| | | | the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false. | 1\ |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | - | _ | nent is the set of managerial decisions and actions that determines the | 1) _ |
| | nswer: | periori True | mance of an organization. Balse | |
| 7 11 | is wer. | Truc | • Tabe | |
| 2) "S | trategic n | nodel" | is a term that is often used in conjunction with strategic management and | 2) _ |
| stı | rategies. | | | |
| Aı | nswer: | True | False | |
| 3) W | ithin an i | ndustr | y, an environment can present opportunities to one organization and pose | 3) _ |
| th | reats to a | nother. | | |
| Aı | nswer: 👩 | True | False | |
| 4) Fo | ormal stra | tegic p | lanning is implemented in most Arab organizations. | 4) _ |
| Aı | nswer: | True | False | |
| 5) Th | ne trend f | or forn | nal strategic planning in the Arab world is increasing. | 5) _ |
| | nswer: | | False | ~/ - |
| 6) E ₇ | zaluatina | an ora | anization's intangible assets is part of doing an internal analysis in the strategic | 6) |
| | anageme | _ | | 0) _ |
| | nswer: 👩 | - | False | |
| | | | | |
| | | - | e strategic management process is analyzing the external environment. | 7) _ |
| Aı | nswer: | True | False | |
| 8) Ac | ctivities tl | nat an (| organization does well or resources that it has available are called capabilities. | 8) _ |
| Aı | nswer: | True | False | |
| 9) Ex | centiona | l or uni | que organizational resources are known as core capabilities. | 9) _ |
| | nswer: | True | False | ·) _ |
| | | | | |
| | | ysis in | cludes an analysis of an organization's environmental opportunities and | 10) |
| | reats. nswer: 👩 | True | False | |
| 7 11 | iswer. | Truc | Taise | |
| 11) Th | ne final st | ep in tl | ne strategic management process is implementing the objectives. | 11) |
| Aı | nswer: | True | False | |
| 12) Co | orporate-l | level st | rategies are developed for organizations that run more than one type of | 12) |
| | ısiness. | | · · | • |
| Aı | nswer: 🍵 | True | False | |
| 13) A | trucking | compa | ny that grows by purchasing a chain of gasoline stations is engaged in | 13) |
| | rizontal i | | | , |
| | nswer: | True | False | |

Exam

| 15) If Burger I | _ | | ouy out office t | · · | | 0 0 0 | 15) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------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| vertical co | | | | | | | |
| Answer: | True | 0 | False | | | | |
| 16) A stability | strategy | is d | eveloped wher | managem | ent decides it wi | ll remain profitable by | 16) |
| | 0, | | • | 0 | external environ | | / |
| Answer: | _ | | False | 0 0 | • | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 17) A retrench | nment str | rateg | y is a shortrun | renewal st | rategy designed t | to address organizational | 17) |
| weakness | es that ar | e lea | ding to perforr | nance decl | ines. | | |
| Answer: $_{\center{e}}$ | True | | False | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 18) Turnarou | nd is one | type | of renewal str | ategy. | | | 18) |
| Answer: | True | | False | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| • | | | | | | identify which ones offer high | 19) |
| - | | | ain organizatio | nal resour | ces. | | |
| Answer: | True | | False | | | | |
| 20) (: | 6.13 | , | | 1 | | | 20) |
| | | | | in the corp | orate portfolio m | atrix, are characterized by low | 20) |
| growth ar | | | | | | | |
| Answer: | True | 9 | False | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 21) When ma | nagore "n | nana | go stratogically | " by follow | ving the strategic | management process the | 21) |
| | _ | | | - | | management process, the | 21) |
| chosen str | ategies v | vill a | lways lead to p | - | | management process, the | 21) |
| | _ | vill a | | - | | management process, the | 21) |
| chosen str Answer: | ategies v True | vill al | lways lead to p False | ositive out | ccomes. | | , |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC | ategies v True E. Cho | vill al | lways lead to p False he one alterna | ositive out | est completes the | e statement or answers the ques | , |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a | ategies v True E. Cho strategic | vill al ose ti desig | lways lead to p False he one alterna gn for how a co | ositive out | est completes the | | stion. |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, | ategies w True E. Chostrategic and won | vill al ose to design | lways lead to p False he one alternates gn for how a contivities? | ositive out | est completes the | e statement or answers the ques om its strategies, work | stion. |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str | ategies v True E. Chostrategic and wor | ose t desig rk act | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contivities? gement model. | ositive out | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategi | e statement or answers the quesom its strategies, work | stion. |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str | ategies wategies wategies. Choostrategic mategic mategies | ose t desig rk act | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contivities? gement model. | ositive out | est completes the | e statement or answers the quesom its strategies, work | stion. |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A bu | ategies wategies wategies. Choostrategic mategic mategies | ose t desig rk act | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contivities? gement model. | ositive out | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategi | e statement or answers the quesom its strategies, work | stion. |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A bu Answer: C | True E. Choostrategic and word rategic most siness most | ose t design rk act anag | lways lead to p False he one alternation gn for how a contivities? gement model. | ositive out | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strateging D) A competent | e statement or answers the quesom its strategies, work | stion. |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A bu Answer: C | True E. Chostrategic and worstategic massiness massines | ose to design anagonal design | lways lead to p False he one alternation gn for how a contivities? gement model. | ositive out | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategic D) A competitional performance | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. | etion. 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A bu Answer: C | True E. Cho strategic and wor rategic m siness m the factor ip betwe | ose to design anagonal design | lways lead to present false he one alternation for how a contribute to the second false. | ositive out tive that be impany int o organizat g and perf | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategic D) A competitional performance | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. | etion. 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A bu Answer: C | True E. Chostrategic and work ategic mess mess mess mess mess mess mess mes | ose to design anagonal design | lways lead to present false he one alternation for how a contivities? The ment model. at contribute to trategic planning. | ositive out tive that be impany int o organizat g and perf | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strateging D) A competitional performance. | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. ce have shown | etion. 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A bu Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: E | E. Chostrategic and worstrategic mategic mateg | ose to design rk act anag nodel ors the | lways lead to present false he one alternation for how a contributes? gement model. at contribute to rategic planning B) a position | ositive out tive that be impany into o organizat g and perf ve | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strateging D) A competitional performance. | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. ce have shown | 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A bu Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: E | E. Chostrategic and work ategic masiness multiple between the factorial between the fact | ose to design rk action anagnodel ors the | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contivities? The ment model. at contribute to the rategic planning B) a position | ositive out tive that be empany into o organizat g and perf ve | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strateging D) A competitional performance. | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. ce have shown | etion. 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A bu Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: F 24) Why is str A) Mos | E. Chostrategic mategic mategi | ose to design anagonation anagonation | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contivities? gement model. at contribute to rategic planning B) a position | ositive out tive that be ompany into o organizat g and perf ve nt? | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategic D) A competitional performance or mance. C) no | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. ce have shown | 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A but Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: E 24) Why is str A) Mos B) It ha | E. Cho strategic mategic mateg | ose to design anageration anag | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contivities? gement model. at contribute to rategic planning B) a position as do not change on organization | ositive out tive that be empany into o organizat g and perf ve nt? e. | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategic D) A competitional performance. C) no | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. the have shown | 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A but Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: F 24) Why is str A) Mos B) It had C) Organized | E. Chostrategic and work ategic masiness multiple between ategic mategic mateg | ose to design anage anag | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contribute to rategic planning B) a position at do not change on organization composed of s | ositive out tive that be empany int o organizate g and perf ve nt? e. enal perfore imilar divi | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strateging D) A competitional performance. C) no mance. Esions and functions. | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. the have shown | 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A but Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: E 24) Why is str A) Mos B) It ha C) Organ D) It is | E. Chostrategic and work ategic messiness mess | ose to design anage anag | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contribute to rategic planning B) a position at do not change on organization composed of s | ositive out tive that be empany int o organizate g and perf ve nt? e. enal perfore imilar divi | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategic D) A competitional performance. C) no | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. the have shown | 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A but Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: F 24) Why is str A) Mos B) It had C) Organized | E. Chostrategic and work ategic messiness mess | ose to design anage anag | lways lead to p False he one alternate gn for how a contribute to rategic planning B) a position at do not change on organization composed of s | ositive out tive that be empany int o organizate g and perf ve nt? e. enal perfore imilar divi | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strateging D) A competitional performance. C) no mance. Esions and functions. | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. the have shown | 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A but Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: I 24) Why is str A) Mos B) It had C) Orga D) It is: Answer: I | E. Chostrategic and work attegic massiness multiple the factor ip between attegic materials attegic materials attegic materials attegic materials attegic materials attegic materials. | ose to design anage ation anage at a tion anage at a t | he one alternation of the one alternation for how a contribute to rategic planning. B) a position at contribute to rategic planning a position or change on organization composed of stany of the decimals. | ositive out tive that be empany int o organizate g and perfore e. enal perfore imilar divisions that | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategic D) A competitional performance. C) no mance. Esions and function managers make. | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. itive model. D) a mixed ons. | 23) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A but Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: E 24) Why is str A) Mos B) It ha C) Orga D) It is a Answer: I | E. Chostrategic and work ategic messiness mess | ose to design anage ation anage at a tion anage at a t | he one alternation of the one alternation for how a contribute to rategic planning. B) a position at contribute to rategic planning a position or change on organization composed of stany of the decimals. | ositive out tive that be empany int o organizate g and perfore e. enal perfore imilar divisions that | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategic D) A competitional performance. C) no mance. Esions and function managers make. | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. citive model. the have shown | 22) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A but Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: E 24) Why is str A) Mos B) It has C) Orga D) It is: Answer: I | E. Chostrategic and work ategic messiness mess | ose to design anage ation anage at a tion anage at a t | he one alternation of the contribute to rategic planning. B) a position on organization composed of stany of the decision of the strategic stands of the strategic planning to the decision of the strategic stands of the st | ositive out tive that be impany int o organizat g and perf ve nt? e. onal perfor imilar divi sions that | B) A strategic D) A competitional performance. C) no | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work it model. The have shown D) a mixed ons. | 23) |
| chosen str Answer: TIPLE CHOIC 22) What is a processes, A) A str C) A but Answer: C 23) Studies of relationsh A) a neg Answer: E 24) Why is str A) Mos B) It ha C) Orga D) It is a Answer: I | E. Chostrategic and work attegic massiness multiple the factor ip between attegic materials attegic materials attegic materials attegic materials attegic materials. | ose to design anage ation anage at a tion anage at a t | he one alternation of the one alternation for how a contribute to rategic planning. B) a position at contribute to rategic planning a position or change on organization composed of stany of the decimals. | ositive out tive that be impany int o organizat g and perf ve nt? e. onal perfor imilar divi sions that | est completes the tends to profit from B) A strategic D) A competitional performance. C) no mance. Esions and function managers make. | e statement or answers the questom its strategies, work ic model. itive model. D) a mixed ons. | 23) |

| 26) In the first step of strategic management, the mission of A) "who are our customers?"B) "what is our reason for being in business?"C) "what business should we be in?"D) "who are our creditors?"Answer: B | f the firm answers the question, | 26) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | its purpose?) The organization's mission.) The organization's business model. | 27) |
| 28) In the first step of strategic management, identifying the | e current strategies and goals provides | 28) |
| A) an understanding of what the competition is doing B) important information about an organization's specific C) a basis to determine if the goals need to be changed D) an idea of what trends and changes are occurring Answer: C | ecific resources and capabilities | |
| 29) In analyzing the environment, managers should know A) the goals currently in place and the strategies curr B) the competition's stock price C) the organization's purpose D) about pending legislation that might affect the organization. | rently being used | 29) |
| · | s studying its) external environment) organizational structure | 30) |
| 31) and are outcomes from a study of the A) Strengths; weaknesses B) | ne external environment.) Opportunities; threats | 31) |
| C) Threats; weaknesses D) Answer: B |) Weights; measures | |
| 32) The third step in strategic management is related to ana A) the external environment B) the alternatives the firm faces C) the internal environment D) time pressures involved in serving the customer Answer: C | alysis of | 32) |
| | ~ | 33) |
| 34) If a bank estimates the capabilities of its training and detection to implementing a new training program designed to classical designed designed to classical designed to classical designed designed to classical designed desi | | custer om service, |

| it is completi ng what step in the strategic manage ment process? | A) Carrying out an external analysis. B) Carrying out an internal analysis. C) Identifying the organization's current mission D) Formulating strategies. Answer: B | , goals, and strategies. | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 35) | are the organization's major value-creating determine the organization's competitive weapons. A) Opportunities C) Core competencies Answer: C | | 35) |
| 36) | An example of a core competency of a firm isA) communicating with customers in their own l B) the corporate reputation C) evaluating tangible and intangible assets D) developing least-squared exemptions within i Answer: A | anguages worldwide | 36) |
| 37) | Corporate reputation is an organization's A) intangible B) human Answer: A | resource. C) physical D) financial | 37) |
| 38) | The merging of the analyses of internal and external strategy is known as A) SWOT analysis C) complete studies Answer: A | al factors influencing an organization's B) organizational behavior and theory D) definitional analysis | 38) |
| 39) | The final step in strategic planning answers the que A) "what business have we been in?" B) "how effective have our strategies been?" C) "how much money have we lost?" D) "what business should we have we been in?" Answer: B | estion, | 39) |
| 40) | Which of the following statements about strategic parts A) Formal strategic planning exists but is rather 1 B) There is lack of confidence in the impact of for C) Informal strategic planning exists in most sma D) The trend for formal strategic planning is on the Answer: C | limited. rmal strategic planning. all and medium-sized organizations. | 40) |

| 41) | Middle-level managers ar | e typically responsible f | for strategies. | | 41) |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----|
| , | A) organizational Answer: C | B) operational | C) competitive | D) corporate | , |
| 42) | strategy determi | nes what businesses an | organization should be in | | 42) |
| , | A) Operational Answer: B | B) Corporate | C) Business | D) Organizational | / |
| 43) | When PepsiCo seeks to in developing what level of l | | Pepsi, 7-Up International, | and Frito-Lay, it is | 43) |
| | A) Corporate Answer: A | B) System | C) Functional | D) Management | |
| 44) | Air Arabia's motto "Pay L | ess, Fly More" is indicat | tive of which type of strates | gy? | 44) |
| | A) Value Cost | • | B) Low Cost | | |
| | C) Differentiated Cost Answer: B | | D) Best Cost | | |
| 45) | What are the three main ty | ypes of corporate strates | gy? | | 45) |
| , | A) Concentration, integ | ration, and diversificati | on. | | / |
| | B) Retrenchment, turna | | bricks. | | |
| | C) Cost leadership, diffD) Growth, stability, an | | | | |
| | Answer: D | a renewal. | | | |
| 46) | There are three main type | s of growth strategies: _ | | | 46) |
| | A) concentration, integr | | | | |
| | B) integration, diversifi | | | | |
| | C) concentration, integr | | | | |
| | D) concentration, integral Answer: D | ration, and diversification | on | | |
| 47) | Growth through | is achieved when an or | rganization chooses to grov | w by increasing its | 47) |
| | own business operations. | | D) 1 | | |
| | A) horizontal integratio | | B) vertical integration | | |
| | C) related diversification Answer: D | on. | D) concentration | | |
| 48) | In, the organizat | ion gains control of its o | outputs by becoming its ov | vn distributor. | 48) |
| | A) forward horizontal i | ntegration | B) backward horizonta | l integration | |
| | C) backward vertical in | tegration | D) forward vertical into | egration | |
| | Answer: D | | | | |
| 49) | - | - | other organizations in the s | same industry, the | 49) |
| | strategy is known as | | | | |
| | A) horizontal integratio | n | B) concentration | | |
| | C) a stability strategy Answer: A | | D) vertical integration | | |
| 50) | If Jazeera Airways were to | o merge with Ettihad Ai | rways, this would be an ex | ample of what kind | 50) |
| | of growth strategy? | | | | |
| | A) Vertical integration. | | B) Acquisition. | | |

| C) Expansion. Answer: D | | D) Horizontal integra | ation. | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 51) An organization that is A) Growth Answer: A | diversifying its product li B) Retrenchment | ne is exhibiting what typ C) Stability | e of growth strategy? D) Maintenance | 51) |
| 52) When an organization a | - | - | fferent, but associated | 52) |
| A) vertical integration | is known as a st | rategy. B) horizontal integra | tion | |
| C) growth | ı | D) related diversifica | | |
| Answer: D | | D) related diversified | | |
| 53) When an organization a | • | - | fferent and | 53) |
| | , the strategy is known as | | | |
| A) stability | | B) unrelated diversif | | |
| C) horizontal integrat Answer: B | ion | D) vertical integration | n | |
| 54) A(n) strategy a | addresses organizational | weaknesses, helps stabili | ze operations, and | 54) |
| revitalizes organization | al resources and capabilit | ies. | - | |
| A) retrenchment | | B) unrelated diversif | | |
| C) vertical integration | ı | D) horizontal integra | tion | |
| Answer: A | | | | |
| 55) What type of strategy is | a renewal strategy for tir | nes when the organizatio | n's performance | 55) |
| problems are more critic | | nes when the organizatio | iro periormanee | 00) |
| A) Differentiation | | C) Focus | D) Turnaround | |
| Answer: D | · | | · | |
| 56) In the Boston Consulting | | | n a low anticipated | 56) |
| | market share is known as | | D) star | |
| A) cash cow Answer: A | B) question mark | C) dog | D) star | |
| 57) In the BCG matrix, a but | siness unit that exists in a | high anticipated growth | rate and a low market | 57) |
| share is known as a | | ingii uniiciputeu giowtii | rate and a low market | <i>57)</i> |
| | B) question mark | C) star | D) dog | |
| Answer: B | | · | , 0 | |
| 58) In the BCG matrix, a | does not consume | or produce much cash ar | nd holds little or no | 58) |
| improved performance. | | | | |
| A) dog | B) cash cow | C) question mark | D) star | |
| Answer: A | | | | |
| 59) Managers should "milk" | ' cash cows for as much a | s they can, limit any new | investment in them, | 59) |
| _ | nts of cash generated to ir | | | |
| A) stars; question ma | | B) more cash cows; q | uestion marks | |
| C) question marks; do Answer: A | ogs | D) stars; dogs | | |
| | | | | |
| 60) Heavy investment in | will help take adv | antage of the market's gr | owth and help | mai ntain |

| gh arket are. | 60) | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| | A) dogs Answer: B | B) stars | C) cash cows | D) question marks | |
| 61 |) The should low growth potentia | - | as they have low market s | hare in markets with | 61) |
| | A) stars Answer: C | B) cash cows | C) dogs | D) question marks | |
| 62 | - | framework for understan or making resource alloca | ding diverse businesses ar tion decisions? | nd help managers | 62) |
| | A) A corporate po | ortfolio matrix. | B) A strategic busi | ness unit. | |
| | C) A competitive Answer: A | | D) A competitive s | | |
| 63 |) For a small organiza | tion in only one line of bu | isiness, the competitive str | ategy simply describes | 63) |
| | B) the customers in C) its competitive | | nin market | | |
| 64 | _ | at formulate their own str | n it has several different b ategies. B) operational unit | | 64) |
| | C) strategic busine Answer: C | ess units | D) legal subunits | | |
| 65 | • | is when an organizat | ion possesses a characteris | tic that sets itself apart | 65) |
| | A) competitive ad | _ | B) legal propriety | | |
| | C) core competen | - | D) competitive pov | vor | |
| | Answer: A | cy | D) compenave pov | vei | |
| 66 | differentiate it from | competitors, but constant | quality and continuous in improvement and reliabil petitive advantage that is _ | ity of an organization's | 66) |
| | A) uncertain Answer: C | B) weighted | C) sustainable | D) conservative | |
| 67 |) What can challenge advantage? | managers' attempts at cre | ating a long-term, sustaina | able competitive | 67) |
| | A) Predictable cha | inges. | B) Competitive str | ategies. | |
| | C) Old technologi Answer: D | es. | D) Market instabili | _ | |
| 68 | _ | strategy requires a firm to | | | 68) |
| | A) aggressively seB) be unique in its | | aintain the lowest cost stru | ıcture | |

| D) aim at a cost adva Answer: A | intage in a niche market | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| B) be unique in its particular of the B) aim to be similar | intage in a niche market roduct offering to its competition in all o | | cure | 69) |
| 70) Practically any success | ful consumer product or | service can be identified as | s an example of the | 70) |
| A) differentiation str C) cost leadership st Answer: A | •• | B) focus strategy D) breadth strategy | | |
| 71) What generic competition narrow segment or nick | | ost advantage or a differen | tiation advantage in a | 71) |
| A) focus Answer: A | B) breadth | C) differentiation | D) cost leadership | |
| | cus strategy, a nnel, or geographic loca | can be based on product va tion of buyers. B) segment D) differentiation ad | | 72) |
| 73) A firm that is "stuck in A) strategic flexibility C) an effective strate Answer: D | y | elop B) long-term success D) a cost or different | | 73) |
| 74) Functional-level strateg A) differentiation str C) competitive strate Answer: C | ategy | B) corporate strategy D) focus strategy | 7 | 74) |
| - | nize when a strategic de ment | nal environmental changes, ecision is not working? B) Strategic flexibilit D) An opportunity | | 75) |
| B) Never make mista C) Get old ideas from | yees to be open about di akes. | isclosing negative informat | ion. | 76) |
| 77) How can a cost leader | use e-business to reduce | costs? | | 77) |

C) aim to be similar to its competition in most operations

| B) By using stand-a C) By adding a sale | sed inventory control syste lone locations only. s phone line and a sales for sting and evaluating job ap | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| | | em that resulted in shorter customer response ntributes to the competitive advantage of a | 78) |
| A) star Answer: B | B) differentiator | C) cost leader D) focuser | |
| 79) Who targets a narrow A) A first mover. C) A focuser. Answer: C | market segment with custo | omized products? B) A differentiator. D) A clicks-and-bricks firm. | 79) |
| 80) What e-business strate A) Differentiation C) Functional Answer: D | egy uses both online and tr | aditional stand-alone locations? B) Focus D) Clicks-and-bricks | 80) |
| communication, and _ A) providing emplo B) commitment from C) applying existing | | | 81) |
| shaped by A) giving the custor customized proc B) innovation empl C) innovative techn | mers what they want and t | ogy | 82) |
| selling in about 50 cou A) a focus on contir B) a focus on innov C) a focus on organ | untries. Its major driver ha nuous growth | | 83) |
| 84) Senior managers must be based upon A) process improve C) communication Answer: A | · | emphasis of their innovation efforts is going to B) cost effectiveness D) market research | 84) |

| 85) | Which company would benefit most from using performance levels? | g a scientific research strategy t | o achieve high | 85) |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | A) Arabian Cement Company. | | | |
| | B) Air Arabia. | | | |
| | C) Hikma Pharmaceuticals. | | | |
| | D) The Sultan Center (Chain of supermarkets | s). | | |
| | Answer: C | - / - | | |
| | | | | |
| 86) | Process development strategies seek to achieve | a competitive advantage by | · | 86) |
| | A) committing to scientific research | | | |
| | B) making the firm more effective | | | |
| | C) improving on existing technology | | | |
| | D) looking for ways to enhance existing world | k processes | | |
| | Answer: D | | | |
| 87) | The first organization to bring a product or serv | vice to market is often referred | to as the | 87) |
| 0., | A) prime player B) trailblazer | | D) market leader | o., |
| | Answer: C | 3) 11100 1110 (01 | 2) 1114111101 1044101 | |
| | | | | |
| 88) | What is a strategic advantage of being a first m | over? | | 88) |
| | A) Cost and learning benefits. | | | |
| | B) Low development costs. | | | |
| | C) Certainty over the direction of technology | and market. | | |
| | D) No financial or strategic risks. | | | |
| | Answer: A | | | |
| 89) | What is a strategic disadvantage of being a first | t mover? | | 89) |
| 0,7 | A) Risk of competitors imitating innovations | | | o, |
| | B) No control over resources. | • | | |
| | C) Reputation for being a follower. | | | |
| | D) A slow start at forming customer relations | ships and customer lovalty. | | |
| | Answer: A | | | |
| 4 NI D | orin and (Communica) | | | |
| A New Bi | usiness (Scenario) | | | |
| | ajored in entrepreneurship and computer scien | - | | s own |
| business a | as an e-business entrepreneur, founding an onli | ne B2B reverse auction compan | y called CompuSave. | |
| 90) | After hiring several employees, Bassam require | es that each person in this comp | any be involved in | 90) |
| , | studying trends involving new technology, con | - | • | , |
| | involved in | • | • • | |
| | A) strategic flexibility | B) internal environment | | |
| | C) strategic management | D) external analysis | | |
| | Answer: D | • | | |
| 91\ | Bassam needs to complete a SWOT for the com | nany's internal environment ea | ch quarter This | 91) |
| 71) | includes | Paris 6 internal crivitoriniciti ea | en quarter, 11115 | / - // |
| | A) strengths and weaknesses | B) threats and weaknesse | os. | |
| | C) strengths and opportunities | D) opportunities and three | | |
| | Answer: A | - / Trotterance and the | | |

| 92) Bassam needs to complete a SWOT of the external environment in order to put together his strategic plan. he will analyze the | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A) opportunities and t | hreats | B) strengths and op | - | |
| C) strengths and weak Answer: A | knesses | D) threats and weak | rnesses | |
| SWOT Analysis (Scenario) | | | | |
| As a process of self-examination du | uring her last year of co | ollege. Hana decides to de | velop a SWOT analysis | of her |
| prospects relative to getting a job. | 8 | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| 93) Hana realizes that she ha interacting with stranger salesperson. | - | stic that suggests she is no s a(n) if she is to | | 93) |
| A) weakness | B) alternative | C) opportunity | D) strength | |
| Answer: A | | | | |
| 94) Hana majored in market the Internet and in the u significant positive exter | niversity library, she di | iscovers that this industry | | 94) |
| A) opportunity Answer: A | B) alternative | C) weakness | D) strength | |
| 95) Hana has been involved | in at a persor | nal level. | | 95) |
| A) stage decision mak C) opportunity analys Answer: B | · · | B) strategic plannin D) risk avoidance | g | |
| Shawarma Rocket (Scenario) | | | | |
| | of Charraman Booket | a many and an according above | a of 100 I abanasa fast f | and mantaumanta |
| magine that you are the president The success you have experienced expand the business at the current | in the last five years ha | s you thinking of what to | | |
| | | t's primary business by or wls. This is an example of | | 96) |
| strategy? A) Horizontal integrat | ion. | B) Related diversifi | cation. | |
| C) Concentration. Answer: C | | D) Lateral growth. | | |
| 97) Your oldest supplier, Da | jaj Distributors, is a fan | nily-owned firm. Recently | , the firm's president, | 97) |
| Samer, made the decision | n to retire. To his disap | pointment, none of his fiv | e children stepped | , |
| - | | n. Samer is concerned that vill lose their jobs. You ap | | |
| _ | buy Dajaj and continue | e its current operations. Sh | | |
| A) unrelated diversific | | B) lateral growth | | |
| C) forward vertical int Answer: D | tegration | D) backward vertica | al integration | |
| 98) You decide to purchase a | a local five-store hardw | vare chain because it was a | a good investment. This | 98) |
| is an example of | | | J. 1. 20 | / |

| A) a combination purchaseC) unrelated diversificationAnswer: C | B) a lateral growth strategy D) related diversification | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 99) Because of the good profits and a fear of growing in the same business and do not change the menu return-on-investment record. This is considered a | a. You hope to retain the same market share and | 99) |
| A) combination B) growth Answer: D | C) diversification D) stability | |
| Nahar Gift Shop (Scenario) | | |
| Nisreen has just won the equivalent of \$60,000 in a talent cobusiness and opens a gift shop. | ompetition. Subsequently, she decides to start he | er own |
| 100) Nisreen is successful after the first 3 years, and she retirement age. The competitor is interested in sel would be a(n) strategy. | lling his business to Nisreen. For Nisreen, this | ; 100) |
| A) horizontal integrationC) vertical integrationAnswer: A | B) unrelated diversification D) retrenchment | |
| 101) A business broker hears that Nisreen is interested | | 101) |
| with an offer to sell her a company that owns a pa firm, she will be using a(n) strategy. | atent on a skin care product. If she buys this | |
| A) vertical integration | B) related diversification | |
| C) unrelated diversification | D) horizontal integration | |
| Answer: C | , | |
| 102) No matter which business Nisreen decides to buy | • | 102) |
| independently and allow each to determine its ov | vn strategy. This will mean that each company | |
| will be a(n) | D) 1 1 1 1 | |
| A) strategic business unit | B) legal subunit | |
| C) competitive advantage Answer: A | D) operational unit | |
| 103) Nisreen decides that she wants to produce some | of the items she sells. She decides that she | 103) |
| wants her business to develop a distinctive edge on quality is to be so strong that her company will apart from her competition. | | |
| A) competitive power | B) competitive advantage | |
| C) core competence | D) legal propriety | |
| Answer: B | | |
| Shawarma Rocket II (Scenario) | | |
| As the original owner of Shawarma Rocket, you have seen years. The number of stores you own and franchise has grorelated and unrelated areas. | | |
| 104) You purchased Shanghai Grill and Dajaj Distribu | tors after being in business for five years. What | 104) |
| level of strategy integrates the strategies of your | • | , |
| A) Corporate level | B) Strategic level | |

| | Answer: A | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 105) | D5) You called the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), and they have provided you with some advice based on their famous corporate portfolio matrix. Your oldest holding, Shawarma Rocket, has not grown much in recent years, but due to low debt, it generates a huge amount of cash. According to BCG, Shawarma Rocket would be considered a | | | | | |
| | A) star Answer: C | B) question mark | C) cash cow | D) dog | | |
| 106) | enter into the cable tele | chased a company that ma evision market. The busine as make it risky. BGC cons | ess is profitable and gro | | 106) | |
| | A) star Answer: D | B) dog | C) cash cow | D) question mark | | |
| 107) | by the numerous comp | le how to best manage and vanies you own. For each S orporation should compete | BU, you must create a | strategy to | 107) | |
| Megabyte | e Center (Scenario) | | | | | |
| integrator steadily g and softw market sh reforms of Asian firm hotels bu but so ha longtime business, consideri competiti | r located in Istanbul, Tu grown, due in large part vare firms, such as Gold hare in Turkey, as well a over the past ten years, the ist over the past three years if the level and diversity customers are beginning. Additionally, Ayoub har ng establishing local sal- ve strategy and calls yo | rkey. Since leaving IBM to to the business partnershistar and Microsoft. These is in other countries in the here has been a huge influencenter for their Europear ears. As a result, demand for its competition. While g to demand price concess as learned recently that seves offices of their own in I u asking for advice. You be | e start a business in his ups he's established over relationships have help region. However, since x of foreign capital into a operations. Tourism is or Megabyte's product Megabyte's customer besions and enhanced serveral of his former supperstanbul. Ayoub knows egin by telling him about | computer reseller and systhome country, Ayoub's country, Ayoub's country, Ayoub's country, Ayoub's country, Ayoub's country, Ayoub's country win consider the latest governmental exportance. For example, several sounds are vices has increased as and services has increased as a has remained fairly lowice levels in return for the pliers and business partner you are very knowledged but the types of corporate sountry. | ompany has ign computer iderable economic veral large new major ed markedly, yal, many eir continued rs are ble about strategies. | |
| 108) | 0 1 | resently occurring in the control that the market calms do use? | * | 2 | 108) | |
| | A) Growth Answer: D | B) Retrenchment | C) Renewal | D) Stability | | |
| 109) | in the current environment | sed the five forces and detent, you tell him that he is orter outlines three "gener | s then ready to select a | n appropriate | 109) | |
| | A) focus | | B) segmentation | 1 11 | | |
| | C) niche | | D) stuck in the mid | idle | | |

D) Functional level

C) Business level

Answer: A

| 110) Because his customers are demanding price concessions and enhanced service levels in return | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| for their continued business, Ayoub decides that he wants to compete by offering unique | | | | | | | |
| products that are widely valued by customers. What strategy is Ayoub following? | | | | | | | |
| A) Differentiation | B) Cost leadership | C) Stability | D) Focus | | | | |
| Answer: A | • | • | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 111) Ayoub is considering forgoing the retail side of his business entirely. Instead, he will redirect his | | | | | | | |
| resources toward reselling hardware and software and providing systems integration services to | | | | | | | |
| governmental and industrial sectors. Such a move would be most representative of which one of | | | | | | | |
| Porter's generic strategies? | | | | | | | |
| A) Segmentation | | B) Stuck in the m | iddle | | | | |
| C) Niche | | D) Focus | | | | | |
| Answer: D | | | | | | | |

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

112) In a short essay, list and discuss what studies have shown regarding Arab organizations' implementation of strategic planning.

Answer: The few studies that have addressed strategic planning in Arab organizations have shown three things:

- 1. *Formal strategic planning exists but is rather limited.* The vast majority of organizations implement various forms of reactive and intuitive planning. Very few implemented formal strategic planning. However, many of the firms associated with foreign companies implement this process.
- 2. Lack of confidence in the impact of formal strategic planning. Managers sometimes doubt the real value of strategic planning. In a culture where some individuals are more concerned about the present and near future rather than the distant future, appreciation for long-term strategies tends to be limited.
- 3. The trend for formal strategic planning is on the rise. Despite the above two points, it seems that more organizations have recently moved to implement formal strategic planning systems. With the increased use of Western models of management, many managers are finding it important to enhance awareness about such processes to make implementation easier
- 113) In a short essay, explain why strategic management is important.

Answer: One of the most significant reasons that strategic management is important is that it can make a difference to how well an organization performs. The most basic questions about strategy look at why firms succeed or fail, and why, when faced with the same environmental conditions, their performance levels vary. Studies into the factors that contribute to organizational performance have generally shown a positive relationship between strategic planning and performance. In other words, it appears that organizations that use strategic management do have higher levels of performance. Another reason strategic management is important has to do with the fact that organizations of all types and sizes face continually changing situations. These changes may be minor or significant, but it's still change with which managers must cope. That's where strategic management comes in. Using the strategic management process, managers examine relevant factors in deciding what actions to take, thus helping them cope better with uncertain environments. Strategic management is also important because of the nature of organizations. They're composed of diverse divisions, departments, functions, and work activities □manufacturing, marketing, accounting, and so forth □that all need to be coordinated and focused on achieving the organization's goals. Strategic management does this. Strategic management helps in coordinating and focusing employees by clarifying and pinpointing what's important and by providing the reasons for why they're doing what they're doing. Finally, strategic management is important because it's involved in many of the decisions that managers make.

114) In a short essay, describe the strategic management process and identify the six stages in the process.

Answer: The strategic management process is a six-step process that encompasses strategy planning, implementation, and evaluation. The first four steps describe the planning that must take place. Even

can fail if management or evaluate them step in the strategic management process is to identify the organization's current mission, goals, and strategies. Defining the organization's mission forces managers to identify what it's in business to do.

the best strategies Knowing the company's current goals gives managers a basis for assessing whether those goals need to be changed. For the same reasons, it's important for managers to know the organization's current strategies ☐ to assess whether any need to be changed. The second step is to do an external analysis. doesn't implement Managers need to know, for instance, what the competition is doing, what pending legislation might affect the organization, or what the labor supply is like in locations where it operates. In analyzing the properly. The first external environment, managers should examine both the specific and general environments to see what trends and changes are occurring. After analyzing the environment, managers need to assess what they have learned in terms of opportunities that the organization can exploit, and threats that it must counteract or buffer against. The third step is to do an internal analysis, which provides important information about an organization's specific resources and capabilities. After doing the internal analysis, managers should be able to identify organizational strengths and weaknesses. This step forces managers to recognize that their organizations, no matter how large or successful, are constrained by the resources and capabilities they have. The combined external and internal analyses are called SWOT analysis because it's an analysis of the organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The fourth step is to formulate strategies. As managers formulate strategies, they have to consider the realities of the external environment and their available resources and capabilities and design strategies that will help the organization achieve its goals. After strategies are formulated, they must be implemented. A strategy is only as good as its implementation. The final step in the strategic management process is evaluating results. How effective have the strategies been? Have they helped the organization reach its goals? What adjustments, if any, are necessary?

- 115) In a short essay, list and discuss the three levels of strategy that a large organization must develop.
 - Answer: a. Corporate strategy □this strategy seeks to determine what businesses a company should be in or wants to be in. Corporate strategy determines the direction that the organization is going in and the roles that each business unit in the organization will plan in pursuing that direction.
 - b. Competitive strategy ☐ this strategy seeks to determine how an organization should compete in each of its businesses. For a small organization in only one line of business or the large organization that has not diversified into different products or markets, the business strategy typically overlaps with the organization's corporate strategy. For organizations with multiple businesses, however, each division will have its own strategy that defines the products or services it will offer and the customers it wants to reach.
 - c. Functional strategy □this strategy seeks to determine how to support the business strategy. For organizations that have traditional functional departments such as manufacturing, marketing, human resources, research and development, and finance, these strategies need to support the business strategy.
- 116) In a short essay, discuss the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix and explain its usefulness in segmenting businesses. Include a discussion of the characteristics for each of the four categories based on the BCG matrix.

Answer: The Boston Consulting Group matrix introduced the idea that an organization's businesses could be evaluated and plotted using a 2 x 2 matrix to identify which ones offered high potential and which were a drain on organizational resources. The horizontal axis represents market share, which was evaluated as either low or high; and the vertical axis indicates anticipated market growth, which was also evaluated as either low or high. Based on its evaluation, the business was placed in one of four categories:

- a. Cash cows (low growth, high market share) businesses in this category generate large amounts of cash, but their prospects for future growth are limited.
- b. Stars (high growth, high market share) ☐ these businesses are in a fast-growing market, and hold a dominant share of that market. Their contribution to cash flow depends on their need for resources.
- Question marks (high growth, low market share) ☐ these businesses are in an attractive industry, but hold a small market share percentage.

d. Dogs (low growth, low

market share) 🗆 businesses in this category do not produce or consume much cash. However, they hold little promise for improved performance.

117) In a short essay, discuss the concept of competitive advantage. Include specific examples of companies and their respective competitive advantages to support your answer.

Answer: Competitive advantage is what sets an organization apart, that is, its distinctive edge. That distinctive edge comes from the organization's core competencies, which might be in the form of organizational capabilities the organization does something that others cannot do or does it better than others can do it. For example, Wataniya Airways has a competitive advantage because of its ability to give passengers what they want - convenient and inexpensive service. Or competitive advantage can come from a company's resources - the organization has something that its competitors do not have. For instance, Wal-Mart's state-of-the-art information systems allows it to monitor and control inventories and supplier relations more efficiently than its competitors, which Wal-Mart has turned into a cost advantage.

- 118) In a short essay, list and discuss the three competitive strategies, according to Michael Porter. Include specific examples of companies that pursue each of the three competitive strategies.
 - Answer: a. Cost leadership strategy when an organization sets out to be the lowest-cost producer in its industry, it's following a cost leadership strategy. A low-cost leader is highly efficient. Overhead is kept to a minimum, and the firm does everything it can to cut costs. You will not find expensive art or interior decor at offices of low-cost leaders. Although low-cost leaders don't place a lot of emphasis on "frills," the product or service being sold must be perceived as comparable in quality to that offered by rivals or at least be acceptable to buyers. Examples of companies that have used the low-cost leader strategy include Wal-Mart, and Air Arabia.
 - b. Differentiation strategy the company that seeks to offer unique products, which are widely valued by customers is following a differentiation strategy. Product differences might come from exceptionally high quality, extraordinary service, innovative design, technological capability, or an unusually positive brand image. A consumer product or service that can be identified as an example of the differentiation strategy is Casper and Gambini's, an internationally franchised restaurant-cafe chain with regional headquarters in Lebanon.
 - c. Focus strategy □ the aim of the focus strategy is having a cost advantage or a differentiation advantage in a narrow segment or niche. That is, managers select a market segment or group of segments in an industry and don't attempt to serve the broad market. Segments can be based on product variety, type of end buyer, distribution channel, or geographical location. For example, Denmark's Bang & Olufsen, whose revenues are over US\$671 million, focuses on high-end audio equipment sales.
- 119) In a short essay, discuss how managers can formulate e-business strategies that contribute to the development of a sustainable competitive advantage in today's environment.

Answer: Managers can formulate e-business strategies that contribute to the development of a sustainable competitive advantage. A cost leader can use e-business to reduce costs in a variety of ways. It might use online bidding and order processing to eliminate the need for sales calls and to decrease sales force expenses. It could use Web-based inventory control systems that reduce storage costs; or it might use online testing and evaluation of job applicants. A differentiator needs to offer products or services that customers perceive and value as unique. How could e-business contribute? The differentiator might use internet-based knowledge systems to shorten customer response times, provide rapid online responses to service requests, or automate purchasing and payment systems so that customers have detailed status reports and purchasing histories. Finally, because the focuser targets a narrow market segment with customized products, it might provide chat rooms or discussion boards for customers to interact with others who have common interests; design niche websites that target specific groups with specific interests, or use websites to perform standardized office functions such as payroll or budgeting. Research has shown that an important e-business strategy might be a clicks-and-bricks

strategy. A clicks-and-bricks

firm is one that uses both online (clicks) and traditional stand-alone locations (bricks).

120) In a short essay, explain the term "first mover" and then identify the strategic advantages and disadvantages of being a first mover in the market.

Answer: An organization that's first to bring a product innovation to the market or to use a new process innovation is called a first mover. Some organizations pursue this route, hoping to develop a sustainable competitive advantage. Others have successfully developed a sustainable competitive advantage by being the followers in the industry. They let the first movers pioneer the innovations and then mimic their products or processes. Which approach managers choose depends on their organization's innovation philosophy and specific resources and capabilities. One strategic advantage of being a first mover is that the company gains a reputation for being innovative and an industry leader. Besides the obvious cost and learning benefits, the company can gain control over scarce resources and keep competitors from having access to them. The first mover also has the opportunity to begin building customer relationships and customer loyalty. One of the disadvantages of being a first mover is that the company is uncertain about the exact direction of the technology and of the market. Also, the company assumes financial and strategic risks. In addition, the first mover accepts the risk that competitors will imitate their innovations. Finally, first movers frequently have high development costs.

- 1) FALSE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) FALSE
- 5) TRUE
- 6) TRUE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) FALSE
- 9) FALSE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) FALSE
- 12) TRUE
- 13) FALSE
- 14) FALSE
- 15) FALSE
- 16) TRUE
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- 18) TRUE
- 19) TRUE
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- 22) C
- 23) B
- 24) D
- 25) A
- 26) B
- 27) B
- 28) C
- 29) D
- 30) B
- 31) B
- 32) C
- 33) A
- 34) B
- 35) C
- 36) A
- 37) A
- 38) A
- 39) B 40) C
- 41) C
- 42) B
- 43) A
- 44) B
- 45) D
- 46) D
- 47) D
- 48) D
- 49) A
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- 52) D
- 53) B
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- 61) C
- 62) A
- 63) A
- 64) C
- 65) A
- 66) C
- 67) D
- 68) A
- 69) B
- 70) A
- 71) A
- 72) B
- 73) D
- 74) C
- 75) B
- 76) A
- 77) A
- 78) B
- 79) C
- 80) D
- 81) D
- 82) B
- 83) B
- 84) A
- 85) C
- 86) D
- 87) C
- 88) A
- 89) A
- 90) D
- 91) A
- 92) A
- 93) A
- 94) A 95) B
- 96) C
- 97) D
- 98) C
- 99) D
- 100) A 101) C
- 102) A
- 103) B

104) A 105) C

106) D 107) C

108) D

100) 4

109) A 110) A

111) D

- 112) The few studies that have addressed strategic planning in Arab organizations have shown three things:
 - 1. *Formal strategic planning exists but is rather limited.* The vast majority of organizations implement various forms of reactive and intuitive planning. Very few implemented formal strategic planning. However, many of the firms associated with foreign companies implement this process.
 - 2. Lack of confidence in the impact of formal strategic planning. Managers sometimes doubt the real value of strategic planning. In a culture where some individuals are more concerned about the present and near future rather than the distant future, appreciation for long-term strategies tends to be limited.
 - 3. The trend for formal strategic planning is on the rise. Despite the above two points, it seems that more organizations have recently moved to implement formal strategic planning systems. With the increased use of Western models of management, many managers are finding it important to enhance awareness about such processes to make implementation easier
- well an organization performs. The most basic questions about strategy look at why firms succeed or fail, and why, when faced with the same environmental conditions, their performance levels vary. Studies into the factors that contribute to organizational performance have generally shown a positive relationship between strategic planning and performance. In other words, it appears that organizations that use strategic management do have higher levels of performance. Another reason strategic management is important has to do with the fact that organizations of all types and sizes face continually changing situations. These changes may be minor or significant, but it's still change with which managers must cope. That's where strategic management comes in. Using the strategic management process, managers examine relevant factors in deciding what actions to take, thus helping them cope better with uncertain environments. Strategic management is also important because of the nature of organizations. They're composed of diverse divisions, departments, functions, and work activities □manufacturing, marketing, accounting, and so forth □that all need to be coordinated and focused on achieving the organization's goals. Strategic management does this. Strategic management helps in coordinating and focusing employees by clarifying and pinpointing what's important and by providing the reasons for why they're doing what they're doing. Finally, strategic management is important because it's involved in many of the decisions that managers make.
- 114) The strategic management process is a six-step process that encompasses strategy planning, implementation, and evaluation. The first four steps describe the planning that must take place. Even the best strategies can fail if management doesn't implement or evaluate them properly. The first step in the strategic management process is to identify the organization's current mission, goals, and strategies. Defining the organization's mission forces managers to identify what it's in business to do. Knowing the company's current goals gives managers a basis for assessing whether those goals need to be changed. For the same reasons, it's important for managers to know the organization's current strategies ☐to assess whether any need to be changed. The second step is to do an external analysis. Managers need to know, for instance, what the competition is doing, what pending legislation might affect the organization, or what the labor supply is like in locations where it operates. In analyzing the external environment, managers should examine both the specific and general environments to see what trends and changes are occurring. After analyzing the environment, managers need to assess what they have learned in terms of opportunities that the organization can exploit, and threats that it must counteract or buffer against. The third step is to do an internal analysis, which provides important information about an organization's specific resources and capabilities. After doing the internal analysis, managers should be able to identify organizational strengths and weaknesses. This step forces managers to recognize that their organizations, no matter how large or successful, are constrained by the resources and capabilities they have. The combined external and internal analyses are called SWOT analysis because it's an analysis of the organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The fourth step is to formulate strategies. As managers formulate strategies, they have to consider the realities of the

exter ent and their available resources and capabilities and design strategies that will help the organization achieve its nal goals. After strategies are formulated, they must be implemented. A strategy is only as good as its implementation. envir The final step in the strategic management process is evaluating results. How effective have the strategies been? onm Have they helped the organization reach its goals? What adjustments, if any, are necessary?

- 115) a. Corporate strategy □this strategy seeks to determine what businesses a company should be in or wants to be in. Corporate strategy determines the direction that the organization is going in and the roles that each business unit in the organization will plan in pursuing that direction.
 - b. Competitive strategy this strategy seeks to determine how an organization should compete in each of its businesses. For a small organization in only one line of business or the large organization that has not diversified into different products or markets, the business strategy typically overlaps with the organization's corporate strategy. For organizations with multiple businesses, however, each division will have its own strategy that defines the products or services it will offer and the customers it wants to reach.
 - c. Functional strategy \(\text{ this strategy seeks to determine how to support the business strategy. For organizations that have traditional functional departments such as manufacturing, marketing, human resources, research and development, and finance, these strategies need to support the business strategy.
- 116) The Boston Consulting Group matrix introduced the idea that an organization's businesses could be evaluated and plotted using a 2 x 2 matrix to identify which ones offered high potential and which were a drain on organizational resources. The horizontal axis represents market share, which was evaluated as either low or high; and the vertical axis indicates anticipated market growth, which was also evaluated as either low or high. Based on its evaluation, the business was placed in one of four categories:
 - a. Cash cows (low growth, high market share) Dusinesses in this category generate large amounts of cash, but their prospects for future growth are limited.
 - b. Stars (high growth, high market share) these businesses are in a fast-growing market, and hold a dominant share of that market. Their contribution to cash flow depends on their need for resources.
 - c. Question marks (high growth, low market share) □ these businesses are in an attractive industry, but hold a small market share percentage.
 - d. Dogs (low growth, low market share) □ businesses in this category do not produce or consume much cash. However, they hold little promise for improved performance.
- 117) Competitive advantage is what sets an organization apart, that is, its distinctive edge. That distinctive edge comes from the organization's core competencies, which might be in the form of organizational capabilities □the organization does something that others cannot do or does it better than others can do it. For example, Wataniya Airways has a competitive advantage because of its ability to give passengers what they want convenient and inexpensive service. Or competitive advantage can come from a company's resources the organization has something that its competitors do not have. For instance, Wal-Mart's state-of-the-art information systems allows it to monitor and control inventories and supplier relations more efficiently than its competitors, which Wal-Mart has turned into a cost advantage.
- 118) a. Cost leadership strategy □ when an organization sets out to be the lowest-cost producer in its industry, it's following a cost leadership strategy. A low-cost leader is highly efficient. Overhead is kept to a minimum, and the firm does everything it can to cut costs. You will not find expensive art or interior decor at offices of low-cost leaders. Although low-cost leaders don't place a lot of emphasis on "frills," the product or service being sold must be perceived as comparable in quality to that offered by rivals or at least be acceptable to buyers. Examples of companies that have used the low-cost leader strategy include Wal-Mart, and Air Arabia.
 - b. Differentiation strategy the company that seeks to offer unique products, which are widely valued by customers is following a differentiation strategy. Product differences might come from exceptionally high quality, extraordinary service, innovative design, technological capability, or an unusually positive brand image. A consumer product or service that can be identified as an example of the differentiation strategy is Casper and Gambini's, an internationally franchised restaurant-cafe chain with regional headquarters in Lebanon.
 - c. Focus strategy □ the aim of the focus strategy is having a cost advantage or a differentiation advantage in a narrow segment or niche. That is, managers select a market segment or group of segments in an industry and don't attempt to serve the broad market. Segments can be based on product variety, type of end buyer, distribution channel, or geographical location. For example, Denmark's Bang & Olufsen, whose revenues are over US\$671 million, focuses on high-end audio equipment sales.

- 119) Managers can formulate e-business strategies that contribute to the development of a sustainable competitive advantage. A cost leader can use e-business to reduce costs in a variety of ways. It might use online bidding and order processing to eliminate the need for sales calls and to decrease sales force expenses. It could use Web-based inventory control systems that reduce storage costs; or it might use online testing and evaluation of job applicants. A differentiator needs to offer products or services that customers perceive and value as unique. How could e-business contribute? The differentiator might use internet-based knowledge systems to shorten customer response times, provide rapid online responses to service requests, or automate purchasing and payment systems so that customers have detailed status reports and purchasing histories. Finally, because the focuser targets a narrow market segment with customized products, it might provide chat rooms or discussion boards for customers to interact with others who have common interests; design niche websites that target specific groups with specific interests, or use websites to perform standardized office functions such as payroll or budgeting. Research has shown that an important e-business strategy might be a clicks-and-bricks strategy. A clicks-and-bricks firm is one that uses both online (clicks) and traditional stand-alone locations (bricks).
- 120) An organization that's first to bring a product innovation to the market or to use a new process innovation is called a first mover. Some organizations pursue this route, hoping to develop a sustainable competitive advantage. Others have successfully developed a sustainable competitive advantage by being the followers in the industry. They let the first movers pioneer the innovations and then mimic their products or processes. Which approach managers choose depends on their organization's innovation philosophy and specific resources and capabilities. One strategic advantage of being a first mover is that the company gains a reputation for being innovative and an industry leader. Besides the obvious cost and learning benefits, the company can gain control over scarce resources and keep competitors from having access to them. The first mover also has the opportunity to begin building customer relationships and customer loyalty. One of the disadvantages of being a first mover is that the company is uncertain about the exact direction of the technology and of the market. Also, the company assumes financial and strategic risks. In addition, the first mover accepts the risk that competitors will imitate their innovations. Finally, first movers frequently have high development costs.