Jabatan Pengajian Politeknik

EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION (MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2010 SESSION

PM101: PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING

DATE: 21 APRIL 2011 (THURSDAY)
DURATION: 2 HOURS (8.30am - 10.30am)

This is a paper consists of **EIGHT (8)** pages including the front page.

Section A: Objective (25 questions - Answer AII)

Section B: Essay (3 questions. Answer AII)

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SECTION A

OBJECTIVE. (25 marks)

D. All of the above

| Or | DECTIVE. (23 marks) |
|----|--|
| | tructions: This section consists of 25 objective questions. Answer ALL questions in answer booklet. |
| 1. | is how a business or organization creates and exchanges products and value with others. |
| | A. MarketingB. Marketing MixC. Marketing ToolsD. Marketing Strategy |
| 2. | "The difference between a product's perceived performance in delivering value relative to a buyer's expectation before a product is purchased". This statement refers to |
| | A. ValueB. NeedsC. SatisfactionD. Transaction |
| 3. | Which concept explains that Achieving organizational goals depends on knowing the needs as well as wants of target markets and delivering the desired satisfactions which are better than the competitors do? These statements refer to concept. |
| | A. Product B. Production C. Selling D. Marketing |
| 1. | Major trends and forces that change marketing landscape are |
| | i. Digitalizationii. The internet explosioniii. Fax machineiv. New types of intermediaries. |
| | A. i, ii and ivB. i and iiC. i, iii and iv |

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| 5. | Your marketing department is currently researching the size, density, location, age and occupations of your target market. Which environment is being researched on? |
|----|---|
| | A. Demographic B. Psychographic C. Economic D. Geographic |
| 6. | Marketers can take a(n) by taking aggressive action to affect the public's |
| | and forces in their marketing environments. |
| | A. Environnemental stance B. Proactive stance C. Natural perspective D. Natural-management perspective |
| 7. | The consumer market is made up of which of the following? |
| | A. Individuals who acquire goods or services for personal consumption B. Households that purchase goods or services for personal consumption C. Businesses that purchase goods and services D. Answer A and B |
| 8. | Business market is defined as all organizations that buy goods and services for use |
| | in the production of other products and services that areto others |
| | i. sold ii. rented iii. supplied iv. given |
| | A. i, ii and iii B. ii, iii and iv C. i, iii and iv D. All of the above |
| 9. | Which of the following is NOT the differences between business and consumer |
| | markets? |
| | A. Market structure and demandB. Nature of the buying unitC. Satisfaction of needs through purchasesD. Types of decisions |

Dividing a market into groups based on consumer's knowledge, attitude, use or response to a product

| 10. | The definition of segmentation above refers to: |
|-----|--|
| | A. Geographic Segmentation |
| | B. Demographic Segmentation |
| | C. Psychographic Segmentation |
| | D. Behavioral Segmentation |
| 11. | A consists of a set of buyers who share common needs or characteristics that the company decides to serve. |
| | A. mass market |
| | B. target market |
| | C. market target |
| | D. differentiated market |
| 12. | The task of arranging for a product to occupy a place in the mind of the customer, |
| | relative to the competitors' offers, is called |
| | A. Targeting |
| | B. Marketing |
| | C. Positioning |
| | D. Segmentation |
| 13. | Which of the following is NOT a market positioning strategy? |
| | A. Price |
| | B. Profit |
| | C. Competitors D. Product Class |
| | D. Floduct Class |
| 14. | product is the problem-solving service or benefit that customers are really buying when they obtain a product. |
| | A. A core |
| | B. An actual |
| | C. An augmented |
| | D. A convenience |

| 15. | A product that the consumer, during the process of selection and purchase compares on such bases as suitability, quality, price, and style is called a(n) product. |
|-----|--|
| | A. specialtyB. shoppingC. unsoughtD. convenience |
| 16. | The attributes of a product are |
| | A. quality, features, style, design B. design, brand, core, augmented C. actual, core, augmented, design D. quality, features, advertising, brand |
| 17. | Which of the following statement is refers to the maturity stage of the product life cycle? |
| | A. Product's sales fallB. Firm reduces marketingC. Firm revives a product or ends it.D. Firm works hard to sustain differential advantage |
| 18. | "Amount of money charged for a product or service. Sum of all the values that consumers exchange for the benefits of having or using the product". This refers to A. Place B. Price C. Product D. Promotion |
| 19. | The following factors refers to the internal factors that affect the price decision EXCEPT |
| | A. CostsB. CompetitorsC. Marketing ObjectivesD. Organizational Consideration |
| 20. | Two strategies for setting a price on new goods or services are skimming pricing and penetration pricing. Which of the following describes the definition of skimming pricing? |
| | A. Strategy demands for a lower introductory price for a new product.B. Strategy demands for a higher introductory price for a new product. |

C. Sets a relatively higher price in the growth stage of product life cycle.D. Sets a relatively lower price in the introduction stage of product life cycle.

| 21. | Mom's Cookies is launching a new cookie, called the "Hola-hola chocolate cookies" in the market, and the product manager has suggested a pricing strategy because the company's goal is to attract a large number of customers quickly and win the market share. |
|-----|--|
| | A. value basedB. market orientedC. market skimmingD. market penetration |
| 22. | Which of the following is NOT the function of a wholesaler? |
| | A. Provide a trained sales force B. Gather assortments for service providers C. Distribute manufacturer's and service provider's product D. Purchase large quantities and reduce total distribution costs |
| 23. | consists of the specific blend of advertising, sales promotion, public relations, personal selling and direct-marketing tools that the company uses to pursue its advertising and marketing objectives. |
| | A. Direct sellingB. Sales discountC. Marketing mixD. Promotion mix |
| 24. | Mass-promotion tools include all of the following except |
| | A. advertisingB. sales promotionC. public relationsD. personal selling |
| 25. | If the is effective, consumers will then demand the product from the channel members who will in turn demand it from the producers. |
| | A. pull strategyB. push strategyC. direct marketingD. word-of-mouth influence |

SECTION B

STRUCTURES / ESSAY (75 marks)

Instructions: This section consists of 3 essay questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

QUESTION 1

(a) Define marketing.

(2 marks)

(b) Describe the market offers in satisfying a need or want.

(6 marks)

(c) Describe any **THREE** (3) marketing concepts in designing customer-driven strategies.

(12 marks)

(d) Discuss the new connected world of marketing.

(5 marks)

QUESTION 2

(a) Define segmentation

(2 marks)

(b) There are many ways to segment a market. Briefly explain **FOUR (4)** basic ways for a company to segment its market.

(8 marks)

(c) Product is anything that can be offered to a market for attention, acquisition use or consumption that might satisfy a want or need. Briefly explain levels of product and provide an example for each level.

(15 marks)

QUESTION 3

- (a) Illustrate a product life-cycle stages chart and briefly explain the following product life-cycle stages: (5 marks)
 - i. Introduction stage (3 marks)
 - ii. Decline stage (4 marks)
- (b) Elaborate the internal factors that influenced prices under the marketing objective of product-quality leadership.

(2 marks)

(c) Define Market-Skimming Pricing

(1 mark)

(d) Members of marketing channel perform many key functions. One of the functions is 'matching'. Define the function of 'matching' in distribution channel

(2 marks)

- (e) Sales Promotion is a short-term incentive to encourage the purchase or sale of a product or service. Briefly explain **TWO** (2) of the consumer promotion tools below that are commonly used by marketers to increase the sales of their product.
 - i. Sample
 - ii. Coupon

(8 marks)