

Roll No.-----

Paper Code		
4	8	2
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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
C

B.Com. (Honors) (Fifth Semester)
Examination, February/March-2022
BCHO-502
Consumer Behavior & Advertising Management
(for Regular 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।

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

1. _____ is an approach to cost reduction in which components are studied carefully to determine if they can be redesigned, standardized, or made by less costly methods of production.
 - (A) Cost analysis
 - (B) Order analysis
 - (C) Product analysis
 - (D) Value analysis
2. In a _____, the buyer reorders something without any modifications.
 - (A) Habitual re buying
 - (B) Modified re buying
 - (C) Straight re buying
 - (D) New task buying
3. When demand comes (as it does in the business market) from the demand for consumer goods this form of demand is called _____.
 - (A) Kinked demand
 - (B) Derived demand
 - (C) Inelastic demand
 - (D) Cyclical demand
4. Which of the following strategies is usually followed by B2C companies with respect to promotion strategy?
 - (A) Push Strategy
 - (B) Blocking strategy
 - (C) Integrated strategy
 - (D) Pull strategy
5. Geo targeting means focusing on :
 - (A) City
 - (B) State
 - (C) Region
 - (D) City, State, Region

6. The first step in developing an advertising program should be to :
- (A) Set advertising objectives
 - (B) Set the advertising budget
 - (C) Evaluate advertising campaigns
 - (D) Develop advertising strategy
7. With respect to adopter categories, the _____ are guided by respect, are the opinion leaders in their communities, and adopt new ideas early but carefully.
- (A) Seekers
 - (B) Innovators
 - (C) Early adopters
 - (D) Early Majority
8. With respect to post purchase behaviour, the larger the gap between expectations and performance :
- (A) The greater likelihood of re-purchase
 - (B) The less likely the consumer will be influenced by advertising
 - (C) The greater the customer's dissatisfaction
 - (D) The less likely the consumer will need sales confirmation and support
9. According to the buyer decision process suggested in the text, the first stage is characterized as being one of _____.
- (A) Need recognition
 - (B) Awareness
 - (C) Information search
 - (D) Demand formulation
10. Insistent demands for products is called :
- (A) Pester power
 - (B) Irritation power
 - (C) Child pressure
 - (D) Peer pressure

11. According to Rachel Bowlby (2000), which of the following is true ?
- (A) Going shopping is only about meeting functional requirements
 - (B) Going shopping mainly involves following a defined list of necessary items
 - (C) Going shopping is only fun for older consumers
 - (D) Going shopping can be a leisure activity, as well as a functional activity
12. According to Freud :
- (A) People's behaviour is determined by rational and conscious motives
 - (B) People's behaviour is often determined by irrational and unconscious motives
 - (C) It is possible to understand why people do what they do through asking them questions directly
 - (D) Emotions are unimportant in understanding consumption decisions
13. Which of the following is more of personal medium of advertisement ?
- (A) Internet Advertisement
 - (B) Broadcast Media
 - (C) Direct Mail Advertising
 - (D) Print Media
14. The combination of media used for advertising in a target market is :
- (A) Market-Media Match
 - (B) Media Mix
 - (C) Media advertising
 - (D) Media option
15. Which among the following is not a mechanical test?
- (A) Consumer dairy test
 - (B) Psychogalvanometer
 - (C) Tachistoscope
 - (D) Camera test

16. Consumer activists campaign to ensure that :
- (A) The consumer understands it is their responsibility to buy safe goods, that are unproblematic
 - (B) Producers and retailers can charge as much as possible for their goods
 - (C) Consumers engage in activities which make them satisfied with their purchases
 - (D) Producers and retailers recognize their responsibility to the consumer in producing goods that are safe, fair, and of the value promised
17. The basic premise of the _____ is that people's possessions contribute to and reflect their identities; that is, "we are what we have."
- (A) Lifestyle concept
 - (B) Personality concept
 - (C) Self- concept
 - (D) cognitive concept
18. The stages through which families might pass as they mature over time is a description of what is called the ?
- (A) Adoption process
 - (B) Lifestyle cycle
 - (C) Values and Lifestyle
 - (D) Family life cycle
19. Social classes differ in media preferences, with upper-class consumers often preferring what and lower class consumers often preferring television ?
- (A) Movies
 - (B) Magazines and books
 - (C) Radio
 - (D) Video or computer games

20. Creating image of Product in the minds of target group is called :
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) Positioning
 - (C) Branding
 - (D) Popularizing
21. What is one of the primary goals of reminder advertising ?
- (A) Build brand preference
 - (B) Correct false impressions
 - (C) Maintain customer relationships
 - (D) Inform the market of a price change
22. Series of advertisement messages that share a single idea or theme is :
- (A) Advertisement Campaign
 - (B) Advertisement Group
 - (C) Advertisement Cluster
 - (D) Advertisement Series
23. The process of purchasing space in a media is :
- (A) Media Spacing
 - (B) Media Scheduling
 - (C) Media Purchasing
 - (D) Media Buying
24. _____ develop on the basis of wealth, skills and power.
- (A) Economical classes
 - (B) Social classes
 - (C) Purchasing Communities
 - (D) Competitors

25. Needs of customers are triggered by :
- (A) Internal stimuli
 - (B) External Stimuli
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of above
26. According to postmodernist theory :
- (A) Consumers explore different and separate identities to match the fragmenting markets and the proliferation of products available to them
 - (B) Consumers can be classified into fixed types, that predict their consumption behaviours
 - (C) Brands do not signify anything about consumers
 - (D) Consumers lack creativity, and only consume goods as they are produced by companies
27. If a company gives false message to the customers, it is known as :
- (A) Deception
 - (B) Obscene ads
 - (C) Subliminal ads
 - (D) None of these
28. Viewership data is collected on a minute's level but reported on :
- (A) Month Wise
 - (B) Seconds Level
 - (C) Hour level
 - (D) Day Wise

29. _____ method is an approach that aims to keep things as they are.
- (A) Marginal Analysis
 - (B) Inflation Adjusted
 - (C) Status Quo
 - (D) SOV
30. The positivist approach to studying consumers :
- (A) Emphasizes the objectivity of the consumer as a rational decision maker
 - (B) Emphasizes that consumers are subjective, and their consumption can be explained in multiple ways.
 - (C) Favours open-ended and unstructured approaches to researching consumer behaviour
 - (D) Recognises that the researcher interprets the data in terms of their view and assumption about the nature of reality
31. According to the stimulus-response model of buyer behaviour, the place where consumer process marketing stimuli prior to making purchase decision is called :
- (A) Consumer's value chain
 - (B) Consumer's cognitive schema
 - (C) Consumer's black box
 - (D) Consumer's thoughts-emotions network.
32. In business buying process, the group who has formal authority of supplier selection is classified as :
- (A) User
 - (B) Buyer
 - (C) Influencer
 - (D) Decider and gatekeeper

33. A _____ is a publication that mostly covers one main topic Advertisement.
- (A) Newsletter
 - (B) Newspaper
 - (C) Pamphlet
 - (D) Magazine
34. It is popularly known as free form of promotion :
- (A) Advertisement
 - (B) Personal Selling
 - (C) Marketing
 - (D) Publicity
35. Tendency to which results of innovation are communicated to others is classified as :
- (A) Communicability
 - (B) Relative advantage
 - (C) Divisibility
 - (D) Compatibility
36. The process that creates changes in behaviour is called.
- (A) Selective adaptation
 - (B) Involvement manipulation
 - (C) Learning
 - (D) Attitude adjustment
37. _____ is the single factor that best indicates social class.
- (A) Time
 - (B) Money
 - (C) Fashion
 - (D) Occupation

38. Which barrier relates to socio-culturally accepted norms of Behaviour that are regarded as “right and appropriate,” by the consumer segment ?
- (A) Social
 - (B) Tradition
 - (C) Moral
 - (D) Ethical
39. _____are like billboards but a digitalized electric.
- (A) Transit Media
 - (B) Signs
 - (C) Neon Boards
 - (D) Posters
40. Consumer promotion, trade promotion and _____are the three forms of sales promotion.
- (A) Sales Force promotion
 - (B) Media promotion
 - (C) Core promotion
 - (D) Media Mix
41. Different social classes tend to have different attitudinal configurations and _____that influence the behaviour of individual members.
- (A) Personalities
 - (B) Values
 - (C) Finances
 - (D) Decision makers
42. In large nations, the population is bound to lose a lot of its homogeneity, and thus_____arise.
- (A) Multilingual needs
 - (B) Cultures
 - (C) Product adaptation requirements
 - (D) Subcultures

43. Copy testing is also known as :
- (A) Copy writing
 - (B) Pre Testing
 - (C) Concurrent testing
 - (D) Preview
44. Promotion mix includes Sales Promotion, Personal Selling, Advertising and :
- (A) Publicity
 - (B) Marketing
 - (C) Sales
 - (D) None of these
45. What is the next step after “closing the sale” in personal selling process?
- (A) The opening
 - (B) Need and problem identification
 - (C) Follow up
 - (D) Dealing with objectives
46. To reduce cognitive dissonance post-purchase a consumer can act in a number of ways. These include :
- (A) Selectively forgetting information
 - (B) Minimizing the importance of an issue, decision, or act
 - (C) Reversing a purchase decision; for instance, by taking a product back or selling it
 - (D) All of the above options are correct
47. The process of screening meaningful from non-meaningful information is known as:
- (A) Picking incorrect
 - (B) Proposition evaluation incorrect
 - (C) Routine incorrect
 - (D) Selective exposure

48. Which of the following is NOT part of group influence ?
- (A) Social Class
 - (B) Social Group
 - (C) Personality
 - (D) Reference Group
49. Pride appeal is which type of appeal :
- (A) Informative
 - (B) Rational
 - (C) Emotional
 - (D) Non information
50. Advertisements are new Windows that appear in front of the website content :
- (A) Display Ads
 - (B) Pop Up
 - (C) Banner Ads
 - (D) TV Ads
51. _____ is a measure of how many times the average person in the target market is exposed to the message.
- (A) Reach
 - (B) Frequency
 - (C) Target
 - (D) Audibility
52. _____ portrays the “whole person” interacting with his or her environment.
- (A) Attitude
 - (B) Personality
 - (C) Lifestyle
 - (D) Self-concept

53. _____ is displayed by a person while buying milk.
- (A) Selective Buying Behaviour
 - (B) Extensive buying behaviour
 - (C) Credence buying behaviour
 - (D) Routinized buying behaviour
54. Which of these type is a hidden advertisement ?
- (A) Surrogate
 - (B) Competitive
 - (C) Comparative
 - (D) Industrial
55. _____ is one stick to compare the cost of different media.
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) Popularity
 - (C) Cost Per Thousand
 - (D) Connectivity
56. The customer or consumer is _____ when actual performance exceeds the expected performance of the product.
- (A) Happy
 - (B) Satisfied
 - (C) Dissatisfied
 - (D) Delighted
57. Research has shown that most of the online search leading up to a purchase was what ?
- (A) Generic
 - (B) Brand only
 - (C) Brand-item
 - (D) Retail
58. _____ is an element of developing and Advertising strategy.
- (A) Manipulating Objectives
 - (B) Selecting Advertising Media
 - (C) Advertising Budget
 - (D) Setting Advertising Objectives

59. Marketing managers should adapt the marketing mix to_____and constantly monitor value changes and differences in both domestic and global markets.
- (A) Cultural values
 - (B) Sales strategies
 - (C) Marketing concepts
 - (D) Brand images
60. Lifespan of the advertisement is long in :
- (A) Television
 - (B) Magazine
 - (C) Radio
 - (D) Outdoor
61. Consumers often choose and use brands that have a brand personality consistent with how they see themselves, also known as the _____.
- (A) Ideal self-concept
 - (B) Other's self-concept
 - (C) Actual self-concept
 - (D) Prohibitive self-concept
62. Detailed information can be given in the following media of advertising :
- (A) Television
 - (B) Radio
 - (C) Poster
 - (D) Newspaper
63. Wristwatch for a college student is a :
- (A) Comforts
 - (B) Luxury
 - (C) Necessary
 - (D) None of these

64. The demand for comforts is :
- (A) Inelastic
 - (B) Elastic
 - (C) Unitary elastic
 - (D) Perfectly elastic
65. Suneel is searching the Internet for information on digital cameras, so he types in the word “digital camera” in Google. Which type of search is Suneel conducting?
- (A) Generic
 - (B) Brand only
 - (C) Brand-item
 - (D) Retail
66. Which of these contain no illustrations or logos ?
- (A) Classified advertisements
 - (B) TV
 - (C) Magazine
 - (D) Cinema
67. A short and Striking or memorable phrase used in advertising is called :
- (A) Logo
 - (B) Brand image
 - (C) Slogan
 - (D) Sign
68. At the top of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs (shown as a pyramid in the text) are_____ need.
- (A) Esteem
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Self–actualization
 - (D) Safety

69. Identify an economic circumstance that can greatly affect any product or brand choice :
- (A) Borrowing power
 - (B) Retirement
 - (C) Values
 - (D) Lifestyle
70. POP is an abbreviation of :
- (A) Purchase of product
 - (B) Property of product
 - (C) Priority of purchase
 - (D) Point of purchase
71. A specific coordinated advertising effort on behalf of a particular product or service that extends for a specified period of time:
- (A) Trial
 - (B) Commercial
 - (C) Campaign
 - (D) Marketing
72. _____ has become increasingly important for developing a marketing strategy in recent years.
- (A) Age groups, such as the teen market, baby boomers, and the mature market
 - (B) Change in consumers' attitudes
 - (C) Inflation of the dollar
 - (D) The concept and the brand
73. First stage in the basic model of Consumer Decision making is :
- (A) Purchase
 - (B) Information Search
 - (C) Evaluation of alternatives
 - (D) Need

74. In advertisements we generally see a warning for cigarettes that “Smoking is Injurious to health”. It’s an example of :
- (A) Advertising
 - (B) Legal environment
 - (C) Monopoly in market
 - (D) Entertainment
75. The family in a buyers life consisting of parents and siblings is the _____.
- (A) Family of orientation
 - (B) Family of procreation
 - (C) Family of influence
 - (D) Family of efficiency
76. Digital marketing is same as :
- (A) Marketing through emails
 - (B) Marketing on Facebook
 - (C) Marketing on Twitter
 - (D) All of the above
77. _____ are based on such things as geographic areas, religions, nationalities, ethnic groups, and age.
- (A) Multilingual needs
 - (B) Cultures
 - (C) Subcultures
 - (D) Product adaptation requirements
78. Projecting the image of the company by taking up social causes for a long term benefit is done through :
- (A) CSR
 - (B) USP
 - (C) TRP
 - (D) DAGMAR

79. A consumer contest is an example of :
- (A) Sales Promotion
 - (B) Personal Selling
 - (C) Advertisement
 - (D) Indirect Selling
80. In case of perfectly elastic, demand curve is :
- (A) Vertical
 - (B) Downward sloping
 - (C) None of these
 - (D) Horizontal
81. _____ develop on the basis of wealth, skills and power.
- (A) Social classes
 - (B) Economical classes
 - (C) Purchasing communities
 - (D) Competitors
82. This is a hierarchy of effects or sequential model used to explain how advertising works?
- (A) ADD
 - (B) PESTLE
 - (C) AIDA
 - (D) None of these
83. Services that aid consumers in their search and decision making on the Internet are known as what?
- (A) Worms
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Bots
 - (D) Seekers

84. _____ agencies specialize in endorsement of brands in the various social media platform like blogs, social network sites, Q &A sites, discussion forums, micro blogs etc.
- (A) User-generated contented
 - (B) Friend Feed
 - (C) Social media
 - (D) Social network service
85. Several characteristics are especially important in influencing an innovation's rate of adoption _____ is the degree to which the innovation may be tried on a limited basis.
- (A) Relative advantage
 - (B) Divisibility
 - (C) Synchronization
 - (D) Compatibility
86. How the consumer processes information to arrive at brand choices occurs during which stage of the buyer decision process ?
- (A) Evaluation of alternatives
 - (B) Need recognition
 - (C) Information search
 - (D) Purchase decision
87. Which of the following is included in the percentage method ?
- (A) Sales
 - (B) Sales goals
 - (C) Gross markup
 - (D) All answers are correct

88. _____ allows companies to communicate with consumers to promote a product or a service.
- (A) Sales
 - (B) HR
 - (C) Advertising
 - (D) Accounting
89. _____ is one of the most basic influences on an individual's needs, wants, and behaviour.
- (A) Culture
 - (B) Brand
 - (C) Product
 - (D) Price
90. In case of relatively more elastic, demand curve is:
- (A) Horizontal
 - (B) Flatter
 - (C) Steeper
 - (D) Vertical
91. The best advertisement is:
- (A) By emails
 - (B) Print media
 - (C) Television
 - (D) A satisfied customer
92. Promotion mix includes Sales Promotion, Personal Selling, Advertising and:
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) Sales
 - (C) Publicity
 - (D) None of these

93. first full-service advertising agency.
- (A) William Taylor
 - (B) N.W. Ayer & Son
 - (C) FCB ULKA Advertising Ltd.
 - (D) Ogilvy & Mather
94. _____ is a transit advertising term specifying two displays in each vehicle.
- (A) Hoarding
 - (B) Carding
 - (C) Billboard
 - (D) Double carding
95. The motive to which an ad is directed designed to stir a person towards goal the advertiser has set is known as:
- (A) Need
 - (B) Demand
 - (C) Desire
 - (D) Appeal
96. Which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) Family is a sociological sub-group
 - (B) Family has little influence on consumer behaviour, once outside the home
 - (C) Family is an extremely important group in terms of consumer behaviour
 - (D) Family is social institution
97. The desire to have a commodity or service is called:
- (A) Utility
 - (B) Goods
 - (C) Want
 - (D) None of these

98. “_____ is the action and decisions process or people who purchase goods and services for personal consumption.”
- (A) Consumer choice
 - (B) Consumer interest
 - (C) Consumer attitude
 - (D) Consumer behaviour
99. Any individual who purchases goods and services from the market for his/her end-use is called:
- (A) Consumer
 - (B) Customer
 - (C) Purchaser
 - (D) All these
100. CDM stands for_____.
- (A) Consumer Decision making
 - (B) Consumer Development Model
 - (C) Consumer Development Mix
 - (D) Consumer Development Matrix

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