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## Examination (January - 2024) Certificate Programme in Retail and Sales Management Skills Semester-1

Sales Management

**Time Allowed: 2 Hours** 

Max.Marks: 70

## **Instructions for the Students**

- 1. The question paper shall consist of 70 Multiple Choice questions.
- 2. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.
- 3. There will be no negative marking.

Q1is the fundamental guiding principal of sales management a) Customer delight b) Customer oriented c) Client satisfaction d) None of the above	<ul> <li>Q2. The final point of sale organisation is</li> <li>a) Sales budgeting</li> <li>b) Sales planning</li> <li>c) Selling policy</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul>
Q3. Which is not a type of sales organisational structure? a) line b) line and staff c) none of the above	<ul> <li>Q4 Sales management is theof a sales staff, and the tracking and reporting of the company's sales.</li> <li>a) Strategy</li> <li>b) Training and management</li> <li>c) Management</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>d) both the above</li> <li>Q5is the fundamental guiding principle of sales management.</li> <li>a) Customer delight</li> <li>b) Customer orientation</li> <li>c) Client satisfacation</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>d) None of the above</li> <li>Q6. What is the role of the sales manager is the effective pathway to generate sale</li> <li>a) Manage sales</li> <li>b) Manage employees</li> <li>c) Manage resources</li> <li>d) Manage records</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>d) None of the above</li> <li>Q7. The work of setting up objectives for selling activities, determining and scheduling the steps necessary to achieve these objectives is known as</li> <li>a) Selling</li> <li>b) Sales policy</li> <li>c) Sales programme</li> <li>d) sales planning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>d) Manage records</li> <li>Q8. Reduce buyer concern that might have arise after the sale, reveal problems, assure buyer of salesperson interest, ensure customer satisfaction, and repeat business is called</li> <li>a) Approach</li> <li>b) Follow Up</li> <li>c) Closing</li> <li>d) Pre Approach</li> </ul>

Q9	Q10. Sale has function in an organization.         a) Only loss generating         b) only revenue generating         c) both loss as well as revenue generating         d) neither loss nor revenue generating         Q12. Sales and Distribution Management majorly focuses on the         a) Buying aspect of an organization         b) Selling aspect of an organization         c) Negotiating aspect of an organization         d) Producing aspect of an organization
Q13. A sales organisation bridges the gap between the market and the a) Human Resource capacity of the firm b) Financial capacity of the firm c) Productive capacity of the firm d) Marketing capacity of the firm	Q14. The most important objective of is to convince customers to make a purchase. a) Direct marketing b) The person selling c) Person-to-person communication d) Integrating programs
Q15. Budgeting is closely related with a) Planning b) Implementing c) Control d) Directing	<ul> <li>Q16Which of the following statements about sales force management is true?</li> <li>a) The sales force is the firm's most direct link to the customer</li> <li>b) The statement, "The world will beat a path to your door if you build a better mousetrap," reflects how business operates today</li> <li>c) As organizations implement the marketing concept, they soon realize how important it is to be sales-oriented</li> <li>d) Personal selling is usually less expensive than advertising</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Q17is the most basic forms of sales organization, characterized by a chain of command running from the top sales executive down to the level of salesman.</li> <li>a) Staff sales organisation</li> <li>b) Functional sales organization</li> <li>c) Line sales organization</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Q18are the source of recruitment in the sales organisation.</li> <li>a) Company Executive and placement agencies</li> <li>b) Managers and salesmen</li> <li>c) Trustee and Manager</li> <li>d) Partners</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Q19. A good sales organization is afor effective sales planning.</li> <li>a) Planning</li> <li>b) Organising</li> <li>c) Decision making</li> <li>d) Foundation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Q20. Sales organization defines the relation ship between people in the organization in term of authority, responsibility and</li> <li>a) Accountability</li> <li>b) Management</li> <li>c) Controlling the expenses</li> <li>d) Process</li> </ul>

Q21. Fringe Benefits, variable amount, fixed amount	Q22. Which is the following is the correct sequence for
and expenses are the part of In sales force	corporate selling.
management	a) Pre-approach, approach, need assessment,
a) Recruiting	presentation, meeting objective, gaining commitment,
b) Training	and follow up
c) Compensation	b) Follow up, prospecting, pre-approach, approach,
d) Evaluating	need assessment, presentation, meeting objective, gain
	commitment
	c) Presentation, prospecting, pre-approach, approach,
	need assessment, meeting objective, gain commitment
	and follow up
	d) Prospecting, pre-approach, approach, need
	assessment, presentation, meeting objective, gaining
	commitment and follow up
Q23. An effective sales plan objective should be:	Q24 is the planning stage, learning
a) Precise, measurable, and time specific.	about the customer and learning about who makes the
b) General, measurable, and flexible.	final decision.
c) Profitable, subjective, and measurable.	a) Pre-approach
d) Precise, profitable, and flexible.	b) Approach
	c) The Needs assessment
	d) Prospecting
Q25. Prospecting involves two components and .	Q26 A manager are team leaders but can fail if
a) Task finding and task orientation	a) Treat sales personnel as equals
b) Identifying leads and qualifying leads	b) Exceed customer expectations by bringing additional
c) Task finding and qualifying leads	value
d) Identifying leads, task finding	c) Don't have structure and discipline
a) raenniging reads, and internet	d) Work closely with internal departments
Q27 means actual transfer of possession.	Q28is a distribution system in which the
a) Virtual Distribution	ultimate buyer acquires the title directly from the
b) Exclusive Distribution	manufacturer of the product.
c) Direct Distribution	a) Direct Distribution
d) Physical Distribution	b) Indirect Distribution
	c) Exclusive Distribution
	d) Intensive Distribution
Q29. In distribution system, VMS stands for	Q30. Personal selling is used extensively in
a) Vertical Marketing System	
b) Vertical Management System	a) Simple and less technical products
c) Vocal Marketing System	b) Complex and non technical products
d) Vocal Management System	c) Complex and highly technical products
a) v obar management System	d) Simple & highly technical products
Q31. The purpose of supply chain management is to	Q32. EDI stands for
a) Increase the production level	a) Electronic Data Interface
b) Enhance the quality of product and service	b) Electronic Data Interchange
c) Provide satisfaction to the customer	c) Electronic Documentation Interchange
d) Manage and integrate supply and demand	d) Electronic Distribution Intermediary
	a) Electronic Distribution interniculary
management	
Q33. The oral presentation of a company's products, or	Q34. The four elements; channels of distribution,
services to one or more prospective purchasers for the	transportation, warehousing and inventory constitute
purpose of making a sale is known as	
a) Sales Planning	a) Promotion mix.
b) Personal Selling	b) Marketing mix.
c) Sales & Distribution Management	c) Distribution mix.
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d) Oral Selling	d) Product mix.
Q35. Most producers use to bring their	Q36. Which of the following is not an area of
products to market or end users.	responsibility for a logistics manager?
a) Brokers	a) Information systems
b) Retailers	b) Marketing
c) Intermediaries	c) Inventory
d) Distributors	d) Purchasing
Q37. A sales quota is:	Q38 Regarding the relationship between sale quotas and
a) a useful tool for designing a sales organizational	strategic marketing management:
structure	a) quotas ordinarily guide executives in their strategic
b) a performance goal	planning b) setting quotes halve a sales manager to salest
<ul><li>c) not useful for improving sales force morale</li><li>d) cannot be used when selling in foreign markets</li></ul>	b) setting quotas helps a sales manager to select appropriate quotas
d) cannot be used when senting in foreign markets	c) sales force goals are usually based on sales quotas
	d) none of the above
Q39. Market Logistic Planning has four steps. Arrange	Q40. Choose the right sequence of sales quota
the steps in sequence.	a. Decide how to set sale quota
(a). Develop operational excellence in sales forecasting,	b. Establish your base line
warehouse, transport and material management.	c. Calculate your sales quota
(b). Select the best channel design and network strategy for reaching the customers.	d. Determine your review period
(c). Implement the solution with best information	e. Communicate performance expectation
systems, equipment policies and procedure.	a) a-b-c-d-e
(d). Decide on company value proposition to its	b) e-d-c-b-a
customers.	c) c-b-a-d-e
a) d - b - a - c	d) b-a-c-d-e
b) $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{d}$	,
c) $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{d}$	
$\begin{array}{c} d \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{d} \\ \hline \mathbf{c} \mathbf{A} 1 \\ \hline \mathbf{c} \mathbf{A} 1 \\ \hline \mathbf{c} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b} \mathbf{c} \\ \hline \mathbf{c} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \\ \hline \mathbf{c} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \\ \hline \mathbf{c} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \\ \hline \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c}$	
Q41 is a financial plan depicting how	Q42. When the manufacturer establishes two or more
resources should best be allocated to achieve the	channels catering to the same market, then
forecasted sales.	occurs. a) Vertical channel conflict
<ul><li>a) Sales Budget</li><li>b) Sales Audit</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Horizontal channel conflict</li><li>c) Multi channel conflict</li></ul>
c) Sales Control	d) None of the above
d) Sales P&L plan	
Q43. Purchase process if differentiated by the mental	Q44. Which theory is also known as situation response
sequence of events that goes on in prospect mind is	theory?
a) AIDA	a) AIDAS Theory
b) Buying formula theory	b) Buying formula theory of selling
c) Selling theory	c) Behavioral Equation Theory
d) Marketing theory	d) Right set of circumstances Theory
Q45. Which of the following is NOT one of the major	Q46. The most frequently used type of compensation
factors affecting how compensation is structured for a	plan is a:
sales force?	a) Straight salary compensation plan.
a) wage level in relation to salespeople in other	b) Straight commission compensation plan.
organizations in the industry	<ul><li>c) Combination compensation plan.</li><li>d) Weighted compensation plan.</li></ul>
<ul><li>b) salesperson's individual wage</li><li>c) wage structure for the sales force</li></ul>	a) weighted compensation plan.
d) number of new customers in each sales territory	
$ \ldots, \ldots \ldots$	

<ul> <li>Q47. Providing knowledge of product, personality development, communicating the criteria to the salesperson arein sales force management</li> <li>a) Formal evaluation</li> <li>b) Qualitative evaluation</li> <li>c) Product evaluation</li> <li>d) Training evaluation</li> <li>Q49. Main managerial functions of sales HRM are</li> </ul>	Q48. Stimulate the employees to apply for is known as a) Recruitment b) Selection c) Training d) Compensation Q50. In an organizationis also very
<ul> <li>a) Planning, Organising, Coordination, Controlling</li> <li>b) Planning, Organising, Staffing</li> <li>c) Planning, Controlling</li> <li>d) Organising, Staffing</li> </ul>	useful when technically complex products are in the process to sell. a) Individual selling approach b) Group selling approach c) Team based selling approach d) None of the above
<ul> <li>Q51. DRP stands for</li> <li>a) Distribution Requirement Planning</li> <li>b) Dividend Requirement Planning</li> <li>c) Distribution Resource Planning</li> <li>d) Distribution Reverse Planning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Q52. Marketing management must make four important decisions when developing an advertising program. All of the following would be among those decisions except</li> <li>a) Setting advertising objectives.</li> <li>b) Conducting advertising culture audit</li> <li>c) Setting the advertising budget.</li> <li>d) Developing advertising strategy.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Q53. Challenges faced by Human resource management includes</li> <li>a) Technological changes, workforce diversity, globalisation b) Productivity, career planning</li> <li>c) Compensation management</li> <li>d) Downsizing and voluntary retirement scheme</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Q54. In training, a training centre is set-up and actual job conditions are duplicated or simulated in it</li> <li>a) Classroom</li> <li>b) Apprenticeship</li> <li>c) Internship</li> <li>d) Vestibule</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Q55 is the process of imparting or increasing knowledge or skill of an employee to do a particular job.</li> <li>a) Training</li> <li>b) Development</li> <li>c) Motivation</li> <li>d) Leadership</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Q56. To introduce the new employee to the organisation rule regulation is known as</li> <li>a) Induction</li> <li>b) Selection</li> <li>c) Fairwell</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Q57 is the systematic, periodic and impartial rating of an employee excellence in matters pertaining to his present job and his potential for a better job.</li> <li>a) Performance appraisal</li> <li>b) Compensation and motivation</li> <li>c) Training and Development</li> <li>d)Performance indicator</li> </ul>	Q58. The combination of peer, superior, subordinate and self-review appraisal is known as a. 360° appraisal b. Human resource accounting system c. All round review d. Feed forward
<ul> <li>Q59. Modern method of performance appraisal are:</li> <li>a) Assessment centre method</li> <li>b) Management by objectives</li> <li>c) BARS ( Behaviourally anchored rating scale)</li> <li>d) All of these</li> </ul>	Q60. Sales Human Resource Management tries to establish employees as the of organization a) Managers and officers b) Important workers c) Capital d) Strategic partner

Q61. The compensation paid during the time of layoff is called	Q62. Arrange the following staffing process in a correct sequence:
a) Dearness Allowance	i) Determine sources of personnel supply
b) Servant Allowance	ii) Preparing personnel specifications
c) Retaining Allowance	iii) Selection of personnel
d) Cash Allowance	iv) Determining personnel characteristics
d) Cash Anowance	a) ii, iii, i, iv
	b) ii, i, iv, iii
	c) i, ii, iii, iv
062 Which of the following is a hindrones of offsetive	d) i, ii, iv, iii
Q63. Which of the following is a hindrance of effective	Q64. Incentives depends upon
training?	a) Productivity
a) Career planning workshop	b) Sales
b) Aggregate spending on training is inadequate	c) Profits
c) Mentoring	d) All of the above
d) Career counseling	
Q65. Which of the following factor influence(s)	Q66. Any compensation plan must be
employee compensation?	a) Understandable, workable, acceptable
a) Labour market	b) Reasonable, workable, acceptable
b) Cost of living	c) Understandable, feasible, acceptable
c) Labour unions	d) Understandable, workable, compensable
d) All of the above	
Q67. Team based selling is	Q68. The best way to improve customer experience is
a) Individual sale approach	to
b) Collaborative sale approach	a) Conduct a touch point analysis
c) Both a and b	b) Make changes based on the
d) None of the above	c) Measure the impact of the changes
	d) All the above
Q69. The main drawback of CRM is	Q70. Assertion: Trust leads to high level of affective
a) Implementing CRM before creating a customer	commitment.
strategy	Reason: Affective Commitment leads to Trust.
b) Rolling out CRM before changing the organization to	a) Both A and R are false.
match	b) A is true and R is the correct explanation of A
c) Stalking, not wooing, customers	c) Both A and R
d) All the above	d) A is true and R is not correct explanation of A