UNIT 1

1.	A challenge in marketin	ng of services is that they are	
a.	Tangible		
b.	Intangible		
c.	Physical		
d.	Not Physical		
Ansv	wer: (b) Intangible		
2.	Brand proliferation is th	ne of brand extension same	e
a.	opposite		
b.	extension		
c.	Same		
d.	In -Line	7 .	
Ansv	wer: (a) Opposite		
3.		on to the firm about the level of	that is required by
the c	customers		
a.	Service		
b.	Product		
c.	Quality		
d.	Quantity		
Ansv	wer: (c) Quality		
4.	Some	_which have become well-known brands	s are Sony, Microsoft,
Goog	ogle, BMW etc.		
a.	Celebrities		
b.	Sportsperson		
c.	Organizations		
d.	Institute		
Ansv	wer: (d) Organization		

5.	Brand names can be registered and this gives	rights to the firm to take
action	against any competitor who misuses the brand name.	
a.	legal	
b.	moral	
c.	consumer	
d.	user	
Answ	rer: (a) Legal	
6. brand	When the company's brands compete among themselves, the p	phenomenon is known as
a.	management	
b.	cannibalization	
c.	profile	
d.	Detailing	
Answ	management cannibalization profile Detailing ver: (b) Cannibalization	
7.	is the act of creating a brand.	
a.	Branding Brand management Brand building Brand hierarchy	
b.	Brand management	
c.	Brand building	
d.	Brand hierarchy	
Answ	ver: (a) Branding	
8.	Achieving the right brand identity means creating brand with cu	stomers.
a.	salience	
b.	resonance	
c.	awareness	
d.	Interest	
Answ	rer: (a) Salience	

9.	Brand is customer's personal opinions about and evaluations of the brand.
a.	Judgment
b.	imagery
c.	Identity
d.	equity
Ansv	ver: (a) Judgement
10.	Brand resonance and the relationships consumers have with brands have two dimensions:
inten	sity and
a.	Growth
b.	Judgment
c.	Activity
d.	Interest
Ansv	Interest ver: (c) Activity
11.	The strategic brand management process starts with understanding what the brand
repre	esents and how it is with respect to its competitors.
a.	Positioned
b.	Targeted
c.	Segmented
d.	Targeted Segmented Differentiation
A may	
Alisv	ver: (a) Positioned
12.	consist of brand recognition and brand recall performance
a.	Brand Association
b.	Brand Image
c.	Brand Awareness
d.	Brand Identity
Ansv	ver: (c) Brand Awareness

13. A strong brand commands
a) Intense consumer loyalty
b) Intense employer loyalty
c) Intense employee loyalty
d) None of the above
Answer: a) Intense consumer loyalty
14. "Worldwide Leader in Sports" is the tagline of
a) Star Sports
b) Ten Sports
c) ESPN
d) None of the above.
d) None of the above. Answer: c) ESPN
15is the added value endowed on services and products.
a) Brand value
b) Brand strategy
c) Brand equity
d) Brand Awareness
a) Brand value b) Brand strategy c) Brand equity d) Brand Awareness Answer: c) Brand equity
16. There are key elements of customer-based brand equity.
a) Four
b) Five
c) Three
d) Six
Answer: c) Three

17. Differences in response are a result of
a) Consumers loyaltyb) Consumers likingc) Consumer dislikingd) Consumer knowledge
Answer: d) Consumer knowledge
18. What is more important in brand equity?
a) Quality b) Quantity c) Customer perception d) Customer Interest Answer: a) Quality 19. A can be defined as the marketers vision of brand and what is should do for
Answer: a) Quality
19. A can be defined as the marketers vision of brand and what is should do for consumers. a) Brand exploration b) Brand promise c) Brand creation d) Brand Identity
Answer: b) Brand promise
20. A popular style in a given field is known as
a) Latest style b) Fad c) Fashion d) trend
Answer: c) Fashion

21. Fads are fashion that
a) Peak early and decline very fastb) Peak late and decline latec) Peak late and decline early
d) Peak late and decline very fast
Answer: a) Peak early and decline very fast
22. "A lot can happen over coffee", is tagline of:
a) Cafe Coffee Day
b) Starbucks
c) Barista
d) Café Mocha
a) Cafe Coffee Day b) Starbucks c) Barista d) Café Mocha Answer: a) Cafe Coffee Day 23. A customer will choose a brand based on how compelling thewas as compared
23. A customer will choose a brand based on how compelling thewas as compared
to other brands.
to other brands. a) Difference b) Similarity
c) Sameness
d) Contrast
Answer: a) Difference
24. Good offers various benefits to the brand and the company.
a) communication
b) variety
c) positioning
d) Strategy
Answer: c) positioning

25. A	_is a group or set of things that have similar characteristics.
a) brand	
b) category	
c) product	
d) Service	
Answer: b) Category	
26. If the brand positivarious	ioning is conceptualized and executed well, it can be used by the company in activities.
	activities.
a) marketing	
b) commercialc) social	
d) Psychological	
u) i sychological	
Answer: a) Marketin	g
27. A good positionii	ng is something that must be to the customer.
a) visible	
b) believable	
c) reasonable	
d) understandable	
Answer: b) Believabl	le
	UNIT II
28. Brand Element isa) Awarenessb) Recallc) Identityd) Equity	also known as brand
Answer: a) Identity	

29. A is a graphic mark, emblem or symbol commonly used by commercial
enterprises, organization and even individuals to aid and promote instant public recognition
a) Logo
b) Slogan
c) Jingle
d) Print
Answer: b) Logo
This wert of Logo
30 are short Phrases that communicate descriptive or persuasive information about
the brand
a) symbols
b) Jingles
d) Print
Answer: c) Slogan
This wer. e) Broguii
c) Slogans d) Print Answer: c) Slogan 31. Packaging is called as theP's of Marketing a) Third b) Fourth c) fifth
a) Third
b) Fourth
c) fifth
d) Sixth
u) Sixui
c) fifth d) Sixth Answer: c) Fifth
Answer: c) Fifth
32. Logos and symbols give a identity to the brand name
a) slogan
b) visual
c) jingle
d) print
Answer: b) visual
Allower. Uj visudi

33.	•	_	communication on to promote a pa					
a) t	orand							
b) ı	nedia							
c) a	dvertising							
d) t	arget							
An	swer: a) Brand	d						
	In order to 6	•	se IMC, a detailed arket.	•	ust be done o	f both the p	roduct as w	vell
a) r	nass		^					
	arget		9.					
	niche							
	segmented							
An	swer: b) Targo	et	narketing is usu					
35.			6			•		
			that has various	touch point	ts which crea	ates a sens	ory-emotio	nal
	nection with	the customer	S.					
	one-to-one							
	Permission Experiential							
	experimental							
An	swer: c) expe	riential						
36.		=	a customer relati	onship man	agement (CR	M) strategy	y emphasizi	ing
a)	Group							
b)	Personalized							
) Irregular							
d)	Regular							
An	swer: b) Perso	onalized						

 37 marketing aims at selling goods and services to customers only when advance consent is given by the customer to receive marketing information. a) experiential b) one-to-one c) permission d) Experimental
Answer: c) permission
38. The process of designing the company's image and offering to get a distinctive place in the minds of the target market is known as
a) Positioning
b) Targeting
c) Segmentation
d) Differentiation
a) Positioning b) Targeting c) Segmentation d) Differentiation Answer: a) Positioning 39. Positioning is done to achieve a) Customer-focused value proposition b) Product-focused value proposition c) Company-focused value proposition d) None of the above
39. Positioning is done to achieve
a) Customer-focused value proposition
b) Product-focused value proposition
c) Company-focused value proposition
d) None of the above
Answer: a) Customer-focused value proposition
40. The benefits or attributes consumer strongly associate with a brand, positively assess and believe they would be unable to find to the same extent with a competitive brand is known as
a) Points-of-parityb) Points-of-differencec) Points-of-equalityd) Point-of-inequality

Answer: b) Points-of-difference

brands are known as
a) Points-of-parity
b) Points-of-difference
c) Points-of-equality
d) point-of-inequality
Answer: a) Points-of-parity
42. The groups that consumers view as vital to a credible and legitimate offering within a service
or product is known as
a) Competitive point-of-parity
b) Competitive points-of-difference
c) Category points-of-parity
d) Customer point-of-view
c) Category points-of-parity d) Customer point-of-view Answer: a) Points-of-parity
43. When BMW made a competitive entrance in the U.S. in the early 1980s, it positioned the
brand as that offered
a) Luxury
b) Performance
c) Both a and b
d) fad
Answer: c) Both a and b

44	_refers to a brands objective attributes in relation to other brands
a) Brand position	
b) Name position	
c) Brand relationship	
d) Brand Identity	
Answer: a) Brand Pos	sition
45 d	lefines what the the brand thinks about the consumer, as per the consumer
a) Brand attitude	
b) Brand positioning	
c) Brand relationship	
d) Brand manage	
Answer: a) Brand Att	itude ocess which aims at comer needs
	'O *
46. Marketing is a pro	ocess which aims at
a) Production	
b) Profit making	
c) Satisfaction of cust	comer needs
d) Selling products	
Answer: c) Satisfaction	on of customer needs
47. Marketers often u	se the term to cover various groupings of customers
a) buying power	
b) demographic segm	ent
c) people	
d) market	
Answer: d) Market	

48. Select an appropriate definition of want. a) consumer needs b) needs backed by buying power c) needs directed to the product d) basic human requirements Answer: c) needs directed to the product 49. Diversification is best described as which of the following? a) Existing products in new markets b) Existing products in existing markets c) New products for new markets d) New products for existing markets Answer: c) New products for new markets 50. Key performance indicators, which companies set and measure their progress towards in order to determine whether or not they have improved or maintained their performance over a SIN given period of time, are referred to as: a) Marketing implementation b) Marketing program c) Budgeting d) Marketing Metrics Answer: d) Marketing Metrics 51. Quality is customer's perception of the overall, quality or superiority of a product or service as compared to the competitor.

Answer: c) Perceived

a) Productb) Servicec) Perceivedd) Derived

52. marketing refers to everything a marketer does to develop strong, lifelong relationships with your customers.
a) Mass
b) Online
c) Relationship
d) Niche
Answer: c) Relationship
53. Every day low price (EDLP) is the pricing strategy used by
a) Retailers
b) Wholesalers
c) Distributors
d) Dealer
c) Distributors d) Dealer Answer: a) Retailers Unit III
Unit III
54. CBBE refers to theBased Brand Equity.
a) Customer b) Care c) Composite
b) Care
c) Composite
d) Cause
Answer: a) Customer
55and knowledge both together create brand stature.
a) Differentiation
b) Esteem
c) Relevance
d) Quality
Answer: b) Esteem

56. Brand Strength is the significant	of future potential & performance.
a) indices	
b) inseparable	
c) indicator	
d) regulator	
Answer: c) Indicator	
57. Brand recall relates to consumers	to identify quality brand into variety.
a) Ageb) Ability	
· ·	
d) prestige	
c) Unity d) prestige Answer: b) Ability 58. Brand give an indication to the firm abo	
58. Brand give an indication to the firm about the customer	
a) Service	
b) Product	
c) Quality	
d) Quantity	
Answer: c) Quality	
59 is the act of creating a	a brand.
a) Branding	
b) Brand management	
c)Brand building	
d) Brand hierarchy	
Answer: a) Branding	

60. Brand Awareness consists of brand recognition and brand
a) Growthb) Recallc) Presenced) Retrenchment
Answer: b) Recall
61. Achieving the right brand identity means creating brand with the customer
a) Salience
b) Resonancec) Awareness
d) Equity
Answer: a) Salience
62. The strategic brand management process starts with understanding what the brand represents
and how it is with respect to its competitor
a) Positioned
b) Targeted
c) Segmented
b) Targeted c) Segmented d) Differentiation
Answer: a) Positioned
Answer: a) Positioned 63. To create a strong brand image, marketeers need to make sure that some strong brand Association are made which are different from the
Answer: a) Positioned 63. To create a strong brand image, marketeers need to make sure that some strong brand Association are made which are different from the a) Positioned b) Competitor
Answer: a) Positioned 63. To create a strong brand image, marketeers need to make sure that some strong brand Association are made which are different from the

64. Brand Resonance and the relationship consumers have with brands and two dimensions: intensity and
a) Judgementb) Imageryc) Identityd) Targeted
Answer: a) Judgement
64. A good positioning is something that must be to the customer a) Visible
b) Believablec) Reasonable
d) Accurate
d) Accurate Answer: b) Believable
65. A is the group or set of things that have similar characteristics
 a) Brand b) Category c) Product d) Service Answer: b. Category
66. The ability of the marketing program to affect the customer mind-set will depend on its a) Technology b) Salesperson c) Quality d) Quantity
Answer: c) Quality

67. The customer Mind-set affects how _	react in the market place in six main
ways.	
a) Marketers	
b) Customers	
c) Competitors	
d) Dealers	
Answer: b) Customer	
68. It is which are at th	he heart of successful branding.
a) Market Values	•
b) Values	
c) Brand Values	
d) Customer Values	
c) Brand Values d) Customer Values Answer: c) Brand Values 69	
69 techniques	s involve presentation of ambitious stimuli to the
respondents for interpretation.	
a) Quantitative	
b) Projective	
c) value chain	
d) Qualitative	
Answer: b) Projective	

70. Brand persona	ality as a set of	— characteristics associated with the brand.
a) human		
b) computer		
c) product		
d) Service		
Answer: a) Huma	n	
71. Brand knowle	dge refers to brand	
a) Awareness		
b) recall		
c) personality		
d) personal		
Answer: a) Aware	eness	
72. Brand feelings		responses and with respect to the brand.
a) actions	Y	· ·
b) reactions		
c) interaction		'0 -
d) exception		
Answer: b) React	ion	
73. The five core	dimensions of Big 5 mod	el of brand personality are: Sincerity, Competence,
Sophistication, Ru	aggedness and	
a) Creativness		
b) Judgemental		
c) Excitement		
d) Traditional		
Answer: c) Excite	ement	

74. and			Asset	Valuator	model,	Brand	Stature	results	into	multiplication	of	Esteem
a) b) c) d)	Rel Kno	ferentia evance owledge ength										
An	swei	r: c) Kn	owledg	e								
a)b)c)d)	Ass Aw Rec Rev	alitative sociation vareness cognition vival r: a) As	n on		ds are ide			g brand _				
a)b)c)d)	As Av Re Re	antitativ ssociatio warenes ecognitic evival r: b) Av	on s on	ren meure	ods are id	leal for 1	neasum	ng brand				
All	.5 W C	1. <i>0) A</i> v	varenes	5								
diff a) b) c) d)	feren Ma Sell Dis Dea	nt markering ling tributio aler	eting pr	romotions		nod trie	s to un	derstand	l con	sumer respons	e u	nder
An	swe	r: a) Ma	ırketing	,								

78	analysis aims to find the optimum positioning between low-price-low-
	lity and high-price-high-quality.
a)	Market
b)	Brand
	Conjoint
d)	Disjoint
Ar	swer: c) Conjoint
	Unit IV
79	A clear and concise brand strategy leads to stronger overall
a)	Brand recognition
b)	Brand Equity
c)	Brand Architecture
d)	Brand recognition Brand Equity Brand Architecture Interior swer: c) Brand recognition
Ar	swer: c) Brand recognition
80	Brand is the structure of brands within and organizational identity.
a)	Brand recognition
b)	Brand Equity
c)	Architecture
d)	Interior
Ar	swer: c) Architecture

81. The brand-product mat	rix is a	representation of all the products sold by a
firm.		
a) graphical		
b) mathematical		
c) statistical		
d) qualitative		
Answer: a) Graphical		
7 mswer. a) Grapmear		
00 4	1. 1	
82. Abrandbrand.	d is a product that is no	t marketed and sold under some type of name
orand.	ructure of brands within	
a) Multi	7	
b) Genericc) Corporate		
d) Single	44	
u) Single		
Angreem Conomic	YO.	
Answer: Generic		
	ructure of brands within	an organizational entity.
a) Brand Architecture		
b) Brand Building		
c) Brand Monitoring		
d) Brand Protection		
Answer: a) Brand Architect	ture	
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
84. Cause related marketing	a helps to enhance the co	ompany's and brand image
	g helps to elinance the co	ompany's and brand image.
a) Reputation		
b) Green		
c) Long		
d) Cause Marketing		
,		
Answer: a) Reputation		
miswer. a) Keputanon		

85environmental character	marketing refers to the promotion or advertising of products with ristics.
a) Reputationb) Green	
c) Long	
d) Cause Marketing	
Answer: b) Green	
86. Green product devel	opment can reduce operation and production costs in the
run.	
a) Reputation	
b) Green	
c) Long	
d) Cause Marketing	10 *
Answer: c) Long	is the process of extending into a new product category with the existing
87. Brand	is the process of extending into a new product category with the existing
company's established b	
a) Extension	
b) Line	
c) Parent	
d) Cause Marketing	
Answer: a) extension	

88. When a brand is extended to the same product category, it is called	extension.
a) Extension	
b) Line	
c) Parent	
d) Cause Marketing	
Answer: b) line	
89. An existing brand that gives birth to a brand extension is the	brand.
a) Extension	
b) Line	
c) Parent	
d) Cause Marketing	
a) Extension b) Line c) Parent d) Cause Marketing Answer: c) Parent	