decisions.
- E. dependencies.

202. Managers should make operational decisions

- A. within the guidelines set down during strategy planning.
- B. with great care as these decisions are the same as strategic decisions.
- C. for the long-run to help formulate strategic plans.
- D. keeping in mind that these decisions should always lead to changes in the basic strategy.
- E. on a month-to-month basis and never daily or weekly.

203. Which of the following statements about operational decisions is FALSE?

- A. They help to carry out a marketing strategy.
- B. They are short-run decisions.
- C. They are part of the implementation process.
- D. They usually require ongoing changes in the basic strategy to be effective.

204. Which of the following statements is a strategy decision, rather than an operational decision?

- A. "We will change the colors of our selection of shirts at the end of the season."
- B. "We will cut prices as needed in order to protect our market share."
- C. "We will increase the number of training sessions for new sales associates from two to three."
- D. "We will hire a merchandising specialist this month to help remodel our older stores."
- E. "We will place a special ad in the Sunday newspaper promoting our upcoming sale."

205. Which of the following statements by a marketing manager refers to operational decisions, rather than strategy decisions?

- A. "Our target customers view most existing luxury sedans as dull, and they want performance as well as luxury."
- B. "Newspaper ads will be more cost effective than 30 second radio ads--given the price increase for radio this month."
- C. "We hope to earn a 15 percent return on investment with our plan."
- D. All of these statements refer to operational decisions.

206. Which of the following is an operational decision--rather than a strategy decision?

- A. A decision to seek distribution only through the best retailers.
- B. Selection of a specific target market.
- C. A decision to maintain a "one price" policy.
- D. Selection of a specific cable TV channel on which to advertise.
- E. All of these are good examples of operational decisions.

207. Which of the following is an example of an operational decision?

- A. Focus promotion on the economy of the product.
- B. Make the product available in every possible retail outlet.
- C. Have a salesperson visit the manager of a new hardware store that will open next week.
- D. Set a price that is no higher than competitors' prices.
- E. None of these is an example of an operational decision.

208. Which of the following would NOT require an operational decision for a leading hair color manufacturer?

- A. Solicit orders from any new, financially attractive, salons.
- B. Drop colors that are losing appeal.
- C. Create a fresh ad for each Sunday newspaper.
- D. Set a competitive price if a primary competitor offers a special discount.
- E. Promote the fair price and satisfactory quality of the product.

209. Happy Feet shoe company's strategic policy states "Carry as limited a line of colors, styles, and sizes as will satisfy the target market." This policy best relates to which decision area of the marketing mix?

- A. People
- B. Place
- C. Promotion
- D. Price
- E. Product

210. One of the strategic policies of camera maker, Zoom Cameras, states: "We will communicate the key benefits and value of our camera's unique zoom lenses and demonstrate how they meet customer needs." This policy best fits which marketing mix decision area?

- A. Product
- B. Place
- C. Promotion
- D. Price
- E. People

211. A retailer's operational decision to hire new salespeople would best relate to the marketing mix decision area of

- A. product.
- B. place.
- C. promotion.
- D. price.
- E. people.

212. When fast food restaurant, Tommy's Tacos, had poor sales in Central City, marketing managers closed one outlet on the east side of town and opened two new locations on the south side of town. These moves represent

- A. operational decisions in the product decision area.
- B. strategy policies in the place area.
- C. strategy policies in the product area.
- D. operational decisions in the place area.
- E. strategy policies in the promotion area.

213. A "marketing program":

- A. blends all of a firm's marketing plans into one big plan.
- B. is a description of a firm's marketing mix.
- C. is a detailed plan of how to implement a strategy.
- D. is a marketing strategy plus the time-related details.
- E. None of these apply to a marketing program.

214. Which of the following blends all of the firm's marketing plans into one big plan?

- A. Marketing program.
- B. Marketing mix.
- C. Marketing statement.
- D. Marketing overview.

215. ____ is the expected earnings stream (profitability) of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time.

- A. Customer equity
- B. Profit
- C. Net worth
- D. Lifetime customer value
- E. A premium price

216. Customer equity

- A. focuses on the costs of acquiring new customers rather than on increasing revenues from current customers.
- B. is basically a historical measure of how profitable a firm has been in the past.
- C. is a concept that applies to firms that target final consumers but not to firms that target business customers.
- D. will increase if a firm increases its market share with a particular strategy.
- E. is the expected earnings stream of a firm's current and prospective customers over some time period.

217. _____ is the expected earnings stream of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time.

- A. Profit
- B. Earnings
- C. Operating profit
- D. Customer equity
- E. Net value

218. Customer equity

- A. is of concern to top management, but not very relevant in planning a particular marketing strategy.
- B. takes the perspective of the selling firm.
- C. always increases over time, at least as long as a firm can stay in business.
- D. is important to marketing managers but of little interest to customers.
- E. increases as long as the number of customers that a firm serves increases over time.

219. Customer equity is

- A. simply the financial result achieved by a single marketing strategy.
- B. the total difference between the benefits of a firm's whole marketing program and total costs of obtaining those benefits, as the group of target customers sees it.
- C. increased when a firm is able to increase the earnings stream expected from current or prospective customers.
- D. decreased whenever the firm's costs of offering a marketing mix increase.
- E. the difference between the benefits of a firm's marketing mix and the cost of obtaining those benefits--as a particular customer sees it.

220. Which of the following is NOT a reason the marketing program should build customer equity?

- A. Marketing strategies do not contribute to customer equity.
- B. Expected profits depend on customer equity.
- C. Firms expect financial returns.
- D. Profit growth comes from customers.
- E. Customers are the source of revenue.

221. Which of the following is *most* likely to increase a firm's customer equity?

- A. The firm offers a more costly marketing mix that attracts more customers.
- B. The firm offers customer value that is at least as good as what is offered by competitors.
- C. The lifetime value of the firm's individual customers increases.
- D. The competition in the firm's market increases.
- E. The firm cuts costs by reducing promotion efforts.

222.The customer equity concept

- A. encourages a manager to consider both the costs and the revenue from a marketing strategy.
- B. recognizes that customers are satisfied at a cost--and it is basically an estimate of a firm's future earnings.
- C. applies even to firms that pursue several different strategies.
- D. focuses on earnings as well as sales.
- E. All of these are part of the customer equity concept.

223.Which of the following statements about customer equity is FALSE?

- A. Expected losses depend on customer equity.
- B. If the parts of a firm's marketing program work well together, it should increase the firm's customer equity.
- C. Expected profits depend on customer equity.
- D. Customer equity benefits customers but not the company.
- E. None of these statements about customer equity is FALSE.

224.The text's discussion of Ford's marketing strategy highlights the fact that:

- A. it's not wise for managers to just define a business in terms of the products they currently produce or sell.
- B. there is little alternative but to stick with the traditional promotion channels for a product.
- C. most consumers see basic products--like cars--as close substitutes for each other.
- D. once a firm establishes a position as the market leader, competitors are not likely to be a big problem.

225. The text's discussion of Ford's marketing strategy highlights the fact that:

- A. creative strategy planning is needed for survival.
- B. there is little alternative but to stick with the traditional promotion channels for a product.
- C. most consumers want only established products.
- D. once a firm reaches a position as the market leader, competitors are not likely to be a big problem.

226. It's best to think of "breakthrough opportunities" as opportunities which:

- A. appeal to the mass market.
- B. will quickly create a whole new industry of firms competing with similar marketing mixes.
- C. help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing mixes.
- D. increase sales.
- E. All of these apply to breakthrough opportunities.

227. _____ help(s) innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time.

- A. Opportunity segments
- B. Competitive decisions
- C. Breakthrough opportunities
- D. Competitive marketing
- E. Operational decisions

228. Which of the following best illustrates a "breakthrough opportunity?"

- A. A recording company's new CD gets unexpected national publicity on MTV and almost every teenager wants a copy for Christmas.
- B. A drug company develops a patented pill that people can take once a year and safely avoid catching a cold.
- C. A bank puts its credit card machines in convenient drive-up locations--so they will be more convenient for customers.
- D. A nurse realizes that the growing number of older people will increase the demand for nursing home services, so she quits her job and opens a quality nursing center for the elderly.
- E. A wireless phone company introduces a new service that offers more free weekend minutes than any other service in its market area.

229. Which of the following would be likely to help you develop a "breakthrough opportunity?"

- A. A two-month advantage over competitors in introducing a new product.
- B. An idea for a new website animation that will attract consumer attention.
- C. Accurate marketing research information about how much of a planned product the target market is likely to buy.
- D. None of these would help you develop a breakthrough opportunity.

230. Which of the following could be a "breakthrough opportunity?"

- A. A unique technical invention that competitors could not legally copy.
- B. A contract with the best intermediaries to reach your market--ensuring that they will handle your product and no competitors' offerings.
- C. A head start in a market so you can win target customers who will be really loyal to your firm and its offering.
- D. All of these could be breakthrough opportunities.

231. A pharmaceutical company spent a significant amount of money developing a new drug to combat high blood pressure. The drug did not cause any of the typical side effects usually associated with blood pressure medications. It was forecasted to be a "blockbuster" medication that would achieve over \$1 billion in sales. It would also be difficult for other firms to duplicate, at least in the short-run, because of patent protection and the substantial research and development costs required. The introduction of this new drug would best be described as:

- A. Diversification.
- B. Market development.
- C. A breakthrough opportunity.
- D. "Hit-or-miss" marketing.
- E. Market penetration.

232. _____ means that a firm has a marketing mix that the target market sees as better than a competitor's mix.

- A. Competitive advantage
- B. Strategic policy
- C. Customer equity
- D. Comparative opportunity
- E. Market development

233. "Breakthrough opportunities" are opportunities that:

- A. help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies.
- B. may be turned into marketing strategies that will be profitable for a long time.
- C. help the firm develop a "competitive advantage."
- D. help a firm satisfy customers better than some competitor.
- E. All of these apply to breakthrough opportunities.

234. Breakthrough opportunities:

- A. are so rare that they should be pursued even when they do not match the firm's resources and objectives.
- B. seldom occur within or close to a firm's present markets.
- C. are especially important in our increasingly competitive markets.
- D. are those that a firm's competitors can copy quickly.
- E. are best achieved by trying to hold onto a firm's current market share.

235. Which of the following statements regarding marketing strategies is FALSE?

- A. It is useful to think of the marketing strategy planning process as a narrowing-down process.
- B. These strategies must meet the needs of target customers, and a firm is likely to get a competitive advantage if it just meets needs in the same way as some other firm.
- C. Developing successful marketing strategies doesn't need to be a hit-or-miss proposition.
- D. These strategies require decisions about the specific customers the firm will target and the marketing mix the firm will develop to appeal to that target market.
- E. Most companies implement more than one marketing strategy and related marketing plan at the same time.

236. Developing a set of specific qualitative and quantitative screening criteria

- A. increases the different opportunities--and strategy possibilities--in the market.
- B. can make it difficult to zero in on the best target market and marketing mix.
- C. cannot help eliminate potential strategies that are not well suited for the firm.
- D. can help a manager define what business and markets the firm wants to compete in.
- E. highlights advantages of a strategy but does not make it clear why you should select that strategy.

237. A S.W.O.T. analysis includes:

- A. strengths.
- B. weaknesses.
- C. opportunities.
- D. threats.
- E. All of these are included in a S.W.O.T analysis.

238. Which of the following statements about S.W.O.T. analysis is true?

- A. It is a useful aid for identifying relevant screening criteria and for zeroing in on a feasible strategy.
- B. S.W.O.T. is simply an abbreviation for the first letters of the words: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.
- C. It identifies and lists the firm's strengths and weaknesses and its opportunities and threats.
- D. It helps managers focus on a strategy that takes advantage of the firm's strengths and opportunities while avoiding its weaknesses and threats to its success.
- E. All of these statements about S.W.O.T. analysis are true.

239. A S.W.O.T. analysis

- A. seeks to improve strategy planning by "Scanning for Warnings, Omens, and Tips" about competitors' plans.
- B. is not necessary if competitors have already entered the market.
- C. defends against potential competitive threats by planning specific "safeguards, weapons, or tactics."
- D. should help a manager develop a strategy that leads to a competitive advantage.
- E. None of these apply to a S.W.O.T. analysis.

240.A S.W.O.T. analysis can help a marketing manager:

- A. define what business and markets the firm wants to compete in.
- B. narrow down to a specific target market and marketing mix from the many alternatives available.
- C. see the pros and cons of different possible strategies.
- D. develop a competitive advantage.
- E. All of these can help a marketing manager who is using a S.W.O.T. analysis.

241.A S.W.O.T. analysis

- A. focuses on what a firm plans to do to "Satisfy Wishes Of a Target" customer.
- B. summarizes a firm's "strategy, wishes (of its customers), outlook, and tactics."
- C. helps defend against potential competitors by developing a set of competitive "safeguards, weapons, offensives, and tactics."
- D. identifies a firm's "strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats."
- E. seeks to reduce the risk of competitive surprises by scanning the market for "signals, warnings, omens, and tips."

242.In which quadrant of the S.W.O.T analysis tool does the following fit? A firm has adequate resources.

- A. Strengths.
- B. Weaknesses.
- C. Opportunities.
- D. Threats.

243. In which quadrant of the S.W.O.T. analysis tool does the following fit? A firm is in a fast-growing industry.

- A. Strengths.
- B. Weaknesses.
- C. Opportunities.
- D. Threats.

244. In which quadrant of the S.W.O.T. analysis tool does the following fit? A firm is vulnerable to recession.

- A. Strengths.
- B. Weaknesses.
- C. Opportunities.
- D. Threats.

245. In which quadrant of the S.W.O.T. analysis tool does the following fit? A firm is falling behind in research and development.

- A. Strengths.
- B. Weaknesses.
- C. Opportunities.
- D. Threats.

246. _____ means that the marketing mix is distinct from and better than what is available from a competitor.

- A. Operational
- B. Visible
- C. Differentiation
- D. Competitive
- E. None of these is correct

247. Differentiation of a firm's marketing mix:

- A. Means the firm's marketing mix is hard to distinguish from a competitor.
- B. May provide the firm with a competitive advantage in the marketplace.
- C. Makes it harder for consumers to notice if there is a consistent theme across all elements of the marketing mix.
- D. Is usually not necessary in order for the firm to succeed.

248. Differentiation refers to the _____ of the firm's marketing mix to meet the needs of the target market.

- A. similarity
- B. uniqueness
- C. unsuitability
- D. willingness

249. Differentiation

- A. helps a firm get a competitive advantage if it just meets needs in the same way as other firms.
- B. means that the marketing mix is similar to what is available from a competitor.
- C. often requires that the firm fine-tune all of the elements of its marketing mix to the specific needs of a distinctive target market.
- D. is less obvious to target customers when there is a consistent theme integrated across the four Ps decision areas.
- E. can only be based on one important element of the marketing mix.

250. _____ means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets.

- A. Product development
- B. Market penetration
- C. Market development
- D. Mass marketing
- E. Diversification

251. _____ means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets.

- A. Differentiation
- B. Product development
- C. Market development
- D. Diversification
- E. Market penetration

252. When Colgate encourages its current customers to brush more often by taking their toothbrush and toothpaste to work with them, which market opportunity is Colgate pursuing?

- A. Market development
- B. Product development
- C. Diversification
- D. Market penetration

253. Lipton has increased sales by developing ads that encourage its current customers to drink Lipton tea instead of coffee at morning "coffee breaks." This effort focuses on

- A. diversification.
- B. market penetration.
- C. product development.
- D. mass marketing.
- E. market development.

254. Tropicana is trying to get its customers to drink orange juice more often with ads that say "It's not just for breakfast anymore." What type of opportunity is the company pursuing?

- A. Market penetration
- B. Diversification
- C. Market development
- D. Product development
- E. Mass marketing

255. Kraft Foods recently increased its advertising and couponing to its present cheese customers. It appears that Kraft is pursuing what kind of opportunity?

- A. Market penetration
- B. Product development
- C. Market development
- D. Mass marketing
- E. Diversification

256. If Frito-Lay (which has products in almost all the submarkets for snack foods) were to try to increase its share of one of these markets, it would be pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. diversification
- B. market penetration
- C. product development
- D. mass marketing
- E. market development

257. Coca-Cola runs an advertising campaign on morning radio shows encouraging current customers to "have a Coke in the morning" instead of their morning coffee. This is an example of:

- A. Market development.
- B. Product development.
- C. Diversification.
- D. Market penetration.
- E. Mass marketing.

258. Pop Soda Co. wants to increase sales of its existing carbonated drinks by making them more convenient, so it's making the drinks available at more stores in its present areas. This is an example of:

- A. Market penetration.
- B. Differentiation.
- C. Product development.
- D. Diversification.
- E. Market development.

259. When a customer goes online to register Adobe's Acrobat Reader, the Web page promotes other related products, including its popular Photoshop software. This is an example of:

- A. Product development.
- B. Screening opportunities.
- C. Mass marketing.
- D. Differentiation.
- E. Market penetration.

260. _____ means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets.

- A. Differentiation
- B. Market development
- C. Product development
- D. Diversification
- E. Market penetration

261. When a firm tries to increase sales by selling its present products in new markets, this is called:

- A. product development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. mass marketing.
- E. market development.

262. When a company expands globally, this is an example of:

- A. Market development.
- B. Product development.
- C. Diversification.
- D. Market penetration.
- E. Mass marketing.

263. When AT and T advertises in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that smartphones using its technology can make calls from more than 200 countries in the world, which market opportunity is AT and T pursuing?

- A. Market penetration
- B. Product development
- C. Diversification
- D. Market development

264. The Wall Street Journal has been trying to attract new customers by promoting its newspaper for student use in business courses. This is an example of

- A. product development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. market development.

265. An Embassy Suites hotel offers an inexpensive "Family Luncheon Buffet" on Sundays to get customers for its restaurant that is filled by business travelers during week days. This effort to get new customers for the available facility is an example of

- A. a production orientation.
- B. product development.
- C. market development.
- D. diversification.
- E. market penetration.

266. Coca-Cola is taking advantage of the new willingness of Chinese leaders to engage in international trade by marketing its soft drinks in China. What type of opportunity is Coke pursuing?

- A. Market development
- B. Diversification
- C. Product development
- D. Market penetration

267. Avon, which in the past relied on door-to-door personal selling, is trying to reach new customers by distributing mail-order catalogs, adding toll-free telephone ordering, and opening online retail sites. Avon is pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. market development
- B. market penetration
- C. target marketing
- D. product development
- E. mass marketing

268. A mail-order marketer of flower bulbs to gardening hobbyists decides to sell the bulbs in grocery stores--to reach nonhobbyists who might be interested in pretty flowers. This is an example of:

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

269. GreatGadgets, an Internet-based marketer of innovative gift items, decides to sell products in its own retail stores--to reach consumers who don't like to buy without first seeing the item in person. This is an example of:

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

270. An Australian wine producer, facing declining sales at home, set up a new channel of distribution to sell wine in the United States. This seems to be an effort at

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

271. E-Z-Go, a producer of golf carts, promotes its carts to other users by advertising them as an easy and quiet way for workers to get around malls, airports, and big factories. E-Z-Go is trying to increase its sales through

- A. market penetration.
- B. differentiation.
- C. product development.
- D. market development.
- E. diversification.

272. BeQuick, a fast-food restaurant, has always operated outlets in malls. With a new strategy that involves opening new outlets that sell the same menu but operate in airports, zoos, casinos, and military bases, BeQuick is pursuing what type of opportunity?

- A. Product development.
- B. Market development.
- C. Differentiation.
- D. Market penetration.
- E. Diversification.

273. In an effort to increase its total sales, Champion has started exporting its spark plugs for use by several German auto producers. Champion is pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. diversification
- B. market penetration
- C. product development
- D. mass marketing
- E. market development

274. _____ refers to offering new or improved products for present markets.

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Differentiation
- D. Market penetration
- E. Product development

275. When a firm tries to increase sales by offering new or improved products to its present markets, this is called:

- A. mass marketing.
- B. product development.
- C. market penetration.
- D. diversification.
- E. market development.

276.If Wendy's decides to test market a hot dog in several stores to determine if it can make more profit from this menu item than from a "Wendy's single," which market opportunity is Wendy's pursuing?

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Market penetration
- D. Product development

277.To compete more successfully with its many competitors offering packaged cookies, Famous Amos added its own line of "extra chunky" premium cookies. This seems to be an effort at:

- A. combination.
- B. market penetration.
- C. market development.
- D. product development.
- E. diversification.

278.A producer of frozen pasta dinners finds that its current target customers select among its frozen pasta dinners, going to a pizza restaurant, or staying home and eating an Italian sub sandwich. So the company set up a chain of pizza restaurants that also serve Italian sub sandwiches. This seems to be an effort at:

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

279. Wendy's continues to test possible new toppings for hamburgers, including grilled mushrooms and provolone cheese. This suggests that Wendy's is pursuing _____.

- A. marketing myopia
- B. mass marketing
- C. product development
- D. market development
- E. diversification

280. Wendy's continues to come out with new offerings like stuffed pitas. This suggests that Wendy's is pursuing _____.

- A. marketing myopia
- B. mass marketing
- C. product development
- D. market development
- E. diversification

281. Converse started selling its "high-top" canvas basketball shoes in colors such as hot pink, lime green, and purple, to accompany their traditional colors of black and white. Converse seems to be pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. market penetration
- B. market development
- C. product development
- D. diversification
- E. breakthrough

282. Heinz, in order to boost its sales, came up with ketchup in gross green and funky purple colors. It packaged the ketchup in EZ Squirt dispensers molded to fit little hands. This is an example of:

- A. Product development
- B. Market development
- C. Diversification
- D. Market penetration

283. In developing trails for hiking and biking to bring its winter ski customers back in the summer, Mountain High Ski Resort is pursuing what type of opportunity?

- A. Channel penetration.
- B. Diversification.
- C. Product development.
- D. Market development.
- E. Market penetration.

284. Zippo is pursuing _____ opportunities with its Multi-Purpose Lighter that is designed to light candles, fireplaces, grills, and more.

- A. market penetration
- B. market development
- C. product development
- D. diversification
- E. channeling

285. Hewlett-Packard decided that too many other companies were attracting its customers by advertising their computer printers as "having all of the features of Hewlett-Packard's LaserJet." So Hewlett-Packard designed a new color printer with a completely new set of features which no competitors' equipment offered. Hewlett-Packard then introduced it to the same market with the hope that it could develop a larger and more profitable share. This was an effort at:

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

286. To improve its profits, Delta Tool Corp. has redesigned its entire line of rechargeable power drills—adding several new or improved features and three new models. Apparently, Delta Tool is pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. combiner
- B. market development
- C. product development
- D. diversification
- E. market penetration

287. Professional Dental Supply has been successfully selling dental instruments to dentists for the past twenty years, and has developed strong customer relations. When looking for new marketing opportunities, Professional Dental Supply will most likely look first at

- A. market penetration.
- B. diversification.
- C. market development.
- D. product development.
- E. Professional Dental Supply will look at all opportunities equally.

288. _____ means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Product development
- D. Differentiation
- E. Market penetration

289. When a firm tries to increase its total sales by offering new products to new markets, it's pursuing:

- A. diversification.
- B. product development.
- C. market development.
- D. market penetration.
- E. All of these.

290. When Sony Corp., an electronics producer, purchased the Pebble Beach golf course in California, it was pursuing what type of opportunity?

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Market penetration
- D. Product development

291. Cheese manufacturer, Ashe Mountain Corp., started a new chain of movie theaters called Ashe Mountain's Movie World. The theaters have been a major success and significantly increased the revenues of Ashe Mountain Corp. This is an example of:

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Product penetration
- D. Differentiation
- E. Market penetration

292. A beer distributor, concerned about increasing regulation of alcoholic beverages, decides to start a new business distributing children's toys. This company seems to be pursuing

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. product development.
- D. market penetration.

293. Industrial Plastics Corporation has decided to manufacture and sell electric motors for fishing boats. The firm appears to be pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. combiner
- B. product development
- C. market development
- D. market penetration
- E. diversification

294. A producer of home burglar alarm devices decides to start manufacturing portable video cameras for use in industrial security situations. This is an example of

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. product development.
- D. market penetration.

295. If a cola producer bought out a Mango juice producer in an attempt to appeal to health-conscious consumers who do not drink soft drinks, it would be pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. market development
- B. diversification
- C. market penetration
- D. product development

296. The most risky and challenging opportunities usually involve:

- A. market development.
- B. product development.
- C. diversification.
- D. market penetration.
- E. All of these are similar in terms of risk.

297. The most risky types of marketing opportunity to pursue usually involve

- A. market development.
- B. market penetration.
- C. diversification.
- D. product development.
- E. All of these are equally risky.

298. Because companies are likely to be most familiar with their own operations, _____ opportunities are usually the easiest to pursue.

- A. market penetration
- B. product development
- C. market development
- D. diversification
- E. All of these are equally easy.

299. Which of the following statements is True regarding international opportunities in marketing?

- A. There is no need to consider international opportunities when the domestic market is prosperous.
- B. International trade is decreasing worldwide.
- C. A product with slow sales growth in a domestic market may experience faster growth in another country.
- D. Only large firms can engage in international marketing.
- E. All of these statements about international opportunities in marketing are True.

300. All of the following are reasons why international opportunities should be considered by managers, EXCEPT

- A. the world is getting smaller.
- B. serving international markets may improve economies of scale.
- C. favorable trends at home and unfavorable trends in other countries make international marketing particularly attractive.
- D. around the world, potential customers have needs and money to spend.
- E. it helps to develop a competitive advantage at home and abroad.

Chapter 02 Marketing Strategy Planning **Answer Key**

True / False Questions

1. Planning, implementation, and control are basic jobs of all managers.

(p. 32)

TRUE

In the marketing management process, planning, implementation, and control are basic jobs of all marketing managers.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-01 Understand what a marketing manager does.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

2. The three basic jobs in the marketing management process are planning, implementation, and control.

(p. 32)

TRUE

The marketing management process is the process of (1) planning marketing activities, (2) directing the implementation of the plans, and (3) controlling these plans.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-01 Understand what a marketing manager does.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

3. The marketing management process consists of (1) planning marketing activities, (2) directing the implementation of the plans, and (3) controlling these plans.
(p. 32)

TRUE

The marketing management process is the process of (1) planning marketing activities, (2) directing the implementation of the plans, and (3) controlling these plans.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-01 Understand what a marketing manager does.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

4. Strategic planning is a top management job that includes planning only for marketing.
(p. 33)

FALSE

Strategic planning includes planning not only for marketing but also for production, finance, human resources, and other areas.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

5. Strategic planning is the managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between an organization's resources and its market opportunities.
(p. 33)

TRUE

Strategic planning is the managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between an organization's resources and its market opportunities. It includes planning not only for marketing but also for production, finance, human resources, and other areas.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

6. Strategic (management) planning is a managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between the resources of the production department and its product opportunities.
(p. 33)

FALSE

Strategic planning is the managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between an organization's resources and its market opportunities.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

7. Finding attractive opportunities and developing profitable marketing strategies are the tasks included in the marketing manager's marketing strategy planning job.
(p. 33)

TRUE

The marketing manager's marketing strategy planning job involves finding attractive opportunities and developing profitable marketing strategies.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

8. Marketing strategy planning is the process of deciding how best to sell the products the firm produces.
(p. 33)

FALSE

Marketing strategy planning means finding attractive opportunities and developing profitable marketing strategies.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

9. A marketing strategy specifies a target market and a related marketing mix.

(p. 33)

TRUE

A marketing strategy specifies a target market and a related marketing mix. It is a broad view of what a firm will do in some market.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

10. A marketing strategy is composed of two interrelated parts--a target market and a marketing mix.

(p. 33)

TRUE

The two interrelated parts that make up a marketing mix are (1) target market, and (2) marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

11. A marketing strategy is composed of two interrelated parts--planning and implementation.

(p. 33)

FALSE

A marketing strategy is composed of two interrelated parts - a target market and a marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

12. The two parts of a marketing strategy are an attractive opportunity and a target market.

(p. 33)

FALSE

A marketing strategy is composed of two interrelated parts - a target market and a marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

13. A target market consists of a group of consumers who are usually quite different.

(p. 33)

FALSE

A target market consists of a fairly homogeneous group of customers.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

14. A marketing mix consists of the uncontrollable variables which a company puts together to satisfy a target market.
(p. 33)

FALSE

A marketing mix is the set of controllable variables that a company puts together to satisfy a target group.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

15. Target marketing aims a marketing mix at some specific target customers.
(p. 34)

TRUE

Target marketing aims a marketing mix at some specific target customers.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

16. Mass marketing means focusing on some specific customers, as opposed to assuming that everyone is the same and will want whatever the firm offers.
(p. 34)

FALSE

Mass marketing vaguely aims at everyone with the same marketing mix. It assumes that everyone is the same—and it considers everyone to be a potential customer.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

17. The mass marketing approach is more production-oriented than marketing-oriented.
(p. 34)

TRUE

Mass marketing is the typical production-oriented approach that vaguely aims at everyone with the same marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

18. The terms mass marketing and mass marketers mean the same thing.

(p. 35)

FALSE

Mass marketing means trying to sell to everyone, whereas mass marketers aim at clearly defined target markets.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

19. "Mass marketers" like Target usually try to aim at clearly defined target markets.

(p. 35)

TRUE

Unlike mass marketing, which aims at trying to sell to everyone, mass marketers aim at clearly defined target markets.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

20. The problem with target marketing is that it limits the firm to small market segments.

(p. 35)

FALSE

Target marketing is not limited to small market segments, only to fairly homogeneous ones.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

21. Potential customers are all alike.

(p. 35, 47)

FALSE

Mass marketing assumes that everyone is the same and considers everyone to be a potential customer.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Highlights Opportunities

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

22. The four "Ps" are: Product, Promotion, Price, and Personnel.

(p. 35)

FALSE

The four "Ps" in a firm's marketing mix are: Product, Price, Place and Promotion.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

23. The "four Ps" of the marketing mix are Product, Position, Promotion, and Price.

(p. 35)

FALSE

The four "Ps" in a firm's marketing mix are: Product, Price, Place and Promotion.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

24. The "four Ps" of the marketing mix are People, Products, Price, and Promotion.

(p. 35)

FALSE

The four "Ps" in a firm's marketing mix are: Product, Price, Place and Promotion.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

25. Product, Place, Promotion and Price are the four major variables (decision areas) in a firm's marketing mix.

(p. 35)

TRUE

Product, Place, Promotion, and Price are the four important variables in a firm's marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

26. The customer is a part of the marketing mix and should be the target of all marketing efforts.

(p. 36)

FALSE

The customer is the target of all marketing efforts, and is not part of the marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

27. Although the customer should be the target of all marketing efforts, customers are not part of a

(p. 36)

marketing mix.

TRUE

The customer is not part of the marketing mix, but instead the focus of all marketing efforts.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

28. The customer should not be considered part of a "marketing mix."

(p. 36)

TRUE

The customer is not part of the marketing mix, but instead the focus of all marketing efforts.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

29. The Product area is concerned with developing the right physical good, service, or blend of both for the target market.

(p. 36)

TRUE

The Product area is concerned with developing the right product for the target market. This offering may involve a physical good, a service, or a blend of both.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

30. According to the text, a firm that sells a service rather than a physical good does not have a product.
(p. 36)

FALSE

The Product area is concerned with developing the right product which may involve a physical good, a service, or both.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

31. The Product area of the marketing mix may involve a service and/or a physical good which satisfies some customers' needs.
(p. 36)

TRUE

The Product area is concerned with developing the right product which may involve a physical good, a service, or both.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

32. The Place decisions are concerned with getting the right product to the target market at the right time.
(p. 36)

TRUE

Place is concerned with all the decisions involved in getting the right product to the target market at the right time. A product isn't much good to a customer if it isn't available when and where it's wanted.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

33. Any series of firms (or individuals) from producer to final user or consumer is a channel of distribution.
(p. 36)

TRUE

A channel of distribution is any series of firms (or individuals) that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

34. A channel of distribution is any series of firms or individuals that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer.
(p. 36)

TRUE

A channel of distribution is any series of firms (or individuals) that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

35. A channel of distribution must include an intermediary.
(p. 36-37)

FALSE

A channel of distribution is any series of firms (or individuals) that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer. It may or may not include an intermediary depending on the industry and type of products offered.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

36. A channel of distribution must include several kinds of intermediaries and collaborators.

(p. 36-37)

FALSE

A channel of distribution is any series of firms (or individuals) that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer. It may or may not include an intermediary depending on the industry and type of products offered.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

37. Personal selling, mass selling, and sales promotion are all included in the Promotion area of the marketing mix.

(p. 37)

TRUE

Promotion includes personal selling, mass selling, and sales promotion. It is the marketing manager's job to blend these methods of communication.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

38. Promotion is composed of personal selling, advertising, publicity, and sales promotion.

(p. 37-38)

TRUE

Promotion includes personal selling, mass selling (advertising, and publicity), and sales promotion. It is the marketing manager's job to blend these methods of communication.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

39. Personal selling involves direct personal communication to get the sale, but personal attention

(p. 37-38) is seldom required after the sale.

FALSE

Personal selling involves direct spoken communication between sellers and potential customers. Such sales often require personal attention even after the sale is made.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

40. Customer service is needed when a customer wants the seller to resolve a problem with a purchase.
(p. 38)

TRUE

Customer service is personal communication between a seller and a customer who wants the seller to resolve a problem with a purchase.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

41. Advertising is any paid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.
(p. 38)

TRUE

Advertising refers to any paid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

42. Sales promotion can involve point-of-purchase materials, store signs, contests, catalogs, and circulars.
(p. 38)

TRUE

Sales promotion refers to those promotion activities that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel. This includes use of coupons, point-of-purchase materials, samples, signs, contests, events, catalogs, novelties, and circulars.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

43. Sales promotion refers to those promotion activities--other than advertising, publicity, and personal selling--that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel.
(p. 38)

TRUE

Sales promotion refers to those promotion activities other than advertising, publicity, and personal selling that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

44. Personal selling and advertising are both forms of sales promotion.

(p. 37-38)

FALSE

Sales promotion refers to those promotion activities other than advertising, publicity, and personal selling those stimulate interest, trial, or purchase. Therefore, neither personal selling nor advertising is a form of sales promotion.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

45. According to the text, Promotion is the most important of the "four Ps."

(p. 38)

FALSE

No single element of the marketing mix is more important than the other. All four are equally important.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

46. Price is the most important of the four Ps.

(p. 38)

FALSE

No single element of the marketing mix is more important than the other. All four are equally important.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

47. In general, no single element of the "four Ps" is more important than the others.

(p. 38)

TRUE

No single element of the marketing mix is more important than the other. All four are equally important.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Create

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

48. The marketing mix should be set before the best target market is selected.

(p. 38)

FALSE

Selecting a target market and developing a marketing mix are interrelated. Both parts of a marketing strategy must be decided together.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

49. As in the Toddler University case, the needs of a target market virtually determine the nature
(p. 38-39) of an appropriate marketing mix.

TRUE

The Toddler University case shows how the needs of a target market, in this case the attentive parents target market, determine the nature of an appropriate marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

50. A marketing plan and a marketing strategy mean the same thing.

(p. 40)

FALSE

A marketing strategy is a big picture of what a firm will do in some market. A marketing plan is a written statement of a marketing strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

51. A marketing strategy and all the time-related details for carrying out the strategy is a "marketing plan."

(p. 40)

TRUE

A marketing plan is a written statement of a marketing strategy and the time-related details for carrying out the strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

52. A marketing plan is a written statement of a marketing strategy and the time-related details for carrying out the strategy.
(p. 40)

TRUE

A marketing plan is a written statement of a marketing strategy and the time-related details for carrying out the strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

53. Implementation means putting the marketing plan into operation.
(p. 40)

TRUE

Implementation refers to putting marketing plans into operation.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

54. Short-run decisions that stay within the overall guidelines set during strategy planning are called implementation decisions.
(p. 41)

FALSE

Operational decisions refer to short-run decisions that stay within the guidelines set down during strategy planning made to help implement strategies.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

55. Marketing strategy planning should specify all of the operational decisions to implement the plan.
(p. 41)

FALSE

Operational decisions should stay within the guidelines set down during strategy planning but operational decisions are made regularly, sometimes daily, and should not be confused with planning strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

56. Companies such as Campbell's can only implement one marketing strategy at a time.

(p. 40-41)

FALSE

Campbell's has developed different soups that are targeted to the specific needs of different target markets. The marketing plan for each type of soup is different, and fits into its overall marketing program.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

57. Most companies implement only one marketing strategy at a time.

(p. 41)

FALSE

Most companies implement more than one marketing strategy, and related marketing plan, at the same time. One such company is Procter and Gamble.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

58. A marketing program blends all of the firm's marketing plans into one "big" plan and is the responsibility of the whole company.
(p. 42)

TRUE

A marketing program blends all of the firm's marketing plans into one "big" plan. Its success is based on the care that goes into planning individual strategies.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

59. A "marketing program" blends all of a firm's marketing plans into one "big" plan.
(p. 42)

TRUE

A marketing program blends all of the firm's marketing plans into one "big" plan. Its success is based on the care that goes into planning individual strategies.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

60. A marketing program may consist of several marketing plans.

(p. 42)

TRUE

A marketing program blends a firm's various marketing plans into one combined plan.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

61. A successful marketing program benefits the firm by increasing customer equity.

(p. 42)

TRUE

Customer equity is the expected earnings stream of a firm's current and prospective customers over a period of time. A successful marketing program is expected to identify opportunities that will lead to an increase in a firm's customer equity.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

62. A marketing program should lower customer equity.

(p. 42)

FALSE

A successful marketing program is expected to identify opportunities that will lead to an increase in a firm's customer equity.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

63. One way to increase customer equity is to find cost-effective ways to serve current customers so they buy more.

(p. 42)

TRUE

Increasing customer equity requires marketing managers to place an emphasis on long-term profits. This includes finding cost-effective ways to serve current customers so they buy more in the future.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

64. One way to increase customer equity is to find cost-effective ways to add new customers for the firm's products.
(p. 42)

TRUE

Increasing customer equity requires marketing managers to place an emphasis on long-term profits. This means that marketing strategies can focus on attracting new customers using cost-effective methods.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

65. The best way to increase customer equity is to find cost-effective ways to increase earnings from current customers while bringing profitable new customers into the fold.
(p. 42)

TRUE

Increasing customer equity requires marketing managers to place an emphasis on long-term profits. To achieve this, marketing strategies can focus on attracting new customers as well as retaining and growing current customers.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

66. An extremely good plan might be carried out badly and still be profitable, while a poor but well implemented plan can lose money.
(p. 42)

TRUE

Marketing strategy planning is an important concept. An extremely good plan might be carried out badly and still be profitable, while a poor but well implemented plan can lose money.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Importance of Marketing Strategy Planning

67. The U.S. auto industry has become much more marketing-oriented since Henry Ford
(p. 42-45) introduced the Model T.

TRUE

Henry Ford revolutionized the auto industry when he built an assembly line to produce the Model T. The line helped him make cars for much less than his competitors, and the pricing appealed to a large section of the market.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Importance of Marketing Strategy Planning

68. Many U.S. auto makers have failed because they were not marketing oriented.

(p. 43-44)

TRUE

Ford and other U.S. auto makers struggled due to the lack of a competitive marketing strategy that could appeal to customers.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Importance of Marketing Strategy Planning

69. Managers who embrace the marketing concept realize that they cannot just define their line of business in terms of the products they currently produce or sell.

(p. 43-44)

TRUE

An industry must learn to be more marketing oriented and cannot just define its business in terms of the products they buy or sell.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Importance of Marketing Strategy Planning

70. The single most important factor in screening possible marketing opportunities is the long-run trends facing the company.
(p. 45)

FALSE

Attractive opportunities for a particular firm are those that the firm has some chance of doing something about given its resources and objectives. An opportunity that is attractive for one firm may not be attractive for another.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

71. Attractive opportunities for a particular firm are those that the firm has some chance of doing something about--given its resources and objectives.
(p. 45)

TRUE

Attractive opportunities for a given firm are those that the firm has some chance of exploiting given its resources and objectives.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

72. Attractive opportunities are those that the firm has some chance of doing something about given its resources and objectives.
(p. 45)

TRUE

Attractive opportunities for a particular firm are those that the firm has some chance of doing something about given its resources and objectives.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

73. A "breakthrough opportunity" is an opportunity that helps innovators develop long-term, hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable.
(p. 45)

TRUE

Breakthrough opportunities are opportunities that help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

74. "Breakthrough opportunities" are ones that help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be profitable for a long time.
(p. 45)

TRUE

Breakthrough opportunities are opportunities that help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

75. A firm with a "competitive advantage" has a marketing mix that the target market sees as better than a competitor's mix.
(p. 45)

TRUE

Competitive advantage means that a firm has a marketing mix that the target market sees as better than a competitor's mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

76. Finding "competitive advantages" is important because they are needed for survival in increasingly competitive markets.
(p. 45)

TRUE

Even if a firm can't find a breakthrough opportunity, it should try to obtain a competitive advantage to increase its chances for profit or survival.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

77. It is useful to think of the marketing strategy planning process as a narrowing-down process.
(p. 46)

TRUE

The marketing strategy planning process narrows down from broad opportunities to specific strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

78. The marketing strategy planning process starts with a narrow look at a market, and becomes broader the closer the firm comes to developing a marketing mix.
(p. 46)

FALSE

The marketing strategy planning process starts with a broad look at a market and narrows down towards specific strategy such as marketing mixes.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

79. There are usually more different strategy possibilities than a firm can pursue.
(p. 46)

TRUE

There are usually more different opportunities and strategy possibilities than a firm can pursue--each with its own advantages and disadvantages.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

80. Developing a set of specific qualitative and quantitative screening criteria can help a manager
(p. 47) define what business and markets the firm wants to compete in.

TRUE

Developing a set of specific qualitative and quantitative screening criteria can help a manager define what business and markets the firm wants to compete in. This can be derived from an analysis of the company's objectives and resources.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

81. A S.W.O.T. analysis is one way to zero in on a marketing strategy that is well-suited to the
(p. 47) firm.

TRUE

With a S.W.O.T. analysis, a marketing manager can begin to identify strategies that take advantage of the firm's strengths and opportunities while avoiding weaknesses and threats.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

82. A S.W.O.T. analysis identifies the "special weapons or tactics" used by the competitor in a product-market that has the most profitable marketing mix.
(p. 47)

FALSE

S.W.O.T. analysis is one which identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

83. S.W.O.T. analysis is based on the idea that one of the best ways to develop a strategy is to identify and copy the marketing "strategies, weapons, outlook, and tactics" of the firm's most effective competitor.
(p. 47)

FALSE

S.W.O.T. analysis is one which identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. A marketing manager can begin to identify strategies that take advantage of the firm's strengths and opportunities while avoiding weaknesses and threats.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

84. A good S.W.O.T. analysis helps a manager focus on a strategy that takes advantages of the firm's opportunities and strengths while avoiding its weaknesses and threats to its success.
(p. 47)

TRUE

S.W.O.T. analysis helps a marketing manager identify strategies that take advantage of the firm's strengths and opportunities while avoiding weaknesses and threats.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

85. The letters in "S.W.O.T. analysis" are an abbreviation for the first letters of the words "strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats."
(p. 47)

TRUE

The name S.W.O.T. is simply an abbreviation for the first letters in the words strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

86. The letters in "S.W.O.T. analysis" are an abbreviation for the first letters of the words "special weapons or tactics."
(p. 47)

FALSE

The name S.W.O.T. is simply an abbreviation for the first letters in the words strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

87. Segmentation is the process a manager goes through to decide which subgroups of customers to select.
(p. 47)

TRUE

Segmentation is the reason why manager may decide to serve some subgroups of customers and not others.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

88. Differentiation means that the marketing mix is distinct from and better than what is available
(p. 48) from a competitor.

TRUE

Differentiation means that the marketing mix of a firm is distinct from and better than what is available with a competitor.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

89. Differentiation means that the firm's marketing mix is similar to its competitors' mixes.
(p. 48)

FALSE

Differentiation means that the marketing mix of a firm is distinct from and better than what is available with a competitor.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

90. Differentiation often requires a firm to fine-tune its marketing mix to meet the specific needs of its target market(s).
(p. 48)

TRUE

Differentiation often requires that the firm fine-tune all of the elements of its marketing mix to the specific needs of a distinctive target market.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

91. Differentiation emphasizes uniqueness rather than similarity.
(p. 48)

TRUE

Differentiation should emphasize the differences so target customers will think of the firm as being in a unique position to meet their needs.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

92. Differentiation emphasizes similarity rather than uniqueness.

(p. 48)

FALSE

Differentiation should emphasize the differences so target customers will think of the firm as being in a unique position to meet their needs.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

93. Marketing opportunities involving present products and present markets are called "market penetration" opportunities.

(p. 48)

TRUE

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

94. Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets--probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.
(p. 48)

TRUE

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

95. A firm which tries to increase sales by selling new products in new markets is pursuing "market development" opportunities.
(p. 49)

FALSE

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

96. A "market development" opportunity would involve a firm offering new or improved products to its present markets.
(p. 49)

FALSE

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

97. When a firm tries to increase sales by offering new or improved products to its present markets, this is called "product development."
(p. 49)

TRUE

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

98. Nike moved beyond shoes and sportswear to offer its athletic target market a running watch, digital audio player, and even a portable heart-rate monitor. This is an example of a market development strategy.

(p. 49)

FALSE

This is an example of product development, which means offering new or improved products for present markets. By knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

99. The ArrowPoint Company has just modified and enlarged its product line to meet the changing needs of its current customers. This is an example of "market development."

(p. 49)

FALSE

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. By knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

100. When Cadillac added a new sports utility vehicle called Escalade to the "luxury-oriented" selection at its existing dealers, it was seeking "market development" opportunities.
(p. 49)

FALSE

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. By knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

101. If Burger King added tacos to the "burger-oriented" menu in its existing restaurants, it would be seeking "market development" opportunities.
(p. 49)

FALSE

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. By knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

102. Marketing opportunities that involve moving into totally different lines of business are
(p. 49) "diversification" opportunities.

TRUE

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business. It could be entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

103. The least risky--but most challenging--marketing opportunities are diversification
(p. 49) opportunities.

FALSE

Products and customers that are very different from a firm's current base may look attractive, but these opportunities are usually hard to evaluate. That's why diversification usually involves the biggest risk.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

104. Often, attractive opportunities are fairly close to markets the firm already knows.

(p. 49)

TRUE

Most firms think first of greater market penetration and usually find the most attractive opportunities in markets they already know.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

105. When it comes to choosing among different types of opportunities, most firms tend to be production-oriented and usually think first of diversification.

(p. 49)

FALSE

Most firms tend to think first of greater market penetration when they think of diversification.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

106. If customers in other countries are interested in the products a firm offers, or could offer, serving them may improve economies of scale.

(p. 50)

TRUE

If customers in other countries are interested in the products a firm offers, or could offer, serving them may improve economies of scale. Lower costs and prices may give a firm a competitive advantage both in its home markets and abroad.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-08 Understand why strategies for opportunities in international markets should be considered.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: International Opportunities Should Be Considered

107. Unfavorable trends in the domestic market environment may make the international marketing environment very attractive.

(p. 51)

TRUE

Unfavorable trends in the market environment at home or favorable trends in other countries may make international marketing particularly attractive.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-08 Understand why strategies for opportunities in international markets should be considered.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: International Opportunities Should Be Considered

108. International opportunities should be considered in the strategy planning process, but they don't always survive as the most attractive ones that are turned into strategies.
(p. 51)

TRUE

Marketing managers should consider international opportunities, but risks are often higher in foreign markets. Many firms fail because they don't know the foreign country's culture.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-08 Understand why strategies for opportunities in international markets should be considered.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: International Opportunities Should Be Considered

109. Marketing managers almost always find that opportunities in international markets are less profitable than in domestic markets.
(p. 51)

FALSE

Unfavorable trends in the market environment at home—or favorable trends in other countries—may make international marketing particularly attractive. However managers must assess both the risks and opportunities.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-08 Understand why strategies for opportunities in international markets should be considered.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: International Opportunities Should Be Considered

Multiple Choice Questions

110. The three basic tasks of ALL managers, according to the text, are:

(p. 32)

- A. planning, staffing, and evaluating.
- B. marketing, production, and finance.
- C. execution, feedback, and control.
- D. hiring, training, and compensating.
- E. planning, implementation, and control.

Planning, implementation, and control are basic jobs of all managers.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-01 Understand what a marketing manager does.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

111. Which of the following is one of three basic marketing management jobs?

(p. 32)

- A. To direct the implementation of plans
- B. To control the plans in actual operation
- C. To plan marketing activities
- D. All of these are basic marketing management jobs

The marketing management process is (1) planning marketing activities, (2) directing the implementation of the plans, and (3) controlling these plans.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-01 Understand what a marketing manager does.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

112. The marketing management process is the process of:

(p. 32)

- A. Planning marketing activities.
- B. Implementing marketing plans.
- C. Controlling marketing plans.
- D. All of these.

The marketing management process refers to (1) planning marketing activities, (2) directing the implementation of the plans, and (3) controlling these plans.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-01 Understand what a marketing manager does.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

113. Why can't marketing managers be satisfied just planning present activities?

(p. 32-33)

- A. Markets are dynamic.
- B. Consumers' needs keep changing.
- C. The environment keeps changing.
- D. Competitors often change.
- E. All of these are reasons why marketing managers can't be satisfied just planning present activities.

Marketing managers are not satisfied just planning present activities since markets are usually dynamic and consumers' needs, competition, and the environment keep changing.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

114. The managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between the resources of an organization and its market opportunities is called:
(p. 33)

- A. management by objective.
- B. marketing programming.
- C. marketing strategy planning.
- D. strategic (management) planning.
- E. market planning.

Strategic (management) planning is the managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between an organization's resources and its market opportunities.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

115. _____ is the managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between an organization's resources and its market opportunities.
(p. 33)

- A. Strategic (management) planning
- B. Target marketing
- C. Mass marketing
- D. Resource allocation
- E. Marketing control

Strategic (management) planning is the managerial process of developing and maintaining a match between an organization's resources and its market opportunities.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Management Job in Marketing

116. "Marketing strategy planning" means:

(p. 33)

- A. finding attractive opportunities and developing profitable marketing strategies.
- B. finding attractive opportunities and selecting a target market.
- C. selecting an attractive target market.
- D. selecting an attractive marketing mix.
- E. selecting a target market and developing a marketing strategy.

Marketing strategy planning means finding attractive opportunities and developing profitable marketing strategies.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Other: Self-Test

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

117. Marketing strategies

(p. 33)

- A. enable marketing managers to be satisfied just planning present activities.
- B. ensure that every opportunity is good for every company.
- C. do not specify target markets and related marketing mixes.
- D. provide a limited picture of what a firm will do in some market.
- E. are not whole-company plans.

Marketing strategies are not whole-company plans, but company plans should be market-oriented.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

118. A marketing strategy

(p. 33)

- A. specifies a target market and a related marketing mix.
- B. provides a focused but narrow picture of what a firm will do in some market.
- C. is a market-oriented, whole-company plan.
- D. includes two interrelated parts--product mix and product development.
- E. includes the marketing mix, but does not specify customers.

A marketing strategy has two interrelated parts (1) a target market, (2) a marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

119. A marketing strategy specifies:

(p. 33)

- A. a target market and a related marketing mix.
- B. all the company's resources.
- C. a target market.
- D. a target market and the company's objectives.
- E. a marketing mix.

A marketing strategy specifies a target market and a related marketing mix. It is a big picture of what a firm will do in some market.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

120. A marketing strategy specifies:

(p. 33)

- A. a marketing mix.
- B.** a target market and a related marketing mix.
- C. a target market.
- D. the resources needed to implement a marketing mix.

A marketing strategy specifies a target market and a related marketing mix. It is a big picture of what a firm will do in some market.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

121. A target market and a related marketing mix make up a:

(p. 33)

- A. Marketing plan.
- B.** Marketing strategy.
- C. Marketing program.
- D. Marketing analysis.
- E. Marketing proposal.

A marketing strategy specifies a target market and a related marketing mix. It is a big picture of what a firm will do in some market.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

122. Herbal Essences tries to sell its hair shampoos and conditioners to adult women, ages 18-24.

(p. 34) These women represent Herbal Essences' primary:

- A. marketing strategy.
- B. 4Ps.
- C. target market.
- D. marketing mix.
- E. channel of distribution.

A target market is a fairly homogeneous group of customers to whom a company wishes to appeal.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

123. Target marketing, in contrast to mass marketing:

(p. 34)

- A. Assumes all customers have the same needs.
- B. Assumes everyone is a potential customer.
- C. Focuses only on small market segments.
- D. Tailors a marketing mix to fit some specific group of customers.
- E. Makes it more likely that a firm will face direct competition.

Target marketing says that a marketing mix is tailored to fit some specific target customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Create

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

124. The difference between target marketing and mass marketing is that target marketing

(p. 34)

- A. means focusing on a small market.
- B. focuses on short-run objectives, while mass marketing focuses on long-run objectives.
- C. focuses on specific customers, while mass marketing aims at an entire market.
- D. does not rely on e-commerce but mass marketing does.
- E. aims at increased sales, while mass marketing focuses on increased profits.

Target marketing says that a marketing mix is tailored to fit some specific target customers. In contrast, mass marketing vaguely aims at "everyone" with the same marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

125. "Target marketing," in contrast to "mass marketing,"

(p. 34-35)

- A. ignores the need for the firm to obtain a competitive advantage.
- B. ignores markets that are large and spread out.
- C. is limited to small market segments.
- D. assumes that all customers are basically the same.
- E. None of these answers is correct.

Target marketing says that a marketing mix is tailored to fit some specific target customers. In contrast, mass marketing vaguely aims at "everyone" with the same marketing mix. Mass marketing assumes that everyone is the same and considers everyone to be a potential customer.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

126. Target marketing

(p. 34)

- A. is a production-oriented approach to marketing.
- B. is essentially the same as mass marketing.
- C. considers everyone to be a potential customer.
- D. assumes that everyone is the same.
- E. specifies some particular group of customers.

Target marketing says that a marketing mix is tailored to fit some specific target customers.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

127. _____ assume(s) that everyone is the same--and consider(s) everyone to be a potential customer.

(p. 34)

- A. Mass marketers
- B. Target marketing
- C. Mass marketing
- D. Target marketers
- E. Objective marketing

Mass marketing, with its typical production-oriented approach, assumes that everyone is the same and considers everyone to be a potential customer.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

128. Marketing managers should view potential customers as

(p. 35, 47)

- A. all alike.
- B. all having the same needs.
- C. always wanting to meet needs in the same way.
- D. grouped into segments of similar consumers.
- E. different types, but all having the same characteristics.

All potential customers don't have the same needs nor do they always want to meet needs in the same way. In spite of the many possible differences, there often are segments of consumers who are similar and could be satisfied with the same marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Highlights Opportunities

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

129. Good marketing strategy planners know that:

(p. 35)

- A. firms like Nabisco and Walmart are too large to aim at clearly defined target markets.
- B. target marketing does not limit one to small market segments.
- C. mass marketing is often very desirable and effective.
- D. the terms "mass marketing" and "mass marketer" mean basically the same thing.
- E. target markets cannot be large and spread out.

Target marketing is not limited to small market segments, only to fairly homogeneous ones. A very large market, sometimes called the "mass market", may be fairly homogeneous, and a target marketer will deliberately aim at it.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-03 Understand target marketing.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Selecting a Market-Oriented Strategy Is Target Marketing

130. "Target marketing," in contrast to "mass marketing,"

(p. 35)

- A. is limited to small market segments.
- B. assumes that all customers are basically the same.
- C. ignores markets that are large and spread out.
- D. focuses on fairly homogeneous market segments.

Target marketing is not limited to small market segments, only to fairly homogeneous ones. A very large market, sometimes called the "mass market", may be fairly homogeneous, and a target marketer will deliberately aim at it.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

131. Identify the incorrect statement regarding target marketing.

(p. 34-35)

- A. Target marketing is not mass marketing.
- B. Mass marketers cannot do target marketing.**
- C. Target marketing can mean big markets and profits.
- D. Marketing-oriented managers practice "target marketing."
- E. It aims at a marketing mix that is tailored to fit specific target customers.

Target marketing says that a marketing mix is tailored to fit some specific target customers. However, mass marketers like Kraft Foods and Walmart aim clearly at defined target markets. The confusion with mass marketing occurs because their target markets usually are large and spread out.

132. The marketing mix

(p. 35)

- A. includes four variables -- People, Place, Promotion, and Price.
- B. includes the target market.
- C. helps to organize the marketing strategy decision areas.
- D. includes four variables -- advertising, personal selling, customer service, and sales promotion.
- E. does not focus on target customers.

The variables of the marketing mix help organize marketing related decisions, and simplify the selection of marketing mixes.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

133. The "four Ps" of a marketing mix are:

(p. 35)

- A. Production, Personnel, Price, and Physical Distribution
- B. Promotion, Production, Price, and People
- C. Potential customers, Product, Price, and Personal Selling
- D. Product, Price, Promotion, and Profit
- E. Product, Place, Promotion, and Price

The different variables of the marketing mix are product, place, promotion, and price.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

134. A marketing mix consists of:

(p. 35)

- A. policies, procedures, plans, and personnel.
- B. the customer and the "four Ps."
- C. all variables, controllable and uncontrollable.
- D.** product, price, promotion, and place.

The different variables of the marketing mix are product, place, promotion, and price.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

135. A firm's "marketing mix" decision areas would NOT include:

(p. 35)

- A. Promotion.
- B.** People.
- C. Price.
- D. Product.
- E. Place.

The different variables of the marketing mix are product, place, promotion, and price.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

136. A firm's "marketing mix" decision areas would NOT include:

(p. 35)

- A. Price.
- B. Promotion.
- C. Product.
- D. Place.
- E. Profit.

The different variables of the marketing mix are product, place, promotion, and price.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

137. Which of the following is NOT one of the four variables in a marketing mix?

(p. 35)

- A. Price
- B. Product
- C. Promotion
- D. Payment
- E. Place

The different variables of the marketing mix are product, place, promotion, and price.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

138. Which of the following is true?

(p. 36)

- A. The product "P" in the marketing mix stands for only physical goods.
- B.** The product "P" in the marketing mix stands for both physical goods and services.
- C. The product "P" in the marketing mix stands for only tangible merchandise.
- D. The product "P" in the marketing mix stands for both physical goods and tangible merchandise.

The Product area is concerned with developing the right product for the target market. This offering may involve a physical good, a service, or a blend of both.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

139. "Product" is concerned with:

(p. 36)

- A. branding.
- B. packaging and warranty.
- C. physical goods.
- D. services.
- E. all of these might be involved with Product.

Products include physical goods and/or services and product related decisions include branding, packaging, and warranties.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

140. "Product" is concerned with:

(p. 36)

- A. branding and warranties.
- B. physical goods and/or services.
- C. packaging.
- D. developing the right new product for a market.
- E. all of these might be involved with Product.

Products include physical goods and/or services and product related decisions include branding, warranties, and packaging. Developing the right new product is also included in "Product."

AACSB: Analytic

141. "Product" is concerned with:

(p. 36)

- A. services.
- B. developing products which will satisfy some customers' needs.
- C. designing, packaging, and branding new products.
- D. physical goods.
- E. All of these might be involved with Product.

Apart from the physical product, a service, or a blend of both, product related decisions include developing, designing, packaging, and branding.

142. "Product" is NOT concerned with:

(p. 36)

- A. quality level.
- B. branding.
- C. wholesale price.
- D. packaging.
- E. warranty.

Price, whether a wholesale price or a consumer price, is not part of Product.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

143. Which of the following is NOT a Product-area decision?

(p. 36)

- A. Quality level.
- B. Market exposure.
- C. Instructions.
- D. Packaging.
- E. Branding.

"Market exposure" is part of Place, not Product.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

144. Which of the following is NOT considered a product?

(p. 36)

- A. Tax advice from a financial consultant.
- B. A computer.
- C. A haircut.
- D. A chair.
- E. All of these are considered products.

The Product area is concerned with developing the right product for the target market. This offering may involve a physical good, a service, or a blend of both.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

145. Henry Ford told prospective customers of his Model T car, "You can have any color as long as

(p. 36, 42) it is black." Which aspect of the marketing mix was he stressing?

- A. Promotion
- B. Product
- C. Place
- D. Price

The Product area is concerned with developing the right product for the target market. This offering may involve a physical good, a service, or a blend of both.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

Topic: The Importance of Marketing Strategy Planning

146. The packaging design for a new flavor of Ben and Jerry's ice cream is an aspect of which
(p. 36) component of the marketing mix?

- A. Place
- B. Price
- C. Product
- D. Promotion

"Packaging design" is part of Product.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

147. Suzuki's 3 year/36,000 mile new car warranty is part of which marketing mix decision area?

(p. 36)

- A. Price
- B. Target market
- C. Place
- D.** Product
- E. Promotion

"Warranty" is part of Product.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

148. Dell, Inc. wants to offer customers televisions in addition to computers. This is a change in its

(p. 36)

_____ strategy.

- A. pricing
- B. promotional
- C. personnel
- D.** product
- E. placement

The Product area is concerned with developing the right product for the target market. Dell offers its customers various products.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

149. Big Fizz Co., a manufacturer of cola-flavored drinks, wants to add packaged fruit juices to its existing product line. Big Fizz needs to make some decisions regarding packaging and branding of the fruit juices. These decisions would fall under which variable of the marketing mix?

(p. 36)

- A. Product
- B. Place
- C. Promotion
- D. Price
- E. Personal selling

Packaging and branding are part of Product.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

150. When one considers the strategy decisions organized by the four Ps, branding is related to
(p. 36-38) packaging as:

- A. branding is to pricing.
- B. production is to marketing.
- C. store location is to sales force selection.
- D. personal selling is to mass selling.
- E. pricing is to promotion.

Branding and packaging are important elements of Product-area decisions, while personal selling and mass selling are important elements of Promotion-area decisions.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

151. A firm's decisions regarding channel type, market exposure and kinds of intermediaries would
(p. 36) fall under the marketing mix variable of

- A. Product.
- B. Place.**
- C. Promotion.
- D. Price.
- E. People.

Place is concerned with all the decisions involved in getting the right product to the target market's place. A product reaches customers through a channel of distribution. Other important decisions include channel type, market exposure, kinds of intermediaries, etc.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

152. The _____ area of the marketing mix is concerned with decisions about getting the "right" product to the target market when and where it's wanted.

(p. 36)

- A. product
- B. people
- C. promotion
- D. price
- E. place

Place is concerned with all the decisions involved in getting the right product to the target market's place.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

153. "Place" is concerned with:

(p. 36)

- A. intermediaries.
- B. transporting.
- C. channel members.
- D. storing.
- E. all of these might be involved with Place.

Place is concerned with decisions involving channel type, market exposure, kinds of intermediaries, kinds and locations of stores, how to handle transporting and storing, service levels, etc.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

154. "Place" is concerned with:

(p. 36)

- A. getting the product to its intended market.
- B. intermediaries located between producers and consumers.
- C. where, when, and by whom goods are offered for sale.
- D. when and where products are wanted.
- E. all of these might be involved with Place.

Place is concerned with decisions involving channel type, market exposure, kinds of intermediaries, kinds and locations of stores, how to handle transporting and storing, service levels, etc.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Other: Self-Test

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

155. "Place" is NOT concerned with:

(p. 36)

- A. storing.
- B. intermediaries.
- C. transporting.
- D. channels of distribution.
- E. sales reps.

"Sales reps" are a part of the Promotion variable of the marketing mix.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

156. "Place" is NOT concerned with:

(p. 36)

- A. who handles storing and transporting.
- B. when and where products are wanted.
- C. kinds of intermediaries needed to reach customers.
- D. telling the target market what products are available--and where.
- E. channels of distribution.

"Telling the target market what products are available and where" is part of Promotion.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

157. Hewlett-Packard sells personal computers through specialty computer stores, electronics
(p. 36) superstores, and its own Internet site. The marketing mix variable that is being considered here is:

- A. Price.
- B. Promotion.
- C. Personnel.
- D. Product.
- E. Place.

Place is concerned with decisions involving channel type, market exposure, kinds of intermediaries, kinds and locations of stores, how to handle transporting and storing, service levels, etc.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

158. Scott Paper uses many intermediaries to reach its target markets; Citibank uses none. Which (p. 36-37) of the marketing mix variables is being considered here?

- A. Penetration
- B. Product
- C. Promotion
- D. Place
- E. Price

Place is concerned with decisions involving channel type, market exposure, kinds of intermediaries, kinds and locations of stores, how to handle transporting and storing, service levels, etc.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

159. Any series of firms or individuals that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer is known as:

(p. 36)

- A. customer service.
- B. a packaging line.
- C. a production line.
- D. a channel of distribution.**
- E. mass marketing.

A channel of distribution is any series of firms or individuals that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

160. A "channel of distribution":

(p. 36)

- A. usually has three members--a manufacturer, a distributor, and a retailer.
- B. is any series of firms (or individuals) from producer to final user or consumer.**
- C. should be as short as possible.
- D. is not involved if a firm sells directly from its own website to final customers.

A channel of distribution is any series of firms or individuals that participate in the flow of products from producer to final user or consumer.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

161. When Herbal Essences tries to get shelf space in Target and Walmart because young women (p. 34, 36) frequently shop there for hair care products, this is an example of which of the 4Ps?

- A. Price
- B. Product
- C. Promotion
- D. Place

Place is concerned with decisions involving channel type, market exposure, kinds of intermediaries, kinds and locations of stores, how to handle transporting and storing, service levels, etc.

162. A detailed plan for handling transportation and storage of a new product that is now being distributed to wholesalers nationwide is an aspect of which part of the 4Ps?
(p. 36)

- A. Place
- B. Product
- C. Promotion
- D. Price

Place is concerned with decisions involving channel type, market exposure, kinds of intermediaries, kinds and locations of stores, how to handle transporting and storing, service levels, etc.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

163. An office supplies producer sells a variety of office supplies to final consumers and businesses
(p. 36-37) using its own mail order catalog. Here,

- A. there is no channel of distribution.
- B. there is no opportunity to apply target marketing.
- C. no promotion is involved.
- D. a production orientation is just as effective as a marketing orientation.
- E. None of these is true.

There is a channel of distribution, albeit short; there is target marketing; there is promotion; and a marketing orientation if always more effective.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

164. The ____ area of the marketing mix includes decisions related to telling the target market or others in the channel of distribution about the "right" product.

(p. 37)

- A. product
- B. place
- C. promotion
- D. price
- E. communication

Promotion is that element of the marketing mix that is concerned with telling the target market or others in the channel of distribution about the "right" product.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

165. "Promotion" may include:

(p. 37-38)

- A. personal selling to channel members.
- B. point-of-purchase materials.
- C. mail-order selling.
- D. advertising on the Internet.
- E. All of these may be included in Promotion.

Promotion is concerned with telling the target market or others in the channel of distribution about the "right" product. Promotion includes personal selling, mass selling, and sales promotion.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

166. "Promotion" includes:

(p. 37-38)

- A. advertising.
- B. personal selling.
- C. sales promotion.
- D. publicity.
- E. All of these may be included in Promotion.

Promotion includes personal selling, mass selling (advertising and publicity), and sales promotion.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

167. Marketing strategy decisions concerning Promotion include decisions about

(p. 36-38)

- A. packaging and branding.
- B. the kinds of intermediaries to use.
- C. training for salespeople.
- D. transporting and storing.
- E. discounts and allowances.

Promotion includes "training for salespeople." "Packaging and branding" are part of Product.

"Kinds of intermediaries" is part of Place. "Discounts and allowances" are part of Price.

168. "Promotion" is NOT concerned with:

(p. 37-38)

- A. creating billboard ads.
- B. designing new products.**
- C. publicity.
- D. television commercials.
- E. personal selling.

Designing new products is a function of the Product variable of the marketing mix. Promotion deals with mass selling, personal selling, advertising, publicity, and sales promotion.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

169. Personal selling lets the salesperson adapt the firm's marketing mix to a specific customer.

(p. 37-38) This is an aspect of which marketing mix variable?

- A. Price
- B. Place
- C. Promotion**
- D. Product

Personal selling is part of Promotion.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

170. _____ is direct spoken communication between sellers and potential customers.

(p. 37)

- A. Personal selling
- B. Sales promotion
- C. Advertising
- D. Publicity
- E. Mass selling

Personal selling involves direct spoken communication between sellers and potential customers. It may happen face-to-face, over the telephone or even via a videoconference over the Internet.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

171. From the perspective of the four Ps, personal selling is to advertising as

(p. 36-38)

- A. mass selling is to branding.
- B. Place is to Product.
- C. sales promotion is to pricing.
- D. warranties are to channel type.
- E. geographic terms are to price allowances.

Personal selling and advertising are important components of Promotion, while geographic terms and price allowances are important components of Price.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

172. _____ refers to personal communication between a seller and a customer who wants the seller to resolve a problem with a purchase.

(p. 38)

- A. Advertising
- B. Sales promotion
- C. Publicity
- D. Personal selling
- E. Customer service

Customer service refers to personal communication between a seller and a customer who wants the seller to resolve a problem with a purchase. This is often a key to building repeat business.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

173. Advertising is:

(p. 38)

- A. the designing and distribution of novelties, point-of-purchase materials, store signs, contests, catalogs, and circulars.
- B. direct communication between sellers and potential customers.
- C. any paid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.
- D. the main form of publicity.
- E. All of these are included in Advertising.

Advertising refers to any paid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

174. A popular television show, *The Unexpected*, achieved skyrocketing ratings after moralist Tom
(p. 38) Bowman attempted to have it removed from the air. This is an example of mass selling
through

- A. advertising.
- B. publicity.**
- C. unethical means.
- D. personal selling.
- E. media hype.

Publicity is any unpaid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services which includes getting favorable coverage in newspaper stories or on television as well as creating and placing content on the web for customers to find or pass along to others.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

175. Sales promotion:

(p. 38)

- A. lets the salesperson adapt the firm's marketing mix to each potential customer.
- B. is the main form of advertising.
- C. tries to help the personal selling and mass selling people.
- D. is free.
- E. consists of both advertising and personal selling.

Sales promotion refers to those promotional activities that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel. It aids the efforts of personal selling and mass selling.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

176. Catalogs, point-of-purchase materials, and free samples are all examples of:

(p. 38)

- A. publicity.
- B. personal selling.
- C. sales promotion.
- D. advertising.

Sales promotion refers to those promotion activities that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel. This can involve use of coupons, point-of-purchase materials, samples, signs, contests, events, catalogs, novelties, and circulars.

AACSB: Analytic

177. Coupons, samples, and point-of-purchase materials are examples of

(p. 38)

- A. advertising.
- B. publicity.
- C. specialty service.
- D. personal selling.
- E. sales promotion.

Sales promotion refers to those promotion activities that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel. This can involve use of coupons, point-of-purchase materials, samples, signs, contests, events, catalogs, novelties, and circulars.

178. When Herbal Essences offers "dollar-off coupons" to adult women to try to get them to try its (p. 34, 38) shampoos and conditioners, this is an example of:

- A. publicity.
- B. sales promotion.**
- C. product development.
- D. market penetration.
- E. distribution.

Sales promotion refers to those promotion activities that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel. This can involve use of coupons, point-of-purchase materials, samples, signs, contests, events, catalogs, novelties, and circulars.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-02 Know what marketing strategy planning is—and why it is the focus of this book.

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Other: Self-Test

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

Topic: What Is a Marketing Strategy?

179. Ford Motor Co. "loaned" new Fiestas to social trend setters who drove the cars as part of their (p. 38, 44) Meals on Wheels responsibilities. When Ford asked them to write about their driving experiences on Facebook and Twitter, it was emphasizing which aspect of the 4Ps?

- A. Product
- B. Place
- C. Price
- D. Promotion

Promotion tells the target customers and others in the channel about the product that has been designed for them.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

Topic: The Importance of Marketing Strategy Planning

180. The owner of the new Sharp Scissors hair salon gave coupons to potential customers walking
(p. 38) by her store to stimulate interest and trial of her new hair salon. The coupons are an example of

- A. advertising.
- B. publicity.
- C. sales promotion.
- D. a channel of distribution.
- E. media.

Sales promotion refers to those promotional activities that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel. This can involve use of coupons, point-of-purchase materials, samples, signs, contests, events, catalogs, novelties, and circulars.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

181. To help cosmetic company, RedRain Inc., launch a new line of lipstick, tickets that can be redeemed for prizes are enclosed in some of the lipstick packages. This activity can be best classified as

(p. 38)

- A. advertising.
- B. publicity.
- C. sales promotion.
- D. personal selling.
- E. mass marketing.

Sales promotion refers to those promotional activities that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel. This can involve use of coupons, point-of-purchase materials, samples, signs, contests, events, catalogs, novelties, and circulars.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

182. When 3M sent samples of Breathe Right Nasal Strips to the NFL trainers, this was an example
(p. 38) of a _____ strategy.

- A. price
- B. promotion**
- C. personnel
- D. product
- E. place

Sales promotion refers to those promotional activities that stimulate interest, trial, or purchase by final customers or others in the channel. This can involve use of coupons, point-of-purchase materials, samples, signs, contests, events, catalogs, novelties, and circulars.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

183. "Price":

(p. 38)

- A. is affected by the kind of competition in the target market.
- B. includes markups and discounts, but not allowances and freight charges.
- C. is not affected by customer reactions.
- D. is the most important part of a marketing mix.

Price setting must consider the kind of competition in the target market and the cost of the whole marketing mix. A manager must also try to estimate customer reaction to possible prices.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

184. The Price area of the marketing mix:

(p. 38)

- A. requires consideration of the cost of the marketing mix and the competition facing the firm when setting prices.
- B. does not involve estimating consumer reaction to possible prices.
- C. refers to any paid form of nonpersonal presentation of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.
- D. does not include the consideration of geographic terms in price setting.
- E. None of these is correct.

Price setting must consider the kind of competition in the target market and the cost of the whole marketing mix. A manager must also try to estimate customer reaction to possible prices.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

185. When developing a marketing mix, a marketing manager should remember that:

(p. 38)

- A. "Promotion" includes only personal selling and publicity.
- B. A channel of distribution includes at least one intermediary.
- C. "Price" includes markups, discounts, allowances, and geographic terms.
- D. "Product" includes physical goods but not services.

A manager must know current practices as to markups, allowances, discounts, and other terms of sale while developing a marketing mix. These practices are part of Price.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Create

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

186. When Ford Motor Co. introduced its Escape hybrid SUV, it offered a \$1,000 rebate as an incentive to attract new buyers. This was an example of which aspect of the marketing mix?

(p. 38, 44)

- A. Price
- B. Promotion
- C. Place
- D. Product

Current practices such as markups, discounts (including rebates), and other terms of sale are part of Price.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

187. The most important variable in a firm's marketing mix is:

(p. 38)

- A. Product.
- B. Price.
- C. Promotion.
- D. Place.
- E. None of these since all contribute to one whole.

All four Ps are needed in a marketing mix. No single variable of the marketing mix is more important than the other; they all contribute to one whole. When a marketing mix is being developed, all final decisions about the Ps should be made at the same time.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

188. An appropriate marketing mix should be determined PRIMARILY by

(p. 38-39)

- A. what has worked for the company in the past.
- B.** the needs of a target market.
- C. the budget available to spend.
- D. the past experiences of the marketing manager.
- E. what product the firm can produce with economies of scale.

The needs of a target market often virtually determine the nature of an appropriate marketing mix. So marketers must analyze their potential target markets with great care.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

189. Ideally, a good marketing mix should:

(p. 38-39)

- A. be very similar to the marketing mix typically used by key competitors.
- B. be determined by which marketing mix costs the least.
- C. not include much advertising because it's expensive and usually isn't very effective.
- D.** flow logically from all the relevant dimensions of a target market.

A good marketing mix should ideally flow logically from all the relevant dimensions of a target market.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

190. The text's "Toddler University" example shows that:

(p. 38-40)

- A. parents are not price sensitive when it comes to assuring that their kids will get a good college education.
- B.** the needs of a target market determine the nature of the appropriate marketing mix.
- C. a small producer can't compete effectively against large competitors.
- D. in the long run, a firm cannot make a profit without its own production facilities.
- E. All of these are true.

In order to serve the 'the Attentive Parents' target market, the owner of Toddler University came up with an appropriate marketing mix that met this target market's needs. It did so by combining "fit and function with fun and fashion."

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

191. The text's "Toddler University" example shows that:

(p. 38-40)

- A. no mass market exists for general-purpose baby shoes.
- B.** the needs of a target market determine the nature of the appropriate marketing mix.
- C. a small producer can't compete effectively against large competitors.
- D. no target market exists for high-quality baby shoes.
- E. All of these are true.

In order to serve the 'the Attentive Parents' target market, the owner of Toddler University came up with an appropriate marketing mix that met this target market's needs. It did so by combining "fit and function with fun and fashion."

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

192. The text's Toddler University example shows that TU's marketing plan included:

(p. 38-40)

- A. A detailed description of the marketing mix to be offered.
- B. A description of the resources required to carry out the plan.
- C. Expected results of the plan.
- D. Control procedures.
- E. All of these.

TU's marketing plan spelled out the following details: (1) what marketing mix will be offered, to whom and for how long; (2) what company resources will be needed at what rate; and (3) what results are expected.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-04 Be familiar with the four Ps in a marketing mix.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Developing Marketing Mixes for Target Markets

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

193. The main difference between a "marketing strategy" and a "marketing plan" is that:

(p. 40)

- A. time-related details are included in a marketing plan.
- B. a marketing plan includes several marketing strategies.
- C. a marketing strategy provides more detail.
- D. a marketing strategy omits pricing plans.
- E. a marketing plan does not include a target market.

A marketing plan is a written statement of a marketing strategy and the time-related details for carrying out the strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

194. A "marketing plan" is:

(p. 40)

- A. a marketing program.
- B. a marketing strategy.
- C. a marketing strategy--plus the time-related details for carrying it out.
- D. a target market and a related marketing mix.
- E. a plan that contains the necessary operational decisions.

A marketing plan is a written statement of a marketing strategy and the time-related details for carrying out the strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

195. A "marketing plan":

(p. 40)

- A. is just another term for "marketing strategy."
- B. consists of several "marketing programs."
- C. includes the time-related details for carrying out a marketing strategy.
- D. is a strategy without all the operational decisions.
- E. ignores implementation and control details.

A marketing plan is a written statement of a marketing strategy and the time-related details for carrying out the strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

196. A "marketing plan" should include:

(p. 40)

- A. some control procedures.
- B. what company resources will be needed--at what rate.
- C. what marketing mix is to be offered to whom--and for how long.
- D. what sales and profit results are expected.
- E. All of these are included in a marketing plan.

An ideal marketing plan should answer the following questions: (1) what marketing mix will be offered, to whom and for how long; (2) what company resources will be needed at what rate; and (3) what results are expected.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

197. Which of the following is part of a complete marketing plan?

(p. 40)

- A. Competitors' marketing strategies.
- B. What company resources (costs) are required and at what rate.
- C. How different marketing mixes (for different target markets) relate to each other.
- D. All of these are parts of a complete marketing plan.

An ideal marketing plan should answer the following questions: (1) what marketing mix will be offered, to whom and for how long; (2) what company resources will be needed at what rate; and (3) what results are expected.

AACSB: Analytic

198. Which of the following would probably NOT be in a proposed marketing plan?

(p. 40)

- A. A list of what company resources (costs) would be required.
- B. A statement of how frequently the design of the website will be changed.
- C. Expected sales and profit results.
- D. A description of the target market and marketing mix.
- E. All of these would normally be part of a marketing plan.

An ideal marketing plan should answer the following questions: (1) what marketing mix will be offered, to whom and for how long; (2) what company resources will be needed at what rate; and (3) what results are expected. "How frequently the design of the website is changed" does not fall under one of these 3 questions.

199. Which of the following is NOT included in a marketing plan?

(p. 40)

- A. The control procedures to be used
- B. The costs involved
- C. The results expected
- D. What marketing mix is to be offered
- E.** All of these should be included in a marketing plan.

An ideal marketing plan should answer the following questions: (1) what marketing mix will be offered, to whom and for how long; (2) what company resources will be needed at what rate; and (3) what results are expected.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

200. _____ refers to putting marketing plans into operation.

(p. 40)

- A. Delivery
- B.** Implementation
- C. Operational planning
- D. Strategy planning
- E. Control

Implementation refers to the manager's job of putting marketing plans into operation.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

201. Short-run decisions to help implement strategies are best known as

(p. 41)

- A. actionable items.
- B. strategic decisions.
- C. marketing plans.
- D.** operational decisions.
- E. dependencies.

Short-run decisions that help implement strategies are known as operational decisions.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

202. Managers should make operational decisions

(p. 41)

- A. within the guidelines set down during strategy planning.
- B. with great care as these decisions are the same as strategic decisions.
- C. for the long-run to help formulate strategic plans.
- D. keeping in mind that these decisions should always lead to changes in the basic strategy.
- E. on a month-to-month basis and never daily or weekly.

Managers should make operational decisions within the guidelines set down during strategy planning. But operational decisions are short-run decisions to help implement strategies. They do not change the basic strategy. They are made regularly, even daily or weekly.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

203. Which of the following statements about operational decisions is FALSE?

(p. 41)

- A. They help to carry out a marketing strategy.
- B. They are short-run decisions.
- C. They are part of the implementation process.
- D. They usually require ongoing changes in the basic strategy to be effective.

Operational decisions are short-run decisions that help implement strategies. They are part of the implementation process, but they do not require changes in the basic strategy.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

204. Which of the following statements is a strategy decision, rather than an operational decision?

(p. 41)

- A. "We will change the colors of our selection of shirts at the end of the season."
- B.** "We will cut prices as needed to in order to protect our market share."
- C. "We will increase the number of training sessions for new sales associates from two to three."
- D. "We will hire a merchandising specialist this month to help remodel our older stores."
- E. "We will place a special ad in the Sunday newspaper promoting our upcoming sale."

Operational decisions are short-run decisions that help implement strategies. Strategy decisions are long term decisions that could contain one or more of the four Ps.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Create

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

205. Which of the following statements by a marketing manager refers to operational decisions, rather than strategy decisions?
(p. 41)

- A. "Our target customers view most existing luxury sedans as dull, and they want performance as well as luxury."
- B. "Newspaper ads will be more cost effective than 30 second radio ads--given the price increase for radio this month."
- C. "We hope to earn a 15 percent return on investment with our plan."
- D. All of these statements refer to operational decisions.

Operational decisions are short-run decisions that help implement strategies. Strategy decisions are long term decisions that could contain one or more of the four Ps.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

206. Which of the following is an operational decision--rather than a strategy decision?

(p. 41)

- A. A decision to seek distribution only through the best retailers.
- B. Selection of a specific target market.
- C. A decision to maintain a "one price" policy.
- D. Selection of a specific cable TV channel on which to advertise.
- E. All of these are good examples of operational decisions.

Operational decisions are short-run decisions that help implement strategies. Strategy decisions are long term decisions that could contain one or more of the four Ps.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

207. Which of the following is an example of an operational decision?

(p. 41)

- A. Focus promotion on the economy of the product.
- B. Make the product available in every possible retail outlet.
- C. Have a salesperson visit the manager of a new hardware store that will open next week.
- D. Set a price that is no higher than competitors' prices.
- E. None of these is an example of an operational decision.

Operational decisions are short-run decisions that help implement strategies. Strategy decisions are long term decisions that could contain one or more of the four Ps.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

208. Which of the following would NOT require an operational decision for a leading hair color manufacturer?
(p. 41)

- A. Solicit orders from any new, financially attractive, salons.
- B. Drop colors that are losing appeal.
- C. Create a fresh ad for each Sunday newspaper.
- D. Set a competitive price if a primary competitor offers a special discount.
- E. Promote the fair price and satisfactory quality of the product.

Operational decisions are short-run decisions that help implement strategies. Strategy decisions are long term decisions that could contain one or more of the four Ps.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

209. Happy Feet shoe company's strategic policy states "Carry as limited a line of colors, styles, and sizes as will satisfy the target market." This policy best relates to which decision area of the marketing mix?

(p. 41)

- A. People
- B. Place
- C. Promotion
- D. Price
- E. Product

"Carry as limited a line of colors, styles, and sizes as will satisfy the target market" is a strategic decision that pertains to the Product variable of the marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

210. One of the strategic policies of camera maker, Zoom Cameras, states: "We will communicate the key benefits and value of our camera's unique zoom lenses and demonstrate how they meet customer needs." This policy best fits which marketing mix decision area?

(p. 41)

- A. Product
- B. Place
- C. Promotion
- D. Price
- E. People

Promoting the benefits and value of the special design and how it meets customer needs is a strategic decision that pertains to the Promotion variable of the marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

211. A retailer's operational decision to hire new salespeople would best relate to the marketing mix
(p. 41) decision area of

- A. product.
- B. place.
- C. promotion.
- D. price.
- E. people.

Hiring new salespeople is an operational decision which pertains to the Promotion variable of the marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

212. When fast food restaurant, Tommy's Tacos, had poor sales in Central City, marketing
(p. 41) managers closed one outlet on the east side of town and opened two new locations on the
south side of town. These moves represent

- A. operational decisions in the product decision area.
- B. strategy policies in the place area.
- C. strategy policies in the product area.
- D. operational decisions in the place area.
- E. strategy policies in the promotion area.

In market areas where sales potential is not achieved, adding new retail outlets and/or dropping retailers whose performance is poor are operational decisions that pertain to the Place variable of the marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

213. A "marketing program":

(p. 42)

- A. blends all of a firm's marketing plans into one big plan.
- B. is a description of a firm's marketing mix.
- C. is a detailed plan of how to implement a strategy.
- D. is a marketing strategy plus the time-related details.
- E. None of these apply to a marketing program.

A marketing program blends all of the firm's marketing plans into one big plan.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

214. Which of the following blends all of the firm's marketing plans into one big plan?

(p. 42)

- A. Marketing program.
- B. Marketing mix.
- C. Marketing statement.
- D. Marketing overview.

A marketing program blends all of the firm's marketing plans into one big plan.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

215. ____ is the expected earnings stream (profitability) of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time.
(p. 42)

- A. Customer equity
- B. Profit
- C. Net worth
- D. Lifetime customer value
- E. A premium price

Customer equity is the expected earnings stream (profitability) of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time. Top management expects marketing strategy planners to help identify opportunities that will lead to an increase in a firm's customer equity.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

216. Customer equity

(p. 42)

- A. focuses on the costs of acquiring new customers rather than on increasing revenues from current customers.
- B. is basically a historical measure of how profitable a firm has been in the past.
- C. is a concept that applies to firms that target final consumers but not to firms that target business customers.
- D. will increase if a firm increases its market share with a particular strategy.
- E. is the expected earnings stream of a firm's current and prospective customers over some time period.

Customer equity is the expected earnings stream (profitability) of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

217. _____ is the expected earnings stream of a firm's current and prospective customers over
(p. 42) some period of time.

- A. Profit
- B. Earnings
- C. Operating profit
- D. Customer equity
- E. Net value

Customer equity is the expected earnings stream (profitability) of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

218. Customer equity

(p. 42)

- A. is of concern to top management, but not very relevant in planning a particular marketing strategy.
- B.** takes the perspective of the selling firm.
- C. always increases over time, at least as long as a firm can stay in business.
- D. is important to marketing managers but of little interest to customers.
- E. increases as long as the number of customers that a firm serves increases over time.

Customer equity is the expected earnings stream (profitability) of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time. It takes the perspective of the selling firm.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

219. Customer equity is

(p. 42)

- A. simply the financial result achieved by a single marketing strategy.
- B. the total difference between the benefits of a firm's whole marketing program and total costs of obtaining those benefits, as the group of target customers sees it.
- C. increased when a firm is able to increase the earnings stream expected from current or prospective customers.
- D. decreased whenever the firm's costs of offering a marketing mix increase.
- E. the difference between the benefits of a firm's marketing mix and the cost of obtaining those benefits--as a particular customer sees it.

Increasing customer equity requires marketing managers to place an emphasis on long-term profits. This means that marketing strategies can focus on attracting new customers as well as retaining and growing current customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

220. Which of the following is NOT a reason the marketing program should build customer equity?

(p. 42)

- A. Marketing strategies do not contribute to customer equity.
- B. Expected profits depend on customer equity.
- C. Firms expect financial returns.
- D. Profit growth comes from customers.
- E. Customers are the source of revenue.

Customer equity is the expected earnings stream of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time. Top management expects marketing strategy planners to help identify opportunities that will lead to an increase in a firm's customer equity.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

221. Which of the following is *most* likely to increase a firm's customer equity?

(p. 42)

- A. The firm offers a more costly marketing mix that attracts more customers.
- B. The firm offers customer value that is at least as good as what is offered by competitors.
- C. The lifetime value of the firm's individual customers increases.
- D. The competition in the firm's market increases.
- E. The firm cuts costs by reducing promotion efforts.

A focus on customer equity allows a firm's marketing strategies for each of its products to work together to increase the lifetime value of that customer to the firm.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

222. The customer equity concept

(p. 42)

- A. encourages a manager to consider both the costs and the revenue from a marketing strategy.
- B. recognizes that customers are satisfied at a cost--and it is basically an estimate of a firm's future earnings.
- C. applies even to firms that pursue several different strategies.
- D. focuses on earnings as well as sales.
- E. All of these are part of the customer equity concept.

Customer equity is the expected earnings stream of a firm's current and prospective customers over some period of time. Top management expects marketing strategy planners to help identify opportunities that will lead to an increase in a firm's customer equity.

223. Which of the following statements about customer equity is FALSE?

(p. 42)

- A. Expected losses depend on customer equity.
- B. If the parts of a firm's marketing program work well together, it should increase the firm's customer equity.
- C. Expected profits depend on customer equity.
- D. Customer equity benefits customers but not the company.
- E. None of these statements about customer equity is FALSE.

Customer equity does benefit the company because it increases the lifetime value of the customer to the firm.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-05 Know the difference between a marketing strategy; a marketing plan; and a marketing program.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Marketing Plan Is a Guide to Implementation and Control

224. The text's discussion of Ford's marketing strategy highlights the fact that:

(p. 42-45)

- A. it's not wise for managers to just define a business in terms of the products they currently produce or sell.
- B. there is little alternative but to stick with the traditional promotion channels for a product.
- C. most consumers see basic products--like cars--as close substitutes for each other.
- D. once a firm establishes a position as the market leader, competitors are not likely to be a big problem.

Henry Ford revolutionized the automobile industry by building the assembly line. His approach highlighted the fact that defining a business in terms of the products they produce or sell is unwise. More recently, Ford is in a continuous process of innovation and redesign.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Importance of Marketing Strategy Planning

225. The text's discussion of Ford's marketing strategy highlights the fact that:

(p. 42-45)

- A. creative strategy planning is needed for survival.
- B. there is little alternative but to stick with the traditional promotion channels for a product.
- C. most consumers want only established products.
- D. once a firm reaches a position as the market leader, competitors are not likely to be a big problem.

Ford implemented a creative marketing strategy by building the first assembly line production facility. It continues to reinvent itself and its products today.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Other: Self-Test

Topic: The Importance of Marketing Strategy Planning

226. It's best to think of "breakthrough opportunities" as opportunities which:

(p. 45)

- A. appeal to the mass market.
- B. will quickly create a whole new industry of firms competing with similar marketing mixes.
- C. help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing mixes.
- D. increase sales.
- E. All of these apply to breakthrough opportunities.

Breakthrough opportunities help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

227. _____ help(s) innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time.
(p. 45)

- A. Opportunity segments
- B. Competitive decisions
- C. Breakthrough opportunities**
- D. Competitive marketing
- E. Operational decisions

Breakthrough opportunities help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

228. Which of the following best illustrates a "breakthrough opportunity?"

(p. 45)

- A. A recording company's new CD gets unexpected national publicity on MTV and almost every teenager wants a copy for Christmas.
- B.** A drug company develops a patented pill that people can take once a year and safely avoid catching a cold.
- C. A bank puts its credit card machines in convenient drive-up locations--so they will be more convenient for customers.
- D. A nurse realizes that the growing number of older people will increase the demand for nursing home services, so she quits her job and opens a quality nursing center for the elderly.
- E. A wireless phone company introduces a new service that offers more free weekend minutes than any other service in its market area.

Breakthrough opportunities help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

229. Which of the following would be likely to help you develop a "breakthrough opportunity?"

(p. 45)

- A. A two-month advantage over competitors in introducing a new product.
- B. An idea for a new website animation that will attract consumer attention.
- C. Accurate marketing research information about how much of a planned product the target market is likely to buy.
- D. None of these would help you develop a breakthrough opportunity.

Breakthrough opportunities help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time. None of these alternatives is significant enough to qualify as a breakthrough opportunity.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

230. Which of the following could be a "breakthrough opportunity?"

(p. 45)

- A. A unique technical invention that competitors could not legally copy.
- B. A contract with the best intermediaries to reach your market--ensuring that they will handle your product and no competitors' offerings.
- C. A head start in a market so you can win target customers who will be really loyal to your firm and its offering.
- D. All of these could be breakthrough opportunities.

Breakthrough opportunities help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time. All of the alternatives above are significant enough to qualify as breakthrough opportunities.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

231. A pharmaceutical company spent a significant amount of money developing a new drug to combat high blood pressure. The drug did not cause any of the typical side effects usually associated with blood pressure medications. It was forecasted to be a "blockbuster" medication that would achieve over \$1 billion in sales. It would also be difficult for other firms to duplicate, at least in the short-run, because of patent protection and the substantial research and development costs required. The introduction of this new drug would best be described as:

(p. 45)

- A. Diversification.
- B. Market development.
- C. A breakthrough opportunity.
- D. "Hit-or-miss" marketing.
- E. Market penetration.

Breakthrough opportunities help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

232. _____ means that a firm has a marketing mix that the target market sees as better than a competitor's mix.
(p. 45)

- A. Competitive advantage
- B. Strategic policy
- C. Customer equity
- D. Comparative opportunity
- E. Market development

Competitive advantage means that a firm has a marketing mix that the target market sees as better than a competitor's mix. It may result from efforts in different areas of the firm, such as cost cutting in production, innovative research and development, etc.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

233. "Breakthrough opportunities" are opportunities that:

(p. 45)

- A. help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies.
- B. may be turned into marketing strategies that will be profitable for a long time.
- C. help the firm develop a "competitive advantage."
- D. help a firm satisfy customers better than some competitor.
- E. All of these apply to breakthrough opportunities.

Breakthrough opportunities help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time. Even if a manager can't find a breakthrough opportunity, the firm should try to obtain a competitive advantage to increase its chances for profit or survival.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

234. Breakthrough opportunities:

(p. 45)

- A. are so rare that they should be pursued even when they do not match the firm's resources and objectives.
- B. seldom occur within or close to a firm's present markets.
- C. are especially important in our increasingly competitive markets.
- D. are those that a firm's competitors can copy quickly.
- E. are best achieved by trying to hold onto a firm's current market share.

Breakthrough opportunities help innovators develop hard-to-copy marketing strategies that will be very profitable for a long time. Even if a manager can't find a breakthrough opportunity, the firm should try to obtain a competitive advantage to increase its chances for profit or survival.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: What Are Attractive Opportunities?

235. Which of the following statements regarding marketing strategies is FALSE?

(p. 45)

- A. It is useful to think of the marketing strategy planning process as a narrowing-down process.
- B.** These strategies must meet the needs of target customers, and a firm is likely to get a competitive advantage if it just meets needs in the same way as some other firm.
- C. Developing successful marketing strategies doesn't need to be a hit-or-miss proposition.
- D. These strategies require decisions about the specific customers the firm will target and the marketing mix the firm will develop to appeal to that target market.
- E. Most companies implement more than one marketing strategy and related marketing plan at the same time.

An advantage only succeeds if it allows the firm to provide superior value and satisfy customers better than some competitor.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

236. Developing a set of specific qualitative and quantitative screening criteria

(p. 47)

- A. increases the different opportunities--and strategy possibilities--in the market.
- B. can make it difficult to zero in on the best target market and marketing mix.
- C. cannot help eliminate potential strategies that are not well suited for the firm.
- D. can help a manager define what business and markets the firm wants to compete in.
- E. highlights advantages of a strategy but does not make it clear why you should select that strategy.

Developing a set of specific qualitative and quantitative screening criteria can help a manager define what business and markets the firm wants to compete in.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

237. A S.W.O.T. analysis includes:

(p. 47)

- A. strengths.
- B. weaknesses.
- C. opportunities.
- D. threats.
- E. All of these are included in a S.W.O.T analysis.

A S.W.O.T. analysis identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

238. Which of the following statements about S.W.O.T. analysis is true?

(p. 47)

- A. It is a useful aid for identifying relevant screening criteria and for zeroing in on a feasible strategy.
- B. S.W.O.T. is simply an abbreviation for the first letters of the words: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.
- C. It identifies and lists the firm's strengths and weaknesses and its opportunities and threats.
- D. It helps managers focus on a strategy that takes advantage of the firm's strengths and opportunities while avoiding its weaknesses and threats to its success.
- E. All of these statements about S.W.O.T. analysis are true.

A S.W.O.T. analysis identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. All these statements about S.W.O.T analysis are true.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

239. A S.W.O.T. analysis

(p. 47)

- A. seeks to improve strategy planning by "Scanning for Warnings, Omens, and Tips" about competitors' plans.
- B. is not necessary if competitors have already entered the market.
- C. defends against potential competitive threats by planning specific "safeguards, weapons, or tactics."
- D. should help a manager develop a strategy that leads to a competitive advantage.
- E. None of these apply to a S.W.O.T. analysis.

With a S.W.O.T. analysis, a marketing manager can begin to identify strategies that take advantage of the firm's strengths and opportunities while avoiding weaknesses and threats. This should provide a competitive advantage.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

240. A S.W.O.T. analysis can help a marketing manager:

(p. 47)

- A. define what business and markets the firm wants to compete in.
- B. narrow down to a specific target market and marketing mix from the many alternatives available.
- C. see the pros and cons of different possible strategies.
- D. develop a competitive advantage.
- E. All of these can help a marketing manager who is using a S.W.O.T. analysis.

With a S.W.O.T. analysis, a marketing manager can begin to identify strategies that take advantage of the firm's strengths and opportunities while avoiding weaknesses and threats.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

241. A S.W.O.T. analysis

(p. 47)

- A. focuses on what a firm plans to do to "Satisfy Wishes Of a Target" customer.
- B. summarizes a firm's "strategy, wishes (of its customers), outlook, and tactics."
- C. helps defend against potential competitors by developing a set of competitive "safeguards, weapons, offensives, and tactics."
- D. identifies a firm's "strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats."
- E. seeks to reduce the risk of competitive surprises by scanning the market for "signals, warnings, omens, and tips."

A S.W.O.T. analysis identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Other: Self-Test

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

242. In which quadrant of the S.W.O.T analysis tool does the following fit? A firm has adequate resources.
(p. 47)

- A. Strengths.
- B. Weaknesses.
- C. Opportunities.
- D. Threats.

A S.W.O.T. analysis identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Having adequate resources is a strength any firm would like to have.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

243. In which quadrant of the S.W.O.T. analysis tool does the following fit? A firm is in a fast-growing industry.
(p. 47)

- A. Strengths.
- B. Weaknesses.
- C. Opportunities.
- D. Threats.

A S.W.O.T. analysis identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Being in a fast-growing industry is an opportunity on which a firm should try to capitalize.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

244. In which quadrant of the S.W.O.T. analysis tool does the following fit? A firm is vulnerable to
(p. 47) recession.

- A. Strengths.
- B. Weaknesses.
- C. Opportunities.
- D. Threats.

A S.W.O.T. analysis identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Recessionary conditions pose a threat to nearly every firm.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

245. In which quadrant of the S.W.O.T. analysis tool does the following fit? A firm is falling behind
(p. 47) in research and development.

A. Strengths.

B. Weaknesses.

C. Opportunities.

D. Threats.

A S.W.O.T. analysis identifies and lists the firm's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Firms must quickly remedy the situation of lagging behind in one or more departments, which is a potential weakness.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

246. _____ means that the marketing mix is distinct from and better than what is available from a competitor.
(p. 48)

- A. Operational
- B. Visible
- C. Differentiation
- D. Competitive
- E. None of these is correct

Differentiation means that the marketing mix is distinct from and better than what is available from a competitor.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

247. Differentiation of a firm's marketing mix:

(p. 48)

- A. Means the firm's marketing mix is hard to distinguish from a competitor.
- B. May provide the firm with a competitive advantage in the marketplace.
- C. Makes it harder for consumers to notice if there is a consistent theme across all elements of the marketing mix.
- D. Is usually not necessary in order for the firm to succeed.

A marketing mix won't get a competitive advantage if it just meets needs in the same way as some other firm. Combining analyses of customers, competitors, and company help the marketing manager identify possible strategies that differentiate a marketing mix from the competition.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

248. Differentiation refers to the _____ of the firm's marketing mix to meet the needs of
(p. 48) the target market.

- A. similarity
- B. uniqueness**
- C. unsuitability
- D. willingness

Differentiation means that the marketing mix is distinct from and better than what is available from a competitor. This means its marketing mix is unique.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

249. Differentiation

(p. 48)

- A. helps a firm get a competitive advantage if it just meets needs in the same way as other firms.
- B. means that the marketing mix is similar to what is available from a competitor.
- C. often requires that the firm fine-tune all of the elements of its marketing mix to the specific needs of a distinctive target market.
- D. is less obvious to target customers when there is a consistent theme integrated across the four Ps decision areas.
- E. can only be based on one important element of the marketing mix.

Differentiation often requires that the firm fine-tune all of the elements of its marketing mix to the specific needs of a distinctive target market.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-06 Be familiar with the text's framework for marketing strategy planning—and why it involves a process of narrowing down from broad opportunities to the most attractive marketing strategy.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities

250. _____ means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets.

(p. 48)

- A. Product development
- B. Market penetration**
- C. Market development
- D. Mass marketing
- E. Diversification

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

251. _____ means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets.

(p. 48)

- A. Differentiation
- B. Product development
- C. Market development
- D. Diversification
- E. Market penetration**

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

252. When Colgate encourages its current customers to brush more often by taking their
(p. 48-49) toothbrush and toothpaste to work with them, which market opportunity is Colgate pursuing?

- A. Market development
- B. Product development
- C. Diversification
- D. Market penetration

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

253. Lipton has increased sales by developing ads that encourage its current customers to drink
(p. 48-49) Lipton tea instead of coffee at morning "coffee breaks." This effort focuses on

- A. diversification.
- B. market penetration.**
- C. product development.
- D. mass marketing.
- E. market development.

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

254. Tropicana is trying to get its customers to drink orange juice more often with ads that say "It's
(p. 48-49) not just for breakfast anymore." What type of opportunity is the company pursuing?

- A. Market penetration
- B. Diversification
- C. Market development
- D. Product development
- E. Mass marketing

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

255. Kraft Foods recently increased its advertising and couponing to its present cheese customers.

(p. 48-49) It appears that Kraft is pursuing what kind of opportunity?

- A. Market penetration
- B. Product development
- C. Market development
- D. Mass marketing
- E. Diversification

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

256. If Frito-Lay (which has products in almost all the submarkets for snack foods) were to try to
(p. 48-49) increase its share of one of these markets, it would be pursuing a _____
opportunity.

- A. diversification
- B. market penetration**
- C. product development
- D. mass marketing
- E. market development

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

257. Coca-Cola runs an advertising campaign on morning radio shows encouraging current
(p. 48-49) customers to "have a Coke in the morning" instead of their morning coffee. This is an example
of:

- A. Market development.
- B. Product development.
- C. Diversification.
- D. Market penetration.
- E. Mass marketing.

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

258. Pop Soda Co. wants to increase sales of its existing carbonated drinks by making them more
(p. 48-49) convenient, so it's making the drinks available at more stores in its present areas. This is an
example of:

- A. Market penetration.
- B. Differentiation.
- C. Product development.
- D. Diversification.
- E. Market development.

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

259. When a customer goes online to register Adobe's Acrobat Reader, the Web page promotes
(p. 48-49) other related products, including its popular Photoshop software. This is an example of:

- A. Product development.
- B. Screening opportunities.
- C. Mass marketing.
- D. Differentiation.
- E. Market penetration.

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets; probably through a more aggressive marketing mix.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

260. _____ means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets.

(p. 49)

- A. Differentiation
- B. Market development**
- C. Product development
- D. Diversification
- E. Market penetration

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

261. When a firm tries to increase sales by selling its present products in new markets, this is
(p. 49) called:

- A. product development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. mass marketing.
- E. market development.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

262. When a company expands globally, this is an example of:

(p. 49)

- A. Market development.
- B. Product development.
- C. Diversification.
- D. Market penetration.
- E. Mass marketing.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

263. When AT and T advertises in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that smartphones using its
(p. 49) technology can make calls from more than 200 countries in the world, which market opportunity is AT and T pursuing?

- A. Market penetration
- B. Product development
- C. Diversification
- D. Market development

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

264. The Wall Street Journal has been trying to attract new customers by promoting its newspaper for student use in business courses. This is an example of

(p. 49)

- A. product development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. market development.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

265. An Embassy Suites hotel offers an inexpensive "Family Luncheon Buffet" on Sundays to get customers for its restaurant that is filled by business travelers during week days. This effort to get new customers for the available facility is an example of

(p. 49)

- A. a production orientation.
- B. product development.
- C. market development.
- D. diversification.
- E. market penetration.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

266. Coca-Cola is taking advantage of the new willingness of Chinese leaders to engage in international trade by marketing its soft drinks in China. What type of opportunity is Coke pursuing?
(p. 49)

- A. Market development
- B. Diversification
- C. Product development
- D. Market penetration

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

267. Avon, which in the past relied on door-to-door personal selling, is trying to reach new customers by distributing mail-order catalogs, adding toll-free telephone ordering, and opening online retail sites. Avon is pursuing a _____ opportunity.

(p. 49)

- A. market development
- B. market penetration
- C. target marketing
- D. product development
- E. mass marketing

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

268. A mail-order marketer of flower bulbs to gardening hobbyists decides to sell the bulbs in grocery stores--to reach nonhobbyists who might be interested in pretty flowers. This is an example of:

(p. 49)

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

269. GreatGadgets, an Internet-based marketer of innovative gift items, decides to sell products in its own retail stores--to reach consumers who don't like to buy without first seeing the item in person. This is an example of:

(p. 49)

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

270. An Australian wine producer, facing declining sales at home, set up a new channel of distribution to sell wine in the United States. This seems to be an effort at

(p. 49)

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

271. E-Z-Go, a producer of golf carts, promotes its carts to other users by advertising them as an
(p. 49) easy and quiet way for workers to get around malls, airports, and big factories. E-Z-Go is trying to increase its sales through

- A. market penetration.
- B. differentiation.
- C. product development.
- D. market development.
- E. diversification.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

272. BeQuick, a fast-food restaurant, has always operated outlets in malls. With a new strategy that involves opening new outlets that sell the same menu but operate in airports, zoos, casinos, and military bases, BeQuick is pursuing what type of opportunity?

(p. 49)

- A. Product development.
- B. Market development.**
- C. Differentiation.
- D. Market penetration.
- E. Diversification.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

273. In an effort to increase its total sales, Champion has started exporting its spark plugs for use
(p. 49) by several German auto producers. Champion is pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. diversification
- B. market penetration
- C. product development
- D. mass marketing
- E. market development

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product, advertising in different media to reach new target customers, or adding channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

274. ____ refers to offering new or improved products for present markets.

(p. 49)

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Differentiation
- D. Market penetration
- E.** Product development

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

275. When a firm tries to increase sales by offering new or improved products to its present markets, this is called:

(p. 49)

- A. mass marketing.
- B.** product development.
- C. market penetration.
- D. diversification.
- E. market development.

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

276. If Wendy's decides to test market a hot dog in several stores to determine if it can make more profit from this menu item than from a "Wendy's single," which market opportunity is Wendy's pursuing?

(p. 49)

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Market penetration
- D. Product development

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

277. To compete more successfully with its many competitors offering packaged cookies, Famous Amos added its own line of "extra chunky" premium cookies. This seems to be an effort at:

(p. 49)

- A. combination.
- B. market penetration.
- C. market development.
- D. product development.
- E. diversification.

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

278. A producer of frozen pasta dinners finds that its current target customers select among its frozen pasta dinners, going to a pizza restaurant, or staying home and eating an Italian sub sandwich. So the company set up a chain of pizza restaurants that also serve Italian sub sandwiches. This seems to be an effort at:

(p. 49)

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

279. Wendy's continues to test possible new toppings for hamburgers, including grilled mushrooms and provolone cheese. This suggests that Wendy's is pursuing _____.

(p. 49)

- A. marketing myopia
- B. mass marketing
- C. product development
- D. market development
- E. diversification

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

280. Wendy's continues to come out with new offerings like stuffed pitas. This suggests that
(p. 49) Wendy's is pursuing _____.

- A. marketing myopia
- B. mass marketing
- C. product development
- D. market development
- E. diversification

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

281. Converse started selling its "high-top" canvas basketball shoes in colors such as hot pink, lime green, and purple, to accompany their traditional colors of black and white. Converse seems to be pursuing a _____ opportunity.

(p. 49)

- A. market penetration
- B. market development
- C. product development
- D. diversification
- E. breakthrough

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

282. Heinz, in order to boost its sales, came up with ketchup in gross green and funky purple colors. It packaged the ketchup in EZ Squirt dispensers molded to fit little hands. This is an example of:

(p. 49)

- A. Product development
- B. Market development
- C. Diversification
- D. Market penetration

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

283. In developing trails for hiking and biking to bring its winter ski customers back in the summer, Mountain High Ski Resort is pursuing what type of opportunity?
(p. 49)

- A. Channel penetration.
- B. Diversification.
- C. Product development.
- D. Market development.
- E. Market penetration.

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

284. Zippo is pursuing _____ opportunities with its Multi-Purpose Lighter that is designed to light
(p. 49) candles, fireplaces, grills, and more.

- A. market penetration
- B. market development
- C. product development
- D. diversification
- E. channeling

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

285. Hewlett-Packard decided that too many other companies were attracting its customers by
(p. 49) advertising their computer printers as "having all of the features of Hewlett-Packard's
LaserJet." So Hewlett-Packard designed a new color printer with a completely new set of
features which no competitors' equipment offered. Hewlett-Packard then introduced it to the
same market with the hope that it could develop a larger and more profitable share. This was
an effort at:

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.
- C. market penetration.
- D. product development.

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing
the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

286. To improve its profits, Delta Tool Corp. has redesigned its entire line of rechargeable power drills--adding several new or improved features and three new models. Apparently, Delta Tool is pursuing a _____ opportunity.

(p. 49)

- A. combiner
- B. market development
- C. product development
- D. diversification
- E. market penetration

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Other: Self-Test

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

287. Professional Dental Supply has been successfully selling dental instruments to dentists for the past twenty years, and has developed strong customer relations. When looking for new marketing opportunities, Professional Dental Supply will most likely look first at

(p. 49)

- A. market penetration.
- B. diversification.
- C. market development.
- D. product development.
- E. Professional Dental Supply will look at all opportunities equally.

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. Knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

288. _____ means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

(p. 49)

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Product development
- D. Differentiation
- E. Market penetration

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

289. When a firm tries to increase its total sales by offering new products to new markets, it's
(p. 49) pursuing:

- A. diversification.
- B. product development.
- C. market development.
- D. market penetration.
- E. All of these.

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

290. When Sony Corp., an electronics producer, purchased the Pebble Beach golf course in
(p. 49) California, it was pursuing what type of opportunity?

- A. Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Market penetration
- D. Product development

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

291. Cheese manufacturer, Ashe Mountain Corp., started a new chain of movie theaters called
(p. 49) Ashe Mountain's Movie World. The theaters have been a major success and significantly increased the revenues of Ashe Mountain Corp. This is an example of:

- A.** Diversification
- B. Market development
- C. Product penetration
- D. Differentiation
- E. Market penetration

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

292. A beer distributor, concerned about increasing regulation of alcoholic beverages, decides to
(p. 49) start a new business distributing children's toys. This company seems to be pursuing

- A. market development.
- B. diversification.**
- C. product development.
- D. market penetration.

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

293. Industrial Plastics Corporation has decided to manufacture and sell electric motors for fishing
(p. 49) boats. The firm appears to be pursuing a _____ opportunity.

- A. combiner
- B. product development
- C. market development
- D. market penetration
- E. diversification**

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

294. A producer of home burglar alarm devices decides to start manufacturing portable video cameras for use in industrial security situations. This is an example of

(p. 49)

A. market development.

B. diversification.

C. product development.

D. market penetration.

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

295. If a cola producer bought out a Mango juice producer in an attempt to appeal to health-conscious consumers who do not drink soft drinks, it would be pursuing a _____ opportunity.

(p. 49)

A. market development

B. diversification

C. market penetration

D. product development

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

296. The most risky and challenging opportunities usually involve:

(p. 49)

- A. market development.
- B. product development.
- C. diversification.
- D. market penetration.
- E. All of these are similar in terms of risk.

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system. Products and customers that are very different from a firm's current base may look attractive but are usually hard to evaluate. That's why diversification usually involves the biggest risk.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

297. The most risky types of marketing opportunity to pursue usually involve

(p. 49)

- A. market development.
- B. market penetration.
- C. diversification.
- D. product development.
- E. All of these are equally risky.

Diversification means moving into totally different lines of business, perhaps entirely unfamiliar products, markets, or even levels in the production-marketing system. Products and customers that are very different from a firm's current base may look attractive but are usually hard to evaluate making diversification very risky.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

298. Because companies are likely to be most familiar with their own operations, _____
(p. 49) opportunities are usually the easiest to pursue.

- A. market penetration
- B. product development
- C. market development
- D. diversification
- E. All of these are equally easy.

Usually firms find attractive opportunities fairly close to markets they already know making market penetration very attractive.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-07 Know four broad types of marketing opportunities that help in identifying new strategies.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Types of Opportunities to Pursue

299. Which of the following statements is True regarding international opportunities in marketing?

(p. 50)

- A. There is no need to consider international opportunities when the domestic market is prosperous.
- B. International trade is decreasing worldwide.
- C. A product with slow sales growth in a domestic market may experience faster growth in another country.
- D. Only large firms can engage in international marketing.
- E. All of these statements about international opportunities in marketing are True.

A company (of any size) facing tough competition, thin profit margins, and slow sales growth at home may get a fresh start in another country where demand for its product is just beginning to grow. International trade is increasing worldwide.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-08 Understand why strategies for opportunities in international markets should be considered.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: International Opportunities Should Be Considered

300. All of the following are reasons why international opportunities should be considered by
(p. 51) managers, EXCEPT

- A. the world is getting smaller.
- B. serving international markets may improve economies of scale.
- C. favorable trends at home and unfavorable trends in other countries make international marketing particularly attractive.
- D. around the world, potential customers have needs and money to spend.
- E. it helps to develop a competitive advantage at home and abroad.

Unfavorable trends in the market environment at home or favorable trends in other countries may make international marketing particularly attractive.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 02-08 Understand why strategies for opportunities in international markets should be considered.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Other: Self-Test

Topic: International Opportunities Should Be Considered