

Chapter 02

The Role of IMC in the Marketing Process

True / False Questions

1. Market opportunities are areas where the company believes that customer needs and opportunities are being satisfied.

True False

2. A market can rarely be viewed as one large, homogeneous group of customers; rather, it consists of many heterogeneous groups, or segments.

True False

3. Dominating channels of distribution is one way of creating a competitive advantage.

True False

4. Marketers often go after the entire market with one product, brand, or service offering to create the maximum impact.

True False

5. In a typical target marketing process, the stage of segmenting the market is immediately followed by positioning one's product or service through effective marketing strategies.

True False

6. Target market identification isolates consumers with similar lifestyles, needs, and the like, and increases the knowledge of their specific requirements.

True False

7. The more marketers segment the market, the less precise is their understanding of it.

True False

8. In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into units based on consumers' occupations and lifestyles.

True False

9. When a market is segmented based on how aware and informed the consumers are, the variable used to choose a marketing approach is product knowledge.

True False

10. In the psychographic approach to segmentation, determination of lifestyles is usually based on an analysis of the activities, interests, and opinions (AIOs) of consumers.

True False

11. Segmenting the market based on consumers' product or brand usage and the degree of use is an example of behavioristic segmentation.

True False

12. Differentiated marketing is used when the firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of this market.

True False

13. The consumer approach positions a product by comparing it and the benefit it offers against those offered by competitors.

True False

14. Premium brands positioned at the high end of the market usually use the price/quality approach to positioning.

True False

15. While positioning by product class, marketers only position against brands, and not against other product categories.

True False

16. Repositioning of a product usually occurs because of declining or stagnant sales.

True False

17. Strong symbolic features and social and psychological meaning may be more important than functional utility for many products.

True False

18. Brand equity refers to the tangible assets earned through a product's functional purpose.

True False

19. A marketer with an integrated marketing communications (IMC) perspective is likely to link high relative ad expenditures with premium prices, and low relative ad expenditures with low prices.

True False

20. Trade advertising focuses on sales promotion efforts directed toward the ultimate consumer.

True False

Multiple Choice Questions

21. According to the marketing and promotions process model, the marketing process begins with the:
- A. development of the brand equity.
 - B. development of a marketing strategy.
 - C. development of the promotional mix.
 - D. determination of the promotional budget.
 - E. establishment of a nano-campaign marketing strategy.
22. According to the marketing and promotions process model, in which of the following stages does the company decide the product or service areas and particular markets where it wants to compete?
- A. Development of a marketing strategy and analysis
 - B. Development of the target marketing process
 - C. Allocation of advertising budget
 - D. Development of the marketing planning program
 - E. Creation of a positioning strategy
23. ____ is a detailed assessment of the current marketing conditions facing the company, its product lines, or its individual brands.
- A. Matrix analysis
 - B. Micro analysis
 - C. Situation analysis
 - D. Opportunity analysis
 - E. Competitive analysis

24. Which of the following is best defined as areas where there are favorable demand trends, customer needs and wants are not being satisfied, and where a company thinks it can compete effectively?
- A. Market opportunities
 - B. Market segmentations
 - C. Marketing channels
 - D. Marketing-stubs
 - E. Market economics
25. A situational analysis:
- A. does not include an assessment of a company's product lines.
 - B. usually starts with a positioning strategy.
 - C. does not include an assessment of the conditions facing the company.
 - D. typically involves creating branding strategies.
 - E. includes an assessment of its individual brands.
26. During a routine market study conducted by CL Foods, it was noted that Chinese and Indian food products were in high demand in American society. In order to take advantage of such a demand, CL Foods manufactured and sold these food items locally. In this scenario, the company is taking advantage of a ____.
- A. market opportunity
 - B. market aggregation
 - C. market assimilation
 - D. marketing buzz
 - E. market threat

27. FunZone Inc. identified and developed a SmartCard that can be used at fair grounds to make the ticketing process easier. The company found that the existing system was complicated and highly time-consuming. The SmartCard was easy to operate and each swipe would deduct the cost of a ride automatically. According to the given scenario, FunZone has recognized a:
- A. market opportunity.
 - B. marketing buzz.
 - C. marketing engagement.
 - D. marketing channel.
 - E. market threat.
28. There are several medicines that relieve allergy-related symptoms but only Sensitine comes in a quick dissolving form that can be easily swallowed without water. The manufacturer of Sensitine hopes the fact that it dissolves and enters the system quicker than other brands will create a:
- A. market aggregation.
 - B. marketing assimilation.
 - C. competitive advantage.
 - D. cross-merchandising strategy.
 - E. market dis-intermediation.
29. Offering quality products that command a premium price, providing superior customer service, having the lowest production costs and lower prices, or dominating channels of distribution are ways of:
- A. achieving competitive advantage.
 - B. practicing cross-merchandising strategy.
 - C. creating market space.
 - D. practicing bait-and-switch marketing.
 - E. establishing a marketing-stub.

30. ____ is defined as something unique or special a firm possesses or does that gives it an edge over other firms in a similar industry.
- A. Competitor indexing
 - B. Switch marketing
 - C. Competitive advantage
 - D. Marketing-stub
 - E. Bait marketing
31. John & Bauer Inc., manufacturers of health drugs, are the manufacturers of a painkiller called JB Revive. The painkiller is unique as it contains calcium, and it is quite unlike any other pain killer in the market. The addition of calcium led to an increase in sales of the medicine as well. In this scenario, the addition of calcium gives the company a:
- A. market engagement.
 - B. cross-merchandising opportunity.
 - C. competitive advantage.
 - D. marketing assimilation.
 - E. competitive index.
32. The first step in the target marketing process is to:
- A. develop positioning strategies.
 - B. request government approval.
 - C. determine whether to use a market segmentation strategy or a mass marketing strategy.
 - D. identify markets with unfulfilled needs.
 - E. develop new products.

33. The market segmentation process:
- A. divides a market into distinct groups that have heterogeneous needs.
 - B. divides a market into distinct groups that will respond similarly to marketing actions.
 - C. offers one version of the product to all markets.
 - D. creates products for several markets that have independent needs.
 - E. positions products in the minds of prospects and customers.
34. Directing a company's efforts toward one or more groups of customers who share common needs is known as:
- A. cross-merchandising.
 - B. competitor indexing.
 - C. mass customization.
 - D. market segmentation.
 - E. cross-branding.
35. Dividing the market into units such as nation, states, town, counties, or even neighborhoods is known as:
- A. demographic segmentation.
 - B. psychographic segmentation.
 - C. quantified aggregation.
 - D. lifestyle aggregation.
 - E. geographic segmentation.

36. Which of the following is a geographic variable for segmentation of the market?

- A. Family size
- B. Occasions
- C. Counties
- D. Age
- E. Gender

37. Which of the following is a geographic segmentation variable?

- A. Income
- B. Neighborhood
- C. Sex
- D. Education
- E. Involvement

38. Delish Inc., a food manufacturer, introduced an instant soup specially designed for and advertised in the colder regions of Asia and Europe. This is an example of:

- A. demographic segmentation.
- B. psychographic segmentation.
- C. sociocultural segmentation.
- D. geographic segmentation.
- E. undifferentiated marketing.

39. Brown's Frozen BBQ Sandwiches are made with goat meat drenched in a sweet onion sauce. These sandwiches would not be popular in Texas, where people prefer beef, or in Miami where a mustard-based sauce is preferred. Which of the following segmentation approaches would be best for the company?
- A. Demographic
 - B. Socioeconomic
 - C. Personality
 - D. Geographic
 - E. Behavioristic
40. Brown's Foods determined that Southerners preferred milder mustard than those in the Northeast. This led the company to develop a new "Southern Style Mustard." This strategy best exemplifies:
- A. geographic segmentation.
 - B. lifestyle segmentation.
 - C. socioeconomic segmentation.
 - D. demographic segmentation.
 - E. usage segmentation.
41. Which of the following is a primary variable of demographic segmentation?
- A. Lifestyle
 - B. Personality
 - C. Occupation
 - D. Education
 - E. Social class

42. Division of the market based on age, sex, family size, income, and other measurable characteristics is known as:

- A. demographic segmentation.
- B. psychographic segmentation.
- C. socioeconomic segmentation.
- D. geographic segmentation.
- E. undifferentiated segmentation.

43. Jim's Inc., a travel agency in Texas, offers trips that are designed specifically for couples. In this scenario, the company is using ____ segmentation.

- A. geographic
- B. demographic
- C. lifestyle
- D. behavioristic
- E. personality

44. Venus Finance aired a series of ads that targeted people born after 1980, also known as Generation Y. In this scenario, the company is using a ____ segmentation strategy.

- A. geographic
- B. demographic
- C. socioeconomic
- D. behavioristic
- E. personality

45. Which of the following is a variable of the demographic segmentation strategy?
- A. Personality
 - B. Marital status
 - C. Values
 - D. Lifestyle
 - E. Occupation
46. Enliven, a sports drink manufacturer, has identified its preferred target market as men between the ages of 18 to 22 who are currently in high school or college and active in sports. Which of the following types of segmentation is Enliven using in this scenario?
- A. Benefit and demographic
 - B. Psychographic and geographic
 - C. Demographic and socioeconomic
 - D. Geographic and psychographic
 - E. Socioeconomic and psychographic
47. Dividing the market on the basis of personality and/or lifestyles is referred to as ____.
- A. geographic segmentation
 - B. demographic segmentation
 - C. psychographic segmentation
 - D. socio economic segmentation
 - E. behavioral segmentation

48. ____ divides a market on the basis of lifecycles.

- A. Geographic segmentation
- B. Psychographic segmentation
- C. Benefit segmentation
- D. Demographic segmentation
- E. Socioeconomic segmentation

49. Merry Inc. is a non-profit organization that employs a large number of underprivileged people. It sells art and handicrafts made by these individuals at reasonable prices. Merry's target market consists of people who believe in helping others. It uses ____ segmentation.

- A. demographic
- B. geographic
- C. psychographic
- D. benefit
- E. socio economic

50. With respect to psychographic segmentation of markets, AIO stands for:

- A. activities, innovation, and opinions.
- B. activities, interests, and opportunities.
- C. activities, innovations, and opportunities.
- D. activities, interests, and opinions.
- E. actions, interests, and opinions.

51. Which of the following is a primary variable used in psychographic segmentation?
- A. Income
 - B. Lifestyles
 - C. Education
 - D. Marital status
 - E. Age
52. Pluto Inc., a car manufacturer, makes high-end, expensive sports cars. The company targets people who live life on the fast lane and are generally considered to have flashy personalities. In this scenario, Pluto is using ____ segmentation.
- A. psychographic
 - B. benefit
 - C. socioeconomic
 - D. undifferentiated
 - E. demographic
53. Which of the following is a primary variable defined in psychographic segmentation?
- A. Lifecycles
 - B. Income
 - C. Education
 - D. Life stage
 - E. Gender

54. ____ segmentation divides consumers into groups according to their usage, loyalties, or buying responses to a product.
- A. Benefit
 - B. Geographic
 - C. Demographic
 - D. Behavioristic
 - E. Psychographic
55. A company that divides its target markets based on their perceived level of loyalty is using:
- A. benefit segmentation.
 - B. geographic segmentation.
 - C. socioeconomic segmentation.
 - D. behavioristic segmentation.
 - E. outlet segmentation.
56. Which of the following types of segmentation is employed when consumers are grouped according to their usage and buying responses to a product or service?
- A. Behavioristic
 - B. Demographic
 - C. Benefit
 - D. Socioeconomic
 - E. Psychographic

57. Degree of usage as a basis of segmentation is best reflected by:
- A. the VALS principle.
 - B. the iceberg principle.
 - C. the mirror image rule.
 - D. the rule of equity.
 - E. the 80-20 rule.
58. ____ segmentation is most closely related to the 80-20 rule, which states that 80 percent of a company's business comes from 20 percent of its customers.
- A. Geographic
 - B. Behavioristic
 - C. Demographic
 - D. Psychographic
 - E. Benefit
59. The 80-20 rule states that:
- A. around 80 percent of the firm's sales comes from 20 percent of the customers.
 - B. only 80 percent of a market can be segmented.
 - C. market segmentation works well only 80 percent of the time, unlike market assimilation that works 20 percent of the time.
 - D. only about 80 percent of the people remember the firm's positioning of a product while the remaining 20 percent create their own positioning for a particular product.
 - E. about 80 percent of corporations do not understand the actual meaning of the term "market segmentation."

60. Dental Care, a dental hygiene products manufacturer, has come up with three types of toothpastes for different segments—whitening toothpaste for individuals who buy for aesthetic reasons, strawberry flavored toothpaste for those concerned with the taste, and germ-control toothpaste for those looking to protect their teeth all day long. On what basis has it segmented the market?
- A. Demographic
 - B. Geographic
 - C. Socioeconomic
 - D. Benefit
 - E. Sociocultural
61. ____ segmentation is the grouping of customers on the basis of attributes sought in a product.
- A. Benefit
 - B. Geographic
 - C. Socioeconomic
 - D. Demographic
 - E. Lifestyle
62. Momentum, a brand of sports cars, launched an advertising campaign with a tagline that states "Our cars outperform most cars on the road even before you step on the accelerator." In this scenario, the company is using ____ segmentation.
- A. benefit
 - B. demographic
 - C. geographic
 - D. psychographic
 - E. socioeconomic

63. WristTactical, a watch manufacturer, specializes in manufacturing tactical watches for Navy divers. The company launched an ad campaign that stressed the water resistant and endurance characteristics of its watches. In this scenario, WristTactical is making use of ____ segmentation.
- A. benefit
 - B. demographic
 - C. geographic
 - D. behavioristic
 - E. socioeconomic
64. The fact that some consumers want flavored bottled water and others want it with added minerals provides an opportunity for ____ segmentation.
- A. socioeconomic
 - B. benefit
 - C. geographic
 - D. psychographic
 - E. demographic
65. Which of the following is a primary variable considered in benefit segmentation?
- A. Attributes sought
 - B. Income
 - C. Lifestyle
 - D. Birth era
 - E. Marital status

66. According to the market coverage alternatives, ____ involves ignoring segment differences and offering just one product or service for the entire market.
- A. bait-and-Switch marketing
 - B. concentrated marketing
 - C. micro-marketing
 - D. neuromarketing
 - E. undifferentiated marketing
67. Frosty Inc., a beverage manufacturer, only had one product in its line and was targeting all types of customers. With respect to the market coverage alternatives, which of the following would best suit the company?
- A. Concentrated marketing
 - B. Undifferentiated marketing
 - C. Bait-and-switch marketing
 - D. Niche marketing
 - E. Psychographic marketing
68. Which of the following is true of undifferentiated marketing?
- A. It involves selecting one segment and attempting to capture a large market share.
 - B. It involves offering just one product or service to the entire market.
 - C. It involves creating a niche for a special product line.
 - D. It involves customizing products for various target segments.
 - E. It involves developing and offering a product for a specific market segment.

69. With respect to the market coverage alternatives, ____ involves developing separate marketing strategies for a number of segments.
- A. differentiated marketing
 - B. undifferentiated marketing
 - C. concentrated marketing
 - D. buzz marketing
 - E. B to B marketing
70. Mars Inc., a car manufacturer, offers cheap coupes, medium-priced sedans, as well as expensive sports cars. The company identifies and develops various products for several segments. This scenario is an illustration of:
- A. concentrated marketing.
 - B. loyalty marketing.
 - C. buzz marketing.
 - D. bait-and-switch marketing.
 - E. differentiated marketing.
71. Chill, a beverage manufacturer, offers varied versions of its products that include diet, cherry flavored, vanilla flavored, and caffeine-free versions in addition to its original product. With respect to market coverage alternatives, the given scenario reflects the company's decision to cater to:
- A. a concentrated market.
 - B. a differentiated market.
 - C. a buzz market.
 - D. an undifferentiated market.
 - E. a mass market.

72. ____ is used when the firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of the market.
- A. Mass marketing
 - B. Undifferentiated marketing
 - C. Concentrated marketing
 - D. Differentiated marketing
 - E. Bait-and-switch marketing
73. Concentrated marketing involves focusing marketing efforts on:
- A. different countries.
 - B. one particular segment.
 - C. mass markets.
 - D. various segments.
 - E. different counties.
74. Star Furniture designs and sells bedroom furniture for people who are over six-feet tall, which is a relatively small target market. Which of the following strategies is the company employing in this scenario?
- A. Differentiated marketing
 - B. Bait-and-switch marketing
 - C. Undifferentiated marketing
 - D. Concentrated marketing
 - E. Mass marketing

75. Pluto Inc., a high-end car manufacturer, makes only 12 cars per year. The company caters only to the "super-rich" and manufacturers only on order. In this scenario, Pluto is using a ____ marketing strategy.
- A. differentiated
 - B. undifferentiated
 - C. concentrated
 - D. mass
 - E. loyalty
76. Which of the following is true of concentrated marketing strategies?
- A. They are used to promote multiple products in varied markets.
 - B. They are used as a precursor to undifferentiated marketing.
 - C. They usually involve only a single segment.
 - D. They attempt to catch a minority share in the market.
 - E. They are synonymous with undifferentiated marketing strategies.
77. Outlander Inc. is a manufacturer of laptop computers. It plans on manufacturing computers that are targeted to users interested in video games. The computers are optimized for high-definition gaming and hence are expensive. Which of the following types of marketing strategies has Outlander adopted?
- A. Bait-and-switch marketing
 - B. Undifferentiated marketing
 - C. Concentrated marketing
 - D. Buzz marketing
 - E. Differentiated marketing

78. ____ has been defined as "the art and science of fitting the product or service to one or more segments of the broad market in such a way as to set it meaningfully apart from competition."

- A. Branding
- B. Proximity mapping
- C. Drip marketing
- D. Segmentation
- E. Positioning

79. Which of the following is true of product positioning?

- A. It does not focus on a product's competitors.
- B. It is not possible to position a service.
- C. It focuses purely on customers.
- D. It involves creating a competitive advantage.
- E. It is usually synonymous with market integration.

80. A brand's market position refers to its:

- A. relative market share.
- B. location on store shelves.
- C. image in the mind of the customers.
- D. distribution intensity.
- E. stage in the product life cycle.

81. ____ relates to the image of a product and or brand relative to competing products or brands.

- A. Segmentation
- B. Positioning
- C. Neuromarketing
- D. Branding
- E. Merchandising

82. Momentum, a car manufacturer, positions one of its convertible as "the best natural tanning tool known to man." This scenario would reflect a positioning strategy based on:
- A. product attributes and benefits.
 - B. cultural symbols.
 - C. product user.
 - D. price/quality.
 - E. product class.
83. The tagline on an ad for Baker Grill, a manufacturer of gas grills, reads, "The Ultimate Durable Grill" Baker Grill is using a positioning strategy based on:
- A. product class.
 - B. product attributes and benefits.
 - C. price/quality.
 - D. competitor.
 - E. cultural symbol.
84. MusC, a whey protein supplement, is positioned as a zero-carb muscle recovery drink. MusC is using a ____ positioning strategy.
- A. product class
 - B. product attributes and benefits
 - C. price/quality
 - D. competitor
 - E. cultural or national symbol

85. Flash Parcel Service (FPS) built its advertising campaign around the slogan, "Our business quality speaks the language of speed." The company positioned its services based on the speed with which it delivers the service. With respect to the positioning strategies, this positioning strategy of FPS is based on:
- A. cultural symbols.
 - B. demographics.
 - C. product class.
 - D. product attributes.
 - E. socioeconomics.
86. Appeal Automobiles introduced a new car into the market. The company stressed that the new car had side door air bags in an attempt to attract new buyers. Its focus on safety illustrates a strategy of positioning by:
- A. cultural or national symbols.
 - B. demographics.
 - C. price-value.
 - D. product attributes and benefits.
 - E. competitor.
87. Henry's Supermarkets have been very effective in positioning itself as stores that offer superior products at a discounted rate. With respect to the positioning strategies, its strategy reflects positioning based on:
- A. benefit.
 - B. applications.
 - C. use.
 - D. price/quality.
 - E. product class.

88. The Quarter Burger is a hamburger sold by the international fast food chain Sammy's Burgers. It was given the name as it contains a patty that weighs a quarter of a pound. The burger is sold for \$1 on weekdays. With reference to the various positioning strategies, Sammy's quarter pound burger is positioned by:
- A. competition.
 - B. demographics.
 - C. product user.
 - D. price/quality.
 - E. product class.
89. Treat Corp., a manufacturer of packaged soups, launched an ad campaign that provided quick and easy recipes using Treat's products on the back of the soup sachets. This is an example of positioning by:
- A. product class.
 - B. product use.
 - C. price/quality.
 - D. competitor.
 - E. cultural symbol.
90. Saturn Inc., a fruit juice manufacturer, came up with an advertising campaign based around the slogan, "It's a wholesome meal." The ad speaks about the nutritious content of the fruit juice and how it can assist in losing weight. With respect to the positioning strategies, this is an example of positioning by:
- A. quality.
 - B. use or application.
 - C. product class.
 - D. competition.
 - E. cultural symbols.

91. Athletic shoes advertised specifically to be used on tennis courts, for running, or for walking are using positioning strategy based on:
- A. price/quality.
 - B. use or application.
 - C. product class.
 - D. demographics.
 - E. cultural symbols.
92. To encourage more people to use mass transit, ads from providers of mass transportation compare the ease and comfort of riding mass transit with the difficulties of driving in congested traffic and parking headaches. With respect to the positioning strategies, these mass transportation providers are making use of positioning by:
- A. product class.
 - B. product user.
 - C. price/quality.
 - D. applications.
 - E. cultural symbols.
93. Pluto Inc., a fruit juice manufacturer, launches an ad that contains the slogan, "Try our fruit juices and get the freshness of real fruit." In this scenario, Pluto Inc. is positioning its juices based on:
- A. product class.
 - B. product use.
 - C. product price.
 - D. product competition.
 - E. product applications.

94. When Bauer Smith opened a men's shoe store, he decided to carry a full line of shoes in the larger, hard-to-find sizes. Today, his shoe store caters to professional basketball, baseball, and football players who often order a dozen pairs in a single visit. With respect to the positioning strategies, the shoe store uses positioning by:
- A. demographics.
 - B. cultural symbols.
 - C. product user.
 - D. competition.
 - E. product class.
95. Premium Sports Apparels came up with an ad for shorts which is specially designed for athletes. The ad which was featured in a sports magazine shows how these shorts do not shrink over time and are made of a light fabric that helps keep the wearer dry and cool. With respect to positioning strategies, the company is using positioning by:
- A. product user.
 - B. product demographics.
 - C. cultural symbols.
 - D. product class.
 - E. distribution intensity.
96. Yummy Soups positioned itself as better tasting and more appropriate to the adult palate to gain an advantage over Magic Soups, another packaged soup manufacturer. In the given scenario, which of the following positioning strategies has Yummy Soups used?
- A. Demographics
 - B. Cultural symbols
 - C. Competitor
 - D. Price
 - E. Product class

97. The use of comparative advertising has become increasingly more common. Which of the following positioning strategies does this reflect?
- A. Positioning by product user
 - B. Positioning by product class
 - C. Positioning by competitor
 - D. Positioning by price/quality
 - E. Positioning by cultural symbol
98. When travelers think of Gallivant Airlines, an Australian airline, the first thing that comes to their mind is the kangaroo. In the given scenario, the strong association between the kangaroo and Gallivant Airlines indicates that the Airlines is receiving the benefit of positioning by:
- A. product class.
 - B. use/application.
 - C. cultural symbol.
 - D. product attribute.
 - E. competitor.
99. Motor Corp., an automobile manufacturer, launched an ad campaign that stated, "We are yet to reach the industry leader's position, so we try harder." In this scenario, the company is positioning itself based on:
- A. price/quality.
 - B. use or application.
 - C. competition.
 - D. product class.
 - E. distribution intensity.

100. Venus Corporation engaged in a multi-million dollar campaign to alter its image among many of its customers. The company's customers had a perception that the company was simply a hardware manufacturer. Venus wants customers to see it as a services and technology provider. In this scenario, Venus is:

- A. using a repositioning strategy.
- B. segmenting the market into niche sectors.
- C. adopting a concentrated strategy.
- D. adopting an undifferentiated strategy.
- E. employing product class segmentation.

101. Initially, Flash Parcel Service (FPS) built its advertising campaign around the slogan, "Our business quality speaks the language of speed." Back then, the company was trying to make the customers aware of the speed with which it delivers the service. Later, FPS modified its slogan and designed new ads to make customers aware of the different aspects of its delivery such as reliability, cost-efficiency, and punctuality. By moving away from promoting itself as simply a parcel delivery company, FPS has:

- A. used a repositioning strategy.
- B. employed product class positioning.
- C. engaged in positioning with cultural symbols.
- D. adopted an undifferentiated strategy.
- E. employed geographic segmentation.

102. Which of the following is true of repositioning?

- A. It occurs only in companies that enjoy a monopolistic market structure.
- B. It usually occurs due to a boom in the company's sales.
- C. It must be practiced only during an economic downturn situation.
- D. It involves avoiding any alterations with the brand's existing position.
- E. It is aimed to stem a decline in sales or counter stagnant sales.

103. Which of the following marketing mix elements is best referred to as a bundle of benefits or values that satisfies the needs of consumers?

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

104. The meaning a consumer attributes to a product or brand and what he or she experiences in purchasing it is known as:

- A. functional utility.
- B. product quality.
- C. brand extension.
- D. product symbolism.
- E. product utility.

105. Which of the following best defines branding?

- A. It involves creating new product lines within a company in order to expand and develop the company's product portfolio.
- B. It includes making use of more than one marketing channel to reach a huge number of customers and to cover a large geographical area.
- C. It primarily involves marketing through a mobile device which assists the customers with personalized information.
- D. It features building and maintaining a favorable identity and image of the company and/or its products or services in the mind of the consumer.
- E. It involves taking the help of commercial market research agents to conduct a thorough market research before entering a market with unique products.

106. Brand identity is best defined as:

- A. a method of defining the percentage of loyal, impulsive, and need-based customers for a particular product.
- B. the process of taking the help of commercial market research agents to conduct a thorough market research before entering a market with unique products.
- C. a combination of the name, logo, symbols, design, packaging, and image of associations held by consumers.
- D. the process of creating new product lines within a company to expand and develop the company's product portfolio.
- E. a combination of print, guerilla, broadcast, and outdoor advertising to promote a company's products.

107. Which of the following is true of brand equity?

- A. It is a tangible asset that adds value to a service.
- B. It allows the seller to use undifferentiated marketing.
- C. It enables the seller to hide product successes from its competition.
- D. It is goodwill that results from a favorable impression.
- E. It allows the seller to stop all promotional activities and redirect its funds to other areas of operation.

108. Which of the following best defines brand equity?

- A. It is a process of varying the width of the product range with the company to modify the return on investment of the company.
- B. It is a process which calculates the percentage of loyal, impulsive, need-based customers, and wandering customers for a particular product.
- C. It is an intangible asset of added value or goodwill that results from the favorable image and/or the strength of consumer attachment to a company name.
- D. It is the process of taking help from commercial market research agents to conduct a thorough market research before entering a market with unique products.
- E. It is combination of using print, guerilla, broadcast, and outdoor advertising to promote a company's products.

109. The marketing mix variable that deals with what a consumer must give up in order to purchase a product or service is ____.

- A. packaging
- B. price
- C. promotion
- D. distribution
- E. production

110. Which of the following is true about packaging?

- A. The package cannot be used as a branding tool.
- B. The package lacks in offering benefits like economy and storage.
- C. The package is what the consumer must give up to purchase a product.
- D. The package is often the consumer's first exposure to the product.
- E. The package must not divulge information relating to its contents.

111. Promotional expenditures on advertising, sales promotion, and personal selling:
- A. are the three main components of marketing mix.
 - B. are incomes that must be covered in a firm's pricing structure.
 - C. contribute to a product's cost and price, which in turn will affect a company's return on investment.
 - D. are expenses that must be covered as they help by creating demand for a product.
 - E. are examples of fixed costs on an organization's income statement.
112. Which of the following statements about the interaction of pricing with advertising and promotion is true?
- A. The positive relationship between high relative advertising and price levels is weakest for products in the introductory stage of the product life cycle.
 - B. The positive relationship between high relative advertising and price levels is weakest for products that are market leaders.
 - C. Companies with high-quality products suffer the least, in terms of return on investment, with inconsistent advertising and pricing strategies.
 - D. Brands with low relative advertising budgets are able to charge premium prices.
 - E. High relative ad expenditures should accompany premium prices, and low relative ad expenditures should be tailored to low prices.
113. ____ are sets of interdependent organizations involved in the process of making a product or service available for consumption.
- A. Marketing channels
 - B. Marketing segments
 - C. Marketing facilitators
 - D. Marketing sectors
 - E. Marketing programs

114. Dezine Inc. is a company that sells women's fashionable clothing through ball-room costume parties. It targets women who are too busy to go to stores to shop. The company avoids using wholesalers and retailers in its selling process. Dezine is utilizing a(n):
- A. direct channel of distribution.
 - B. indirect channel of distribution.
 - C. bait-and-switch marketing channel.
 - D. direct-response advertising medium.
 - E. reseller channel.
115. Breeze Corp., a manufacturer of ceiling fans, sells its products to retailers who in turn sell them to the final consumers. In the given scenario, the manufacturer of Breeze ceiling fans is using a(n):
- A. geographic market segmentation.
 - B. indirect channel of distribution.
 - C. single channel medium.
 - D. direct-response advertising medium.
 - E. demographic market segmentation.
116. ____ are programs designed to persuade the retailer to promote a manufacturer's products.
- A. Promotional pull strategies
 - B. Bait marketing strategies
 - C. Buzz marketing strategies
 - D. Promotional push strategies
 - E. Switch marketing strategies

117. Mars Inc., a manufacturer of cat food in Texas, places an ad in a publication aimed at veterinarians. The ad explains why they should recommend Mars's cat food to the owners of the cats they treat. This scenario is an illustration of:
- A. demographic segmentation.
 - B. a promotional pull strategy.
 - C. a loyalty marketing strategy.
 - D. a bait marketing strategy.
 - E. a promotional push strategy.
118. An ad in Blossom, a publication for retail florists, promotes Burgundy Lace tulips as a product that will enhance any spring bouquet that florists sell to consumers. The ad for Burgundy Lace tulips is an example of:
- A. trade advertising.
 - B. a promotional pull strategy.
 - C. digital advertising.
 - D. national advertising.
 - E. bait-and-switch advertising.
119. With _____, advertising expenditures and promotional efforts are directed toward the ultimate consumer.
- A. promotional pull strategies
 - B. promotional push strategies
 - C. trade advertising
 - D. market harvesting strategies
 - E. B-to-B advertising

120. Which of the following is true of a promotional pull strategy?

- A. It involves spending very little money on advertising.
- B. Its goal is to create demand among consumers.
- C. It is synonymous to trade advertising.
- D. Its promotional efforts are directed toward retailers.
- E. Its promotional efforts are directed toward wholesalers.

Chapter 02 The Role of IMC in the Marketing Process **Answer Key**

True / False Questions

1. Market opportunities are areas where the company believes that customer needs and opportunities are being satisfied.

FALSE

Market opportunities are areas where there are favorable demand trends, where the company believes customer needs and opportunities not being satisfied, and where it can compete effectively.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

2. A market can rarely be viewed as one large, homogeneous group of customers; rather, it consists of many heterogeneous groups, or segments.

TRUE

A market can rarely be viewed as one large homogeneous group of customers; rather, it consists of many heterogeneous groups, or segments. In recent years, many companies have recognized the importance of tailoring their marketing to meet the needs and demand trends of different market segments.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's

3. Dominating channels of distribution is one way of creating a competitive advantage.

TRUE

Ways to achieve a competitive advantage include having quality products that command a premium price, providing superior customer service, having the lowest production costs and lower prices, or dominating channels of distribution. Competitive advantage can also be achieved through advertising that creates and maintains product differentiation and brand equity.

AACSB: Analytic
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.
Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

4. Marketers often go after the entire market with one product, brand, or service offering to create the maximum impact.

FALSE

Marketers rarely go after the entire market with one product, brand, or service offering. Rather, they pursue a number of different strategies, breaking the market into segments and targeting one or more of these segments for marketing and promotional efforts.

AACSB: Analytic
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.
Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

5. In a typical target marketing process, the stage of segmenting the market is immediately followed by positioning one's product or service through effective marketing strategies.

FALSE

A typical target marketing process involves four basic steps: identifying markets with unfulfilled needs, segmenting the market, targeting specific segments, and positioning one's product or service through marketing strategies.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-02 To understand the concept of target marketing in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

6. Target market identification isolates consumers with similar lifestyles, needs, and the like, and increases the knowledge of their specific requirements.

TRUE

Target market identification isolates consumers with similar lifestyles, needs, and the like, and increases our knowledge of their specific requirements. The more marketers can establish this common ground with consumers, the more effective they will be in addressing these requirements in their communications programs.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-02 To understand the concept of target marketing in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

7. The more marketers segment the market, the less precise is their understanding of it.

FALSE

The more marketers segment the market, the more precise is their understanding of it. Market segmentation is dividing a market into distinct groups that (1) have common needs and (2) will respond similarly to a marketing action.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

8. In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into units based on consumers' occupations and lifestyles.

FALSE

In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into different geographic units. These units may include nations, states, counties, or even neighborhoods. Consumers often have different buying habits depending on where they reside.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

9. When a market is segmented based on how aware and informed the consumers are, the variable used to choose a marketing approach is product knowledge.

TRUE

When marketers follow an approach based on the awareness and intention of consumers, they base their decisions on the product knowledge of consumers. This includes how aware, informed, and interested consumers are, and their intentions to purchase a product.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

10. In the psychographic approach to segmentation, determination of lifestyles is usually based on an analysis of the activities, interests, and opinions (AIOs) of consumers.

TRUE

Dividing the market on the basis of personality, lifecycles, and/or lifestyles is referred to as psychographic segmentation. The determination of lifestyles is usually based on an analysis of the activities, interests, and opinions (AIOs) of consumers. These lifestyles are then correlated with the consumers' product, brand, and/or media usage.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

11. Segmenting the market based on consumers' product or brand usage and the degree of use is an example of behavioristic segmentation.

TRUE

Dividing consumers into groups according to their usage, loyalties, or buying responses to a product is behavioristic segmentation. For example, product or brand usage, degree of use (heavy vs. light), and/or brand loyalty are combined with demographic and/or psychographic criteria to develop profiles of market segments.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

12. Differentiated marketing is used when the firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of this market.

FALSE

Differentiated marketing involves marketing in a number of segments, developing separate marketing strategies for each. Concentrated marketing is used when the firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of this market.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

13. The consumer approach positions a product by comparing it and the benefit it offers against those offered by competitors.

FALSE

The consumer approach links the product with the benefits the consumer will derive or creates a favorable brand image. The competition approach positions the product by comparing it and the benefit it offers versus the competition.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

14. Premium brands positioned at the high end of the market usually use the price/quality approach to positioning.

TRUE

Marketers often use price/quality characteristics to position their brands. One way they do this is with ads that reflect the image of a high-quality brand where cost, while not irrelevant, is considered secondary to the quality benefits derived from using the brand. Premium brands positioned at the high end of the market use this approach to positioning.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

15. While positioning by product class, marketers only position against brands, and not against other product categories.

FALSE

Often the competition for a product comes from outside the product class. Rather than positioning against another brand, an alternative strategy is to position oneself against another product category.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

16. Repositioning of a product usually occurs because of declining or stagnant sales.

TRUE

Repositioning a product usually occurs because of declining or stagnant sales or because of anticipated opportunities in other market positions. Repositioning is often difficult to accomplish because of entrenched perceptions about and attitudes toward the product or brand.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

17. Strong symbolic features and social and psychological meaning may be more important than functional utility for many products.

TRUE

For many products, strong symbolic features and social and psychological meaning may be more important than functional utility. For example, designer clothing such as Versace, Gucci, and Prada is often purchased on the basis of its symbolic meaning and image, particularly by teenagers and young adults.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

18. Brand equity refers to the tangible assets earned through a product's functional purpose.

FALSE

Brand equity can be thought of as an intangible asset of added value or goodwill that results from the favorable image, impressions of differentiation, and/or the strength of consumer attachment to a company name, brand name, or trademark.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

19. A marketer with an integrated marketing communications (IMC) perspective is likely to link high relative ad expenditures with premium prices, and low relative ad expenditures with low prices.

TRUE

High relative ad expenditures should accompany premium prices, and low relative ad expenditures should be tailored to low prices. These results obviously support the IMC perspective that one voice must be conveyed.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

20. Trade advertising focuses on sales promotion efforts directed toward the ultimate consumer.

FALSE

Trade advertising focuses on wholesalers and retailers and motivates them to purchase products for resale to their customers. An alternative strategy is a promotional pull strategy, which spends money on advertising and sales promotion efforts directed toward the ultimate consumer.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

Multiple Choice Questions

21. According to the marketing and promotions process model, the marketing process begins with the:

- A. development of the brand equity.
- B.** development of a marketing strategy.
- C. development of the promotional mix.
- D. determination of the promotional budget.
- E. establishment of a nano-campaign marketing strategy.

As the marketing and promotions process model shows, the marketing process begins with the development of a marketing strategy and analysis in which the company decides the product or service areas and particular markets where it wants to compete.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Introduction

22. According to the marketing and promotions process model, in which of the following stages does the company decide the product or service areas and particular markets where it wants to compete?

- A. Development of a marketing strategy and analysis
- B. Development of the target marketing process
- C. Allocation of advertising budget
- D. Development of the marketing planning program
- E. Creation of a positioning strategy

As the marketing and promotions process model shows, the marketing process begins with the development of a marketing strategy and analysis in which the company decides the product or service areas and particular markets where it wants to compete. The company must then coordinate the various elements of the marketing mix into a cohesive marketing program that will reach the target market effectively.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Introduction

23. ____ is a detailed assessment of the current marketing conditions facing the company, its product lines, or its individual brands.

- A. Matrix analysis
- B. Micro analysis
- C. Situation analysis
- D. Opportunity analysis
- E. Competitive analysis

Marketing strategy is based on a situation analysis—a detailed assessment of the current marketing conditions facing the company, its product lines, or its individual brands.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

24. Which of the following is best defined as areas where there are favorable demand trends, customer needs and wants are not being satisfied, and where a company thinks it can compete effectively?

- A. Market opportunities
- B. Market segmentations
- C. Marketing channels
- D. Marketing-stubs
- E. Market economics

Market opportunities are areas where there are favorable demand trends, where the company believes customer needs and opportunities are not being satisfied, and where it can compete effectively.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

25. A situational analysis:

- A. does not include an assessment of a company's product lines.
- B. usually starts with a positioning strategy.
- C. does not include an assessment of the conditions facing the company.
- D. typically involves creating branding strategies.
- E. includes an assessment of its individual brands.

A marketing strategy is based on a situation analysis—a detailed assessment of the current marketing conditions facing the company, its product lines, or its individual brands.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

26. During a routine market study conducted by CL Foods, it was noted that Chinese and Indian food products were in high demand in American society. In order to take advantage of such a demand, CL Foods manufactured and sold these food items locally. In this scenario, the company is taking advantage of a _____.

- A. market opportunity
- B. market aggregation
- C. market assimilation
- D. marketing buzz
- E. market threat

In the above scenario CL Foods is taking advantage of a marketing opportunity. Market opportunities are areas where there are favorable demand trends, where the company believes customer needs and opportunities are not being satisfied, and where it can compete effectively.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

27. FunZone Inc. identified and developed a SmartCard that can be used at fair grounds to make the ticketing process easier. The company found that the existing system was complicated and highly time-consuming. The SmartCard was easy to operate and each swipe would deduct the cost of a ride automatically. According to the given scenario, FunZone has recognized a:

- A. market opportunity.
- B. marketing buzz.
- C. marketing engagement.
- D. marketing channel.
- E. market threat.

In the above scenario, FunZone has identified a market opportunity. Market opportunities are areas where there are favorable demand trends, where the company believes customer needs and opportunities are not being satisfied, and where it can compete effectively.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

28. There are several medicines that relieve allergy-related symptoms but only Sensitine comes in a quick dissolving form that can be easily swallowed without water. The manufacturer of Sensitine hopes the fact that it dissolves and enters the system quicker than other brands will create a:

- A. market aggregation.
- B. marketing assimilation.
- C. competitive advantage.
- D. cross-merchandising strategy.
- E. market dis-intermediation.

An important aspect of marketing strategy development is the search for a competitive advantage, something special a firm does or has that gives it an edge over competitors.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

29. Offering quality products that command a premium price, providing superior customer service, having the lowest production costs and lower prices, or dominating channels of distribution are ways of:

- A. achieving competitive advantage.
- B. practicing cross-merchandising strategy.
- C. creating market space.
- D. practicing bait-and-switch marketing.
- E. establishing a marketing-strut.

Ways to achieve a competitive advantage include having quality products that command a premium price, providing superior customer service, having the lowest production costs and lower prices, or dominating channels of distribution.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

30. ____ is defined as something unique or special a firm possesses or does that gives it an edge over other firms in a similar industry.

- A. Competitor indexing
- B. Switch marketing
- C. Competitive advantage
- D. Marketing-stub
- E. Bait marketing

An important aspect of marketing strategy development is the search for a competitive advantage, something special a firm does or has that gives it an edge over competitors.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

31. John & Bauer Inc., manufacturers of health drugs, are the manufacturers of a painkiller called JB Revive. The painkiller is unique as it contains calcium, and it is quite unlike any other pain killer in the market. The addition of calcium led to an increase in sales of the medicine as well. In this scenario, the addition of calcium gives the company a:

- A. market engagement.
- B. cross-merchandising opportunity.
- C. competitive advantage.
- D. marketing assimilation.
- E. competitive index.

In the above scenario, the addition of calcium gives the company a competitive advantage. An important aspect of marketing strategy development is the search for a competitive advantage, something special a firm does or has that gives it an edge over competitors. Ways to achieve a competitive advantage include having quality products that command a premium price, providing superior customer service, having the lowest production costs and lower prices, or dominating channels of distribution.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-01 To understand the marketing process and the role of advertising and promotion in an organization's integrated marketing program.

Topic: Marketing Strategy and Analysis

32. The first step in the target marketing process is to:

- A. develop positioning strategies.
- B. request government approval.
- C. determine whether to use a market segmentation strategy or a mass marketing strategy.
- D. identify markets with unfulfilled needs.
- E. develop new products.

The target marketing process involves four basic steps: identifying markets with unfulfilled needs, segmenting the market, targeting specific segments, and positioning one's product or service through marketing strategies.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-02 To understand the concept of target marketing in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

33. The market segmentation process:

- A. divides a market into distinct groups that have heterogeneous needs.
- B. divides a market into distinct groups that will respond similarly to marketing actions.
- C. offers one version of the product to all markets.
- D. creates products for several markets that have independent needs.
- E. positions products in the minds of prospects and customers.

Market segmentation is dividing up a market into distinct groups that (1) have common needs and (2) will respond similarly to a marketing action.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

34. Directing a company's efforts toward one or more groups of customers who share common needs is known as:

- A. cross-merchandising.
- B. competitor indexing.
- C. mass customization.
- D. market segmentation.
- E. cross-branding.

Market segmentation is dividing up a market into distinct groups that (1) have common needs and (2) will respond similarly to a marketing action.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

35. Dividing the market into units such as nation, states, town, counties, or even neighborhoods is known as:

- A. demographic segmentation.
- B. psychographic segmentation.
- C. quantified aggregation.
- D. lifestyle aggregation.
- E. geographic segmentation.

In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into different geographic units. These units may include nations, states, counties, or even neighborhoods.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

36. Which of the following is a geographic variable for segmentation of the market?

- A. Family size
- B. Occasions
- C. Counties**
- D. Age
- E. Gender

In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into different geographic units. These units may include nations, states, counties, or even neighborhoods.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

37. Which of the following is a geographic segmentation variable?

- A. Income
- B. Neighborhood**
- C. Sex
- D. Education
- E. Involvement

In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into different geographic units. These units may include nations, states, counties, or even neighborhoods.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

38. Delish Inc., a food manufacturer, introduced an instant soup specially designed for and advertised in the colder regions of Asia and Europe. This is an example of:
- A. demographic segmentation.
 - B. psychographic segmentation.
 - C. sociocultural segmentation.
 - D. geographic segmentation.
 - E. undifferentiated marketing.

The above scenario is an illustration of geographic segmentation. In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into different geographic units. These units may include nations, states, counties, or even neighborhoods. Consumers often have different buying habits depending on where they reside. Regional differences may exist in regard to food, drinks, attitudes toward foreign products, and the like.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

39. Brown's Frozen BBQ Sandwiches are made with goat meat drenched in a sweet onion sauce. These sandwiches would not be popular in Texas, where people prefer beef, or in Miami where a mustard-based sauce is preferred. Which of the following segmentation approaches would be best for the company?

- A. Demographic
- B. Socioeconomic
- C. Personality
- D. Geographic
- E. Behavioristic

In the above scenario, Brown's should utilize a geographic segmentation strategy. In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into different geographic units. These units may include nations, states, counties, or even neighborhoods. Consumers often have different buying habits depending on where they reside. Regional differences may exist in regard to food, drinks, attitudes toward foreign products, and the like.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

40. Brown's Foods determined that Southerners preferred milder mustard than those in the Northeast. This led the company to develop a new "Southern Style Mustard." This strategy best exemplifies:

- A. geographic segmentation.
- B. lifestyle segmentation.
- C. socioeconomic segmentation.
- D. demographic segmentation.
- E. usage segmentation.

The above scenario is an illustration of geographic segmentation. In the geographic segmentation approach, markets are divided into different geographic units. These units may include nations, states, counties, or even neighborhoods. Consumers often have different buying habits depending on where they reside. Regional differences may exist in regard to food, drinks, attitudes toward foreign products, and the like.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

41. Which of the following is a primary variable of demographic segmentation?

- A. Lifestyle
- B. Personality
- C. Occupation
- D. Education
- E. Social class

Dividing the market on the basis of demographic variables such as age, sex, family size, education, income, and social class is called demographic segmentation.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

42. Division of the market based on age, sex, family size, income, and other measurable characteristics is known as:

- A. demographic segmentation.
- B. psychographic segmentation.
- C. socioeconomic segmentation.
- D. geographic segmentation.
- E. undifferentiated segmentation.

Dividing a market on the basis of demographic variables such as age, sex, family size, education, income, and social class is called demographic segmentation.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

43. Jim's Inc., a travel agency in Texas, offers trips that are designed specifically for couples. In this scenario, the company is using ____ segmentation.

A. geographic
B. demographic
C. lifestyle
D. behavioristic
E. personality

In the above scenario, Jim's Inc. is using a demographic segmentation strategy. Dividing a market on the basis of demographic variables such as age, sex, family size, education, income, and social class is called demographic segmentation.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

44. Venus Finance aired a series of ads that targeted people born after 1980, also known as Generation Y. In this scenario, the company is using a ____ segmentation strategy.

A. geographic
B. demographic
C. socioeconomic
D. behavioristic
E. personality

In the above scenario, Venus Finance is using a demographic segmentation strategy. Dividing a market on the basis of demographic variables such as age, sex, family size, education, birth era, income, and social class is called demographic segmentation.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

45. Which of the following is a variable of the demographic segmentation strategy?

- A. Personality
- B.** Marital status
- C. Values
- D. Lifestyle
- E. Occupation

Dividing a market on the basis of demographic variables such as age, sex, marital status, birth era, family size, education, income, and social class is called demographic segmentation. The variables used for segmentation here could be gender and lifecycle stage.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

46. Enliven, a sports drink manufacturer, has identified its preferred target market as men between the ages of 18 to 22 who are currently in high school or college and active in sports. Which of the following types of segmentation is Enliven using in this scenario?

- A. Benefit and demographic
- B. Psychographic and geographic
- C. Demographic and socioeconomic
- D. Geographic and psychographic
- E. Socioeconomic and psychographic

In the above scenario, Enliven is using both demographic and socioeconomic segmentation strategy. Dividing the market on the basis of demographic variables such as age, sex, family size, education, income, and social class is called demographic segmentation. Socioeconomic segmentation includes dividing people on the basis of variables such as income, education, or occupation.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

47. Dividing the market on the basis of personality and/or lifestyles is referred to as ____.

- A. geographic segmentation
- B. demographic segmentation
- C. psychographic segmentation
- D. socio economic segmentation
- E. behavioral segmentation

Dividing the market on the basis of personality, lifecycles, and/or lifestyles is referred to as psychographic segmentation.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

48. _____ divides a market on the basis of lifecycles.

- A. Geographic segmentation
- B.** Psychographic segmentation
- C. Benefit segmentation
- D. Demographic segmentation
- E. Socioeconomic segmentation

Dividing the market on the basis of personality, lifecycles, and/or lifestyles is referred to as psychographic segmentation.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

49. Merry Inc. is a non-profit organization that employs a large number of underprivileged people. It sells art and handicrafts made by these individuals at reasonable prices. Merry's target market consists of people who believe in helping others. It uses ____ segmentation.

A. demographic
B. geographic
C. psychographic
D. benefit
E. socio economic

In the above scenario, Merry Inc. is using a psychographic strategy. Dividing the market on the basis of personality, lifecycles, and/or lifestyles is referred to as psychographic segmentation. Psychographic segmentation has been increasingly more popular with the advent of the values and lifestyles (VALS) program.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

50. With respect to psychographic segmentation of markets, AIO stands for:

A. activities, innovation, and opinions.
B. activities, interests, and opportunities.
C. activities, innovations, and opportunities.
D. activities, interests, and opinions.
E. actions, interests, and opinions.

The determination of lifestyles is usually based on an analysis of the activities, interests, and opinions (AIOs) of consumers. These lifestyles are then correlated with the consumers' product, brand, and/or media usage.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

51. Which of the following is a primary variable used in psychographic segmentation?

A. Income

B. Lifestyles

C. Education

D. Marital status

E. Age

Dividing the market on the basis of personality, lifecycles, and/or lifestyles is referred to as psychographic segmentation.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

52. Pluto Inc., a car manufacturer, makes high-end, expensive sports cars. The company targets people who live life on the fast lane and are generally considered to have flashy personalities. In this scenario, Pluto is using ____ segmentation.

A. psychographic
B. benefit
C. socioeconomic
D. undifferentiated
E. demographic

The above scenario is an illustration of psychographic segmentation. Dividing the market on the basis of personality, lifecycles, and/or lifestyles is referred to as psychographic segmentation.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

53. Which of the following is a primary variable defined in psychographic segmentation?

A. Lifecycles
B. Income
C. Education
D. Life stage
E. Gender

Dividing the market on the basis of personality and/or lifestyles is referred to as psychographic segmentation. The determination of lifestyles is usually based on an analysis of the activities, interests, and opinions (AIOs) of consumers.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

54. ____ segmentation divides consumers into groups according to their usage, loyalties, or buying responses to a product.

- A. Benefit
- B. Geographic
- C. Demographic
- D. Behavioristic
- E. Psychographic

Dividing consumers into groups according to their usage, loyalties, or buying responses to a product is behavioristic segmentation.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

55. A company that divides its target markets based on their perceived level of loyalty is using:

- A. benefit segmentation.
- B. geographic segmentation.
- C. socioeconomic segmentation.
- D. behavioristic segmentation.
- E. outlet segmentation.

Dividing consumers into groups according to their usage, loyalties, or buying responses to a product is behavioristic segmentation.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

56. Which of the following types of segmentation is employed when consumers are grouped according to their usage and buying responses to a product or service?

- A. Behavioristic
- B. Demographic
- C. Benefit
- D. Socioeconomic
- E. Psychographic

Dividing consumers into groups according to their usage, loyalties, or buying responses to a product is behavioristic segmentation.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

57. Degree of usage as a basis of segmentation is best reflected by:

- A. the VALS principle.
- B. the iceberg principle.
- C. the mirror image rule.
- D. the rule of equity.
- E.** the 80-20 rule.

Degree of use relates to the fact that a few consumers may buy a disproportionate amount of many products or brands. Industrial marketers refer to the 80-20 rule, meaning 20 percent of their buyers account for 80 percent of their sales volume.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

58. ____ segmentation is most closely related to the 80-20 rule, which states that 80 percent of a company's business comes from 20 percent of its customers.

- A. Geographic
- B.** Behavioristic
- C. Demographic
- D. Psychographic
- E. Benefit

Dividing consumers into groups according to their usage, loyalties, or buying responses to a product is behavioristic segmentation. Degree of use relates to the fact that a few consumers may buy a disproportionate amount of many products or brands. Industrial marketers refer to the 80-20 rule, meaning 20 percent of their buyers account for 80 percent of their sales volume.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

59. The 80-20 rule states that:

- A. around 80 percent of the firm's sales comes from 20 percent of the customers.
- B. only 80 percent of a market can be segmented.
- C. market segmentation works well only 80 percent of the time, unlike market assimilation that works 20 percent of the time.
- D. only about 80 percent of the people remember the firm's positioning of a product while the remaining 20 percent create their own positioning for a particular product.
- E. about 80 percent of corporations do not understand the actual meaning of the term "market segmentation."

Dividing consumers into groups according to their usage, loyalties, or buying responses to a product is behavioristic segmentation. Degree of use relates to the fact that a few consumers may buy a disproportionate amount of many products or brands. Industrial marketers refer to the 80-20 rule, meaning 20 percent of their buyers account for 80 percent of their sales volume.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

60. Dental Care, a dental hygiene products manufacturer, has come up with three types of toothpastes for different segments—whitening toothpaste for individuals who buy for aesthetic reasons, strawberry flavored toothpaste for those concerned with the taste, and germ-control toothpaste for those looking to protect their teeth all day long. On what basis has it segmented the market?
- A. Demographic
 - B. Geographic
 - C. Socioeconomic
 - D. Benefit
 - E. Sociocultural

In the above scenario, Dental Care is using a benefit segmentation strategy. In purchasing products, consumers are generally trying to satisfy specific needs and/or wants. They are looking for products that provide specific benefits to satisfy these needs. The grouping of consumers on the basis of attributes sought in a product is known as benefit segmentation and is widely used.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

61. ____ segmentation is the grouping of customers on the basis of attributes sought in a product.

- A. Benefit
- B. Geographic
- C. Socioeconomic
- D. Demographic
- E. Lifestyle

The grouping of consumers on the basis of attributes sought in a product is known as benefit segmentation and is widely used.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

62. Momentum, a brand of sports cars, launched an advertising campaign with a tagline that states "Our cars outperform most cars on the road even before you step on the accelerator." In this scenario, the company is using ____ segmentation.

- A. benefit
- B. demographic
- C. geographic
- D. psychographic
- E. socioeconomic

The above scenario is an illustration of benefit segmentation. The grouping of consumers on the basis of attributes sought in a product is known as benefit segmentation and is widely used.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

63. WristTactical, a watch manufacturer, specializes in manufacturing tactical watches for Navy divers. The company launched an ad campaign that stressed the water resistant and endurance characteristics of its watches. In this scenario, WristTactical is making use of ____ segmentation.

- A. benefit
- B. demographic
- C. geographic
- D. behavioristic
- E. socioeconomic

The above scenario is an illustration of benefit segmentation. The grouping of consumers on the basis of attributes sought in a product is known as benefit segmentation and is widely used.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

64. The fact that some consumers want flavored bottled water and others want it with added minerals provides an opportunity for ____ segmentation.

- A. socioeconomic
- B. benefit**
- C. geographic
- D. psychographic
- E. demographic

The above scenario is an illustration of benefit segmentation. The grouping of consumers on the basis of attributes sought in a product is known as benefit segmentation and is widely used.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

65. Which of the following is a primary variable considered in benefit segmentation?

- A. Attributes sought**
- B. Income
- C. Lifestyle
- D. Birth era
- E. Marital status

The grouping of consumers on the basis of attributes sought in a product is known as benefit segmentation and is widely used.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

66. According to the market coverage alternatives, ____ involves ignoring segment differences and offering just one product or service for the entire market.

- A. bait-and-Switch marketing
- B. concentrated marketing
- C. micro-marketing
- D. neuromarketing
- E. undifferentiated marketing

Undifferentiated marketing involves ignoring segment differences and offering just one product or service to the entire market.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

67. Frosty Inc., a beverage manufacturer, only had one product in its line and was targeting all types of customers. With respect to the market coverage alternatives, which of the following would best suit the company?

- A. Concentrated marketing
- B. Undifferentiated marketing**
- C. Bait-and-switch marketing
- D. Niche marketing
- E. Psychographic marketing

In the above scenario, Frosty Inc. would be served by using an undifferentiated marketing strategy. Undifferentiated marketing involves ignoring segment differences and offering just one product or service to the entire market.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

68. Which of the following is true of undifferentiated marketing?

- A. It involves selecting one segment and attempting to capture a large market share.
- B. It involves offering just one product or service to the entire market.**
- C. It involves creating a niche for a special product line.
- D. It involves customizing products for various target segments.
- E. It involves developing and offering a product for a specific market segment.

Undifferentiated marketing involves ignoring segment differences and offering just one product or service to the entire market.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

69. With respect to the market coverage alternatives, ____ involves developing separate marketing strategies for a number of segments.

- A. differentiated marketing
- B. undifferentiated marketing
- C. concentrated marketing
- D. buzz marketing
- E. B to B marketing

Differentiated marketing involves marketing in a number of segments, developing separate marketing strategies for each.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

70. Mars Inc., a car manufacturer, offers cheap coupes, medium-priced sedans, as well as expensive sports cars. The company identifies and develops various products for several segments. This scenario is an illustration of:

- A. concentrated marketing.
- B. loyalty marketing.
- C. buzz marketing.
- D. bait-and-switch marketing.
- E.** differentiated marketing.

The above scenario is an illustration of differentiated marketing. Differentiated marketing involves marketing in a number of segments, developing separate marketing strategies for each.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

71. Chill, a beverage manufacturer, offers varied versions of its products that include diet, cherry flavored, vanilla flavored, and caffeine-free versions in addition to its original product. With respect to market coverage alternatives, the given scenario reflects the company's decision to cater to:

A. a concentrated market.
B. a differentiated market.
C. a buzz market.
D. an undifferentiated market.
E. a mass market.

The above scenario reflects Chill's decision to cater to a differentiated market. Differentiated marketing involves marketing in a number of segments, developing separate marketing strategies for each.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

72. _____ is used when the firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of the market.

A. Mass marketing
B. Undifferentiated marketing
C. Concentrated marketing
D. Differentiated marketing
E. Bait-and-switch marketing

Concentrated marketing is used when a firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of the market.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

73. Concentrated marketing involves focusing marketing efforts on:

- A. different countries.
- B.** one particular segment.
- C. mass markets.
- D. various segments.
- E. different counties.

Concentrated marketing is used when a firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of the market.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

74. Star Furniture designs and sells bedroom furniture for people who are over six-feet tall, which is a relatively small target market. Which of the following strategies is the company employing in this scenario?

- A. Differentiated marketing
- B. Bait-and-switch marketing
- C. Undifferentiated marketing
- D. Concentrated marketing
- E. Mass marketing

The above scenario is an illustration of concentrated marketing. Concentrated marketing is used when a firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of the market.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

75. Pluto Inc., a high-end car manufacturer, makes only 12 cars per year. The company caters only to the "super-rich" and manufacturers only on order. In this scenario, Pluto is using a _____ marketing strategy.

- A. differentiated
- B. undifferentiated
- C. concentrated
- D. mass
- E. loyalty

The above scenario is an illustration of concentrated marketing. Concentrated marketing is used when a firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of the market.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

76. Which of the following is true of concentrated marketing strategies?

- A. They are used to promote multiple products in varied markets.
- B. They are used as a precursor to undifferentiated marketing.
- C. They usually involve only a single segment.
- D. They attempt to catch a minority share in the market.
- E. They are synonymous with undifferentiated marketing strategies.

Concentrated marketing is used when a firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of the market.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

77. Outlander Inc. is a manufacturer of laptop computers. It plans on manufacturing computers that are targeted to users interested in video games. The computers are optimized for high-definition gaming and hence are expensive. Which of the following types of marketing strategies has Outlander adopted?

- A. Bait-and-switch marketing
- B. Undifferentiated marketing
- C. Concentrated marketing
- D. Buzz marketing
- E. Differentiated marketing

In the above scenario, Outlander has adopted a concentrated marketing strategy. Concentrated marketing is used when a firm selects one segment and attempts to capture a large share of the market.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-03 To recognize the role of market segmentation and its use in an integrated marketing communications program.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

78. ____ has been defined as "the art and science of fitting the product or service to one or more segments of the broad market in such a way as to set it meaningfully apart from competition."

- A. Branding
- B. Proximity mapping
- C. Drip marketing
- D. Segmentation
- E. Positioning

Positioning has been defined as "the art and science of fitting the product or service to one or more segments of the broad market in such a way as to set it meaningfully apart from competition."

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

79. Which of the following is true of product positioning?

- A. It does not focus on a product's competitors.
- B. It is not possible to position a service.
- C. It focuses purely on customers.
- D. It involves creating a competitive advantage.
- E. It is usually synonymous with market integration.

Positioning has been defined as "the art and science of fitting the product or service to one or more segments of the broad market in such a way as to set it meaningfully apart from competition."

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

80. A brand's market position refers to its:

- A. relative market share.
- B. location on store shelves.
- C. image in the mind of the customers.
- D. distribution intensity.
- E. stage in the product life cycle.

The position of the product, service, or even store is the image that comes to mind and the attributes consumers perceive as related to it.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: The Target Marketing Process

81. ____ relates to the image of a product and or brand relative to competing products or brands.

- A. Segmentation
- B. Positioning
- C. Neuromarketing
- D. Branding
- E. Merchandising

Positioning relates to the image of a product and/or brand relative to competing products or brands. The position of the product or brand is the key factor in communicating the benefits it offers and differentiating it from the competition.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

82. Momentum, a car manufacturer, positions one of its convertible as "the best natural tanning tool known to man." This scenario would reflect a positioning strategy based on:

- A. product attributes and benefits.
- B. cultural symbols.
- C. product user.
- D. price/quality.
- E. product class.

In the above scenario, Momentum is using a positioning strategy based on product attributes. A common approach to positioning is setting the brand apart from competitors on the basis of the specific characteristics or benefits offered. Sometimes a product may be positioned on more than one product benefit.

83. The tagline on an ad for Baker Grill, a manufacturer of gas grills, reads, "The Ultimate Durable Grill" Baker Grill is using a positioning strategy based on:

- A. product class.
- B.** product attributes and benefits.
- C. price/quality.
- D. competitor.
- E. cultural symbol.

In the above scenario, Baker Grill is using a positioning strategy based on product attributes and benefits. A common approach to positioning is setting the brand apart from competitors on the basis of the specific characteristics or benefits offered. Sometimes a product may be positioned on more than one product benefit.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

84. MusC, a whey protein supplement, is positioned as a zero-carb muscle recovery drink. MusC is using a ____ positioning strategy.

- A. product class
- B. product attributes and benefits**
- C. price/quality
- D. competitor
- E. cultural or national symbol

In the above scenario, MusC is using a strategy based on product attributes and benefits. A common approach to positioning is setting the brand apart from competitors on the basis of the specific characteristics or benefits offered. Sometimes a product may be positioned on more than one product benefit.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

85. Flash Parcel Service (FPS) built its advertising campaign around the slogan, "Our business quality speaks the language of speed." The company positioned its services based on the speed with which it delivers the service. With respect to the positioning strategies, this positioning strategy of FPS is based on:

- A. cultural symbols.
- B. demographics.
- C. product class.
- D. product attributes.
- E. socioeconomics.

In the above scenario, Flash Parcel Service is using a positioning strategy based on product attributes. A common approach to positioning is setting the brand apart from competitors on the basis of the specific characteristics or benefits offered. Sometimes a product may be positioned on more than one product benefit.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

86. Appeal Automobiles introduced a new car into the market. The company stressed that the new car had side door air bags in an attempt to attract new buyers. Its focus on safety illustrates a strategy of positioning by:

- A. cultural or national symbols.
- B. demographics.
- C. price-value.
- D. product attributes and benefits.
- E. competitor.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on product attributes and benefits. A common approach to positioning is setting the brand apart from competitors on the basis of the specific characteristics or benefits offered. Sometimes a product may be positioned on more than one product benefit.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

87. Henry's Supermarkets have been very effective in positioning itself as stores that offer superior products at a discounted rate. With respect to the positioning strategies, its strategy reflects positioning based on:

- A. benefit.
- B. applications.
- C. use.
- D. price/quality.
- E. product class.

In the above scenario, Henry's Supermarkets is using a positioning strategy based on price. Marketers often use price/quality characteristics to position their brands. One way they do this is with ads that reflect the image of a high-quality brand where cost, while not irrelevant, is considered secondary to the quality benefits derived from using the brand. Premium brands positioned at the high end of the market use this approach to positioning.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

88. The Quarter Burger is a hamburger sold by the international fast food chain Sammy's Burgers. It was given the name as it contains a patty that weighs a quarter of a pound. The burger is sold for \$1 on weekdays. With reference to the various positioning strategies, Sammy's quarter pound burger is positioned by:

- A. competition.
- B. demographics.
- C. product user.
- D. price/quality.
- E. product class.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on price. Marketers often use price/quality characteristics to position their brands. One way they do this is with ads that reflect the image of a high-quality brand where cost, while not irrelevant, is considered secondary to the quality benefits derived from using the brand. Premium brands positioned at the high end of the market use this approach to positioning.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

89. Treat Corp., a manufacturer of packaged soups, launched an ad campaign that provided quick and easy recipes using Treat's products on the back of the soup sachets. This is an example of positioning by:

- A. product class.
- B. product use.**
- C. price/quality.
- D. competitor.
- E. cultural symbol.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on product use. One way to communicate a specific image or position for a brand is to associate it with a specific use or application also known as product use positioning. While this strategy is often used to enter a market on the basis of a particular use or application, it is also an effective way to expand the usage of a product.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

90. Saturn Inc., a fruit juice manufacturer, came up with an advertising campaign based around the slogan, "It's a wholesome meal." The ad speaks about the nutritious content of the fruit juice and how it can assist in losing weight. With respect to the positioning strategies, this is an example of positioning by:

- A. quality.
- B. use or application.
- C. product class.
- D. competition.
- E. cultural symbols.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on use or application. One way to communicate a specific image or position for a brand is to associate it with a specific use or application also known as product use positioning. While this strategy is often used to enter a market on the basis of a particular use or application, it is also an effective way to expand the usage of a product.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

91. Athletic shoes advertised specifically to be used on tennis courts, for running, or for walking are using positioning strategy based on:

- A. price/quality.
- B. use or application.**
- C. product class.
- D. demographics.
- E. cultural symbols.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on use or application. One way to communicate a specific image or position for a brand is to associate it with a specific use or application also known as product use positioning. While this strategy is often used to enter a market on the basis of a particular use or application, it is also an effective way to expand the usage of a product.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

92. To encourage more people to use mass transit, ads from providers of mass transportation compare the ease and comfort of riding mass transit with the difficulties of driving in congested traffic and parking headaches. With respect to the positioning strategies, these mass transportation providers are making use of positioning by:

- A. product class.
- B. product user.
- C. price/quality.
- D. applications.
- E. cultural symbols.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on product class. Often the competition for a product comes from outside the product class. For example, airlines know that while they compete with other airlines, trains and buses are also viable alternatives.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

93. Pluto Inc., a fruit juice manufacturer, launches an ad that contains the slogan, "Try our fruit juices and get the freshness of real fruit." In this scenario, Pluto Inc. is positioning its juices based on:

- A. product class.
- B. product use.
- C. product price.
- D. product competition.
- E. product applications.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on product class. the competition for a product comes from outside the product class. For example, Dole fruit juices encourage consumers to "drink their fruits," claiming that 8 ounces of juice is the equivalent of two fruits V8 promotes drinking one's vegetables. Rather than positioning against another brand, an alternative strategy is to position oneself against another product category.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

94. When Bauer Smith opened a men's shoe store, he decided to carry a full line of shoes in the larger, hard-to-find sizes. Today, his shoe store caters to professional basketball, baseball, and football players who often order a dozen pairs in a single visit. With respect to the positioning strategies, the shoe store uses positioning by:
- A. demographics.
 - B. cultural symbols.
 - C. product user.
 - D. competition.
 - E. product class.

In the above scenario, Bauer Smith used a positioning strategy based on product user. Positioning a product by associating it with a particular user or group of users is an approach to positioning. An example would be the DC Shoes ad which emphasizes identification or association with a specific group of skateboarders.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

95. Premium Sports Apparels came up with an ad for shorts which is specially designed for athletes. The ad which was featured in a sports magazine shows how these shorts do not shrink over time and are made of a light fabric that helps keep the wearer dry and cool. With respect to positioning strategies, the company is using positioning by:

- A. product user.
- B. product demographics.
- C. cultural symbols.
- D. product class.
- E. distribution intensity.

In the above scenario, Premium Sports Apparels used a positioning strategy based on product user. Positioning a product by associating it with a particular user or group of users is an approach to positioning. An example would be the DC Shoes ad which emphasizes identification or association with a specific group.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

96. Yummy Soups positioned itself as better tasting and more appropriate to the adult palate to gain an advantage over Magic Soups, another packaged soup manufacturer. In the given scenario, which of the following positioning strategies has Yummy Soups used?

- A. Demographics
- B. Cultural symbols
- C. Competitor
- D. Price
- E. Product class

In the above scenario, Yummy Soups used a positioning strategy based on competitors. Competitors may be as important to positioning strategy as a firm's own product or services. Advertisers used to think it was a cardinal sin to mention a competitor in their advertising. However, in today's market, an effective positioning strategy for a product or brand may focus on specific competitors. This approach is similar to positioning by product class, although in this case the competition is within the same product category.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

97. The use of comparative advertising has become increasingly more common. Which of the following positioning strategies does this reflect?

- A. Positioning by product user
- B. Positioning by product class
- C. Positioning by competitor
- D. Positioning by price/quality
- E. Positioning by cultural symbol

Competitors may be as important to positioning strategy as a firm's own product or services. Advertisers used to think it was a cardinal sin to mention a competitor in their advertising. However, in today's market, an effective positioning strategy for a product or brand may focus on specific competitors. This approach is similar to positioning by product class, although in this case the competition is within the same product category.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

98. When travelers think of Gallivant Airlines, an Australian airline, the first thing that comes to their mind is the kangaroo. In the given scenario, the strong association between the kangaroo and Gallivant Airlines indicates that the Airlines is receiving the benefit of positioning by:

- A. product class.
- B. use/application.
- C. cultural symbol.
- D. product attribute.
- E. competitor.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on cultural symbols. Aaker and Myers include an additional positioning strategy in which cultural symbols are used to differentiate brands. By associating the brand with a meaningful symbol, the brand is easily identifiable and differentiated from others.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

99. Motor Corp., an automobile manufacturer, launched an ad campaign that stated, "We are yet to reach the industry leader's position, so we try harder." In this scenario, the company is positioning itself based on:

- A. price/quality.
- B. use or application.
- C. competition.
- D. product class.
- E. distribution intensity.

The above scenario is an illustration of a positioning strategy based on competitors. Competitors may be as important to positioning strategy as a firm's own product or services. Advertisers used to think it was a cardinal sin to mention a competitor in their advertising. However, in today's market, an effective positioning strategy for a product or brand may focus on specific competitors.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

100. Venus Corporation engaged in a multi-million dollar campaign to alter its image among many of its customers. The company's customers had a perception that the company was simply a hardware manufacturer. Venus wants customers to see it as a services and technology provider. In this scenario, Venus is:

- A. using a repositioning strategy.
- B. segmenting the market into niche sectors.
- C. adopting a concentrated strategy.
- D. adopting an undifferentiated strategy.
- E. employing product class segmentation.

In the above scenario, Venus is using a repositioning strategy. Repositioning a product usually occurs because of declining or stagnant sales or because of anticipated opportunities in other market positions. Repositioning is often difficult to accomplish because of entrenched perceptions about and attitudes toward the product or brand.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

101. Initially, Flash Parcel Service (FPS) built its advertising campaign around the slogan, "Our business quality speaks the language of speed." Back then, the company was trying to make the customers aware of the speed with which it delivers the service. Later, FPS modified its slogan and designed new ads to make customers aware of the different aspects of its delivery such as reliability, cost-efficiency, and punctuality. By moving away from promoting itself as simply a parcel delivery company, FPS has:

- A. used a repositioning strategy.
- B. employed product class positioning.
- C. engaged in positioning with cultural symbols.
- D. adopted an undifferentiated strategy.
- E. employed geographic segmentation.

In the above scenario, Flash Parcel Service used a repositioning strategy. Repositioning a product usually occurs because of declining or stagnant sales or because of anticipated opportunities in other market positions. Repositioning is often difficult to accomplish because of entrenched perceptions about and attitudes toward the product or brand.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

102. Which of the following is true of repositioning?

- A. It occurs only in companies that enjoy a monopolistic market structure.
- B. It usually occurs due to a boom in the company's sales.
- C. It must be practiced only during an economic downturn situation.
- D. It involves avoiding any alterations with the brand's existing position.
- E. It is aimed to stem a decline in sales or counter stagnant sales.

Repositioning is a positioning strategy that involves altering or changing a product's or brand's position. Repositioning a product usually occurs because of declining or stagnant sales or because of anticipated opportunities in other market positions.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 To understand the use of positioning and repositioning strategies.

Topic: Developing a Positioning Strategy

103. Which of the following marketing mix elements is best referred to as a bundle of benefits or values that satisfies the needs of consumers?

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

A product is not just a physical object; it is a bundle of benefits or values that satisfies the needs of consumers.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence

and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

104. The meaning a consumer attributes to a product or brand and what he or she experiences in purchasing it is known as:

- A. functional utility.
- B. product quality.
- C. brand extension.
- D. product symbolism.
- E. product utility.

The term product symbolism refers to what a product or brand means to consumers and what they experience in purchasing and using it.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

105. Which of the following best defines branding?

- A. It involves creating new product lines within a company in order to expand and develop the company's product portfolio.
- B. It includes making use of more than one marketing channel to reach a huge number of customers and to cover a large geographical area.
- C. It primarily involves marketing through a mobile device which assists the customers with personalized information.
- D. It features building and maintaining a favorable identity and image of the company and/or its products or services in the mind of the consumer.
- E. It involves taking the help of commercial market research agents to conduct a thorough market research before entering a market with unique products.

Branding is about building and maintaining a favorable identity and image of the company and/or its products or services in the mind of the consumer.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

106. Brand identity is best defined as:

- A. a method of defining the percentage of loyal, impulsive, and need-based customers for a particular product.
- B. the process of taking the help of commercial market research agents to conduct a thorough market research before entering a market with unique products.
- C. a combination of the name, logo, symbols, design, packaging, and image of associations held by consumers.
- D. the process of creating new product lines within a company to expand and develop the company's product portfolio.
- E. a combination of print, guerilla, broadcast, and outdoor advertising to promote a company's products.

The brand identity consists of the combination of the name, logo, symbols, design, packaging, and image of associations held by consumers.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

107. Which of the following is true of brand equity?

- A. It is a tangible asset that adds value to a service.
- B. It allows the seller to use undifferentiated marketing.
- C. It enables the seller to hide product successes from its competition.
- D. It is goodwill that results from a favorable impression.
- E. It allows the seller to stop all promotional activities and redirect its funds to other areas of operation.

Brand equity can be thought of as an intangible asset of added value or goodwill that results from the favorable image, impressions of differentiation, and/or the strength of consumer attachment to a company name, brand name, or trademark. Brand equity allows a brand to earn greater sales volume and/or higher margins than it could without the name, providing the company with a competitive advantage.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

108. Which of the following best defines brand equity?

- A. It is a process of varying the width of the product range with the company to modify the return on investment of the company.
- B. It is a process which calculates the percentage of loyal, impulsive, need-based customers, and wandering customers for a particular product.
- C. It is an intangible asset of added value or goodwill that results from the favorable image and/or the strength of consumer attachment to a company name.
- D. It is the process of taking help from commercial market research agents to conduct a thorough market research before entering a market with unique products.
- E. It is combination of using print, guerilla, broadcast, and outdoor advertising to promote a company's products.

One important role of advertising in respect to branding strategies is creating and maintaining brand equity, which can be thought of as an intangible asset of added value or goodwill that results from the favorable image, impressions of differentiation, and/or the strength of consumer attachment to a company name, brand name, or trademark.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

109. The marketing mix variable that deals with what a consumer must give up in order to purchase a product or service is ____.

- A. packaging
- B. price**
- C. promotion
- D. distribution
- E. production

The price variable refers to what the consumer must give up to purchase a product or service.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

110. Which of the following is true about packaging?

- A. The package cannot be used as a branding tool.
- B. The package lacks in offering benefits like economy and storage.
- C. The package is what the consumer must give up to purchase a product.
- D. The package is often the consumer's first exposure to the product.**
- E. The package must not divulge information relating to its contents.

The package is often the consumer's first exposure to the product, so it must make a favorable first impression.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

111. Promotional expenditures on advertising, sales promotion, and personal selling:

- A. are the three main components of marketing mix.
- B. are incomes that must be covered in a firm's pricing structure.
- C. contribute to a product's cost and price, which in turn will affect a company's return on investment.
- D. are expenses that must be covered as they help by creating demand for a product.
- E. are examples of fixed costs on an organization's income statement.

Factors such as product quality, competition, and advertising all interact in determining what price a firm can and should charge. Studies have shown that pricing and advertising strategies go together. High relative ad expenditures should accompany premium prices, and low relative ad expenditures should be tailored to low prices.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

112. Which of the following statements about the interaction of pricing with advertising and promotion is true?
- A. The positive relationship between high relative advertising and price levels is weakest for products in the introductory stage of the product life cycle.
 - B. The positive relationship between high relative advertising and price levels is weakest for products that are market leaders.
 - C. Companies with high-quality products suffer the least, in terms of return on investment, with inconsistent advertising and pricing strategies.
 - D. Brands with low relative advertising budgets are able to charge premium prices.
 - E. High relative ad expenditures should accompany premium prices, and low relative ad expenditures should be tailored to low prices.

Factors such as product quality, competition, and advertising all interact in determining what price a firm can and should charge. Studies have shown that pricing and advertising strategies go together. High relative ad expenditures should accompany premium prices, and low relative ad expenditures should be tailored to low prices.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

113. ____ are sets of interdependent organizations involved in the process of making a product or service available for consumption.

- A. Marketing channels
- B. Marketing segments
- C. Marketing facilitators
- D. Marketing sectors
- E. Marketing programs

Marketing channels, the place element of the marketing mix, are "sets of interdependent organizations involved in the process of making a product or service available for use or consumption."

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

114. Dezine Inc. is a company that sells women's fashionable clothing through ball-room costume parties. It targets women who are too busy to go to stores to shop. The company avoids using wholesalers and retailers in its selling process. Dezine is utilizing a(n):

- A. direct channel of distribution.
- B. indirect channel of distribution.
- C. bait-and-switch marketing channel.
- D. direct-response advertising medium.
- E. reseller channel.

In the above scenario, Dezine is using a direct channel of distribution. A company can choose not to use any channel intermediaries but, rather, to sell to its customers through direct channels. This type of channel arrangement is sometimes used in the consumer market by firms using direct-selling programs.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

115. Breeze Corp., a manufacturer of ceiling fans, sells its products to retailers who in turn sell them to the final consumers. In the given scenario, the manufacturer of Breeze ceiling fans is using a(n):

- A. geographic market segmentation.
- B. indirect channel of distribution.**
- C. single channel medium.
- D. direct-response advertising medium.
- E. demographic market segmentation.

In the above scenario, Breeze Corp. used an indirect channel of distribution. Most consumer-product companies distribute through indirect channels, usually using a network of wholesalers (institutions that sell to other resellers) and/or retailers (which sell primarily to the final consumer).

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

116. ____ are programs designed to persuade the retailer to promote a manufacturer's products.

- A. Promotional pull strategies
- B. Bait marketing strategies
- C. Buzz marketing strategies
- D. Promotional push strategies
- E. Switch marketing strategies

Programs designed to persuade the trade to stock, merchandise, and promote a manufacturer's products are part of a promotional push strategy. The goal of this strategy is to push the product through the channels of distribution by aggressively selling and promoting the item to the resellers, or trade.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

117. Mars Inc., a manufacturer of cat food in Texas, places an ad in a publication aimed at veterinarians. The ad explains why they should recommend Mars's cat food to the owners of the cats they treat. This scenario is an illustration of:

- A. demographic segmentation.
- B. a promotional pull strategy.
- C. a loyalty marketing strategy.
- D. a bait marketing strategy.
- E. a promotional push strategy.**

In the above scenario, Mars Inc. used a promotional push strategy. Programs designed to persuade the trade to stock, merchandise, and promote a manufacturer's products are part of a promotional push strategy. The goal of this strategy is to push the product through the channels of distribution by aggressively selling and promoting the item to the resellers, or trade.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

118. An ad in Blossom, a publication for retail florists, promotes Burgundy Lace tulips as a product that will enhance any spring bouquet that florists sell to consumers. The ad for Burgundy Lace tulips is an example of:

- A. trade advertising.
- B. a promotional pull strategy.
- C. digital advertising.
- D. national advertising.
- E. bait-and-switch advertising.

The above scenario is an illustration of trade advertising. A company may use trade advertising to interest wholesalers and retailers and motivate them to purchase its products for resale to their customers. Trade advertising usually appears in publications that serve the particular industry.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

119. With _____, advertising expenditures and promotional efforts are directed toward the ultimate consumer.

- A. promotional pull strategies
- B. promotional push strategies
- C. trade advertising
- D. market harvesting strategies
- E. B-to-B advertising

Promotional pull strategy involves spending money on advertising and sales promotion efforts directed toward the ultimate consumer.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program

120. Which of the following is true of a promotional pull strategy?

- A. It involves spending very little money on advertising.
- B. Its goal is to create demand among consumers.**
- C. It is synonymous to trade advertising.
- D. Its promotional efforts are directed toward retailers.
- E. Its promotional efforts are directed toward wholesalers.

The goal of a pull strategy is to create demand among consumers and encourage them to request the product from the retailer. Seeing the consumer demand, retailers will order the product from wholesalers (if they are used), which in turn will request it from the manufacturer.

AACSB: Analytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-05 To know the various decision areas under each element of the marketing mix and how they influence and interact with advertising and promotional strategy.

Topic: Developing the Marketing Planning Program