

## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## MCQ's UNIT II: PRICE DECISION

<ul> <li>1. Buyers who are aware of Firm's might desire to purchase its products because Price no longer remains a limiting factor.</li> <li>A) location</li> <li>B) prestige</li> <li>C) capital</li> <li>D) product</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>2. Availability of quality goods at competitive pricesocial welfare in society.</li> <li>A) neutralizes</li> <li>B) minimizes</li> <li>C) maximizes</li> <li>D) no effect</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>3. Generally price will be set relativelyby the firm if manufacturing is expensive, Distribution and promotion are exclusive.</li> <li>A) high</li> <li>B) low</li> <li>C) medium</li> <li>D) not fixed</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>4. Management of a firm can make estimates ofat different levels of production at different prices and can choose the best combination of production, volume, and price.</li> <li>A) cost</li> <li>B) profit</li> <li>C) expenses</li> <li>D) income</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>5. Firms may pursue different objectives such as maximizing revenue,</li> <li>Maximizing market share or maximizing customer satisfaction.</li> <li>a) Maximizing profit</li> <li>b) Maximizing expense</li> <li>c) Minimizing profit</li> <li>d) Minimizing expense</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>6. If the cost of acquiring material and of the product is high, the price of the Product in the market will also be higher.</li> <li>a) Transportation cost</li> <li>b) Marketing cost</li> <li>c) Manufacturing cost</li> <li>d) Sales expense</li> </ul>

7. The product price should be such that it covers the \_\_\_\_\_\_on the other elements of the marketing mix.

- a) Cost of production
- b) Manufacturing expenses
- c) Expenses
- d) Cost of raw material

8. If buyers are habitual of the product the price may be fixed \_\_\_\_\_

- a) High
- b) Low
- c) Moderate
- d) Fluctuative

9. Favorable market-conditions due to \_\_\_\_\_\_ or inflationary trend, encourage firms to fix higher prices of their products.

- a) Bullish attitude
- b) Bearish attitude
- c) Demand
- d) Supply

10. Statement 1: When customer demand sets up the price of a product in the market, it is called Demand oriented pricing.

Statement 2: There is an inverse relationship between the price and quantity demanded of a commodity.

- a) Both statement 1 and statement 2 are true
- b) Both statement 1 and statement 2 are false
- c) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect
- d) Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

11. Those who have the ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_ well can get the product at a lower cost and others will have to shell out more money for the same product.

- a) Bargain
- b) Bid
- c) Hostile
- d) Surrender

12. When an item is clearly different and the right price is not apparent, skimming method may be used. (TRUE OR FALSE)

13. STATEMENT 1: By setting low initial prices, the competitors are kept away and this makes possible for the firm to enlarge its share by generating larger sales volume.

STATEMENT 2: This method of pricing is most common and is desirable when sales volume of the product is very sensitive to price, when a large volume of sales is to be affected, when product faces a threat from competitors and when stability of price is sought for.

- a) Both statement 1 and statement 2 are true
- b) Both statement 1 and statement 2 are false
- c) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect

d) Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

14. Nirma detergent powder used \_\_\_\_\_\_to enter the market and raise its market share quickly at the cost of Surf.

- a) penetration pricing
- b) Skimming pricing
- c) Competitive pricing
- d) Variable pricing

15. Under \_\_\_\_\_pricing method, a firm will charge different prices from different customers according to their ability to pay. This policy is popular with service-enterprises like legal and medical services, CAs, etc.

- a) Dual Pricing
- b) Market skimming pricing
- c) Premium pricing
- d) Leader pricing