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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
C

BBA (Third Semester) Examination, February/March-2022

BBA-304(N)

Marketing Management

(for Regular, Ex & B.P. Students)

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

निर्देश : — 1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही— सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक—पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. Personality is some total of a individual.
 - (A) Trusts and motives
 - (B) Beliefs and attitude
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
2. Flow of goods from manufactures to consumer is facilitated by
 - (A) Supply chain management
 - (B) Logistics
 - (C) Distribution
 - (D) Marketing
3. A sub culture is- Distinct group of people groups on the basis of
 - (A) Nationality
 - (B) Geographic region
 - (C) Race
 - (D) All the above
4. Psychographics is a technique of measuring.
 - (A) Life style
 - (B) Attitude
 - (C) Opinion and interest
 - (D) All the above

5. An attitudes study is necessary for a markets to know.
- (A) Tendencies towards an idea
 - (B) Measurable characteristics of consumer
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
6. Purchasing a medicine, a consumer exhibit which types of purchasing behaviour.
- (A) Problem solving
 - (B) Dissonance reducing
 - (C) Variety Seeking
 - (D) Routine
7. Branding helps in selecting a product are to.
- (A) Removing dissonance
 - (B) Strong conviction for a product
 - (C) Strong preference
 - (D) All the above
8. In Habitual or routine purchase a customer take.
- (A) Less time
 - (B) Have past experience
 - (C) Familiar with criteria for selection
 - (D) All the above
9. Advertisement gives benefit to market's by
- (A) Boosting the sales
 - (B) Changing the customer perception
 - (C) Reducing the dissonance
 - (D) All the above

10. Advertisement effectiveness is measured on which criteria.
- (A) Receptiveness
 - (B) Comprehension
 - (C) Response
 - (D) All the above
11. “Perfectly” a Hard Boiled confectionery company belongs to which country.
- (A) Italy
 - (B) England
 - (C) USA
 - (D) South Korea
12. Legal environment is very necessary for marketing of goods because it regulate.
- (A) Sovereignty of a nation
 - (B) Rules regarding patent, copy right,
 - (C) Tax structure
 - (D) All the above
13. Demographical factors means
- (A) Sex age education level
 - (B) Occupation and income
 - (C) Population density
 - (D) All the above
14. Study of culture in marketing is very necessary because.
- (A) It shape consumption pattern
 - (B) It shape consumer’s behaviour
 - (C) It help markets to shape promotional message
 - (D) All the above

15. Celebrities are endorsed in advertisement due to.
- (A) They are perceived as opinion leaders
 - (B) They possess good Image
 - (C) People want to associate with them as per law of association
 - (D) All the above
16. A urge that compels a person to seek satisfaction is called.
- (A) Demand
 - (B) Motive
 - (C) Desire
 - (D) Passion
17. Selecting, organizing and interpreting the information to give it meaning is called.
- (A) Motivation
 - (B) Perception
 - (C) Belief
 - (D) All the above
18. For assessing the potential in a market, one must study.
- (A) Market size and growth rate
 - (B) Product acceptability
 - (C) Customer perception
 - (D) All the above
19. Economic factors that are considered before introducing a marketing offer are.
- (A) G D P and per capita income
 - (B) Interest rate and inflation
 - (C) Availability of credit
 - (D) All the above

20. The loyalty status for a particular product can be
- (A) Hard core or splitting loyal
 - (B) Shifting loyal
 - (C) Smutching loyal
 - (D) All the above
21. Selecting the market segment that likely to respond positively for marketing offers is called.
- (A) Market Segmentation
 - (B) Market Targeting
 - (C) Market aggregation
 - (D) All the above
22. In new product planning Business analysis means.
- (A) Total investment required
 - (B) Expected sale
 - (C) Competitive position
 - (D) All the above
23. A Customer Perceive the Product quality due to.
- (A) Marketer's Promise
 - (B) Past Experience
 - (C) Reference group advice
 - (D) All the above
24. The word BRAND Comes from which country.
- (A) France
 - (B) Greece
 - (C) Norway
 - (D) Canada

25. Major Types of Brand available to get response from Customers is.
- (A) Manufacture's Brand
 - (B) Private Brand
 - (C) Generic Brand
 - (D) All the above
26. A Famous shoe company BATA since its inception adopted.
- (A) Psychological pricing
 - (B) Transfer pricing
 - (C) Seated Bid Pricing
 - (D) Going rate Pricing
27. Demand of the product fluctuate according to change in Price is called.
- (A) Price sensitivity
 - (B) Value pricing
 - (C) Differential pricing
 - (D) None of the above
28. Advertising message must be.
- (A) Clear and distinct
 - (B) Meaningful
 - (C) Specific
 - (D) All the above
29. For selling Advertisement Budget which method is used by marketers.
- (A) Percentage of sale
 - (B) Objective and Tash
 - (C) Affordability
 - (D) All the above

30. Selling High initial price for a new product is called
- (A) Skimming pricing
 - (B) Penetration pricing
 - (C) Predatory pricing
 - (D) None of them
31. Packaging helps the customer by.
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Re use
 - (C) Safety
 - (D) All the above
32. Brand rejuvenation means.
- (A) Repositioning
 - (B) Revitalizing an ailing Brand
 - (C) Increase the new usage
 - (D) All the above
33. A Brand conveys.
- (A) Attributes
 - (B) Benefit
 - (C) Value
 - (D) All the above
34. U S P is developed by
- (A) Peter F. Druker
 - (B) Rooser Reeves
 - (C) M.E. porter
 - (D) A.H. Luxembarg

35. U S P for each brand is developed for .
- (A) Positioning special attribute of product
 - (B) Choosing selective market
 - (C) Development good distribution network
 - (D) None of the above
36. In maturity stage markets use which strategy.
- (A) Increase promotion
 - (B) Invest more in R & D
 - (C) Extension of Product line
 - (D) All the above.
37. A PLC shows how many stages.
- (A) 4 Stage
 - (B) 6 Stage
 - (C) 5 Stage
 - (D) None of them
38. Specialty products have which characteristics.
- (A) Sold through selected store
 - (B) Sold by single outlet
 - (C) Customer wait to acquire it
 - (D) Al the above.
39. Market specialization means
- (A) Concentrating of different needs of a particular customer.
 - (B) Full market coverage
 - (C) Product specialization
 - (D) None of the above

40. Niche marketing means.
- (A) For small group of customers
 - (B) Business to Business
 - (C) Local marketing
 - (D) None of the above
41. A group of customer interested in Buying a product constitute.
- (A) Target market
 - (B) Potential market
 - (C) Penetrated market
 - (D) None of the above
42. Marketing start with.
- (A) Knowing customer requirement
 - (B) Designing four Ps
 - (C) Market opportunities
 - (D) Idea generation
43. Product design shows
- (A) Easy to use
 - (B) Aesthetic appeal
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of the above
44. Social factors used in understanding consumer behaviour for marketing goods are.
- (A) Family and roles
 - (B) Social class
 - (C) Opinion leaders and Reference groups
 - (D) All the above

45. Marketing research helps in
- (A) Branding
 - (B) Labelling and Packaging
 - (C) Decision making for marketing
 - (D) Branding
46. A Brand name facilities
- (A) Choice
 - (B) Protect by earning good will
 - (C) Easy recall value
 - (D) All the above.
47. Components of physical distribution includes.
- (A) Order processing and Transportation
 - (B) Material handling and inventory must
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) None of the above.
48. Physical distribution is Concerned with providing.
- (A) Right product at right place and cost
 - (B) Right product at right time
 - (C) Right product at right quantity
 - (D) All the above.
49. Physical distribution concerns the handing and movement of goods and it start from.
- (A) Suppliers
 - (B) Manufactures
 - (C) Marketing intermediaries
 - (D) Retailers

50. Which among is the function performed by middlemen in distribution.
- (A) Transportation
 - (B) Risk bearing
 - (C) Providing market information
 - (D) All the above
51. Vertical marketing channels includes
- (A) Administered
 - (B) Contractual
 - (C) Corporate
 - (D) All the above
52. In conventional or Traditional distribution markets have.
- (A) 2 Levels
 - (B) 3 Levels
 - (C) 4 Levels
 - (D) 5 Levels
53. Direct marketing is also called.
- (A) Direct order marketing
 - (B) Interactive marketing
 - (C) Direct relationship marketing
 - (D) All the above
54. DAGMAR approach is used for
- (A) Direct marketing
 - (B) Advertisement
 - (C) Effectiveness of sales promotion
 - (D) Image building by publicity

55. External factor's that influence pricing.
- (A) Demand and Economy
 - (B) Consumer Behaviour and Government Policies
 - (C) Competitions
 - (D) All the above
56. Product mix includes
- (A) Product line of Depth
 - (B) Product length of width
 - (C) Product consistency
 - (D) All the above
57. Media chosen for Advertisement must fulfill these criteria.
- (A) Reach
 - (B) Location
 - (C) Impact and frequency
 - (D) All the above
58. Publicity differ from Advertisement in which aspect.
- (A) Non paid form of presentation
 - (B) Impersonal Communication
 - (C) Targeting a specific group of customer
 - (D) Identified sponsor
59. 5 Ms of advertising does not include which M.
- (A) Mission
 - (B) Myopia
 - (C) Media
 - (D) Measurement

60. Advertisement helps society by
- (A) Up lifting living standard
 - (B) Generating employment
 - (C) Create new expectation for the customers
 - (D) All the above
61. Sales promotion activities includes.
- (A) Attracting customer by incentives
 - (B) Stimulate purchasing and dealer effectiveness
 - (C) Highlighting product a service attributes
 - (D) All the above
62. Differential Price Policies are difference between price guested and price charge due to.
- (A) Discount
 - (B) Rebate
 - (C) Premium
 - (D) All the above.
63. Going rate Pricing method is adopted in.
- (A) Test Based
 - (B) Demand Based
 - (C) Competition Based
 - (D) All the above
64. Marketing manager regulate product demand through.
- (A) Price
 - (B) Promotion
 - (C) Place
 - (D) All the above

65. Brand Equity includes.
- (A) Customer loyalty and Awareness
 - (B) Brand Association
 - (C) Received quality and proprietary Assets
 - (D) All the above
66. Once a Product takes its birth it need an identify that is Brand and recognizing it as a Brand is called.
- (A) Positioning
 - (B) Branding
 - (C) Identify with distinction
 - (D) None of the above
67. Product development has two broad aspects namely.
- (A) Production and marketing Dev
 - (B) Marketing and finance Dev
 - (C) Technical and market Dev
 - (D) All the above
68. New product development process begins with.
- (A) Idea screening
 - (B) Idea generation
 - (C) Business analysis
 - (D) Test marketing
69. Skimming or penetration are the two way in the
- (A) Introducing stage
 - (B) Growth stage
 - (C) Maturity stage
 - (D) None of the above.

70. Recognise the distinct stages in the sale history of a product is called
- (A) P L C
 - (B) T L C
 - (C) D L C
 - (D) M R P
71. Convenience goods saves
- (A) Time
 - (B) Energy
 - (C) Satisfactory Price
 - (D) All the above
72. Buying roles are categorized in marketing In society. People play_____ in Buying.
- (A) 4 roles
 - (B) 5 roles
 - (C) 8 roles
 - (D) 2 roles
73. Reference groups are studies by marketers to understands.
- (A) Cultural factors
 - (B) Social factors
 - (C) Opinion leaders
 - (D) Psychological factors
74. Re marketing means
- (A) Stopping products promotion
 - (B) Finding Alternative use of existing products
 - (C) Promoting less and efficient use of products
 - (D) None of the above

75. Marketing functions includes
- (A) 4 Ps
 - (B) Marketing Research
 - (C) Product Planning and development
 - (D) All the above
76. A utility in a product is created by.
- (A) Form and Time
 - (B) Form and place and information
 - (C) Form and possession
 - (D) All the above.
77. Green marketing is considered as.
- (A) Marketing concept
 - (B) Social responsibility
 - (C) Relationship marketing
 - (D) None of the above.
78. Creating a good Image about Marketers altering is called _____ in markets.
- (A) Positioning
 - (B) Building Trust
 - (C) Public relationship
 - (D) None of the above
79. A. H. Maslow categorised Human needs into
- (A) Three Types
 - (B) Four Types
 - (C) Five Types
 - (D) Six Types

80. Psychological factors considered by marketers in studying consumer Behaviour are.
- (A) Perception and motivation
 - (B) Belief and attitude
 - (C) Learning and values
 - (D) All the above
81. Consumer's Behaviour studied by markets based on their.
- (A) Social and cultural factors
 - (B) Demographic and psychological factors
 - (C) Both the above A & B
 - (D) Economic and political factors
82. Benefit segmentation is done by choosing.
- (A) Users rate
 - (B) Users occasion
 - (C) Loyalty status
 - (D) All the above
83. Criteria for choosing a market segment for a product meets
- (A) It should be attainable
 - (B) It should be measurable
 - (C) It should be sustainable
 - (D) All the above
84. Market for a product means.
- (A) Network of Institutions dealing in a product
 - (B) Demand for the product
 - (C) Functions served by a product
 - (D) All of above

85. Life style and Personality factors are necessary for finding.
- (A) Homogeneous customer group
 - (B) Concentrated marketing
 - (C) Targeting Rival firms
 - (D) Searching market Potential
86. Searching Homogeneous customer groups among heterogeneous are termed as
- (A) Targeted marketing
 - (B) Market segmentation
 - (C) Strategic marketing
 - (D) Market alignment
87. Which one is not considered as objective of marketing.
- (A) Customer's satisfaction
 - (B) Functional integration
 - (C) Long term profitability
 - (D) Mutual exchange
88. Concept of marketing myopia was given by.
- (A) H. Koonj
 - (B) T. Levitt
 - (C) M. E Porter
 - (D) K. Ohmal
89. After Generic, Expected, Augmented Products which product will come in future category.
- (A) Innovative
 - (B) Potential
 - (C) Duplicative
 - (D) Imitative

90. Umbrella is which type of goods
- (A) Convenience goods
 - (B) Out sought goods
 - (C) Shopping goods
 - (D) Speciality goods
91. Place in marketing mix signifies
- (A) Positioning in customer's mind
 - (B) Distribution of marketing offerings
 - (C) Searching the opportunities for exchange
 - (D) None of the above
92. Social marketing means
- (A) Providing goods and services essentially required for survival
 - (B) It aims according to social class
 - (C) Acceptability of social idea
 - (D) Controlled Pricing
93. In developed countries marketing helps in
- (A) Financial services
 - (B) Communication services
 - (C) Insurance services
 - (D) All the above
94. First role of marketing is
- (A) Promotion
 - (B) Creation of utilities
 - (C) Stimulate demand
 - (D) Discover entrepreneurial talent

95. Marketing effects makes
- (A) Selling price for scarce consumable goods
 - (B) Distribution
 - (C) Promotion to create awareness
 - (D) All the above
96. Marketing helps in Economic development by
- (A) Providing Employment
 - (B) Introducing new Products
 - (C) Mobilising resources into utilities
 - (D) All the above
97. Willing ness backed with ability to Purchase is
- (A) Desire
 - (B) Want
 - (C) Need
 - (D) Demand
98. Concept of marketing mix was propagated by
- (A) Pets Druker
 - (B) Philip Kotler
 - (C) J.F. Mc Carthy
 - (D) M.E. Porter
99. Needs are Converted into wants by
- (A) Production Strategy
 - (B) Financial Power
 - (C) Situational necessities
 - (D) Marketing strategy
100. Human needs are of
- (A) Physiological
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Psychological
 - (D) All the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
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