

☒ eExam Question Bank

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☐	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
☐	FBQ	 is the square root of the variance.	Standard deviation					eExam
☐	FBQ	 is where the research objectives are stated and the details of the sampling plan are described.	Objectives and methodology					eExam
☐	FBQ	The is the difference between the largest and smallest observed value.	Range					eExam
☐	FBQ	The objective of kind of research is to estimate the audience size of each media channel.	Audience measurement					eExam
☐	FBQ	 Studies reveal the extent to which customers are sensitive to price changes, and provide valuable clues to the market or in assessing the impact of price increase or decrease on sales.	Pricing					eExam
☐	FBQ	 research can be used to evaluate the need for change in product formulation.	Product					eExam
☐	FBQ	 marketing can be used to research into the impact on sales of retail level promotional displays and promotional schemes	Test					eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	 is an attempt to predict the sales level at a given point in the future on the basis of the existing information.	Sales forecasting					eExam
☐	FBQ	The is the total amount of a product or product group which could be sold total market in a specified time period and under given conditions.	Market potential					eExam
☐	FBQ	A contains descriptions of the sampling units in terms of their geographical location, socioeconomic profile and other relevant details.	Sample size					eExam
☐	FBQ	Correlation is a type of method.	Analytical	Statistical				eExam
☐	FBQ	Risk bearing is part of the function in marketing	Auxiliary					eExam
☐	FBQ	 is computed by dividing the sum of the values of the observation by the number of items observed.	Mean					eExam
☐	FBQ	 is the central value or item that occurs most frequently.	Mode					eExam
☐	FBQ	 Classification is that in which data is classified according to the time when the event occurred.	Chronological					eExam
☐	FBQ	The two stages in field work are and .	Planning, Supervision					eExam
☐	FBQ	There are types of costs in marketing research.	Four	4				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	 type of questionnaire is extremely appropriate when your sampling units are distributed over a wide geographical area and the cost of reaching them personally is very high.	Mail					eExam
☐	FBQ	The fourth element in the sampling plan is the .	Sampling procedure					eExam
☐	FBQ	 is a written and organized format containing all the questions relevant to soliciting the required information.	Questionnaire					eExam
☐	FBQ	 relate to sales and the marketing communication tasks required to be performed as per the needs of the product market scenario.	Promotional objectives					eExam
☐	FBQ	A aims at accomplishing the promotion objectives in the allocated funds and within a scheduled period of time.	Promotional strategy					eExam
☐	FBQ	A is an offer of an article of merchandise as an incentive in order to sell a product or service.	Premium					eExam
☐	FBQ	 are a kind of discount coupons offered to consumers linked with the quantum of their purchase.	Trading stamps					eExam
☐	FBQ	 is a secondary incentive which offers a certain sum of money to trade for each additional unit bought over and above the deal.	Buy-back allowance					eExam
☐	FBQ	 are short term incentives to encourage purchase or sale of product units or services.	Sales promotion					eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	There are _____ steps in the selling process.	Eight	8				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is a type of sales person who is a technical consultant to the client and as per the need, helps to design products or production system for a client.	Sales engineer					eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is the oral presentation in a conversation with or more prospective purchasers for the purpose of making sales.	Personal selling					eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is an impersonal mass selling and communication method.	Advertising					eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ behaviour is hardly traceable to only one characteristic.	Buying					eExam
☐	FBQ	Ultimate consumers buy goods or services for their own personal or household use, and are satisfied strictly non-_____. _____ wants.	Trade					eExam
☐	FBQ	There are important differences between ultimate _____ and industrial users, their ways and means of purchasing differs considerably.	Consumers					eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ level of product consists of all the possible augmentations and transformations the product may undergo in the future.	Potential					eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	 relates to necessary information about the markets, the target consumers in terms of their purchasing power, taste, color, choices, competition and their products.	Market information gathering					eExam
☐	FBQ	 is concerned with setting certain standards / levels to accomplish the produced goods.	Standardization and grading					eExam
☐	FBQ	 starts with idea generation, idea screening and development of a prototype product.	Product planning					eExam
☐	FBQ	 is a tool used by companies to stimulate or arouse consumers' demand for the products to be sold.	Promotion					eExam
☐	FBQ	Macro-environmental factors are also known as factors	Uncontrollable					eExam
☐	FBQ	Stanton (1981) stated that is the most pervasive macroeconomic element that affects marketing.	Technology					eExam
☐	FBQ	The of a country determines the inflow and outflow of goods and services.	Economic system					eExam
☐	FBQ	The selling concept is practiced aggressively with goods	Unsought					eExam
☐	FBQ	The concept is another common approach adopted by some firms in penetrating their target markets.	Selling					eExam
☐	FBQ	When demand for a product exceeds the supply, philosophical concept is applicable.	Production					eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	There are types of marketing management philosophies	Five	5				eExam
☐	FBQ	The concept holds that consumers will value products that are available and highly affordable, and that management therefore should focus on improving production and distribution, efficiently	Production					eExam
☐	FBQ	The approach focuses on the nature and dynamics of various marketing functions, such as buying, selling, storing, financing, and promoting.	Functional					eExam
☐	FBQ	 _are goods bought by the final consumers for personal consumption.	Consumer					eExam
☐	FBQ	There are number of approaches to studying marketing	Five	5				eExam
☐	FBQ	 is the business process by which products are matched with markets and through which transfer of ownership are effected.	Marketing					eExam
☐	FBQ	It has been reported that get people to buy things don't want.	Retailers	Salepersons				eExam
☐	FBQ	A is a state of felt derivation of some basic satisfaction	Human need					eExam
☐	FBQ	 are wants for specific products that are backed up by purchasing power	Demands					eExam

☐									
☐	FBQ	Customer satisfaction is the extent to which a product's perceived performance matches a _____	Buyer's expectation						eExam
☐	FBQ	Marketing functions are often performed by the _____	Middlemen						eExam
☐	FBQ	The _____ number of elements in the marketing mix.	Four	4					eExam
☐	FBQ	Storage is part of the _____ function of marketing management.	Merchandising						eExam
☐	FBQ	A market is said to be in a state of negative demand if a major part of the market _____.	Dislikes the product						eExam
☐	FBQ	When a situation of no demand exists, the target consumers are _____	Indifferent to the product						eExam
☐	FBQ	A _____ is defined as a set of all actual and potential buyers of a product and service.	Market						eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ refers to the shift towards a more integrated and independent world economy.	State	Political economy	Globalization	None of the above	C		eExam
☐	MCQ	Every move a marketer makes is affected by and has some effects on his _____	Production activities	Target markets	Natural environment	Marketing environment	D		eExam
☐	MCQ	An organization is said to face full-demand when it is pleased with its _____	Quality of products	Prices of the products	Amount of business	Middlemen	C		eExam
☐	MCQ	When a situation of no demand exists, the target consumers are _____	Indifferent to the product	Indifferent to the prices	Indifferent to the quality	Indifferent to packages	A		eExam
☐	MCQ	A market is said to be in a state of negative demand if a major part of the market _____	Likes the product	Dislikes the product	Over-concentrated	Attracts less buyers	B		eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	Auxiliary function of marketing includes the following activities, except;	Market information	Transportation	Risk bearing	Marketing finance	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Merchandising function of marketing include the followings except _____	Storage	Selling	Buying and assembling	Standardization and grading	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Marketing functions are often performed by the _____	Prospective buyers	Potential buyers	Middlemen	Advertisers	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Marketing manager _____ demand for the company's product.	Compelled	Advertised	Forced	Stimulate	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Marketing is made up of a number of activities known as _____	Marketing plan function	Marketing functions	Strategic business functions	Management functions	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	A _____ is the set of actual and potential buyers of a product	Market	Customers	Consumers	None of the above	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Marketing exists only when _____	There are buyers only	There is an exchange	There are buyers and sellers	There are markets for the goods	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Customer satisfaction is the extent to which a product's perceived performance matches a _____	Producer's expectation	Consumer's expectation	Designer's expectation	Buyer's expectation	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ are wants for specific products that are backed up by purchasing power	Purchases	Goods	Demands	Supplies	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	A _____ is a state of felt derivation of some basic satisfaction	Human need	Societal need	Business need	Market need	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	It has been reported that _____ "get people to buy things don't want"	Manufacturers	Retailers	Marketers	Distributors	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is the business process by which products are matched with markets and through which transfer of ownership are effected	Economics	Marketing	Strategy	Strategic marketing	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	In an economy of plenty, most people have to satisfy their material wants through _____	Outside sources	Direct supply	Company's representatives	Middlemen	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	In the early stage of the society's economic development, marketing problem focuses on _____	Mass production	General production	Physical production	Aggressive production	C	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	Market _____ also allows accurate measurement of goals and performance.	Analysis	Segmentation	Forecasting	Targeting	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The benefit of marketing segmentation is that it leads to more satisfying marketing _____	Performance	Results	Identification	Sales	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	To deal with the marketing environment and make purchases, _____ engage in a decision process.	Customers	Buyers	Consumers	Manufacturers	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Product _____ is also part of product development, which focuses on the functional aspects of the product and on consumer acceptance.	Testing	Marketing	Management	All of the above	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ marketing plan is the master blueprint for a year's marketing activity for a specified organizational division or major product.	Manual	Annual	Techniques	Project	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	promotes a customer's information in political, social and economic affairs internationally	Environmental scanning	Environmental analysis	Environmental research	Environmental planning	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Marketing is also concerned with product _____ and design since a product must suit the needs and wants of the consumer.	Development	Planning	Idea	Identification	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Kotler classify marketing activities into _____ categories containing nine functions in all.	Five	Eight	Three	Six	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Monitoring environmental changes helps discover emerging opportunities such as growth _____ and unfilled market needs.	Markets	Development	Building	Business	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The process of gathering information on various aspects of the marketing environment is called environmental _____.	Scanning	Analysis	Research	Study	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ marketing planning in an organization leads to the preparation of an annual marketing plan	Techniques	Strategic	Methods	Structure	B	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	_____ of markets refers to the merging of distinct and separate national markets into one huge global market place.	Convergence	Globalization	Amalgamation	Conference	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ of production refers to the sourcing of goods and services from locations	Globalization	Outsourcing	Subcontracting	All of the above	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ can be described as the route through which goods and services pass through to the final consumers.	Channel	Strategies	Policy	Process	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ stated that a channel of distribution is the route taken by the title to the ultimate consumer.	Armstrong	Kotler	Stanton	Bush	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Channel of distribution can be grouped into _____ categories.	One	Three	Two	Four	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ defined a product as anything that can be offered to a market for attention.	Stanton	Peter	Bush	Armstrong	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	There are _____ major methods used in marketing testing	Two	Four	Three	Six	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is a group of firms that market products that are close substitution for each other	Sector	Industry	Conglomerate	All of the above	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is carried out on advertisements appearing in different media such as newspapers, magazines, journals, radio, TV, outdoor hoardings, kiosks, bus side panels, etc.	Copy testing	Audience measurement	Customer measurement	None of the above	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ provide information on the profitable new opportunities of business growth which a firm can consider for diversification.	Divergence studies	Variation studies	Expansion studies	Diversification studies	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is studied to determine industries with growth potential and those facing a stagnant future.	Business trends	Industry trends	Market trends	Investor trends	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The following are the uses of product research, except;	Evaluation of new product ideas	Testing for product selling	Evaluating the need for change in product formulation	Testing for new product acceptance	B	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	Distribution channel studies can be used to determine the most effective and profitable distribution channels for different _____	Types of products	Types of transport methods	Types of retailers	Types of suppliers	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is a controlled experiment to predict sales or profit consequence of the various marketing strategies.	Market forecasting	Product sales potential analysis	Product testing	Test market	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	In sales forecasting, sales are calculated in _____	Units	Items	Entities	Elements	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The _____ is the total amount of a product or product group which could be sold total market in a specified time period and under given conditions.	Market prospective	Market potential	Market grouping	Market segmentation	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The _____ is the average of the squared deviations of the observed values from the mean of the distribution.	Standard deviation	Median	Variance	None of the above	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The _____ is the difference between the largest and smallest observed value.	Value	Median	Variance	Standard deviation	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The mean, mode and median are measures of _____.	Central tendency	Variability	Dispersion	Spread	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is computed by dividing the sum of the values of the observation by the number of items observed.	Mode	Mean	Median	Variance	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	There are _____ types of averages.	Two	One	Four	Three	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Chronological is a classification in _____.	Market positioning	Strategy	Market research	Market segmentation	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is the stage where the research design has to be converted from the planning stage to that of implementation.	Field work	Field analysis	Field exertion	Field planning	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The following are the different types of costs involved in market research, except;	Cost of data collection	Cost of time delays	Cost of environmental forces	Cost error	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The marketing research process has _____ number of steps.	Six	Seven	Four	Five	D	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	"Closing the sale" is part of the _____ process.	Marketing	Selling	Trade	All of the above	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is a salesperson whose primary job is to educate, give product detailing, build goodwill or create primary demand for the product.	Sales engineer	Missionary salesperson	Tangible product seller	Intangible product seller	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The type of product is a major determinant in the _____	Product mix	Marketing mix	Promotion mix	Price mix	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is the oral presentation is a conversation with one or more prospective purchasers for the purpose of making sales.	Market selling	Personal selling	Direct selling	All of the above	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The ____ is that item which lies exactly half-way between the lowest and highest values when the data is arranged in an ascending or descending order.	Mode	Median	Average	None of the above	B	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous

1

Next