UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI - BOARD OF STUDIES IN COMMERCE SAMPLE QUESTIONS TYBCOM SEM VI MARKETING RESEARCH

MODULE I - APPLICATION OF MARKETING RESEARCH - I

Sr. No	Rewrite the following statements with appropriate options given below:	Correct Answer
1	refers to how the product looks, functions and is	
	put together.	
	a. Product Design	a. Product Design
	b. Product Branding	
	c. Product Classification	
	d. Product Quality	
2	is the area of product research.	
	a.Product life cycle	a.Product life cycle
	b. Sales Research	
	c. Advertising	
	d. Quality Circle	
3	Filtering the ideas to select the good ones is called as	
	a. Idea Generation	b. Idea Screening
	b. Idea Screening	
	c. Concept Testing	
	d. Test Marketing	
4	Finding out whether the new product is commercially profitable or not is a	
	part of	
	a. Test Marketing	b. Business analysis
	b. Business analysis	
	c. Product Development	
<u> </u>	d. Crowd Sourcing	
5	In method of test marketing, the consumer is offered the	
	product again and again free of cost.	
	a. Simulated Test markeitng	b. Sales - Wave Research
	b. Sales - Wave Research	
	c. Controlled Test Marketing	
	d. Alpha Testing	
6	When certain emotional or personal qualities are associated with a particular	
	brand, it is called as	
	a. Brand equity	b. Brand Personality
	b. Brand Personality	
	c. Brand Image	
	d. Brand Experience	
7	is an internal factor affecting pricing.	
	a. Competition	b. Costs
	b. Costs	

	c. Suppliers	
	d. Positioning Strategy	
8	is a technique that allows organizations to understand how	
	people make trade-off between different products and services and the values	
	they place on different features.	
	a. Conjoint Analysis	a. Conjoint Analysis
	b. BPTO	
	c. Gabor Granger	
	d. Observation	
9	is the intention of the buyers to make a repeated purchase	
	of a product.	
	a. Brand Association	b. Brand Loyalty
	b. Brand Loyalty	
	c. Brand Culture	
	d. Brand Equity	
10	The specific purpose of technique is to measure whether	
	consumers can truly tell the difference between two products. Monadic	
	testing)	
	a. Triangle Testing	a. Triangle Testing
	b. Repeated pairs Testing	
	c. Monadic Testing	
	d. Sequential monadic	
11	Test marketing the risk of large scale marketing.	
	a. increases	c. reduces
	b. stabilises	
	c. reduces	
	d. enhances	
12	means use of environmentally responsible packing	
	materials.	
	a. Traditional packaging	b. Green Pakaging
	b. Green Pakaging	
	c. Simple Packing	
	d. Labelling	
13	is an external factor affecting pricing.	
	a. Competition	a. Competition
	b. Corporate Image	
	c. Costs	
	d. organiastion Structure	
14	The Process of New Prodcut Development starts with	
	a. Test Marketing	c. Idea Generation
	b. Idea Screening	
	c. Idea Generation	
	d. Concept Testing	
15	Brand research is an important area of	
13		1

	a. Brand Image	c. Product Research
	b. Brand Survey	
	c. Product Research	
	d. CSR	
16	may be described as the consumer's perception of the	
	product.	
	a. Brand Loyalty	b. Brand Image
	b. Brand Image	_
	c. Brand Awareness	
	d. Brand Value	
17	Crowdsourcing is a method of generating for new product	
	development.	
	a. Ideas	a. Ideas
	b. Sales	
	c. profits	
	d. business	
18	A brand name when registered is called as	
	a. Mark	b. Trademark
	b. Trademark	
	c. Sign	
	d. Brand	
19	The pronounceable part of the is called brand name.	
	a. Trademark	c. Product
	b. Brand	
	c. Product	
	d. image	
20	Brand image survey is very useful to find out	
	a. Type of Customers	b. Brand preference
	b. Brand preference	1
	c. Demand	
	d. packaging style	
21	A distinct brand image commands price.	
	a. Higher	a. Higher
	b. Market	
	c. Lower	
	d. High Average	
22	Any deliberate alteration for the physical attributes of a product or its packing	
	is called	
	a. Product Modification	a. Product Modification
	b. Product Testing	
	c. Product Image	
	d. Product Extension	
23		
	Brand means reputation of the brand in the market.	
	a. Image	a. Image

	b. Culture	
	c. Essence	
24	d. Personality	
2 4	packaging means use of environmental friendly packing materials.	
	a. Traditional	b. Green
	b. Green	
	c. Simple	
	d. Printed	
25	Brand Survey is an important area of	
	a. Promotion	b Product Research
	b Product Research	
	c. Sales	
	d. Motivation	
26	Selling products and services on a basis before a full	
	product launch is an example of test marketing.	
	a. Limited	a. Limited
	b. Unlimited	
	c. free	
	d.coupon	
	MODULE II - APPLICATION OF MARKETING RESEARCH -II	
1	refers to collection and analysis of information related to	
1	distribution of products.	
		a. Physical Distribution
	a. Physical Distribution Research	Research
	b. Motivation Research	
	c. Trade Mark Research	
	d. Brand Research	
2	Indistribution channel, goods are supplied from producer to	
	customers directly.	
	a. Indirect Marketing	d. Direct Marketing
	b. Three Level	
	c. Four Level	
	d. Direct Marketing	
3	is management of network of activities involving procurement	
	of raw materials, manufacturing and distribution of finished goods.	
	or ran materials, manufacturing and distribution of finished goods.	
		b. Supply Chain
	a. Pricing Research	Management
	b. Supply Chain Management	
	c. Consumer Research	
	d. Motivation Research	
4		
	Physical Distribution Research helps to	a. Reduce Distribution cost

	b. Evaluate effectiveness of advertising	
	c. to select media for advertising	
	d. to study brand awareness	
5	helps the marketing manager to select best channel of distribution	
	for goods and services.	
	6	a. Physical Distribution
	a. Physical Distribution Research	Research
	b. Motivation Research	Research
	c. Trade Mark Research d. Brand Research	
6	helps in selecting the right transportation medium and	
	warehousing facility.	
		c.Physical Distribution
	a. Brand Research	Research
	b. Motivation Research	
	c.Physical Distribution Research	
	d. Promotion Research	
	d. 1 follotion research	
7	Transportation is a component of .	
/	a. Supply Chain Management	a. Supply Chain Management
	b. Advertising Research	a. Supply Chain Managemen
	c. Product Research	
	d. Motivation Research	
Q	In distribution channel, intermediaries are involved in distribution of	
0	goods and services.	
	a. Indirect Marketing	a. Indirect Marketing
	b. Zero Level	an man set mantening
	c. Producer to consumers direct	
	d. Direct Marketing	
9	is a pre-testing method of testing advertising effectiveness.	
	a. Readership Test	d. Check-list Test
	b. Recall Test	
	c. Sales Test	
	d. Check-list Test	
10		d. Recall Test
	a. Check-list Test	
	b. Consumer Jury Test	
	c. Opinion Test	
	d. Recall Test	
	Advertising is an element of	
	a. Product	c. Promotion
	b. Pricing	
	c. Promotion	
	d. Distribution	
12	research helps to increase awareness, attract attention and encourage	
	customers to buy the product.	
	a. Distribution	
	b. Promotion	1 D
	c. Pricing	b. Promotion

	d. Supply chain	
13	Media Research is a component of	
	a. Advertising Research	a. Advertising Research
	b. Pricing Research	
	c. Sales Research	
	d. Distribution Research	
14	helps to identify consumers' preferences, attitudes and their buying	
17	decisions.	
	a. Product Research	Communication Description
		c. Consumer Research
	b. Distribution Research	
	c. Consumer Research	
	d. Brand Research	
15	techniques are used when it is believed that respondents will not	
	respond to direct questions.	
	a. Survey	d. Projective
	b. Questionniare	
	c. Personal Interview	
	d. Projective	
16	is a systematic study of all those economic and social factors that	
10	motives people to buy.	
	a. Distribution Research	c. Motivation Research
	b. Supply Chain Research	c. Wollvation Research
	c. Motivation Research	
	d. Packaging Research	
17	1	
	customers.	
	a. Consumer	a. Consumer
	b. Pricing	
	c. Packaging	
	d. Distribution	
18		
	them.	
	a. Consumer Jury Test	a. Consumer Jury Test
	b. Check-list Method	
	c. Sales Area Test	
	d. Readership Test	
19	research is concerned with evaluation of advertising effectiveness.	
	a. Product	c. Advertising
	b. Pricing	
	c. Advertising	
	d. Packaging	
20		
	increase sale of the product.	
	a. Advertising	b. Sales Promotion
	b. Sales Promotion	o. Sales Fiomotion
	c. Personal Selling d. Sponsorship	
	· ·	
21	In method, companies observe the behaviour of consumers and collect	
	consumer data.	

	a. Personal Interview	c. Observation
	b. Focus-Group Interview	
	c. Observation	
	d. Surveys	
22	Word Association is technique of consumer data collection.	
	a. Survey	b. Projective
	b. Projective	
	c. Experimentation d. Focus-Group Interview	
2.2		
23	Motivation research is a branch of research. a. Product	c. Consumer
	b. Pricing	c. Consumer
	c. Consumer	
	d. Distribution	
24	is used to test the ability of the viewer to recall an advertising campaign.	
27	is used to test the ability of the viewer to recan an advertising earnpaign.	
	a. Recall test	a. Recall test
	b. Check-list method	
	c. Readership Test	
	d. Inquiry Test	
25	works on the principle of personal and direct contact between	
	salesman and buyers.	
	a. Advertising	b. Personal Selling
	b. Personal Selling	
	c. Publicity	
	d. Sales Promotion	
	MODULE III - APPLICATION OF MARKETING RESEARCH -III	
1		
1	Sales research is a wider term and includes	A. Sales forecasting
1	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting	A. Sales forecasting
1	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover	A. Sales forecasting
1	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation	A. Sales forecasting
1	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning.	A. Sales forecasting
1	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and	A. Sales forecasting
2	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services.	A. Sales forecasting
2	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory	
2	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services.	A. Sales forecasting B. Product
2	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory	
2	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product	
2	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size	
	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size D. Customers. Sales analysis by helps to separate wholesalers and retail buyers.	B. Product
	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size D. Customers. Sales analysis by helps to separate wholesalers and retail buyers. A. Customers	
	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size D. Customers. Sales analysis by helps to separate wholesalers and retail buyers. A. Customers B. Order size	B. Product
	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size D. Customers. Sales analysis by helps to separate wholesalers and retail buyers. A. Customers B. Order size C. Territory	B. Product
	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size D. Customers. Sales analysis by helps to separate wholesalers and retail buyers. A. Customers B. Order size C. Territory D. None of these	B. Product
	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size D. Customers. Sales analysis by helps to separate wholesalers and retail buyers. A. Customers B. Order size C. Territory D. None of these Sales analysis by helps the company to consolidate position in	B. Product
	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size D. Customers. Sales analysis by helps to separate wholesalers and retail buyers. A. Customers B. Order size C. Territory D. None of these Sales analysis by helps the company to consolidate position in favorable market.	B. Product
	Sales research is a wider term and includes A. Sales forecasting B. turnover C. product territory evaluation D. Purchase planning. Sales analysis by is preferred by those companies producing and marketing a wide range of products and services. A. Territory B. Product C. Order size D. Customers. Sales analysis by helps to separate wholesalers and retail buyers. A. Customers B. Order size C. Territory D. None of these Sales analysis by helps the company to consolidate position in	B. Product

C.	Order size	i
D.	All of these	
5 Sale	es forecasting is a branch of	
A.	Sales research	
В.	Market research	A. Sales research
C.	Sales analysis	
D.	None of these	
	s force method of sales forecasting is also called as	
A.	opinion method	
B.	Users expectations	B.Users expectations
C.	The grass root approach	1
D.	None of these	
	helps in estimating potential demand for new product.	
A.	Sales research	A. Sales research
B.	Advertising research	
C.	Media research	
D.	Product research.	
8 India	rural markets are in nature.	
A.	Homogeneous	B.Heterogeneous
В.	Heterogeneous	
C.	Concentrated	
D.	Reachable	
9 Indi	an rural consumer is very price	
A.	Conscious	A. Conscious
B.	Sensitive	
C.	Indifferent	
D.	None of these	
10 Time	factor in research means	
A.	Time required to conduct research	A. Time required to
	•	conduct research
В.	Money available to conduct research	
C.	Delay in conducting researchreport	
D.	Research expentidure,	
	rural markets are developing because	A G
A.	Government support	A. Government support
В. С.	Sensitive Indifferent	
	None of these.	
D.		
	A stands for	
A.	Project rural appraisal	D. Doutining and1
B.	Participant rural appraisal	B. Participant rural appraisal
C.	Participatory rural appraisal	appraisai
D.	Participatory rural account	
ν.	I wiviorparory ratur account	

		•
	ternet, library are examples of	
A.	Primary source	B. Secondary source
В.	Secondary source	
C.	Secondary data	
D.	Primary data.	
	ilobal marketing research is conducted to identify foreign market	
opp	portunities for	
A.	Consumer goods	D. All of above.
B.	Industrial goods	
C.	B2B marketing	
D.	All of above.	
15 Tł	ne rural lifestyle is changing in recent years because of	
A.	Rise of income	A. Rise of income
В.	decreased literacy rete	
C.	unaffected of media and television	
D.	Non-Government support.	
16	Relation is a comprehensive term and includes publicity.	
A.	Wholesalers	C. Public
B.	Retailers	
C.	Public	
D.	Government.	
17	is not paid form of mass communication.	
A.	Publicity	A. Publicity
B.	Advertising	·
C.	T.V. advertising	
D.	Newspapers	
18 The	e company has over publicity of the message, time, frequency and	
	dium.	
A.	No control	A. No control
В.	Control	
C.	Fully control	
D.	Systematic control	
19	Indian Rural markets are over more 5 lakh villages.	
A.	Scattered.	A. Scattered.
B.	Concentrated.	
C.	Diversified.	
D.	Sensitive	
20 Sc	core card id used in research to	
A.	Keep record of progress	A. Keep record of
В.	Provide feedback	progress
C.	Keep the research on paper	
D.	Keep the planning and forecasting.	
	ternational market is dominated by	
<u> </u>	ternational market is dominated by	ı

A.	MNC's	A. MNC's
В.	Domestic market	
C.	Government companies.	
D.	WTO companies.	
22	tries to find out the possible causes related to sales decline.	
a.	Sales research	a. Sales research
b.	Product research	
c.	Advertising research	
d.	Price research	

MODULE IV - MANAGING MARKETING RESEARCH

1	agencies are useful to collect data on vital or specialised research	
	work	
	a. Advertising Agency	b. Outside Research Agencies
	b. Outside Research Agencies	
	c. Inside Agency	
	d. Sales Department	
2	Marketing Research activities of small company are carried by their own	
	Dept.	
	a. Purchase	
	b. Sales	b. Sales
	c. Production	
	d. Finance	
3	is most important factor that affect on Marketing Research activities.	b. Budget
	a.Respondents	
	b. Budget	
	c.Type of Business	
	d.Market Environment	
4	is the major lacuna of in-house Marketing research activities.	a. Professional Approach
	a.Professional Approach	
	b. Management Support	
	c.Work culture	
	d. Induction Training	
5	Ensures, protection of respondents' privacy during research	a. Professional Ethics
	process.	a. Trotessional Etimes
	a. Professional Ethics	
	b. Technology	
	c. Money	
	d.Time	
6	is a traditional method of organizing marketing research activities.	
	a. Separate MR Dept.	
	b. MR as a part of Sales Dept.	b. MR as a part of Sales Dept.
	c.MR through Professional Agency	

	d.MIS	
7	In Professional Marketing Research Agencies is responsible	
	for data collection	
	a. Research Director	
	b. Fieldwork Director	b. Field Director
	c. Financial Director	
	d. Client Officer	
8	interference in the functioning of in house research department is a big	d. Management
	problem.	d. Management
	a. Govt.	
	b. Rival Companies	
	c. Customers	
	d.Management	
9	having business on large scale prefers to have their own in house	
	marketing research department.	
	a. Small Companies	
	b. Big Companies	
	c. Medium Companies	Medium Companies
	d. Govt. Companies	
10	Effective use of own staff is the major benefit ofresearch Agency.	
	a. Advertising	
	b. Out side	
	N. 6.1 1	d. In house Research
	c. Non of the above	Agency
	d. In house Research Agency	
11	are being critisized for the mis-use of the findings of the research	
	a. Out side Research agencies	
	b. In housr agencies	a. Out side Research agencies
	c. Advertising Agencies	-8
	d.Sales staff	
12	is the major feature of Professional Research Agencies.	
	a. Trained & Experience Staff	
	b. Foreign staff	a. Trained Staff
	c. Huge Staff	
	d. Young Staff	
13		c. Professional MR
	To ensure objectivity in research it is better to take services of	Agencies
	a. Separate MR Department	
	b. Sales Department	
	c. Professional MR Agencies	
	d. MIS	

14	Professional Standards ensures in the activities of Research	b. Transparancy
	agencies.	o. Transparancy
	a. honesty	
	b. Transparancy	
	c. Economy	
	d. Punctuality	
15	conducts national surveys to supply data for	
	formulation of economic policies	
	a. IMRB	
	b. ORG	
	c. NIELSON	
	d. NCAER	d. NCEAR
16	publishes Urban and Rural Market Index.	
	a. MARG	
	b. MRSI	
	c. Hindustan Thompson Associates	c. Hindustan Thompson Associates
	d.SEBI	
17	Operation Research Group (ORG) is considered as leaders in survey.	
	operation research Group (Orea) is considered as leaders in survey.	
	a. Store Audit	d. Retail Audit
	b. Advertising Audit	
	c. Sevices Audit	
	d.Retail Audit	
18	was established by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.	b. ORG
	a. IMRB	
	b. ORG	
	c. Nielson	
	d. NCEAR	
19	facilitates to study age, gender, income wise distribution of the	c. Demography
	respondents.	o. Domography
	a. Economics	
	b. Geography	
	c. Demography	
	d. Civies	