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Class: TYBMSPractice Question PaperSubject : INTERNATIONAL MARKETINGSem: VIRegularMarks : 100

Question Bank of 50 Questions: (2 marks each)

Q.No.	Answer the following	Marks
1	marketing is dominated by developed countries. a) national b) <i>international</i> c)cross national d)multinational	02
2	The import duties is a type of barrier. a) <i>tariff</i> b)non-tariff c)revenue d)non-revenue	02
3	a) NAFTA b) SAFTA c) OPEC D)SAARC	02
4	Trading Blocs are barriers of trade. a) Tariff b) non-tariff c) political d)social	02
5	is basically a customs and economic union a)EU b)SAARC c)NAFTA d)SAFTA	02
6	Mergers can lead to for consumers. a)no choice b)less choice c)no choices d)average choice	02
7	are artificial restrictions on the free movement of the goods among the countries in the world. a) <i>trade barriers</i> b)quotas c)regulations d)duties	02
8	In merger two companies come together and survives. a) <i>only one</i> b)both c)new company formed d)all of the above	02
9	means exporting products by manufacturer itself a) <i>Direct Exporting</i> b) indirect exporting c) franchising d) canalising	02
10	Merger isexpansion of the firm. a) horizontal b) vertical c) modern d) traditional	02
11	International marketing is very a)effective b) <i>competitive</i> c)efficient d)simple	02
12	International marketing is conducted in large quantities and is competitive. a) <i>highly</i> b)moderate c)low d)not	02

13	Turnkey projects take place between advanced countries and industrially backward countries. a)politically b)socially c) <i>technically</i> d)economically	02
14	India is a major beneficiary of loans. a)swiss bank b)American bank c) <i>world bank</i> d)Australian bank	02
15	Economic integration means grouping of countries for benefits. a)individual b)strategic c)partial d) <i>mutual</i>	02
16	pricing indicates product benefits. a)target b) value c) value d)discount	02
17	Political and environment are closely related. a)technical b) <i>legal</i> c)financial d)natural	02
18	Strategic control includes aspects. a) Audit b) evaluation c)functional d) none of the above	02
19	IBRD has organisation structure. a)one tier b)two tier c) three tier d)centralised	02
20	Democratic multi party system may lead to political a)growth b)maturity c)stability d) <i>instability</i>	02
21	International market research process stars with determining a)area of research b)data collection c) <i>research objective</i> d)research findings	02
22	The entire concept of international marketing research has now changed due to application of a) <i>information technology</i> b)outdated technology c)strategic technology d)robotic technology	02
23	environment related to laws which governs <i>business activities</i> a) <i>legal</i> b)political c)technical d)demographical	
24	Democracy is regarded as the bestsystem. a)economic b) political c)technical d)managerial	02
25	research is natural means for collecting consumer information quickly and cost-effectively. a)physical b)laboratory c)observational d) <i>web-based</i>	02
26	Dumping is a practice for entry in foreign markets. a)fair b)theocratic c) <i>common</i> d)criminal	02
27	is a trade of commodity through unauthorised distribution channels. a) grey market b)blue market c)red market d)green market	02

28	Intermittent dumping is also called asdumping. a) <i>sporadic</i> b)persistent c)predatory d)common	02
29	Global marketing involves use of technology. a)old b)simple c)cheap d) <i>advanced</i>	02
30	Packaging requires both and mandatory changes. a) compulsory b) regulatory c) <i>discretionary</i> d) judiciary	02
31	In maturity stage of products life cycle manufacturer tries tothe market share which he has built up. a) improve b) <i>maintain</i> c) reduce d) transfer	02
32	Market segmentation is better than market a) Targeting b)positioning c) <i>aggregation</i> d)aggression	02
33	has the advantage of modifying it for each local market. a) branding b) packaging c) labelling d) upgrading	02
34	Variable cost is a part ofcost pricing. a)fixed b)prime c)nominal d) <i>marginal</i>	02
35	 strategy can cater to a large number of customers. a) Undifferentiated market b)<i>multi-segment</i> c)micro marketing d)mini marketing 	02
36	Product life cycle is an factor influencing pricing. a) <i>internal</i> b)external c)insider d)ordinary	02
37	Promotional expenditure is limited in pricing. a)skimming b) penetration c)differential d)probe	02
38	Product packaging should beenough to protect the product. a)weak b)cheap c) <i>strong</i> d)expensive	02
39	International marketing plans must address payment and a)credit b) <i>paperwork</i> c)lien d)none of these	02
40	Situation analysis is the to prepare an international marketing plan. a) <i>start</i> b)finale c)documentation d)end	02
41	Management audit evaluates and measures system of a)profits b) <i>control</i> c)progress d)loss	02
42	Firms desiring to cut down financial loss opt for exporting. a)canalising b) <i>direct</i> c)indirect d)franchise	02
43	International strategies begin with analysing the market and end with assessment of	02
	a) environment b) <i>competition</i> c) profits d) loss	

44	strategy wants the parent company to develop products. a) global b) transnational c) multidomestic d) multicultural	
45	Service recovery management refers to taking action when service is delivered by organisation is a)perfect b)acceptable c)praised d) wrong	02
46	are delivered through interactive channels. a) goods b) <i>services</i> c) ideas d) currency	02
47	Service sector acts as of growth. a) barometer b) <i>engine</i> c) basis d) none of these	02
48	Voice of refers to response in the form of comments, compliments and complaints. a)seller b)producer c)government d) <i>customer</i>	02
49	The unique cannot be copied by other organisations. a)objectives b) <i>competencies</i> c)goals d)strategies	02
50	refers to unfavourable conditions that exists in the environment of the business. a)strength b)weakness c) threats d)opportunities	02