## Consumer Behavior, 18MBAMM301

Instructions: Answer all the questions.

Between 9 am and 10 am, 09/09/2020

Both

None

First 30 questions will be Multiple Choice Questions (30 Questions x 1 M = 30 M) Question no's 31 to 34, Short Answer type (04 Questions x 5 M = 20 M). Total marks: 50. Name 1. 2. USN 3. Semester Mark only one oval. Option 1 4. CMRIT Email Id The study of activities related to the purchase, use and disposal of goods and services is called as 5. Mark only one oval. Services marketing Marketing management Consumer behavior (Ans) Segmentation Routine Purchase means 6. Mark only one oval. Buying often (Ans) Buying rarely Buying from nearby store None of the above Person who determines needs called as Mark only one oval. Initiator (Ans) Influencer

| 8.  | Person who intentionally or unintentionally influences purchase called as Mark only one oval. |
|-----|---|
|     | Buyer   |
|     | User  |
|     | Influencer (Ans)  |
|     | All the above   |
| 9.  | Person who actually make the purchase  Mark only one oval.                                    |
|     | User  |
|     | Buyer (Ans)   |
|     | Initiator   |
|     | None  |
| 10. | Individual who directly consumes called as  Mark only one oval.                               |
|     | Customer  |
|     | User (Ans)  |
|     | Purchaser   |
|     | None of the above   |
| 11. | Consumer behavior only deals with  Mark only one oval.  |
|     | Products only   |
|     | Services only   |
|     | Both Products and Services (Ans)  |
|     | None of the abovr   |
| 12. | Networked consumer means  Mark only one oval.   |
|     | Consumer connected online (Ans)   |
|     | Consumer connected Offline  |
|     | Both are correct  |
|     | Both are wrong  |

| 13. | Changing demographics influences consumer behavior<br>Mark only one oval. |
|-----|---|
|     | Age, income   |
|     | Gender, Occupation  |
|     | Social class  |
|     | All the above (Ans)   |
| 14. | SKU means<br>Mark only one oval.  |
|     | Segment Keeping Unit  |
|     | Stock Keeping Unit (Ans)  |
|     | Sample Keeping Unit   |
|     | All the above   |
| 15. | Caveat Emptor means   |
|     | Mark only one oval.   |
|     | Buyer beware (Ans)  |
|     | Seller beware   |
|     | Buyer and seller Beware   |
|     | None of the above   |
| 16. | Obstacles to consumerism are  |
|     | Mark only one oval.   |
|     | Lack of leadrship   |
|     | Illiteracy  |
|     | Cumbersome legal process  |
|     | All the above(Ans)  |
| 17. | Right to healthy environment means  |
|     | Mark only one oval.   |
|     | Protection against seller   |
|     | Protection against manufacturer   |
|     | Protection against Retailer   |
|     | Protection against environment pollution (Ans)                            |

| 18. | Rights to Redressal means  Mark only one oval.           |
|-----|--|
|     | Seek redressal against unfair trade practice (Ans)       |
|     | Seek help of police                                      |
|     | All the above  |
|     | None of the above  |
| 19. | Right to information means  Mark only one oval.          |
|     | Information about R&D                                    |
|     | Information about invention                              |
|     | Information about quality, quantity, purity, price (Ans) |
|     | None of the above  |
| 20. | Consumerism benefits  Mark only one oval.                |
|     | Company  |
|     | Customer   |
|     | Both (Ans)   |
|     | None   |
|     | None   |
| 21. | Economic model of CB deals with                          |
|     | Mark only one oval.                                      |
|     | Getting more benefit at minimized cost (Ans)             |
|     | Getting less benefit at more cost                        |
|     | Both are True  |
|     | Both are Fale  |
| 22. | Learning model of CB deals with  Mark only one oval.     |
|     | Attending class  |
|     | Satisfying basic and learned needs (Ans)                 |
|     | Both are correct   |
|     | Both are wrong   |

| 23. | Evaluation of product means  Mark only one oval.   |
|-----|--|
|     | Comparing and Contrasting with other products (Ans)  Buying products  Returning products |
|     | All the above  |
| 24. | Post purchase behavior deals with<br>Mark only one oval.                                 |
|     | At the time of purchase  |
|     | At the time of transit   |
|     | After purchase (Ans)   |
|     | None of the above  |
| 25. | Marketing Stimuli may include  Mark only one oval.  satisfaction                         |
|     | Dissatisfaction  |
|     | Problem  |
|     | 4 P's (Ans)  |
| 26. | Learning constructs involves  Mark only one oval.  Intention, attitude, choice (Ans)     |
|     | Stimulus, attention  |
|     | Quality, price   |
|     | Purchase   |
| 27. | External influences for purchase are   |
|     | Mark only one oval.  |
|     | Culture (Ans)  |
|     | income   |
|     | Both   |
|     | None   |

| 28. | Gatekeeper means   |
|-----|--|
|     | Mark only one oval.  |
|     | Who opens and closes gate  |
|     | Who locks gate   |
|     | Puts filter on products and services which enters decision set (Ans) |
|     | None of the above  |
| 29  | Complex decision making involves  Mark only one oval.                |
|     | More time is spent (Ans)   |
|     | Less time spent  |
|     | Both are right   |
|     | Both are wrong   |
| 30. | Low involvement decision making  Mark only one oval.                 |
|     | Involves friends   |
|     | Involves wife  |
|     | Involves kids  |
|     | Less time is required to buy product (Ans)                           |
| 31. | Passive view of purchase decision making<br>Mark only one oval.      |
|     | Consumers are irrational in purchasing (Ans)                         |
|     | Consumers are rational in purchasing                                 |
|     | Consumers simple buy products  |
|     | Consumers never buy products   |
| 32. | Emotional view of purchase decision making means                     |
|     | Mark only one oval.  |
|     | Impulse buying (Ans)   |
|     | Simple buying  |
|     | Wife influences to buy   |
|     | Friends influences to buy  |

| 33. | Antecedent States means  |
|-----|--|
|     | Mark only one oval.  Temporal physiclesical and mood states (Ana)  |
|     | ( ) Temporal physiological and mood states (Ans)   |
|     | When customer is unhappy   |
|     | When customer refers   |
|     | None of the above  |
| 34. | Task definition means  |
|     | Mark only one oval.  |
|     | Reason for communication act   |
|     | Reason to visit  |
|     | Reason to buy (Ans)  |
|     | Reason to return   |
| 35. | Company 'X' planning to open restaurant in front of our college. Discuss the factors   |
|     | affecting on the sale of the food items.   |
|     | Economic, socio-cultural factors need to be discussed.   |
| 36. | Mention any two business opportunities due to change in business scenario due to COVID-19.  Online tuitions, Telemedicine & Mobile labs. |
| 37. | With the help Howard sheth model explain mobile purchase process.  |
|     | Input-Process-Output model suppose to discussed by considering mobile purchase process.  |
| 38. | Discuss the change in the education scenario due to COVID-19, suggest new  |
|     | business model to accommodate present challenge profitably.  |
|     | Credit based online courses which can make students industry ready, students can discuss their own ideas.                                |
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