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Q1. Every delivers an impression that can strengthen or	weaken a customer's view of the
company.	
(a) brand equity	
(b) brand contact	
(c) salesman	
(d) featured ad	
(e) direct-mail piece	
Q2. Marketing communications activities contribute to brand equ	uity in all of the following ways
EXCEPT	
(a) by enhancing brand performance	
(b) by creating brand awareness	
(c) by eliciting positive brand judgments	
(d) by linking the right associations to the brand image in consumers	s' memories
(e) by facilitating a stronger consumer-brand connection	
Q3. One implication of the concept of brand equity is that the manner in which brand associations are formed does not matter. In other words, if a consumer has an equally strong, favorable, and unique brand association between two media, then the impact in terms of brand equity should be	
(a) prominent	
(b) identical	
(c) different	
(d) measurable	
(e) actionable	
Q4. Blogs and chat rooms are examples of the communication	ation platform.
(a) personal selling	
(b) events and experiences	
(c) public relations and publicity	
(d) word-of-mouth marketing	
(e) direct and interactive marketing	CAREER POWER
Q5. Marketers need to assess which experiences and	IT OFFICER
impressions will have the most influence at each of	IT OFFICER
the buying process.	(SCALE -I)
(a) stage	IBPS 2017-18
(b) Domain	MAINS
(c) consumer	Constitution of the Consti

(d) Attribute

(e) none of the above

Q6. The argument for marketing is that it creates the largest potential market, which
leads to the lowest costs, which in turn can lead to lower prices or higher margins.
(a) niche
(b) micro
(c) macro
(d) differentiated
(e) mass
Q7. A consists of a group of customers who share a similar set of needs and wants.
(a) market target
(b) market group
(c) market slice
(d) market segment
(e) market level
Q8. All of the following are disadvantages of customerization EXCEPT that
(a) it requires more prior information about the customer than most customers are willing to share
(b) it is difficult to implement for complex products
(c) it can raise the cost of goods by more than the customer is willing to pay
(d) some customers don't know what they want until they see the actual product
(e) the product may be hard to repair and have little sales value
Q9. A housewife requests a new treadmill for her birthday. With respect to consumer decision
roles, which role is the housewife currently playing?
(a) Initiator
(b) Influencer
(c) Decider
(d) Buyer
(e) Gatekeeper
Q10. If a marketer is seeking to segment a business market, which of the following variables is
generally felt to be the most important?
(a) Personal characteristics
(b) Demographic variables
(c) Situational factors
(d) Operating variables
(e) Purchasing approaches

Q11. In the modern customer-oriented organizational chart, which	of the following is considered
to be at the top of the organizational pyramid?	
(a) Sales	
(b) The president	
(c) Front-line people	
(d) Customers	
(e) Middle management	
Q12 is the difference between the prospective customer'	s evaluation of all the benefits
and all the costs of an offering and the perceived alternatives.	
(a) Perceived usefulness	
(b) Failure avoidance rate	
(c) Report rating	
(d) Customer-perceived value	
(e) Competitors' market share rate	
Q13. One key to customer retention is It would be wise	for a company to measure this
factor frequently.	
(a) heavy promotion	
(b) deep discounts for intermediaries	
(c) to have an ethics officer	
(d) customer satisfaction	
(e) to have customers on the board of directors	
Q14. Sales promotion tools that impart a selling message along wit	
samples and premiums when they are related to the product, are cal	lled
(a) promotions	
(b) retailer promotions	
(c) manufacturer franchise building	
(d) retailer franchise building	
(e) consumer franchise building	₽ CAREER POWER
	AN IIT/IIM ALUMNI COMPANY
Q15. Customer relationship management enables companies to	
provide excellent real-time customer service through the	अर्गसाडकटबक W SyndicateBank
effective use of	released of the hits सरकार का उपक्रमा A Gov. of India Undertaking
(a) reports from mystery shoppers	SYNDICATE PO 2018
(b) survey data from customers who have defected	SCALE-I
(c) market research into overall consumption trends	10 FULL LENGTH MOCKS
(d) individual account information	10 LOFF FEMOLU MIORV9

(e) demographic trend data

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Q16. Although actual costs vary from business to business depending on the complexity of the sales process, the most expensive customer acquisition method based on cost per solicitation is
(a) personal selling
(b) direct mail
(c) telemarketing
(d) banner advertisements
(e) e-mail
(e) e-man
Q17. Another term for high customer is customer churn.
(a) retention
(b) defection
(c) value
(d) perception
(e) belief
Q18. An organized collection of comprehensive information about individual customers or prospects that is current, accessible, and actionable for such marketing purposes as lead generation, lead qualification, sale of a product or service, or maintenance of customer relationships is called (a) a customer database
(b) a customer mail list
(c) target market segments
(d) customer segments
(e) relationship markets
Q19 involves the use of sophisticated statistical and mathematical techniques such as cluster analysis, automatic interaction detection, predictive modeling, and neural networking. (a) Data management (b) Data marketing
(c) Target market analysis
(d) Data accumulation
(e) Data Mining
Q20. Marketers from which of the following are most likely to use database marketing? (a) An airline (b) A candy bar manufacturer (c) A grand piano maker (d) A toothpaste manufacturer
(e) None of the above would use database marketing.

Q21 provide diagnostic information about how and wh	y we observe certain effects in
the marketplace, and what that means to marketers.	
(a) Marketing insights	
(b) Marketing metrics	
(c) Marketing diagnostics	
(d) Marketing intelligence	
(e) Marketing-mix models	
Q22 is the systematic design, collection, analysis, and	reporting of data and findings
relevant to a specific marketing situation facing the company.	
(a) Marketing intelligence	
(b) MIS (marketing information system)	
(c) Marketing research	
(d) Demographics	
(e) Marketing management	
Q23 are data that were collected for another purpose and	already exist.
(a) Primary data	·
(b) Secondary data	
(c) Tertiary data	
(d) Inordinate data	
(e) Ordinate data	
Q24. One of the biggest obstacles to conducting international research is	
(a) cost	
(b) lack of consistency	
(c) language difficulties	
(d) religious bias	
(e) lack of management's commitment in this area	
	CAREER POWER
Q25. In marketing, the seller engages in the mass	
production, mass distribution, and mass promotion of one	
product for all buyers.	
(a) group	ECGC PO 2018
(b) mass	@ 399/-
(c) general	
(d) segmented	10 FULL LENGTH MOCKS

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(d) segmented

(e) differentiated

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Q26. The argument for marketing is that it creates the largest potential market, which
leads to the lowest costs, which in turn can lead to lower prices or higher margins.
(a) niche
(b) micro
(c) macro
(d) differentiated
(e) mass
Q27. When segmenting on the basis of family life cycle, all of the following are segment categories
EXCEPT
(a) young, single
(b) male, female
(c) young, married
(d) older, married, no children under 18
(e) young, married, youngest child 6 or over
(c) young, married, youngest child o or over
Q28. If a marketing manager segments the market into culture-oriented, sports-oriented, or outdoor-oriented groups, he or she is segmenting on the basis of
(a) personality
(b) behavioral occasions
(c) user status
(d) psychographic lifestyle
(e) readiness stage
Q29. According to the VALS segmentation system, are successful, sophisticated, active, "take-charge" people with high self-esteem. Their purchases often reflect cultivated tastes for relatively upscale, niche-oriented products and services. (a) innovators
(b) thinkers
(c) achievers
(d) experiencers
(e) believers
Q30. Mothers-to-be are potential users who will turn into heavy users of infant products and services. By targeting mothers-to-be as future heavy users, producers of these products and services are segmenting consumers on the basis of
(a) usage rate
(b) buyer-readiness stage
(c) loyalty status
(d) user status
(e) benefits

Q31. If a buyer is loyal to two or three different brands of soap, this buyer's loyalty status can be described as being among the _____.

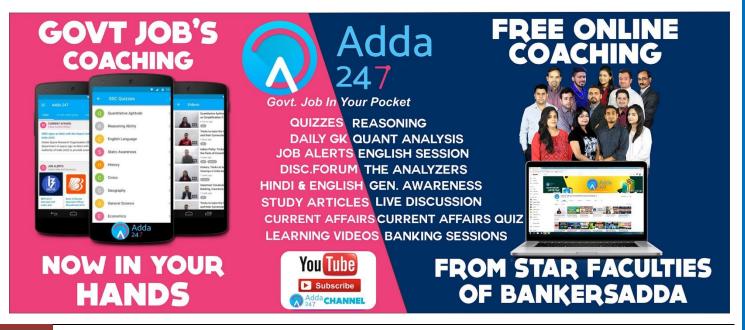
- (a) switchers
- (b) shifting loyals
- (c) split loyals
- (d) hard-core loyals
- (e) antiloyals

Q32. Volkswagen concentrates on the small-car market and Porsche on the sports car market. These would be examples of what is called ______.

- (a) single-segment concentration
- (b) selective specialization
- (c) product specialization
- (d) market specialization
- (e) full market coverage

Q33. All of the following are benefits of following the _____ approach to target market selection: a strong knowledge of the segment's needs, a strong market presence, operating economies through specializing in production, distribution, and promotion.

- (a) single-segment concentration
- (b) selective specialization
- (c) product specialization
- (d) market specialization
- (e) full market coverage



Q34 is the strategic coordination of economic, psycrelations skills, to gain the cooperation of a number of parties it given market. (a) Metamarketing (b) Macromarketing (c) Micromarketing (d) Megamarketing (e) Modular marketing	9 -
Q35. Michael Porter has identified five forces that determine the of a market or market segment. Which of the following would NO (a) Industry competitors (b) Technological partners (c) Substitutes (d) Buyers (e) Potential entrants	<u> </u>
Q36. When entry and exit barriers are high, (a) profit potential is high, but firms face more risk because poorer-performing firms stay in and fight it out (b) firms easily enter and leave the industry, and returns are stable and low (c) few new firms can enter the industry, and poorly performing firms can easily exit (d) firms enter during good times but find it hard to leave during bad times, resulting in chronic overcapacity and depressed earnings for all (e) none of the above	
Q37. A(n) is a group of firms that offer a product or substitutes for one another. (a) industry (b) cartel (c) cooperative (d) monopoly (e) demand field	class of products that are close
Q38. Using the market approach, are companies that satisfy the same customer need. (a) partners (b) competitors (c) entrepreneurs (d) innovators (e) followers	SBI JUNIOR ASSOCIATES 2018 PRELIMS With Video Solution 35 TOTAL TEST • 20 FULL LENGTH MOCKS • 15 PRACTICE SETS Bilingual

Q39. A firm that serves small market segments not being served by bigger firms is known as a
(a) market challenger (b) market leader (c) market follower (d) market nicher (e) market entrant
Q40. Being a market leader is often a difficult position to maintain and defend. The firm can try to increase its market share in the face of constant market size, protect its current market share through good defensive and offensive actions, or (a) be a cost leader
(b) find new, innovative technologies on a monthly basis
(c) strive to win promotional awards
(d) find ways to expand total market demand
(e) pursue markets others do not want
Q41. Selective price cuts, intense promotional blitzes, and occasional legal action are commonplace in the strategic design of a(n) (a) frontal attack (b) flank attack (c) bypass attack (d) encirclement attack (e) guerilla warfare
Q42. When two or more brands or companies team up on coupons, refunds, and contests to increase pulling power, it is called (a) price packs (b) frequency promotions
(c) team promoting (d) tip in promotions
(d) tie-in promotions(e) cross-promotions
Q43. In a company, the obsession of the company is with the customer, not the competition. (a) niche-centered (b) price-centered (c) cost-centered (d) customer-centered (e) promotion-centered

Q44. Ais someone seeking a response (attention, a pure	chase, a vote, a donation) from
another party, called the	
(a) salesperson; customer	
(b) fund-raiser; contributor	
(c) politician; voter	
(d) marketer; prospect	
(e) celebrity; audience	
Q45 are basic human requirements; are the v	vays in which we satisfy those
requirements, and they are shaped by our society.	
(a) Wants; needs	
(b) Demands; wants	
(c) Needs; wants	
(d) Needs; demands	
(e) Demands; needs	
Q46. Companies address needs by putting forth a(n), a s	set of benefits that they offer to
customers to satisfy their needs.	
(a) brand	
(b) value proposition	
(c) offering	
(d) target market	
(e) demand	
Q47. A(n) need is one that motivates the consumer but the	hat the consumer is reluctant or
unwilling to explicitly verbalize.	
(a) real	
(b) unstated	
(c) delight	
(d) secret	
(e) stated	
Q48. The concept holds that consumers and businesses,	
if left alone, will ordinarily not buy enough of the organization's	SBI JUNIOR ASSOCIATES 2018
products.	COMBO
(a) production	
(b) selling	With Video Solution
(c) marketing	65 TOTAL TEST
(d) product	• 30 FULL LENGTH MOCKS
(e) holistic marketing	• 35 PRACTICE SETS Bilingual
	THATTOL SETS

Q49. Several scholars have found that companies who embrace the marketing concept achieve
superior performance. This was first demonstrated for companies practicing a
understanding and meeting customers' expressed needs.
(a) reactive market orientation
(b) proactive marketing orientation
(c) total market orientation
(d) impulsive market orientation
(e) holistic market orientation
Q50. Intermediaries include retailers,, and logistical organizations.
(a) Internet companies
(b) wholesalers
(c) competitors
(d) box stores
(e) none of the above
Q51. Retailers can position themselves as offering one of four service levels. Which of the
following is NOT one of these levels?
(a) Self-selection
(b) Self-service
(c) Limited service
(d) Direct service
(e) Full service
Q52. Nonstore retailing falls into four major categories. Which of the following is NOT one of the
four nonstore retailing categories?
(a) Buying service
(b) Warehouse Club
(c) Automatic vending
(d) Direct marketing
(e) Direct selling
Q53. Most retailers will put low prices on some items to serve as traffic builders or
(a) loss leaders
(b) profit leaders
(c) traffic leaders
(d) ad items
(e) none of the above

Q54. Fine specialty retailers most likely fall into the	group with respect to margins and
volume	
(a) mixed markup, high-volume	
(b) low-volume, mixed markup	
(c) low-volume, low-markup	
(d) high-volume, high-markup	
(e) high-markup, lower-volume	
Q55. Traditional brick-and-mortar retailers are responding	to the growth of e-commerce by
providing and emphasizing as a strong differentiator	·
(a) celebrities on the premises	
(b) the shopping experience	
(c) expert advice in selecting merchandise	
(d) a wider selection of merchandise	
(e) the reputation of the retailer	
(c) the reputation of the retainer	
Q56. The marketing communications mix consists of eight	major modes of communications.
Which of the following is NOT one of these modes?	initial induces of communications.
(a) Personal selling	
(b) Direct marketing	
(c) Sales promotions	
(d) Packaging	
(e) Advertising	
(c) Havertising	
Q57. Market-logistics strategies must be derived from	, rather than solely from cost
considerations.	
(a) competitive analysis	
(b) low-cost considerations	
(c) cost strategies	
(d) business strategies	
(e) marketing strategies	
Q58 communicates to the market the company's	intended value positioning of its
product or brand.	
(a) Packaging	
(b) Price	
(c) Place	
(d) Promotion	
(e) Product features	
(5) 2.25 1.562 1.562 1.562	

Q59. Traditionally, _____ has operated as the major determinant of buyer choice.

- (a) promotion
- (b) packaging
- (c) placement
- (d) distribution
- (e) price

Q60. Dramatic changes in consumer technologies and media habits have

- (a) eroded the effectiveness of the mass media
- (b) increased the effectiveness of the mass media
- (c) expanded the appeal of mass-media marketing
- (d) reduced the cost of mass-media marketing
- (e) all of the above







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