

NAMIBIA UNIVERSITYOF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

| QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF SPORT MARKETING | | | |
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| QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BOSM LEVEL: 7 | | | |
| COURSE CODE: FOM511S | COURSE NAME: FUNDAMENTALS OF MARKETING | | |
| SESSION: JUNE 2022 | PAPER: (PAPER 1) | | |
| DURATION: 3 HOURS | MARKS: 100 | | |

| FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| EXAMINER(S) | John-Graftt Ndungaua | | |
| MODERATOR: | Ms. Fortunate Sithole | | |

| INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|
| 1. Answer ALL the questions. |
| 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. |
| 3. Marks for each question are indicated at the end of each question. |
| 4. This paper consist of section A, B & C. |
| 5. Kindly answer section A & B on the answer sheet provided on page 8 |
| & 9 respectively, detach and insert it in your examination booklet. |
| 6. Number the answers clearly. |

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF _9_ PAGES (Including this front page)



Section A Question 1

1 × 1

(20x1=20)

| 1. | | ting is the mistake of paying more attention to the specific cts a company offers than to the benefits and experiences produced by these |
|----|--------|---|
| | 20 | Framework |
| | | |
| | | Myopia |
| | | Process |
| | | Experiences |
| 2 | | Management |
| ۷. | N | consists of the activities people are expected to perform according to the as around them. |
| | | Motive |
| | | Tradition |
| | | Lifestyle |
| | | Role |
| | | Life cycle |
| 3. | e. | |
| 5. | knowle | are people within a reference group who, because of special skills, edge, personality, or other characteristics, exert influence on others. |
| | | Opinion leaders |
| | | Habitual buyers |
| | | Social networkers |
| | | Stealth marketers |
| | | Buzz marketers |
| 1 | | er's decisions are influenced by such as the buyer's age and life-cycle |
| 4. | | occupation, economic situation, lifestyle, and personality and self-concept. |
| | | Reference groups |
| | | Attitudes |
| | | Personal characteristics |
| | | Psychographics |
| | | Perceptions |
| 5. | | arketer wants to understand how the stimuli are changed into responses inside |
| ٥. | | nsumer's, which has two parts. First, the buyer's characteristics |
| | | ice how he or she perceives and reacts to the stimuli. Second, the buyer's |
| | | n process itself affects the buyer's behavior. |
| | a. | Culture |
| | b. | The black box |
| | c. | Belief |
| | d. | Lifestyle |
| | ۵ | Social class |



| 6. | | o station that carries news, features, and editorial opinions about your area is type of public? |
|------|---------|---|
| | a. | Financial |
| | b. | Citizen-action |
| | c. | Local |
| | d. | Government |
| | e. | Media |
| 7. | | are products and services bought by final consumers for personal |
| | consu | mption. These include convenience products, shopping products, specialty |
| | produ | cts, and unsought products. |
| | a. | Services |
| | b. | Line extensions |
| | c. | Industrial products |
| | d. | Consumer products |
| | e. | Straight extentions |
| 8. | In mar | keting research, primary data entails: |
| | a. | data collected for the first time specifically for a marketing research study |
| | b. | less time-consuming to acquire and less costly than secondary data |
| | c. | newly published results of government investigations |
| | d. | part of a strategic planning activity to ensure proper resource allocation |
| | e. | Preferences in buying behaviour based on incom |
| 9. | Which | of the following has encouraged marketers to pursue environmentally |
| | sustair | nable strategies? |
| | | Deregulation |
| | b. | The black market |
| | | The green movement |
| | d. | Deforestation |
| | e. | The blue ocean |
| 10. | | ct planners need to consider products and services on three levels. Each level |
| | | nore customer value. The most basic level is the, which addresses the |
| | | on, "What is the buyer really buying?" |
| | | Actual product |
| | | Augmented product |
| | | Exploratory research |
| | | Core customer value |
| | e. | Exchange |
| 11 | N / m l | ting analysis and as and as and as a section of the life and the the |
| | | ting seeks to create and manage profitable customer relationships by |
| | | to customers. |
| | 100 | r value |
| ~.] | | THING |

c. superior service

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| e. product assortment |
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| 12. By orchestrating several services and products, firms can create, stage and market brand a) Meaning b) Awareness c) Preferences d) Experiences e) Recognition |
| 13. Customer satisfaction depends on the product's perceived value relative to th buyer's a) Expectations b) Cost of obtaining the product c) Cost of competing products d) Cost of the lost experience e) All of the above |
| 14. The environment consists of factors that affect consumer purchasing power and spending patterns. a) Social-cultural b) Political-legal c) Technological d) Economic e) Natural |
| 15. An MIS consists of people, equipment and procedures to, sort, analyse evaluate and distribute information to marketing decision makers. a. Test b. Test market c. Gather d. Critique e. Assess |
| 16. Most large firms research buying decisions to find out what they buy, when they buy, how and how much they buy, when they buy, and why they buy. |
| a) Market b) Consumer c) Permanent d) Social e) Group |
| 17. By definition, a buying centre consists of all the individuals and that participate in the business decision-making process.a) Managersb) Committees |



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| ~1 | 120 | 1 10 | rcoc |
| c) | I asi | NIU | rces |
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- d) Units
- e) Groups

| 18. The oldest form of segmentation local | ises products and services to meet local market |
|--|---|
| demands. This approach is referred to as _ | segmentation. |

- a) Geographic
- b) Benefit
- c) End-use
- d) Customer
- e) Image
- 19. One common segmentation approach divides the market according to the owners' race, occupation, income and family life cycle. This segmentation approach uses
 - a) VALS
 - b) Benefits
 - c) End-uses
 - d) Demographics
 - e) Psychographics
- 20. Services consist all of the following characteristics of EXCEPT ______.
 - a) Activities
 - b) Tangibility
 - c) Benefits
 - d) Satisfactions
 - e) A and B



Section B Question 2

 $(20 \times 1 = 20)$

Answer the following TRUE or FALSE questions on the answer sheet provided on page 10, detach and insert it in your exam book with your name and student number written on it.

- 1. The production concept is a philosophy in which achieving organizational goals depends on knowing the needs and wants of target markets and delivering the desired satisfactions better than competitors do.
- 2. Internet search engines can also be a big help in locating relevant secondary information sources.
- The process of dividing a market into distinct groups of buyers who have different needs, characteristics, or behaviors, and who might require separate products or marketing programs, is called target positioning.
- 4. Marketing intermediaries help the company promote, sell, and distribute its products to final buyers.
- Each person's distinct personality is usually described in terms of traits such as selfconfidence, dominance, sociability, autonomy, defensiveness, adaptability, and aggressiveness.
- 6. Consumers undertake habitual buying behavior in situations characterized by high consumer involvement and significant perceived brand differences.
- 7. When using an undifferentiated marketing strategy, a firm might decide to ignore market segment differences and target the whole market with one offer.
- 8. Specialty products are consumer products and services that customers usually buy frequently, immediately, and with minimal comparison and buying effort.
- 9. Consumerism refers to the management approach that involves developing strategies that both sustain the environment and produce profits for the company.
- 10. Customer satisfaction depends on the product's perceived performance relative to a buyer's expectations.
- 11. The simplest definition of modern marketing is managing profitable customer relationships.
- 12. A thorough definition of marketing tells us that it is a social and managerial process by which individuals and groups obtain what they need and want through creating and exchanging products and value with others.
- 13. Marketing intelligence is the systematic collection and analysis of confidential information about consumers, competitors and developments in the marketing environment.
- 14. The difference between human needs and wants is that needs are states of felt deprivation, while wants are needs as shaped by culture and individual personality.



- 15. The consumer engages in very little fact-finding when it comes to shopping goods.
- 16. Most marketers today believe they still lack a sufficient quantity of research data to make high-quality decisions.
- 17. The micro-environment consists of the factors close to the firm that affect its ability to service its customers, such as suppliers, customer markets, competitors and publics.
- 18. The real value of marketing research and information lies not in quantity but in the customer insights provided.
- 19. Deprivation is a person's pattern of living as expressed in his or her psychographics.
- 20. An effective MIS assesses information needs, develops needed information and distributes the information to help managers use it in decision making.

Section C Questions 3

(10x6=60 Marks)

- Marketers must design customer-driven marketing strategies that build the right relationships with the right customers. Name and explain the four (4) major steps in designing a customer-driven marketing strategy. (10 marks)
- Consumer purchases are influenced strongly by cultural, social, personal, and psychological characteristics. Describe the five (5) Psychological Factors in Consumer Behaviour. (10 marks)
- Behavioural segmentation divides buyers into segments based on their knowledge, attitudes, uses or responses concerning a product. Briefly discuss the five (5) components of behavioural segmentation. (10 marks)
- 4. The adoption process is the mental process through which an individual passes from first learning about an innovation to final adoption. Adoption is therefore the decision by an individual to become a regular user of the product. Consumers go through five stages in the process of adopting a new product. Briefly discuss each of these stages.

(10 marks)

- Products and services fall into two broad classes based on the types of consumers who
 use them: consumer products and industrial products. Name and discuss the four types
 of consumer products. (10 marks)
- 6. Briefly discuss the five (5) links in the service-profit chain.

(10 marks)

Total Marks 100



Section A Question 1

Answer the Multiple Choice Questions on the answer sheet provided on here on page 8, detach and insert it in your exam book with your name and student number written on it.

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Section B

Question 2

Answer the TRUE or FALSE questions on the answer sheet provided here on page 9, detach and insert it in your exam book with your name and student number written on it.

| | TRUE | FALSE |
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DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND LOGISTICS