

1st SEM. 2016/2017-SUPP

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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME: BSc. in Agric. Economics and Agribusiness Management Year 4

BSc. in Animal Science Year 4

BSc. in Animal Science (Dairy) Year 3

BSc. in Food Science, Nutrition & Technology Year 4

BSc. in Horticulture Year 4

COURSE CODE: AEM 402

TITLE OF PAPER: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTION: 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

2. DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUESTION PAPER

3. ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE BOOKLET PROVIDED

DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

SECTION A: MULTIPLE QUESTIONS

(PICK THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER, &EACH QUESTION CARRIES 2 MARKS)

1 1 1 1 1	
1. Allything that car	be offered to a market for attention, acquisition, use, or consumption
that might satisfy a	want or need is called a (n):
A) Product	C) Demand
B) Idea	
	D) Service
2 Which of the fall	
Δ) The maximization	owing best defines marketing?
A) The maximisatio	n of company sales
C) Impression d	ources of organisations with identified customer needs
D) increasing the pro	ofitability of buyer - supplier relationships
potential profit lost by	stop growing crop A and instead use the land to grow crop B. The amount of not growing crop A represents the farmer's:
	represents the farmer's:
A) Variable costs.	C) Marginal costs
B) Opportunity costs.	C) Marginal costs. D) Fixed costs.
4. Which of the follow	ing is not one of McCarthy's Four P's?
A) Product B) Place	C) Price
D) I lace	D) Profit
5. In a market with a co	mall mumb cast a second
appropriate?	mall number of high value buyers which promotional technique is most
The state of the s	
A) Public relations (P)	C) Point of sale displays
B) Advertising	D) Personal selling
6 771	
6. The buying process s	tarts when the buyer recognizes a
The state of the s	() problem or need
B) an advertisement for	or the product D) a salesperson from a previous visit
	Total a previous visit
7. Adding new features	to a product is advocated by which of the approaches?
A) Production Approach	1 C) Marketing Approaches?
B) Product Approach	C) Marketing Approach
	D) Sales/Selling Approach
8. The hol	ds that the organization's tool
of target markets and to	ds that the organization's task is to determine the needs, wants, and interests
competitors in a way tha	deliver the desired satisfactions more effectively and efficiently than
A) Customer-centred b	
B) Societal marketing	
C) Focused business m	Land
D) Ethically responsible	odei
D) Ethically responsible	e marketing
9. Market structure man	10 d C 1
A) The size of the marke	be defined as
- Intellie	u company of the comp
B) The physical layout of	the market
C) Market sharing and pr	ice setting policies
Organizational charac	teristics of the market affecting the nature of competition, pricing and
conduct of firms	of competition, pricing and

A) Market performance	
B) Market conduct	
C) Market integration	
D) Market function	
11. Marketing management is	
A) Managing the marketing process	
B) Monitoring the profitability of the company's products and services	
C) Developing marketing strategies to move the company forward	
D) The art and science of choosing toward	
D) The art and science of choosing target markets and getting, keeping, and growing customers	-
superior customer value	
12. The	
more to do with sales maximization than profit maximization.	
A) Profitability Objectives	
B) Competition Objectives	
C) Volume Objective	
D) Strategic Objective	
13. The four utilities include?	
A) Exchange, processing, transporting, distribution, possession	
B) Form, processing, time and transport	
C) Time, form, place and exchange	
D) None of the above	
E) All the above	
14 TL CH .	
14. The following are important in defining marketing	
A) Products and services, exchange, transactions, and relationships	
b) reces, wants, demands, Value, satisfaction quality and modern	
C) Notice of the above	
D) All the above	
15.0 1 1	
15. Overhead costs are also known as	
A) Employee,	
A) Employees' salaries B) Fixed costs C) Labour wages D) Variable and	
D) Variable costs	
16. Mr Dlamini spenda cost of an 11 and a	
16. Mr Dlamini spends cost of supplies of E5, labour costs of E5 and his overhead cost are	
A) E11	
D) F20	
B) E20 D) E44	
17. The marketing communications key objectives include:	
1) Tovision of information () Differentiation	
B) Stimulation of demand	
18. Sales promotion is a tactical marketing instrument used to 11	
18. Sales promotion is a tactical marketing instrument used to address short term problems	
A) Reducing the cash burden of overstocked product	
b) fight demand of produce	
C) Low production	
D) None of the above	

- 19. Market effectiveness can be defined as:
- A) Achievement of goals without consideration of the cost
- B) The ratio of inputs to outputs
- C) The efficient allocation of resources by a marketing system
- D) Marketing costs are reduced as outputs are either maintained or expanded.
- 20. Marketing price risks can be minimized through:
- A) Selling products in large volumes
- B) Dissemination of price information to all sections of society over space and time
- C) Insurance of the product
- D) None above
- 21. The Purchase or sale of a commodity at the present price with the object of sale or purchase at some future date at a favourable price is called.
- A) Hedging

- C) Future markets
- B) Speculation
- D) Insurance
- 22. Which trade theory holds that nations can increase their economic well-being by specializing in the production of goods they produce more efficiently than anyone else?
 - A) The factor endowment theory.
 - B) The international product life cycle theory.
- C) The theory of comparative advantage.
- D) The theory of absolute advantage.
- 23. In country SD, it takes 10 labor hours to produce cloth and 20 labor hours to produce grain. In country SA, it takes 20 labor hours to produce cloth and 10 labor hours to produce grain. Which country should produce grain?
- A) Both A and B should produce grain.
- B) A.
- C) No country should produce grain.
- D) B.
- 24. Which of the following factors influence trade?
- A) The relative price of factors of productions.
- B) Government.
- C) The stage of development of a product.
- D) All of the above.
- 25. Adding new features to a product is advocated by which of the approaches?......
- A) Product Approach
- C) Marketing Approach
- B) Production Approach
- D) Selling Approach

SECTION B

QUESTION 1

a) Although Swaziland is regarded as a low-middle income country, its agricultural sector is faced with persistent challenges that hinder the smooth operation of agroproduce marketing system. Briefly describe at least four problems faced by Swaziland agricultural marketing, and suggest possible solutions to these challenges.

(16 Marks)

b) Differentiate between the following: Market effectiveness and Marketing efficiency

(4 Marks)

c) Define marketing risk and with examples, describe the two types of risks associated with marketing and suggested solution of minimizing the corresponding risks?

(5 marks)

QUESTION 2

a) The consultancy firm has recruited you as a specialist in marketing. Using the knowledge gained from the agricultural marketing lectures, describe the product concept, production concept, and sales concepts, respectively.

(6 Marks)

b) As a marketing expert, using examples explain the strategic pricing and relationship pricing objectives

(10 Marks)

c) There are basically 3 means by which the countries try to reduce on its imports of some goods. With the aid of diagrams explain how tariff and quotas work to control imports in Swaziland

(4 Marks)

d) Future trading is a device for protecting against the price fluctuations which normally arise in the course of the marketing of commodities. What conditions does a commodity need to satisfy this type of trading.

(5 Marks)