## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

## PRACTICE TEST- TERM 1

SUB: MARKETING

DATE: 14/11/2021
TIME: 90 Minutes
MARKS:30
General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully
2. This Question Paper is divided into 03 sections, viz., Section A, Section B and Section C.
3. Section A is of 05 marks and has 06 questions on Employability Skills.
4. Section B is of 20 marks and has 25 questions on Subject specific Skills.
5. Section C is of 05 marks and has 07 competency-based questions.
6. Do as per the instructions given in the respective sections.
7. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section/question.
8. All questions must be attempted in the correct order

## SECTION A

Answer any 5 questions out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills ( $1 \times 5=5$ marks)

| Q No. | Questions |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1. | Every effective conversation starts with listening. Listening skill is one of the most <br> important skills in communication. It is important to learn to give undivided attention <br> to a person with whom a conversation is taking place. From the Given below <br> is not the reasons of why attentive listening is important. |
|  | a) We listen to enjoy. <br> b) We listen to learn. <br> c) We listen to build and maintain relationships. <br> d) We listen to create conflicts. |


| 2. | $\qquad$ is an informed agreement about something or someone. <br> a) Understanding <br> b) Remembering <br> c) Evaluating <br> d) Receiving |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3. | Effective goal setting should include $\qquad$ steps that one will follow to achieve the goal. <br> a) Action-based <br> b) Result- based <br> c) Reality -based <br> d) Report- based |
| 4. | Varsha is a homemaker. A maid has been working at her house for two years. Despite having CCTV cameras installed at home, Varsha is always doubtful about the maid. She follows her all the time and keeps a tab on her movements. This causes stress between Varsha and her maid. <br> Given is an example of $\qquad$ personality disorder. <br> a) Emotional and impulsive <br> b) Anxious <br> c) Suspicious <br> d) Anxiety |
| 5. | Which of the following functions can be performed with the help of spreadsheets? <br> (1) Maintaining records <br> (2) Creating videos <br> (3) Analysing data <br> (4) Performing financial calculations <br> (5) Writing letters <br> (a) $1,2,3,4,5$ <br> (b) $1,3,4$ <br> (c) $1,3,5$ <br> (d) $3,4,5$ |
| 6. | What happens when you change the layout of a slide? <br> (a) The format of the text changes <br> (b) New slide is inserted <br> (c) The arrangement of content changes <br> (d) The title gets aligned to the center of the slide |

## SECTION B

Answer any 20 questions out of the given 25 questions ( $1 \times 20=20$ marks)

| Q. No. | Questions |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7. | "An automobile companies increase prices of cars when there is high demand and offer heavy discounts when demand is low." <br> Identify the factor of production considered by the company. <br> a) Competition in the market <br> b) Brand and quality of product <br> c) Market condition <br> d) Price of raw material |
| 8. | According to $\qquad$ "Product is a complex of tangible and intangible attributes, including packaging, colour, price, prestige and services that satisfy needs and wants of people". <br> a) Philip Kotler <br> b) William Stanton <br> c) Kevin Lane <br> d) Godfrey |
| 9. | Which of the following is not a component of a product? <br> a) Associated features <br> b) Brand name <br> c) Label <br> d) Product line |
| 10. | $\qquad$ is the mechanism through which goods move from the manufacturer to the consumer. <br> a) Product <br> b) Place <br> c) Price <br> d) Promotion |
| 11. | Gucci was a highly successful brand in the mid-2010s, but its audience was aging. The controversial, provocative, and bold aesthetic that made Gucci famous wasn't appealing to Millennials because it didn't speak to their cultural moment. Marco Bizarre took over as CEO in and introduced changes like, a new focus on Instagram-style communication, <br> a polished-up logo that took center stage on all products and a welcoming and |

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\begin{array}{|l|l|}\hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { empowering stance on gender fluidity. Gucci would retain its Italian roots and } \\
\text { extravagance, but also become more contemporary. }\end{array}
$$ <br>
Identify the product decision executed by Marco Bizarre. <br>
a) Product positioning <br>
b) Product differentiation <br>
c) Product diversification <br>

d) Product repositioning\end{array}\right]\)| department of a firm. |
| :--- |


| 16. | Channels of distribution are mainly concerned with the $\qquad$ to a product which may be affected directly or through a chain of intermediaries. <br> a) Transfer of product <br> b) Transfer of title <br> c) Transfer of owner <br> d) Transfer of company |
| :---: | :---: |
| 17. | The branded products get an identity through a $\qquad$ <br> a) Name <br> b) Logo <br> c) Marketer <br> d) Competition |
| 18. | $\qquad$ is marketers' assessment of the value customers see in the product. <br> a) Cost <br> b) Expense <br> c) Price <br> d) Commission |
| 19. | The following are the marketing strategy of $\qquad$ goods. <br> (a) Price: These products are usually low priced and widely available. <br> (b) Promotion: Mass promotion is done by the producer. <br> (c) Place: These products are widely distributed and at convenient locations. Made available through vending machines in schools, offices etc., also kept in check-out stands etc. <br> a) Convenience <br> b) Shopping <br> c) Specialty <br> d) Unsought |
| 20. | $\qquad$ refers to the process of keeping the goods, purchased from different places, at a particular place. <br> a) Sorting <br> b) Grading <br> c) Assembling <br> d) Scraping |
| 21. | $\qquad$ are good that a customer purchases $\qquad$ , with $\qquad$ effort and time to make a buying decision. |


|  | a) Convenience Products, rarely, minimum <br> b) Convenience Products, frequently, minimum <br> c) Convenience Products, frequently, maximum <br> d) Convenience Products, rarely, maximum |
| :---: | :---: |
| 22. | $\qquad$ pricing can give rich dividend when buyers are not price-conscious and are willing to pay a higher price for a better product. <br> a) Prestige <br> b) Leader <br> c) Everyday low <br> d) Premium |
| 23. | The product life cycle indicates the sales and profit of the product over a period of time. Most of the products follow the $\qquad$ shaped curve. <br> a) S <br> b) V <br> c) Z <br> d) C |
| 24. | The advantage of $\qquad$ is that this method helps firms fight the inflation effects throughout periods of increasing cost. <br> a) Mark-up pricing <br> b) Penetration pricing <br> c) Skimming pricing <br> d) Demand based pricing |
| 25. | Buying, selling and $\qquad$ is a part of transaction function. <br> a) Risk distribution <br> b) Risk taking <br> c) Risk bearing <br> d) Loss |
| 26. | "Samsung offers Samsung Grand for a medium-income group and Galaxy S7 Edge for a high-income group of consumers." <br> From the given example identify the importance of pricing for the frim. <br> a) To achieve the financial goals of the company. <br> b) To determine firm's Competitive Position and Market share. <br> c) To determine the quantum of production. <br> d) To determine the quality and variants in production. |


| 27. | The coco-cola company observed and priced their product on the findings, that different buyers often have different perceptions of the same product on the basis of its value to them. Like, consumers would pay differently for the normal size Coca-Cola in different surroundings such as at a family restaurant, at a 5 -star hotel, In a cinema hall, at a fast food stall, etc. <br> Identify the demand-based pricing followed by Coco-cola. <br> a) Differential Pricing <br> b) Perceived value pricing <br> c) Skimming Pricing <br> d) Penetration Price Policy |
| :---: | :---: |
| 28. | MANUFACTURER $\rightarrow$ WHOLESALER $\rightarrow$ RETAILERS $\rightarrow$ CONSUMER Identify the channel of distribution. <br> a) Zero level <br> b) One level <br> c) Two level <br> d) Three level |
| 29. | The $\qquad$ phase of PLC is characterised by the following points. <br> - Customers have low awareness and those who are willing to try the product do so in small quantities called trial purchase. <br> - Competition is limited to few firms, and is from indirect or substitute products. <br> - Negative profits on account of low sales volume, <br> - Distribution is limited and promotional expenses are high. <br> a) Introduction stage <br> b) Growth stage <br> c) Maturity stage <br> d) Decline stage |
| 30. | The $\qquad$ as a marketing intermediary is an independent individual or company whose main function is to act as the primary selling arm of the producer and represent the producer to users. <br> a) Agent <br> b) Marketer <br> c) Wholesaler <br> d) Retailer |
| 31. | necessity goods have $\qquad$ demand as any change in price does not affect their demand. <br> a) Elastic <br> b) Inelastic <br> c) Positive <br> d) Negative |

## SECTION C (COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS)

Answer any 5 questions out of the given 7 questions ( $1 \times 5=5$ marks)

| Q. No. | Questions |
| :---: | :--- |
| 32. | If fixed expenses in a production unit are ₹ 1,62,000, variable cost per unit is Rs 45 and <br> S.P per unit is Rs 60, find the BEP Quantity. <br> a) 10,800 <br> b) 1,800 <br> c) 10,080 <br> d) 11,800 |
| 33. | ASSERTION: The main purpose of all marketing activities is to satisfy the customers. <br> REASONING: Thus, product is an end and the producer, therefore, must insist on the <br> quality of the product so that it may satisfy the customer's needs. |
| 34. | a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. <br> b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A <br> c) A is true but R is false <br> d) A is false but R is true |
| buy the product is programmed once the customer puts the item on the list of regular |  |
| purchases. |  |

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\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { c) Time discrimination } \\
\text { d) Discrimination on the basis of customer segment }\end{array} \\
\hline 37 . & \begin{array}{l}\text { ASSERTION: Skimming involves setting a very high price for a new product initially } \\
\text { and to reduce the price gradually as competitors enter the market. } \\
\text { REASONING: It is effective when the firm is trying to "down market" its product so as } \\
\text { to improve further on quality, service and expenditure on marketing costs and so } \\
\text { capitalizes on its efforts. }\end{array}
$$ <br>
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. <br>
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A <br>
c) A is true but R is false <br>

d) A is false but R is true\end{array}\right]\)| If the cost of acquiring material and manufacturing cost of the product are high, the |
| :--- |
| price of the product in the market will also be - Lower |
| a) Moderate |
| b) Higher |
| d) Equal |

