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## Graded Quiz

10 questions

1 point

1.

Which of the following is NOT an 'Internal' factor which can influence the behavior of consumers?

- O Life-Cycle
- C Lifestyle
- Family
- O Age

1 point

2.

Consumer behavior refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ and behavioral processes involved when individuals or groups search, select, purchase, use, evaluate or dispose of products, services, ideas or experiences to satisfy their expected needs and desires.

- Peripheral
- Physiological
- O Philosophical
- Psychological
- Philanthropical

1 point

3

Under rational approaches to consumer decision making, utility is maximized with respect to which type of constrain?

- O Speed Constraint
- Budget Constraint
- O Time Constraint
- O Health Constraint

1 point

4

Which are the two distinct components of the psychological phase under the 'Consumers' Attitudes Perspective'?

- O Cognitive and Affective
- O Proactive and Reactive
- O Primitive and Introspective
- Emotive and Cognitive
- Affective and Formative

1 point

5.

Which economic theory forms the backbone of the 'Bounded Rationality' approach to 'Consumers' Thought Processes'?

O Financial Economics

O	Political Economics
0	Environmental Economics
0	Behavioral Economics
	of the following appeals is a component of the 'Motivational' approaches ds 'Consumers' Thought Processes'?
0	Fear Appeal
0	Communal Appeal
0	Hunger Appeal
0	Prestigious Appeal
0	Seductive Appeal
1 point 7. Which	t of the following functions is a key element of 'Prospect Theory'?
0	Decision Function
0	Risk Function
0	Utility Function
0	Demand Function
0	Supply Function

1 point

8.

Under 'Prospect Theory', when value of the product to be purchased is judged relative to a reference point, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Reference pricing
- Odd-even pricing
- Rational pricing
- O Combative pricing
- O Peak-load pricing

1 point

9.

Consumers usually have a tendency to favor stability in their purchase decisions instead of change. This is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- O Sample Bias
- O Estimation Bias
- Status Quo Bias
- O Selection Bias

1 point

10.

When consumers make purchases in a category which does not require high involvement, but where frequency of transactions are higher, consumers are getting involved in what type of buying decision behavior?

- Routine
- O Limited

0	Extensive
0	Intensive
0	Essential
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