# T.Y.B.COM – COMMERCE V

# **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION OF MARKETING**

# **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION**

1.	Strategy refers to introduction of new products in the markets. <u>Product</u>
2	Development, market development, market penetration, product penetration.
۷.	is the incremental value of a brand over & above its physical asset. Brand equity,
3.	Brand Image, Brand loyalty, Brand Name
3.	research enables the marketer to identify the preferences of customer. Consumer,
4	employees, dealer, marketer
4.	marketing differentiates a firm from its competitors. <u>Strategic</u> , Relationship,
_	Harmony, Integrated.
5.	Observation is an important method of data <u>collection</u> , analysis, interpretation,
C	recruiting.
6.	refers to subdividing a larger market into smaller markets. Market segmentation
-	, Niche marketing, marketing research, marketing intelligence
7.	data is the first hand information collected for research. Primary, Secondary,
•	outdated, routine.
8.	data refers to data which is readily available <u>secondary</u> , primary, outdated, routine.
9.	refers to set of product which are offered for sale by a firm. Product mix, promotion
40	mix, selling mix, buying mix.
10.	The basis of marketing operations is the coordination of four key variables, namely
4.4	product, price, place & Publicity, positioning <u>promotion</u> public.
11.	Marketing decision support system is an important component of MIS, MR, Brand
42	research, Training
12.	At introductory stage of product life cycle advertising is undertaken to Create
12	awareness, sell product, buy product, remind the customer.
13.	gives a distinctive identity to the brand. Brand loyalty, brand association, brand
1.4	positioning, brand extension.
14.	Inpricing strategy, large firms charge low prices to kill competition in the market.
45	Skimming, penetration, <u>predatory</u> , similar
15.	At the decline stage of product life cycle, a business firm may resort toprice cut,
	aggressive advertising, creating awareness, and burnout.
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	CHAPTER 2: MARKETING DECISION I
	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION
1.	The main objective of advertising is to_createawareness, increase sale, bad
	reputation, increase profit.
2.	involves preparing & placing attractive displays of a new product. Merchandise,
_·	Salesmanship, Sales Promotion, training
3.	is a form of consumer oriented promotion technique. <u>Exchange offer</u> , trade journal,
<b>.</b>	dealer cuts, trade commission.

	4helps in protecting the goods from damage during transportation. Product, price,_
	packaging, promotion.
	5is an unpaid form of promotion mix. <u>Publicity</u> , advertising, salesmanship, training
	6. The word ethics is derived from the Greek word Ethe, ethis, eitis
	7. Ethics is a brand of <u>philosophy</u> , psychology, sociology, history
	8. Harmful products like cigarettes are promoted throughads. <u>Surrogate</u> , advocacy,
	social, philosophical.
	9pricing helps to wipe out competition from the market. <u>Predatory</u> , penetration,
	skimming, similar
	10organisation assist the consumers in legal matters. <u>Consumer</u> , employer, social,
	political
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	CHAPTER 3: INTRODUCTION OF MARKETING II
MU	ILTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION
1.	According toconcept, consumers will prefer products that offer best quality,
	performance or innovative features.
	<u>Product</u> , production, societal, holistic
2.	Professional Marketers arein decision making.
	Inactive, reactive, proactive, non-active
3.	Brand image is theof the brand in the minds of customer
	Sales, motivation, <u>perception</u> , reaction
4.	helps the firm to select the right channel of distribution depending upon certain
	factors
	Customer research, promotion research, <u>place research</u> , product research
5.	The factor that includes buying motive & attitude is termed as
	Marketing factor, personal factor, social factor, psychological factors.
6.	It is a guarantee or assurance from the manufacturer that the product will perform as
	stipulated.
	product positioning, <u>product warranty</u> , product label, product selection
7.	An effort aimed at creating & maintaining in mind of target customer the intended image for
	brand
	product life cycle, product development, <u>Direct Channel</u> , Indirect Channel
8.	The distribution channel arrangement whereby two or more firms at the same level join
٠.	together for marketing purpose to capitalize on new opportunities.
	Horizontal marketing system, Vertical marketing system, Diagonal marketing system, No
	marketing system
9.	A non- paid form of non-personal presentation of ideas goods & services is known as
Э.	Advertising, Publicity, Salesmanship, Public Relations
	Advertising, <u>Labitate</u> , Salesmansing, Labite Netations
10.	The element of promotion mix that includes providing information, protection of goods,
	preservation of quality of product.
	Public relations, Sales promotion, packaging, sponsorship

# **CHAPTER 4: KEY MARKETING DIMENSION**

# **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION**

1.	Niche marketing enjoys the following except
	Brand loyalty, customer satisfaction, <u>mass marketing</u> , less investment
2.	The form of marketing also termed as online marketing or internet marketing are termed as
	Rural marketing, niche marketing, digital marketing, face to face marketing
3.	market includes many areas ranging from conservation of environment to control on pollution
	Grey marketing, black marketing, green marketing, red marketing
4.	Global firms need to achievein terms of cost reduction & quality improvement Reduction, improvement, <u>competitiveness</u> , exit
5.	Green marketing issafe. Economically, enlightenment, commercially, environmentally
6.	Buzz marketing is also known as marketing
	Viral, non-viral, target, <u>street</u>
7.	Children are target.
	Fixed, non-fixed, hard, soft
8.	Consumer organisation brings about among consumers
	Aggressiveness, vigilance, awareness, hatred
9.	Instrategy leader firm makes modifications in existing product.
	Multi-brand, product flanking, brand, innovation
10.	In rural marketing distribution is
	Simple, difficult, compound, complex
11.	Infrastructure facilities arein rural markets
	Adequate, inadequate, directing, controlling
12.	pricing is adopted to meet increased competition
	Value, transfer, prestige, combine
13.	Promotion Strategy performs informing and reminding.
	Convincing, persuading, directing, controlling
14.	brand recall disturbs consumer patronage
	Low, high, medium, fast
15.	Ethics is a branch ofwhich is concerned with human conduct.
	Physiology, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology