Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020

Course Name - Consumer Behaviour Course Code - MM401

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Α	nswer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.
9.	1. Needs that we learn are called as
	Mark only one oval.
	Acquired Needs
	Physiological needs
	Biogenic needs
	Primary needs

2. In consumer buying process, initiator precedes

10.

	Mark only one oval.
	Influencer
	Decider
	Buyer
	None of these
11.	3. Which of the following refers to a person's consistent behaviour or responses to recurring situations?
	Mark only one oval.
	Perception
	Personality
	Attitude
	Motivation
12.	4. Popular figures who can influence consumer decisions are called
	Mark only one oval.
	Opinion leaders
	Reference groups
	Influences
	None of these

13.	5 reflects the perceived tangible and intangible benefits and costs to customers.
	Mark only one oval.
	Loyalty
	Satisfaction
	Value
	Expectations
14.	6. Need arousal comes under braces because it is in
	Mark only one oval.
	Subconscious mind
	Conscious mind
	Not a part of CDMP
	None of these
15.	7. Henry Assael's Buying Behaviour Model does not include
	Mark only one oval.
	Shopping Goods
	Specialty Goods
	Convenience Goods
	Unsought Goods

16.	8. Primary and Secondary Group comes under
	Mark only one oval.
	Associative Group
	Dissociative Group
	Aspirational Group
	All of these
17.	9. Which one of the following reference groups will be viewed as a positive reference group?
	Mark only one oval.
	Membership group
	Disclaimant group
	Dissociative group
	None of these
18.	10. At the top of Maslow's hierarchy of needs (shown as a pyramid in the text) is needs
	Mark only one oval.
	Physiological
	Ego
	Self-actualization
	Social

19.	11describes changes in an individual's behaviour arising from experience
	Mark only one oval.
	Perception
	Motivation
	Personality
	Learning
20.	12. Understanding of consumer needs and then develops a marketing mix to
	satisfy those needs.
	Mark only one oval.
	The marketing concept
	The strategic plan
	consumer socialization
	The production concept
21.	13. The overall evaluation of an object that is based on the evaluation of just one or
	a few dimensions is known as
	Mark only one oval.
	Classical Conditioning
	Halo Effect
	Instrumental conditioning
	First Impressions

Mark only one oval. 6 4 3 5 5 23. 15. Problem recognition is part of Mark only one oval. The decision process Personal influence The marketing mix None of these 24. 16. Which of the following is NOT a component of personality? Mark only one oval. Family Behaviours Traits All of those	22.	14. How many types of needs are listed in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory?
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24. 16. Which of the following is NOT a component of personality? Mark only one oval. Family Behaviours Traits		The marketing mix
Mark only one oval. Family Behaviours Traits		None of these
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Family Behaviours Traits	24.	16. Which of the following is NOT a component of personality?
Behaviours Traits		Mark only one oval.
Traits		Family
		Behaviours
All of those		Traits
		All of those

25.	17. Social classes differ in media preferences, with upper-class consumers often preferring and lower-class consumers often preferring television.
	Mark only one oval.
	Movies
	Radio
	Video or computer games
	Magazines and books
26.	18 is individuals and households who buy goods and services for personal consumption.o
	Mark only one oval.
	The target market
	A market segment
	The consumer market
	The ethnographic market
27.	19.When preparing Thanks giving dinner last year, Marissa worried that her parents would hate the fact that she served bought pumpkin pies rather than making her own. In terms of social influences on her behavior, Marissa was most concerned with
	Mark only one oval.
	A primary reference group
	A subculture influence
	A secondary reference group
	Cultural values

28.	20. The component of attitude relating to beliefs and disbeliefs is called:
	Mark only one oval.
	Conative
	Affective
	Perception
29.	21. You regularly purchase cleaning supplies for your custodial staff. This purchase is a
	Mark only one oval.
	Modified straight rebuy
	Consumer buy
	Modified rebuy
	Straight rebuy
30.	22. The relatively homogeneous and enduring divisions in a society, which are
	hierarchically ordered and whose members share similar values, interests, and behavior constitute
	Mark only one oval.
	A culture
	A subculture
	A social class
	A family

31.	brand choice.
	Mark only one oval.
	Retirement
	Values
	Lifestyle
	Borrowing power
32.	24 refers to a set of distinguishing human psychological traits that lead to relatively consistent and enduring responses to environmental stimuli.
	Mark only one oval.
	Image
	Personality
	Psychological transformation
	Lifestyle
33.	25. If the purchase is for a high-involvement product, consumers are likely to develop a high degree of so that they can be confident that the item they purchase is just right for them
	Mark only one oval.
	Brand loyalty
	Society
	Product knowledge
	References

34.	26. The energizing force that activates behavior and provides purpose and direction to that behavior is known as
	Mark only one oval.
	Motivation
	Personality
	Emotion
	Perception
35.	27. The basic premise of the is that people's possessions contribute to and reflect their identities; that is, "we are what we have."
	Mark only one oval.
	Lifestyle concept
	Self-concept
	Personality concept
	Cognitive concept
36.	28. Which need in Maslow's hierarchy reflects a desire for love, friendship,
	affiliation, and group acceptance?
	Mark only one oval.
	Safety
	Self-actualization
	Physiological
	Belongingness

37.	29 refers to the buying behavior of final consumers
	Mark only one oval.
	Consumer buyer behavior
	Target market buying
	Market segment business
	Business buying behavior
38.	30. The family into which one is born is called the
	Mark only one oval.
	Extended family
	Nuclear family
	Family of orientation
	None of these
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