CLASS: 12	INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT FIRST PERIODIC ASSESSMENT	SUBJECT:MARKETING
	SET - B	
QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	a)Convenient good	1
2.	b) non durable good	1
3.	c) focal point	1
4.	Soap	1
5.	Customer satisfaction	1
6.	Shopping products	1
7.	Core product is the <u>BENEFIT</u> of the product that makes it valuable to you.	1
8.	Convenient product	1
9.	 Product- an <u>article or substance</u> that is manufactured or refined for sale. A product can be a <u>service or an item</u>. It can be physical or in virtual or cyber form. A good, idea, method, information, object or 	Any three points 1+1+1
10.	service created as a result of a process and serves a need or satisfies a want.	1+1+1
	 For specialty products, consumers make special efforts to buy them. They are not your regular run of the mill consumer products. The buyer is willing to go through a lot of effort to purchase such products. Example artwork, paintings, sculptures, electronic items, vehicles etc. Limited demand and high price. 	
11.	 A name given by the maker to a product or range of products, especially a trademark. A brand name may be used and protected as a trademark. identify not only a product but also its manufacturer or producer Apple, Coca Cola, IBM, Mercedes, Shell, Sony, Toyota. 	1+1+1
12.	 Core product is the <u>BENEFIT</u> of the product that makes it valuable to you. The dominant <u>benefit or satisfaction</u> that a customer expects from a good or service he or she buys. The concept of a Core Product originates from Philip Kotler This is the <u>basic level</u> of the product and the focus is on the <u>purpose</u> for which the product is intended. 	1+1+1+1

13.	Consumer products are those items which are used by ultimate consumers or households and they can be used without further commercial and engineering processes. Types of consumer product Industrial products are used as the inputs by manufacturing firms for further processes on the products, or manufacturing other products. Types of industrial product.	2+2
14.	This is a result of differing individual perceptions of the importance and complexity of the purchase. Convenience products are relatively inexpensive and frequently purchased goods. Shopping products are durables. The classifications of products differ across people: One person's convenience good could be another person's shopping or specialty good.	2+1+1