PRODUCT AND MANAGEMENT MULTIPLE QUESTION:

1refers to a brands objective (functional) attributes in relation to other brands. a. Brand position
b. Product position
c. Brand relationship
d. Both a and b
Answer:d
2defines what the brand thinks about the consumer, as per the consumer. a. Brand attitude
b. Brand positioning
c. Brand relationship
d. Brand image
Answer: a
3includes two aspects of a brand – its associations and its personality. a. Brand attitude
b. Brand positioning
c. Brand relationship
d. Brand image
Answer: d
4includes all that is linked up in memory about the brand. It could be specific to attributes, features, benefits or looks of the brand. a. Brand attitude
b. Brand Associations
c. Brand relationship

d. Brand image
Answer:b
5includes two visual signals of a brand – its character (e.g. Amul girl, Pillsbury doughboy) and its logo. Both are elements of brand identity. a. Brand attitude
b. Brand Image
c. Brand Symbol
d. Brand Positioning
Answer: c
6can be thought of as a perceptual map of in which like products of the same company (say, toothpaste) are positioned very close to one another and compete more with one another than with brands of other companies. a. Brand Comparison
b. Cannibalization
c. Positioning
d. Brand Associations
Answer: b
7. A marketer needs to understand that some 'general traits' of a brand name are: a. Easy to recognize
b. Easy to pronounce
c. Easy to memorize or recall
d. All of the above
e. None of the above
Answer:d
8. Close up, Doordarshan, Frooti, Babool, Fair and Lovely, Band-aid and Ujala are the examples of

- a. Benefit related positioning
- b. Positioning by usage occasion and time of use
- c. Category related positioning
- d. Price Quality positioning

Answer: c

16. Which is not an example of Positioning by usage occasion and time of use?

- a. Listerine night time rinse
- b. Nescafe Great start to the morning
- c. NIIT (Inspired.....life begins at NIIT)
- d. Domino's (When families are having fun)

Answer: c

17.A strong brand commands

- a) Intense consumer loyalty
- b) Intense employer loyalty
- c) Intense employee loyalty
- d) None of the above

Answer: a

18. Which of the following statement is true?

- a) Branding helps to organize inventory
- b) Branding helps in getting a competitive advantage
- c) Brand signals a certain level of quality
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

19.There are	key elements of customer-based brand equity.
a) Fourb) Fivec) Threed) None of the above	
Answer: c	
20. Brand equity is a	result of
a) Similarity in consumb) Differences in consumc) a & bd) None of the above	•
ANSWER: b	
21. A crossumers.	an be defined as the marketers vision of brand and what is should do
a) Brand explorationb) Brand promisec) Brand creationd) None of the above	
ANSWER: b) 22-The ultimate object (A) To provide a new letter (B) Utilizing existing in (C) To monopolize the (D) All of the above	ook nanpower
Ans: c	
23-Based on their fiel (A) Primary, Secondary (B) Consumer, Capital (C) Essential, Market a (D) Primary, Luxury ar (Ans: B)	and Defense nd Standard
24. The "simplicity to opaspect (A) Functional aspe (B) Operational aspe (C) Durability aspec (D) Aesthetic aspect	pect ct

(Ans: A)

25-The following eases the process of stock control

- (A) Standardization
- (B) Simplification
- (C) Both 'A' and 'B'
- (D) None of the above

Ans: C

26-____ helps in establishing the interchangeability of products.

- A) Standardization
- (B) Simplification
- (C) Diversification
- (D) Specialization

(Ans: A)

27. The following is the Durability aspect(s) of a product

- (A) Efficiency of the product
- (B) Easy to understand
- (C) Ease with which a product can be maintained
- (D) All of the above

(Ans: C)