1.	Re	tail is thestage of economic activity.
	a)	First
	b)	Second
	c)	Mid
	d)	Last
		ANS: (D) Last
2.	Ma	arketers see the process of retailing as a necessary part of their overall strategy.
	a)	Distribution
	,	Production
		Purchasing
	,	Promotion
	u)	ANS: (A) distribution
		11 (3) (12) distribution
3.	Mo	cDonalds is an example of franchise.
		Product
	b)	Manufacturing
		Business format
	d)	Chain store.
	ĺ	ANS: (C) business format
4.		retailers purchase manufacturers seconds, over runs or off seasons at a
	dee	on discount
	a)	Off price Catalogue
	b)	Catalogue
	c)	Warehouse clubs
	d)	Franchisee.
		ANS: (A) Off price
5.	A	is a large, self-service retail food store offering groceries, meat, as
	we	ell as sum non- food item, such as health & beauty product & general merchandise.
	a)	Kirana store
	b)	Super market
	c)	Hyper market
	d)	Speciality store
		ANS: (B) super market
6.		is defined as the exchange of business information, through
		ndard interfaces, by using computers.
		Barcoding
	B)	Electronic labels

	C)	Electronic data interchange
	D)	Automated vending
		ANS: (C) electronic data interchange
7.		Store stocks a particulars of merchandise.
	a)	Convenience
	b)	Speciality
	c)	Departmental
	d)	Kirana store
		ANS: (B) Speciality
8.	The	e has been developed & managed on an international basis enabling
		mpatibility for imported & exported goods.
	a)	European article number
		Electronic data interchange
		Barcode
	d)	Mail order selling.
		ANS: (A) European article number.
9.		is fast transforming the way business is being conducted & monitored
		oss the supply chain.
		Radio frequency identification
		Electronic labels
		Electronic surveillance
	a)	Electronic retailing
		ANS: (A) Radio frequency identification
10.	Ra	dio frequency identification was invented in 1948 by
	a)	Henry Fayol
	b)	Harry German
	c)	Harry Stalkman
	d)	Des Plaines
		ANS: (C) Harry Stalkman
11.		stock item ranging from groceries, hardware & sport equipment to
	fur	niture & appliances to computer & electronics
	a)	Kirana store
	b)	Hyper market
		Super market
	d)	Speciality
		ANS: (B) Hyper market
12.	The	e owns the trademark/product/service & licenses the trademark to
	and	other party.

	a)	Franchiser
	b)	Franchisee
	c)	Franchise
	d)	Royalty
		ANS: (C) franchise
13		is when two or more outlets are under common ownership.
		Chain retailer
	b)	Independent retailer
		Leased departments
	d)	Consumer Co-operatives.
		ANS: (a) Chain retailer
14	. Th	ne word "retail" comes from the old French word "".
•		Retailer
	,	Retailler
		Retaillier
	d)	Retail
	,	ANS: (c) Retaillier
15	. Re	etailer ensures a product is available when the customer wants it is known as
	<u>a)</u>	Place utility.
		Time
		Possession
	ω,	ANS: (b) Time
16	. Re	etailers offer the products in smaller quantities tailored to individual consumers' and
		useholds' consumption patterns. Such activity is called as
		Holding inventory
	b)	Providing services
	c)	Economic development
	d)	Breaking bulk
		ANS: (d) Breaking bulk
17	. Wł	hen a part of a department in a retail store is leased or rented to an outside party, it
		termed as a department.
		Leased
		Manufacturing
		Franchise
	d)	Chain retailer
		ANS: (a) Leased

18.	Th	e Indian retail industry is divided into sectors.
	a)	Service and Non- service
	b)	Tangible and Non- tangible
	c)	Organized and Unorganized
	d)	Employed and Unemployed
		ANS: (c) Organized and Unorganized
19.	An	system is used by retailers for displaying product
	pri	cing on shelves.
	a)	Electronic Surveillance
	b)	Electronic Data Interchange
	c)	Bar Coding
	d)	Electronic Shelf Labels
		ANS: (d) Electronic Shelf Labels
20.		refers to capital inflows from abroad that is invested in or to
	enl	nance the production capacity of the economy.
	a)	Foreign Direct Investment
	b)	Foreign Exchange Management Act
	c)	Foreign Investment Promotion Board
	d)	Foreign Trade Policy
		ANS: (a) Foreign Direct Investment
21.		is not a type of Franchise.
		Due do et Europeline
	b)	Direct Franchise
	c)	Direct Franchise Manufacturing Franchise Business format Franchise
	d)	Business format Franchise
		ANS: (b) Direct Franchise
22.		is an approach towards managing a retail business that takes
	adv	vantage of environmentally friendly processes.
	a)	Airport Retailing
	b)	Electronic Retailing
	c)	Direct Retailing
	d)	Green Retailing
		ANS: (d) Green Retailing

1.		has identified various elements that go into the composition
	of	a value chain.
	a)	Philip Kotler
	b)	Michael Porter
	c)	Darwin
	d)	Henry Fayol
		ANS: (b) Michael Porter
2.	A	is a group of customers who are bound together by their
	loy	valty to a retailer and the activities in which the retailer engages.
	_	Focus group
		Frequent Shopper
		Retail brand community
		Retail Format
		ANS: (c) Retail brand community
3.		is a clear and definite plan outlined by the retailer to tap the
	ma	urket.
	a)	Retail strategy
	b)	Diversification
	c)	Retail format
	d)	Retail value chain
		ANS: (a) Retail strategy
1	Th	e provides a clear sense of direction for the organization and
4.		tinguishes the firm from all others.
		Brand equity
	,	Penetration strategy
		Conducting a situational analysis
		Mission statement
	u)	ANS: (d) Mission statement
		71 (b. (d) Mission statement
5.	Th	e defines a series of actions that enables businesses to sell
	the	rir products to customers.
	a)	Retail format
	b)	Retail value chain
	c)	Brand value
	d)	Retail strategy
		ANS: (b) Retail value chain
6.		include activities associated with receiving, storing and
		criminating inputs to the product.

	a)	Inbound Logistics
	b)	Outbound Logistics
	c)	Operations
	d)	Service
		ANS: (a) Inbound Logistics
7.		include activities associated with collecting, storing and
•	phy	ysically distributing the product to buyers.
		Inbound Logistics
		Outbound Logistics
		Operations Operations
		Service
	u)	ANS: (b) Outbound Logistics
8.	Sh	opping Mall is an example of location.
		Free standing
		Destination
		Traditional
		Convenience
	ω,	ANS: (b) Destination
		This (e) Bestimmen
9.		are small selling spaces, typically located in the walkways
	of	enclosed malls, airports, college campuses, or office building lobbies.
	a)	Free standing
	b)	Traditional
	c)	Shopping centres
	d)	Merchandise kiosks
		ANS: (d) Merchandise kiosks
10	٨	is a group of rotail and other commercial
10.		is a group of retail and other commercial ablishments that are planned, developed, owned, and managed as a single property.
		Shopping centres
		Free standing
	-	Merchandise kiosks
		Traditional
	u)	
		ANS: (a) Shopping centres
11.		is not includes in Psychological elements.
		Motivation
		Perception
		Age
	d)	Learning
		ANS: (c) Age

12.		Research is done prior to setting up of a retail store.
	a)	Evaluating the customer satisfaction
	b)	Understanding the customer profiles
	c)	Evaluating the acceptability of the products
	d)	Demographic Data
		ANS: (d) Demographic Data
13.		is not included in Demographic Data
	a)	Population
	b)	Focus group discussion
	c)	Increase in the disposable income
	d)	Age of the population
		ANS: (b) Focus group discussion
14.		is not included in Frequent- Shopper Programs.
		Use tiers
		Personalization
		Offer choices
	d)	Reward all transactions
		ANS: (b) Personalization
15.	Cu	astomer retention approaches does not include
10.		Special customer services
		Personalization
		Frequent- Shopper programs
		Accompanied Observation
	/	ANS: (d) Accompanied Observation
16.		will be the last step in developing a retail strategy.
		Defining the mission
		Conducting a situation Analysis
		Evaluation and control of strategy
		Obtain and allocate resources
	,	ANS: (c) Evaluation and control of strategy
17.	In	Value Chain, is not a part of support activities.
		Technology development
		Firms infrastructure
	c)	Marketing and Sales
		Human Resource Management
	,	ANS: (c) Marketing and Sales
18		Research provides the correct and latest information for
10.		riving at sound marketing decisions.

	a)	Market				
	b)	Marketing				
	c)	Product				
	d)	Behavior				
		ANS: (a) Market				
19.		Psychology is the study of human responses to product and				
		vice related information and experiences.				
		Buyer				
	b)	Consumer				
	c)	Retailer				
	d)	Manufacturer				
		ANS: (b) Consumer				
20.	Α_	customer will do mouth publicity and will attract				
	ma	my more towards the product.				
	a)	Unsatisfied				
	b)	Satisfied				
	c)	Delighted				
	d)	Frustrated				
		ANS: (c) Delighted				
21.	Bu	Buying decision process starts with				
	a)	Post purchase decision				
	b)	Purchase decision				
		Evaluation of alternatives				
	d)	Recognition of needs				
		ANS: (d) Recognition of needs				
22.	Cu	ustomer means that customers are committed to shopping at				
	reta	ailer's locations.				
	a)	Loyalty				
	b)	Satisfaction				
	c)	Measurement				
	d)	Retention				
		ANS: (a) Loyalty				
23.	A _	opportunity employs the existing retailing format in new				
	ma	rket segments.				
	a)	Market segmentation				
	b)	Market expansion				
	c)	Diversification				
	d)	Market generation				
		ANS: (b) Market expansion				

1.		is the process by which a retailer attempts to offer the right		
	qua	antity of the right merchandise in the right place at the right time and meet the		
	coı	npany's financial goals.		
	a)	Merchandise management		
	b)	Procurement		
	c)	Distribution		
	d)	Promotion		
		ANS: (a) Merchandise management		
2.	A	is the smallest unit available for inventory control.		
	a)	Assortment		
	b)	Category		
	c)	Stock-keeping unit		
	d)	Model stock plan		
		ANS: (c) Stock-keeping unit		
3.	Merchandise that has high demand for a relatively short period of time is referred to as			
		Staple merchandise		
		Fashion merchandise		
		Fad merchandise		
		Lifestyle merchandise		
	ω,	ANS: (b) Fashion Merchandise		
4.		enjoy popularity for a limited period of time and usually		
•	ger	nerate a high level of sales for a short time.		
		Fads		
		Staple		
		Necessities		
	,	Style		
	,	ANS: (a) Fads		
5.		is the combination of all products made available in a store and a		
	set	of products offered within a product category.		
		Merchandise		
	b)	SKU		
	c)	Assortment		
	d)	Pricing		
	ŕ	ANS: (c) Assortment		
6.	Th	e gives the precise items and quantities that need to be		
		rchased for each merchandise line.		

	a)	Necessities	
	b)	Category	
	c)	Assortment	
	d)	Model Stock Plan	
		ANS: (d) Model Sto	ock Plan
7.			Brands target price-sensitive segment by offering no- frills
	pro	oduct at a discount pr	
	a)	Copy cat	
	b)	Generic	
	c)	Premium	
	d)	Exclusive	
		ANS: (b) Generic	
8.			go from one store to another, buying only items that are on
	spe	ecial discounts.	
	a)	Cherry pickers	
	b)	Generic	
	c)	Exclusive	
	d)	Premium	44
		ANS: (a) Cherry pic	ckers
			10.~
9.			Factors such as the development of e-commerce,
	dev	velopment of informa	ation, development of the internet have brought changes.
	a)	Political	
	b)	Organizational	
	c)	Technological	
	d)	Legal	
		ANS: (c) Technolog	gical
10.	Ad	vertising agency Yo	ung and Rubicam (Y & R) developed a model of brand equity
	cal	led	
	a)	NAV	
	b)	VAV	
	c)	CRM	
	d)	BAV	
		ANS: (d) BAV	
11.			Management means maintaining basic required stocks to fulfill
		nsumer demands.	
	a)	Inventory	
	b)	Store	
	c)	Category	
	d)	Retail	

		ANS: (a) Inventory
12		involves agreements to fix prices between parties at
12.		involves agreements to fix prices between parties at ferent levels of the same marketing channel.
		EDLP
		Psychological
		Predatory
	,	Discount
	u)	ANS: (c) Predatory
13.		is referred to as reduction from the original retail price of an
		ering to meet the lower price of another retailer.
	,	Psychological
		Variable
		Discount
	d)	Markdown
		ANS: (d) Markdown
14.		can be defined as the degree to which the different types of products
		at compromise the merchandise assortment are related.
	,	Consistency
		Department
		Category
	a)	Consistency Department Category Promotion ANS: (a) Consistency
		ANS: (a) Consistency
15.		planning is basically the act of creating a merchandise plan.
	a)	Advertise
	b)	Merchandise
	c)	Distribution
	d)	Sales Forecasts
		ANS: (b) Merchandise
16		involves predicting as to what consumers may do under a given set
10.		conditions.
		Retailing
		Financing
	,	Distributing
		Forecasting
	/	ANS: (d) Forecasting
17.		is not the method of Inventory Planning.
	-	Stock keeping unit
	b)	Percentage variation

	c)	Basic stock	
	d)	Week's supply	
		ANS: (a) Stock keeping unit	
18.	An	is the combination of all products made available in a	
	store and a set of products offered within a product category.		
	a)	Adjusting	
	b)	Organizing	
	c)	Ordering	
	d)	Assortment	
		ANS: (d) Assortment	
19.		is the first step in the process of Merchandise Procurement.	
	a)	Evaluating the sources of supply	
	b)	Negotiating with the sources of supply	
	c)	Analyzing vendor performance	
	d)	Identifying the sources of supply	
		ANS: (d) Identifying the sources of supply	
20	X X 71		
20.	. When a retailer provides merchandise or knowingly adopts a merchandise strategy,		
		ich will serve the needs of a specific target audience in keeping with the lifestyles	
		y lead, it is termed as merchandising.	
	-	Lifestyle	
		Cost	
		Product	
	a)	Category	
		Cost Product Category ANS: (a) Lifestyle	
21.		is a pricing strategy in which a retailer sets a relatively high	
	-	ce for a product or service at first, and then lowers the price over time.	
	a)	Penetration pricing	
	b)	Price skimming	
		Leader pricing	
	d)	Every- day low pricing	
		ANS: (b) Price skimming	

1.	layout is the simplest type of store layout in which fixtures and merchandise are grouped into free-flowing patterns on the sales floor.						
	a)	Grid					
	b)	Free Flow					
	c)	Spine					
	d)	Loop					
		ANS: (b) Free Flow					
2.	In	a retail store,	inform the customers about the products, offers				
	and	d price.					
	a)	Managers					
	b)	Fixtures					
	c)	Mannequins					
	d)	Signage					
		ANS: (d) Signage					
3.	refers to the goods or merchandise kept on the premises of						
	a s	tore available for sale or	distribution.				
	a)	Space					
	b)	Stock					
	c)	Standard	O _X				
	d)	System					
		ANS: (b) Stock	C.C.				
4.	A		store is located without any competitor store around it.				
	a)	Part of a business distric	et				
	b)	Freestanding					
	c)	Shopping centre					
	d)	Hypermarket					
		ANS: (b) Freestanding					
5.	Business reflects the philosophy of business and the aim is to						
	determine the purpose of the company.						
	a)	Values					
	b)	Philosophy					
	c)	Ethics					
	d)	Culture					
		ANS: (c) Ethics					
6.		is	the entry- level post of retail business.				
	a)	Retail manager	-				
	b)	Retail buyer					

	c)	Customer sales associate				
	d)	Store manager				
		ANS: (c) Customer sales associate				
7.	A	display exhibits heavier, bulkier items than racks hold.				
		Open				
	-	Closed				
	c)	Ensemble				
	d)	Case				
		ANS: (d) Case				
8.		refers to the design on an environment through visual				
	communication, lights, colour, scent, etc.					
	a)	Theme				
	b)	Visual merchandising				
	c)	Planogram				
	d)	Atmospherics				
		ANS: (b) Visual Merchandising				
9.	are the set of guidelines set by the retailer in terms of service					
	within the retail store environment.					
		Stock				
	,	Space				
		Staff				
	,	Standards				
		ANS: (d) Standards				
10.	is not the element of Exterior store design					
		Windows				
		Entrances				
		Fixtures				
	d)	Shop Front				
		ANS: (c) Fixtures				
11.		is not the element of Interior store design				
	a)	Store Marquee				
	b)	Space Planning				
	c)	Graphics				
	d)	l) Floorings and Ceilings				
		ANS: (a) Store Marquee				
12.	. <u></u> _	is not a part of Layout				
		Grid				
		Racetrack				

	c) Free form				
	d)	Store			
		ANS: (d) Store			
13. The Racetrack layout is also called the layout					
	a)	•			
		Loop			
		Visible			
	d)	Unplanned			
		ANS: (b) Loop			
14.		is used to identify the location of merchandise categories within			
	a store and the types of products offered in the category.				
	a)	Graphics			
	b)	Layout			
	c)	Signage			
	d)	Planning			
		ANS: (c) Signage			
15.		Signage includes signs whose visual content is delivered digitally			
	thr	ough a centrally managed and controlled network, distributed to servers in stores,			
	and	d displayed on a flat- panel screen.			
	a)	Point- of- sale			
	b)	Digital			
	c)	Category			
	d)	Promotional			
		Category Promotional ANS: (b) Digital			
16.		are displays located at the end of an aisle in stores using a			
	_	d layout.			
		End caps			
		Freestanding displays			
		Promotional aisle			
	d)	Walls			
		ANS: (a) End Caps			
17.		, also known as point- of- purchase (POP) counters or			
		eckout areas, are places in the store where customers can purchase merchandise.			
	a) Cash wraps				
		Dressing rooms			
		Promotional aisle			
		Freestanding displays			
		AND: (a) Cash wraps			

18.	•	refers to the division of mall space into various zones for the
	placement of v	various retailers.
	a) Offerings	
	b) Promotion	S
	c) Marketing	
	d) Zoning	
	ANS: (d) 2	Zoning
19.		Management basically includes managing foot traffic into the
	mall and parki	<u> </u>
	a) Finance	
	b) Traffic	
	c) Facility	
	d) Infrastruct	ure

ic

ANS: (b) Traffic