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Student: _____

1. The new products process essentially turns a profit flow into an opportunity.

True False

2. In the project evaluation phase of the new products process, a full screen uses a scoring model of some type and results in a decision to undertake development, but never to quit.

True False

3. The development and launch phase of the new products process comprise what is popularly called the "fuzzy front end".

True False

4. A batch concept is generated during the concept evaluation phase of the new products process.

True False

5. A fully screened product passes the test of fit with a company's situation.

True False

6. One of the benefits of accelerating time to market is that the product will be on the market for a longer period of time before becoming obsolete.

True False

7. Firms that strive for mindshare think not about the speed of an individual product's development and launch, but rather about creating a dominant position in the mind of the customer.

True False

8. A recommended way to cope when facing a high-turbulence environment is to encourage inflexibility by freezing a product concept until the last possible moment.

True False

9. Using the cash-to-cash metric to complement speed-to-market helps a firm manage just the moment of launch, not the whole launch phase.

True False

10. As opposed to goods, services are mass produced.

True False

11. Firms that launch new-to-the-world products into the market incur a significantly lower long-term survival rate than those that enter the market later.

True False

12. Discovery-driven planning requires that managers make assumptions about the future in order to build their forecasts and targets, recognizing that these assumptions may be quite wrong.

True False

13. Discovery-driven planning is typically seen in less-uncertain markets, where past results cannot be used to build predictable forecasts of the future.

True False

14. In order to move promising radical innovation projects forward, senior management at some firms establishes a self-directed management team charged with moving an R&D innovation project to business operating status.

True False

15. Technology-driven innovation doesn't really solve a customer problem, and therefore there is no application that can be brought to market.

True False

16. Which of the following phases of the new products process involves selecting a high potential opportunity and beginning customer involvement?

- A. Product launch
- B. Product development
- C. Concept evaluation
- D. Concept generation

17. Designing and validating the production process for the best prototype takes place during the _____ phase of the new products process.

- A. launch
- B. concept generation
- C. project evaluation
- D. development

18. In the context of the new products process, which of the following best defines a full screen?

- A. It refers to unsolicited ideas for concept generation that pour in through spam mails.
- B. It refers to the formal type of evaluation where all views are evaluated using a scoring model.
- C. It refers to a set of ideation tools that can be used to generate new concepts.
- D. It refers to a comprehensive business analysis that is conducted before idea generation.

19. Brew & More, a popular beverage manufacturer, produces and sells a popular mint flavored drink called Mintz. A new competitor enters the market and offers a similar mint-based drink that's suited for consumers on diet. This company offers its products at a much lower price. Brew & More calls for a line extension to meet the encroachment of its new competitor in its annual marketing plan. Identify the stream of activity that feeds strategic planning for new products in this scenario.

- A. Special opportunity analysis
- B. Ongoing corporate planning
- C. Ongoing marketing planning
- D. Distribution channel planning

20. Acron Co.'s new products team is engaged in the new products process. The members of the team select a high potential opportunity and begin creating new product ideas by identifying problems businesses or people have and suggesting solutions to them. Which of the following phases of the new products process will the team enter next?
- A. The product development phase
 - B. The product launch phase
 - C. The concept generation phase
 - D. The concept or project evaluation phase
21. In the context of opportunity identification and selection, DuPont's discovery of Surlyn, a material with hundreds of potential uses, would fall under which of the following categories?
- A. An underutilized resource
 - B. A new resource
 - C. An external mandate
 - D. An internal mandate
22. An example of an internal mandate is the _____, which tends to increase the discrepancy between a firm's current sales and the target sales established during long-range planning.
- A. product innovation gap
 - B. quality gap
 - C. assessment gap
 - D. performance gap

23. George, the marketing manager of Axil Bicycles, discovers that the company's current market is becoming stagnant and the product life cycle is far past the dynamic growth stage. George also learns that Axil's competitor, Kinetixyles, is developing an innovative new bicycle with novel features. George thus proposes that Axil Bicycles should also come up with a new product, equipped with superior features. Which of the following types of opportunities is identified here?

- A. An underutilized resource
- B. A new resource
- C. An external mandate
- D. An internal mandate

24. The _____ comes into play once an opportunity is approved, and managers turn to various techniques to guide new product people in exploiting it.

- A. Concept Novelty Copyright (CNC)
- B. Product Development Mandate (PMC)
- C. Product Innovation Charter (PIC)
- D. Concept Ideation Rule (CIR)

25. In the _____ phase of the new products process, opportunities are carefully and thoroughly described, then analyzed to confirm that a sales potential does, indeed, exist.

- A. concept generation
- B. opportunity identification and selection
- C. concept or project evaluation
- D. development

26. In which of the following phases of the new products process is the first formal type of assessment done on new product concepts with regard to financial, technical, and marketing criteria?
- A. Concept or project evaluation phase
 - B. Product development phase
 - C. Product launch phase
 - D. Concept generation phase
27. When evaluating a new product proposal, a(n) _____ is used to see what potential consumers think about the idea.
- A. utility test
 - B. feasibility analysis
 - C. concept test
 - D. construct validity analysis
28. In the new products process, after evaluating an idea, various views on the idea are combined together in what is often called the:
- A. full screen.
 - B. decision window.
 - C. product protocol.
 - D. product prototype.

29. Project evaluation involves preparing a statement of what is wanted from the new product, and this statement is called the:
- A. product concept.
 - B. product protocol.
 - C. product prototype.
 - D. product innovation charter.
30. In which of the following phases of the new products process are prototypes typically created?
- A. The concept generation phase
 - B. The concept or project evaluation phase
 - C. The opportunity identification and selection phase
 - D. The development phase
31. Identify the phase in the new product development process during which the item first acquires finite form.
- A. The concept generation phase
 - B. The development phase
 - C. The launch phase
 - D. The concept or project evaluation phase

32. The development phase of the new product process involves the development of:

- A. new product suggestions.
- B. the marketing plan.
- C. the product innovation charter.
- D. the product financing plan.

33. The _____ test is a critical step which for the first time tests the feasibility and success of the marketing program and the product together.

- A. market
- B. benefits
- C. concept
- D. utility

34. In which of the following phases of the new products process does market testing take place?

- A. The opportunity identification and selection phase
- B. The concept generation phase
- C. The launch phase
- D. The concept or project evaluation phase

35. The concept evaluation phase of the new product process involves:
- A. collecting and generating new product concepts that fit an opportunity.
 - B. preparing strategy, tactics, and launch details for the marketing plan.
 - C. specifying the entire development process and its deliverables.
 - D. assessing new product concepts on technical, marketing, and financial criteria.
36. Which of the following is an evaluation task in the concept generation phase of the new products process?
- A. Deciding which direction to take
 - B. Preparing progress reports
 - C. Reviewing market testing
 - D. Conducting an initial review
37. In the context of the concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process, a _____ is a product definition that includes the intended market user, the problem perceived, the benefits the new product would have to have, plus any mandatory features.
- A. screening concept
 - B. process concept
 - C. protocol concept
 - D. pilot concept

38. Which of the following is associated with the concept generation phase of the new products process?

- A. Protocol concept
- B. Batch concept
- C. Fully screened concept
- D. Stated concept

39. With regard to the concept or project evaluation phase of the new product process, a prototype concept is best described as a:

- A. company skill or resource, or a customer problem.
- B. form or a technology, plus a clear statement of benefit.
- C. tentative physical product or system procedure, including features and benefits.
- D. product definition that includes the intended market user, the problem perceived, and the benefits that the new product would have to have.

40. Which of the following is associated with the concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process?

- A. Idea concept
- B. Prototype concept
- C. Fully screened concept
- D. Stated concept

41. In the context of the development phase of the new products process, a _____ is best described as a tentative physical product or system procedure.

- A. prototype concept
- B. tested concept
- C. fully screened concept
- D. stated concept

42. Both market value and clarity are lowest for a(n):

- A. protocol concept.
- B. idea concept.
- C. opportunity concept.
- D. stated concept.

43. In which of the following phases of the new products process is the first full test-of-fit with manufacturing made?

- A. The launch phase
- B. The opportunity identification phase
- C. The concept generation phase
- D. The development phase

44. Which of the following is true of the batch concept?

- A. It is the first full test-of-fit with manufacturing.
- B. It is a form or a technology, plus a clear statement of benefit.
- C. It is a tentative physical product.
- D. It is a concept that passes the test of fit with a company's situation.

45. In the new products process, a cross-functional team:

- A. only includes members of the top management.
- B. seeks to eliminate "over-the-wall" product development.
- C. discounts parallel processing.
- D. starts working on the project only in the later phases of the process.

46. Digicon Inc. is a firm with mindshare in the category of digital cameras. With reference to this information, which of the following statements is true regarding the firm?

- A. The digital cameras manufactured by the firm are the cheapest in the market.
- B. The firm offers the widest range of digital cameras.
- C. The marketing plan employed by the firm is the best in the industry.
- D. The digital cameras manufactured by the firm are seen as the standard for competitors to match.

47. Services and goods are often arrayed on a scale which ranges from pure service to pure good. Where does an insurance policy stand on this scale?
- A. Pure service
 - B. Primarily service and partly a good
 - C. Primarily a good and partly service
 - D. Pure good
48. Early, non-functional versions of proposed new products, called _____, are often provided to allow consumers to try and comment on innovative offerings.
- A. product props
 - B. focused prototypes
 - C. product models
 - D. batch concepts
49. Identify the new products process where, through interaction with customers, designers are inspired to probe, experiment, and improvise, and as a result, may come up with a successful new-to-the-world product.
- A. Probe-and-learn
 - B. Consumer analysis
 - C. Mind sharing
 - D. Concept redefining

50. Identify the term used to describe the iterative process where the developing team develops prototypes from dozens of different new product ideas, eventually settling on a prototype that customers like.

A. Focused prototype method

B. Prototype analysis

C. Lickety-stick

D. Concept improvisation

51. Discuss the concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process.

52. Discuss the five methods to accelerating time to market as identified by new products consultant Robert Cooper.

53. Discuss the risks and guidelines of speeding to market.

54. Identify the factors responsible for the high failure rates of new-to-the-world products with relevant examples.

55. Discuss the role of serial innovators in the new products process.

2 Key

1. The new products process essentially turns a profit flow into an opportunity.

FALSE

The new products process essentially turns an opportunity (the real start) into a profit flow (the real finish). It begins with something that is not a product (the opportunity) and ends up with another thing that is not a product (the profit). The product comes from a situation and turns into an end.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #1

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

2. In the project evaluation phase of the new products process, a full screen uses a scoring model of some type and results in a decision to undertake development, but never to quit.

FALSE

All views of evaluation come together in what is often called the full screen. It uses a scoring model of some type and results in a decision to either undertake development or quit.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #2

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

3. The development and launch phase of the new products process comprise what is popularly called the "fuzzy front end".

FALSE

The first three phases of the new products process—strategic planning, concept generation and, especially, concept or project evaluation, comprise what is popularly called the "fuzzy front end" (of the new product process). By the end of the project, most fuzz will have been removed.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #3

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

4. A batch concept is generated during the concept evaluation phase of the new products process.

FALSE

The development phase of the new products process includes the generation of the prototype concept, the batch concept, the process concept, and the pilot concept.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #4

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

5. A fully screened product passes the test of fit with a company's situation.

TRUE

In the project or concept evaluation phase of the new products process, a fully screened concept is a new product idea that has passed the test of fit with a company's situation.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #5

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

6. One of the benefits of accelerating time to market is that the product will be on the market for a longer period of time before becoming obsolete.

TRUE

Accelerating time to market offers many benefits to the firm. The product will be on the market for a longer period of time before becoming obsolete, it can attract customers early and possibly block competitors with similar products that hit the market at a later time, or it can help to build or support a firm's reputation.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #6

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Speeding the Product to Market

7. Firms that strive for mindshare think not about the speed of an individual product's development and launch, but rather about creating a dominant position in the mind of the customer.

TRUE

Firms that strive for mindshare think not about the speed of an individual product's development and launch, but rather about creating a dominant position in the mind of the customer. The firm with mindshare in a given product category is the one that the target market associates with the product category and that is seen as the standard for competitors to match (such as Intel microprocessors or Hewlett-Packard laser printers).

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #7

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Speeding the Product to Market

8. A recommended way to cope when facing a high-turbulence environment is to encourage inflexibility by freezing a product concept until the last possible moment.

FALSE

A better way to cope when facing a high-turbulence environment is to keep product development as flexible as possible. The key lies in not freezing the product concept until the last possible moment, but allowing later phases in the new products process to run concurrently with concept development. This is the principle of postponement.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #8

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Speeding the Product to Market

9. Using the cash-to-cash metric to complement speed-to-market helps a firm manage just the moment of launch, not the whole launch phase.

FALSE

Using cash-to-cash metric, a firm will measure not just how quickly the product is launched, but also how long it takes to break even. Using metrics such as this help a firm manage the whole launch phase, not just the moment of launch.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #9

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Speeding the Product to Market

10. As opposed to goods, services are mass produced.

FALSE

Whereas goods are mass-produced, services are provided through interaction between service provider and customer, and the most successful service providers are those that can deliver a "customized" experience.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #10

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: What about New Services?

11. Firms that launch new-to-the-world products into the market incur a significantly lower long-term survival rate than those that enter the market later.

TRUE

Research confirms that firms that launch new-to-the-world products incur a significantly lower long-term survival rate than those that enter the market later. But the lower survival rate for a new-to-the-world product is offset by higher profits, since the market for such a product is often larger and can offer bigger profit margins.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #11

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: New-to-the World Products

12. Discovery-driven planning requires that managers make assumptions about the future in order to build their forecasts and targets, recognizing that these assumptions may be quite wrong.

TRUE

Radical innovation requires a planning approach that acknowledges the unknowns and uncertainties involved. This approach, called discovery-driven planning, requires that managers make assumptions about the future in order to build their forecasts and targets, recognizing that these assumptions may be quite wrong.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #12

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: New-to-the World Products

13. Discovery-driven planning is typically seen in less-uncertain markets, where past results cannot be used to build predictable forecasts of the future.

FALSE

Discovery-driven planning is different from the approach more typically seen in less-uncertain markets, where past results can be used to build predictable forecasts of the future. A guiding principle in discovery-driven planning is the reverse income statement.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #13

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: New-to-the World Products

14. In order to move promising radical innovation projects forward, senior management at some firms establishes a self-directed management team charged with moving an R&D innovation project to business operating status.

FALSE

In order to move promising radical innovation projects forward, senior management at some firms establishes a transition management team charged with moving an R&D innovation project to business operating status. The transition team receives appropriate funding as well as support and oversight from senior management.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #14

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: New-to-the World Products

15. Technology-driven innovation doesn't really solve a customer problem, and therefore there is no application that can be brought to market.

TRUE

The problem many firms have with radical innovation is that technology-driven innovation may be very exciting from a technical viewpoint, but doesn't really solve a customer problem, and therefore there is no application that can be brought to market.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #15

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Role of the Serial Innovator

16. Which of the following phases of the new products process involves selecting a high potential opportunity and beginning customer involvement?
- A. Product launch
 - B. Product development
 - C. Concept evaluation
 - D. Concept generation**

Refer to figure 2.1. In the concept generation phase of the new products process, one must select a high potential/urgency opportunity, and begin customer involvement. In this phase, one can also collect available new product concepts that fit the opportunity and generate new ones as well.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #16

Difficulty: 1 Easy

17. Designing and validating the production process for the best prototype takes place during the _____ phase of the new products process.

- A. launch
- B. concept generation
- C. project evaluation
- D. development

Refer to figure 2.1. The technical tasks in the development phase of the new products process involve specifying the full development process and its deliverables, designing prototypes, testing and validating prototypes against protocol, designing and validating the production process for the best prototype, and scaling up production as necessary for product and market testing.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #17

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

18. In the context of the new products process, which of the following best defines a full screen?
- A. It refers to unsolicited ideas for concept generation that pour in through spam mails.
 - B.** It refers to the formal type of evaluation where all views are evaluated using a scoring model.
 - C. It refers to a set of ideation tools that can be used to generate new concepts.
 - D. It refers to a comprehensive business analysis that is conducted before idea generation.

Depending on an idea, end-user screening or technical screening is conducted. Some of the proposed new products may have originated among technical people; this would have to be followed by a concept test to see what potential consumers thought about it. Ultimately, these views all come together in what is often called the full screen. It uses a scoring model of some type and results in a decision to either undertake development or quit.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #18

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

19. Brew & More, a popular beverage manufacturer, produces and sells a popular mint flavored drink called Mintz. A new competitor enters the market and offers a similar mint-based drink that's suited for consumers on diet. This company offers its products at a much lower price. Brew & More calls for a line extension to meet the encroachment of its new competitor in its annual marketing plan. Identify the stream of activity that feeds strategic planning for new products in this scenario.

- A. Special opportunity analysis
- B. Ongoing corporate planning
- C. Ongoing marketing planning
- D. Distribution channel planning

The stream of activity that feeds strategic planning for new products in this scenario is ongoing marketing planning. There are at least three main streams of activity that feed strategic planning for new products.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Crawford - Chapter 02 #19

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

20. Acron Co.'s new products team is engaged in the new products process. The members of the team select a high potential opportunity and begin creating new product ideas by identifying problems businesses or people have and suggesting solutions to them. Which of the following phases of the new products process will the team enter next?

- A. The product development phase
- B. The product launch phase
- C. The concept generation phase
- D. The concept or project evaluation phase

Refer to figure 2.1. The new products team will enter the concept or project evaluation phase next. The concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process involves evaluating new products concepts on technical, marketing, and financial criteria.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Crawford - Chapter 02 #20

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

21. In the context of opportunity identification and selection, DuPont's discovery of Surlyn, a material with hundreds of potential uses, would fall under which of the following categories?

A. An underutilized resource

B. A new resource

C. An external mandate

D. An internal mandate

DuPont's discovery of Surlyn, a material with hundreds of potential uses, is an example of a new resource. At least three main streams of activity feed strategic planning for new products. From these strategic activities, opportunities are identified and sorted into four categories. The identification of a new resource is one such category.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #21

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

22. An example of an internal mandate is the _____, which tends to increase the discrepancy between a firm's current sales and the target sales established during long-range planning.

A. product innovation gap

B. quality gap

C. assessment gap

D. performance gap

Long-range planning often establishes a five-year-out dollar sales target, and new products people often must fill part of the gap between current sales and that target. That assignment is called the product innovation (and/or acquisition) gap.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #22

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

23. George, the marketing manager of Axil Bicycles, discovers that the company's current market is becoming stagnant and the product life cycle is far past the dynamic growth stage. George also learns that Axil's competitor, Kinetixyles, is developing an innovative new bicycle with novel features. George thus proposes that Axil Bicycles should also come up with a new product, equipped with superior features. Which of the following types of opportunities is identified here?

- A. An underutilized resource
- B. A new resource
- C. An external mandate
- D. An internal mandate

In this scenario, an external mandate is identified by George given that the market for the bicycle is becoming increasingly stagnant, and the competition from Kinetixyles seems threatening. Identifying that customer needs maybe evolving also necessitates the development of a new product with substantial innovation.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Crawford - Chapter 02 #23

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

24. The _____ comes into play once an opportunity is approved, and managers turn to various techniques to guide new product people in exploiting it.

- A. Concept Novelty Copyright (CNC)
- B. Product Development Mandate (PMC)
- C. Product Innovation Charter (PIC)
- D. Concept Ideation Rule (CIR)

Once an opportunity is approved, managers turn to various techniques to guide new product people in exploiting it. This is called the product innovation charter (PIC).

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #24

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

25. In the _____ phase of the new products process, opportunities are carefully and thoroughly described, then analyzed to confirm that a sales potential does, indeed, exist.

- A. concept generation
- B. opportunity identification and selection
- C. concept or project evaluation
- D. development

The process of creatively recognizing opportunities is called opportunity identification. The opportunities are carefully and thoroughly described, then analyzed to confirm that a sales potential does, indeed, exist.

AACSB: Analytic

26. In which of the following phases of the new products process is the first formal type of assessment done on new product concepts with regard to financial, technical, and marketing criteria?

- A. Concept or project evaluation phase
- B. Product development phase
- C. Product launch phase
- D. Concept generation phase

At the concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process, new products concepts are evaluated on technical, marketing, and financial criteria. They are ranked and it is here that requests for project proposals are made.

27. When evaluating a new product proposal, a(n) _____ is used to see what potential consumers think about the idea.

- A. utility test
- B. feasibility analysis
- C. concept test
- D. construct validity analysis

A concept test is used to see what potential consumers think about a product as product proposals are likely to have originated among the technical people.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #27

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

28. In the new products process, after evaluating an idea, various views on the idea are combined together in what is often called the:

- A. full screen.
- B. decision window.
- C. product protocol.
- D. product prototype.

In the new products process, after evaluating an idea, various views on the idea are combined together in what is often called the full screen. It uses a scoring model of some type and results in a decision to either undertake development or quit.

AACSB: Analytic

29. Project evaluation involves preparing a statement of what is wanted from the new product, and this statement is called the:
- A. product concept.
 - B. product protocol.**
 - C. product prototype.
 - D. product innovation charter.

Project evaluation involves preparing a statement of what is wanted from the new product. This is known as the product protocol. Protocol here means a kind of agreement, and it is important that there be agreement between the various groups before extensive technical work gets under way. The protocol should, to the extent possible, be benefits the new item is to yield, not the features the new item is to have.

30. In which of the following phases of the new products process are prototypes typically created?
- A. The concept generation phase
 - B. The concept or project evaluation phase
 - C. The opportunity identification and selection phase
 - D. The development phase

Prototypes are typically created in the development phase. The development phase is characterized by a product team that involves industrial design and bench work (goods) or systems design (services), prototypes, product specifications, and so on. It culminates in a product that the developers hope is finished: produced, tested, and costed out.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #30

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

31. Identify the phase in the new product development process during which the item first acquires finite form.

- A. The concept generation phase
- B. The development phase**
- C. The launch phase
- D. The concept or project evaluation phase

The development phase is the phase during which an item acquires finite form—a tangible good or a specific sequence of resources and activities that will perform an intangible service.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #31

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

32. The development phase of the new product process involves the development of:

- A. new product suggestions.
- B. the marketing plan.**
- C. the product innovation charter.
- D. the product financing plan.

During the development phase of the new products process, an item acquires finite form—a tangible good or a specific sequence of resources and activities that will perform an intangible service. It is also the phase during which the marketing plan is sketched and gradually fleshed out. Business practice varies immensely, but we often find the following components.

AACSB: Analytic

33. The _____ test is a critical step which for the first time tests the feasibility and success of the marketing program and the product together.

- A. market
- B. benefits
- C. concept
- D. utility

During the development phase of the new products process, a critical step (if a company takes it) is the market test, a dress rehearsal for the launch, and managers hope any problems discovered are fixable between dress rehearsal and opening night. If not, the opening has to be delayed.

34. In which of the following phases of the new products process does market testing take place?
- A. The opportunity identification and selection phase
 - B. The concept generation phase
 - C. The launch phase
 - D. The concept or project evaluation phase

A critical step during the launch phase of the new products process is the market test, a dress rehearsal for the launch, and managers hope any problems discovered are fixable between dress rehearsal and opening night. If not, the opening has to be delayed. Given the time pressures involved, managers have come up with many new ways to do reliable market tests quickly, to complement the familiar test market, which can be inordinately time-consuming and costly.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #34

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

35. The concept evaluation phase of the new product process involves:
- A. collecting and generating new product concepts that fit an opportunity.
 - B. preparing strategy, tactics, and launch details for the marketing plan.
 - C. specifying the entire development process and its deliverables.
 - D. assessing new product concepts on technical, marketing, and financial criteria.

Refer to figure 2.1. The concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process involves evaluating new products concepts (as they begin to come in) on technical, marketing, and financial criteria.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #35

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

36. Which of the following is an evaluation task in the concept generation phase of the new products process?

- A. Deciding which direction to take
- B. Preparing progress reports
- C. Reviewing market testing
- D. Conducting an initial review

Refer to figure 2.2. Certain evaluation tasks are encountered in the new products process. Different kinds of questions need to be asked after different phases. For example, once concepts are generated, each is subject to an initial review: Is it any good, and is it worth refining?

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #36

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Evaluation Tasks Throughout the New Products Process

37. In the context of the concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process, a _____ is a product definition that includes the intended market user, the problem perceived, the benefits the new product would have to have, plus any mandatory features.

A. screening concept

B. process concept

C. protocol concept

D. pilot concept

In the context of the concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process, a protocol concept is a product definition that includes the intended market user, the problem perceived, the benefits the new product would have to have, plus any mandatory features.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #37

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Evaluation Tasks Throughout the New Products Process

38. Which of the following is associated with the concept generation phase of the new products process?

- A. Protocol concept
- B. Batch concept
- C. Fully screened concept
- D. Stated concept

In the concept generation phase of the new products process, a stated concept refers to a form or a technology, plus a clear statement of benefit.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #38

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Evaluation Tasks Throughout the New Products Process

39. With regard to the concept or project evaluation phase of the new product process, a prototype concept is best described as a:
- A. company skill or resource, or a customer problem.
 - B. form or a technology, plus a clear statement of benefit.
 - C. tentative physical product or system procedure, including features and benefits.
 - D. product definition that includes the intended market user, the problem perceived, and the benefits that the new product would have to have.

With regard to the concept or project evaluation phase of the new product process, a prototype concept is best described as a tentative physical product or system procedure, including features and benefits.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #39

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Evaluation Tasks Throughout the New Products Process

40. Which of the following is associated with the concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process?

- A. Idea concept
- B. Prototype concept
- C. Fully screened concept
- D. Stated concept

A fully screened concept that passes the test of fit with a company's situation is developed during the concept/project evaluation phase of the new products process.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #40

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Evaluation Tasks Throughout the New Products Process

41. In the context of the development phase of the new products process, a _____ is best described as a tentative physical product or system procedure.

- A. prototype concept
- B. tested concept
- C. fully screened concept
- D. stated concept

A prototype concept is a tentative physical product or system procedure, including features and benefits.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #41

42. Both market value and clarity are lowest for a(n):

- A. protocol concept.
- B. idea concept.
- C. opportunity concept.
- D. stated concept.

Refer to figure 2.3. With regard to the evolution from concept to new product, the market value and clarity are the lowest for an opportunity concept.

43. In which of the following phases of the new products process is the first full test-of-fit with manufacturing made?

- A. The launch phase
- B. The opportunity identification phase
- C. The concept generation phase
- D. The development phase

During the development phase of the new products process, the first full test-of-fit with manufacturing can be made. This is known as the batch concept. Specifications are written stating exactly what the product is to be, including features, characteristics, and standards.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #43

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Evaluation Tasks Throughout the New Products Process

44. Which of the following is true of the batch concept?

- A. It is the first full test-of-fit with manufacturing.
- B. It is a form or a technology, plus a clear statement of benefit.
- C. It is a tentative physical product.
- D. It is a concept that passes the test of fit with a company's situation.

During the development phase of the new products process, the first full test-of-fit with manufacturing can be made. This is known as the batch concept. Specifications are written stating exactly what the product is to be, including features, characteristics, and standards.

AACSB: Analytic

45. In the new products process, a cross-functional team:
- A. only includes members of the top management.
 - B.** seeks to eliminate "over-the-wall" product development.
 - C. discounts parallel processing.
 - D. starts working on the project only in the later phases of the process.

An empowered cross-functional team, including individuals from marketing, R&D, manufacturing, and other functional areas, that works on the project from the earliest phases, supports parallel processing and eliminates "over-the-wall" product development (for example, marketing or production do not even begin their participation until the product is out of technical product development).

46. Digicon Inc. is a firm with mindshare in the category of digital cameras. With reference to this information, which of the following statements is true regarding the firm?

- A. The digital cameras manufactured by the firm are the cheapest in the market.
- B. The firm offers the widest range of digital cameras.
- C. The marketing plan employed by the firm is the best in the industry.
- D. The digital cameras manufactured by the firm are seen as the standard for competitors to match.

The digital cameras manufactured by Digicon are seen as the standard for competitors to match. A firm with mindshare in a given product category is the one that the target market associates with the product category and that is seen as the standard for competitors to match (such as Intel microprocessors or Hewlett-Packard laser printers).

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Crawford - Chapter 02 #46

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Speeding the Product to Market

47. Services and goods are often arrayed on a scale which ranges from pure service to pure good. Where does an insurance policy stand on this scale?

- A. Pure service
- B. Primarily service and partly a good**
- C. Primarily a good and partly service
- D. Pure good

Services and goods are often arrayed on a scale of (1) pure service, (2) primarily service and partly a good, (3) primarily a good and partly service, and (4) pure good. Examples, in order, are counseling, insurance policy, automobile, and candy bar.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #47

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: What about New Services?

48. Early, non-functional versions of proposed new products, called _____, are often provided to allow consumers to try and comment on innovative offerings.

- A. product props
- B. focused prototypes**
- C. product models
- D. batch concepts

An early, non-working version of the product, called a focused prototype, is built in order to obtain feedback from prospective customers, who express likes, dislikes, purchase intentions, and so on. This might be a new cell phone made of wood or foam, or perhaps it is a plastic non-functioning prototype that looks real but lacks wires.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #48

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Spiral Development and the Role of Prototypes

49. Identify the new products process where, through interaction with customers, designers are inspired to probe, experiment, and improvise, and as a result, may come up with a successful new-to-the-world product.

- A. Probe-and-learn
- B. Consumer analysis
- C. Mind sharing
- D. Concept redefining

The probe-and-learn process involves interaction with customers such that designers are inspired to probe, experiment, and improvise, and as a result, may come up with a successful new-to-the-world product.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #49

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Spiral Development and the Role of Prototypes

50. Identify the term used to describe the iterative process where the developing team develops prototypes from dozens of different new product ideas, eventually settling on a prototype that customers like.

A. Focused prototype method

B. Prototype analysis

C. Lickety-stick

D. Concept improvisation

Through interaction with customers, designers are inspired to probe, experiment, and improvise, and as a result, may come up with a successful new-to-the-world product. Another term sometimes used to describe this iterative process is lickety-stick where the developing team develops prototypes from dozens of different new product ideas ("lickety"), eventually settling on a prototype that customers like ("stick").

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Remember

Crawford - Chapter 02 #50

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Spiral Development and the Role of Prototypes

51. Discuss the concept or project evaluation phase of the new products process.

Before development work can begin on new ideas, they need to be evaluated, screened, and sorted out. Depending on the idea, this may be end-user screening or technical screening, or both. The work may be extensive and difficult, or it may take no more than a few telephone calls. End-user concept tests are performed and need of the concept is confirmed. A fully screened concept is generated during this phase, a concept which passes the test of fit with the company's situation. A product definition that includes the intended market user, the problem perceived, the benefits plus any mandatory features is also generated during this phase, and it is known as protocol concept.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #51

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Phases in the New Products Process

52. Discuss the five methods to accelerating time to market as identified by new products consultant Robert Cooper.

The five methods to accelerating time to market as identified by new products consultant Robert Cooper are:

- A clear product innovation charter—doing the opportunity identification homework and having a clean product definition—leads to better product design specifications and less time lost due to "recycling" (returning to earlier phases in the process to fix errors).
- A third-generation new products process that permits overlapping phases or parallel processing results in more getting accomplished in a shorter span of time; streamlined evaluation tasks means that less time is wasted in evaluation.
- A portfolio management approach minimizes the chance that the firm's human and financial resources are spread too thinly over too many projects; better project selection focuses the firm's scarce resources and uses them more efficiently.
- A focus on quality at every phase complements the PIC; by following the adage "do it right the first time," the firm will avoid unnecessary recycling.
- An empowered cross-functional team, including individuals from marketing, R&D, manufacturing, and other functional areas, that works on the project from the earliest phases, supports parallel processing and eliminates "over-the-wall" product development.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #52

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Speeding the Product to Market

53. Discuss the risks and guidelines of speeding to market.

There are plenty of advantages to speeding to market, not the least of which is that the product that is launched early is on the market for a longer period of time before becoming obsolete. A launch delay of, say, six months means six months less to earn profits and may give a competitor a chance to be first to market and establish a positive reputation. Nevertheless, there are lots of costs involved in speed, costs that are not evident and which can sometimes be disastrous. A firm facing increased competitive intensity, rapid technological change, and fast-changing market demographics may be tempted to concentrate on only easy, incremental product projects, or to cut critical steps in the new products process in order to get cycle time down. Cutting corners in technical product development may result in quality sacrifices, resulting in annoyed customers and distributors. By rushing the early steps, the firm may decide late in the process that the product quality is inadequate, which delays the launch, further infuriates dealers, and encourages customers to drift to the competition. Another related concern is that accelerating time to market might result in bringing the product out too soon, while it still has bugs.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #53

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Speeding the Product to Market

54. Identify the factors responsible for the high failure rates of new-to-the-world products with relevant examples.

Part of the reason for the high rate of failure for new-to-the-world products is that they are difficult to manage. Almost by definition, new-to-the-world products, like the first cell phone or the first personal computers, require discontinuities (sometimes several of them) in order to succeed. Consider the introduction of the personal computer. Contributing to its rapid adoption were discontinuities in technology (computer companies, including some new startups, had to design essentially a totally new computer), in the market (individual homeowners and small businesses now were buying computers, and not just big firms), organizational (personal computers were sold in electronics shops and department stores, not through a professional sales force), and social (millions of people realized how much they needed a computer). To do incubation correctly, failure must be tolerated, but at the same time learning from the failure so that a firm continues to move toward a successful launch. Business development is often done over a one- to two-year time horizon and may be completely done by marketing or management personnel. Due to its focus on business model development for a radical innovation (in an uncertain environment), the time horizon for incubation can be three to five years, and typically technical development, as well as customer and market interaction, is involved.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #54

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Speeding the Product to Market

55. Discuss the role of serial innovators in the new products process.

Serial innovators are usually mid-level, technical employees who think and work differently and follow their own new products process. The reason serial innovators are so good at breakthrough innovation is that they know how to bridge the gap between technology and market. They do this in iterative fashion. Generally, they begin by identifying and fully understanding a customer problem, and then discover possible technical solutions to those problems. They oscillate between customer need and technology solution. The "process" followed by serial innovators is arguably not a process at all, since that implies a series of steps and a fixed order. There are several activities that need to be done, but there is no particular order and a lot of recycling and rethinking is necessary and expected. These steps include:

- Finding a problem that is important to customers, checking potential market size and revenue stream.
- Understanding the problem, including technology, currently available solutions, competition, and customer requirements.
- Determining if the problem is interesting to enough customers willing to pay for it, and also interesting to the firm in terms of fitting with product strategy.
- Inventing a solution to the problem and checking for customer acceptance with a prototype.
- Ensuring that the product goes into development, then gaining market acceptance for the product.

It is clear how serial innovators differ from other technology employees. They have a deeper understanding of customers, the firm's product strategy, and political processes, and can act themselves as the product champion. They focus not just on solving customer problems, but on understanding the situation so well, from so many different perspectives, that they find the optimal solution to the customer problem. They can handle discovery, invention, and launch themselves, and therefore are highly valuable to the firm, and allow the firm to be consistently

successful with radical new products.

AACSB: Analytic

Blooms: Understand

Crawford - Chapter 02 #55

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Role of the Serial Innovator

2 Summary

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