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FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"
(MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY)

Faculty of Economics and Management

APPROVED BY
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«27» February 2025

OPERATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE
Neuro Marketing
Direction of training/specialty
42.04.01 Advertising and public relations
Profile/specialization
Innovative Marketing in Advertising
Qualification
master

Forms of study full-time

Moscow, 2025

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1. Goals, objectives and planned results of training in the discipline

The purpose of mastering the discipline " Neuro Marketing " is to study the main issues of the theory of statistics, macroeconomic and microeconomic statistics, the formation of skills for statistical calculations and the use of statistical analysis methods to train an economist who meets the requirements of professional standards and the Federal State Educational Standard in the direction 38.03.01 "Economics".

The main tasks of studying the discipline:

mastering the most important concepts and provisions of the general theory of statistics in the field of collecting primary statistical information, summarizing and grouping the obtained primary data and their subsequent processing by statistical analysis methods;

mastering the methodology of collecting, processing and statistical analysis of data necessary to solve the economic tasks;

getting an idea of the areas of application and the formation of skills for using the studied techniques in the practical activities of an employee of the financial service of the organization.

- study of the most important indicators of social statistics and the methodology of their calculation.

Training in the discipline " Consulting" is aimed at the formation of the following competencies among students:

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of competence achievement
OPK-4. Able to analyze the needs of society and the interests of the audience in order to predict and meet the demand for media texts and (or) media products, and (or) communication products	IOPK-4.1 Knows the basic provisions of the theory of creating the image of scientific and technical development; IOPK-4.2 Is able to analyze the needs of society and the interests of the audience in order to predict and meet the demand for media texts and (or) media products in relation to image management in the promotion of scientific and technical developments; IOPK-4.3 Knows the methods and techniques of developing image technologies in the promotion of scientific and technical developments

2. The place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline belongs to the mandatory part of block B1 "Disciplines (modules)".

The study of the discipline is based on the following disciplines, practical training:

- no

The main provisions of the discipline should be used in the future when studying the following disciplines (practices):

- Finance, money circulation and credit;
- Industry economics;
- Risk assessment and analysis;
- Marketing research;

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 4 credits (216 hours).

3.1 Types of educational work and labor intensity

3.1.1. part-time education

p/p	Type of educational work	Number of hours	Semesters	
			4	-
1.	Classroom classes	**32**	**32**	-
	including:			
1.1	Lectures	16	16	-
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	16	16	-
1.3	Laboratory classes	-	-	-
2.	Independent work	**112**	**112**	-
	including:			
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	44	44	-
2.2	Preparing for testing	22	22	-
2.3	Independent task solving	22	22	-
	Intermediate certification			
	test/ dif. test/ exam		**Экзамен**	-
	Total	**144**	**144**	-

3.2 Thematic plan for the study of the discipline (according to the forms of training)

3.2.1. part-time education

p/p	**3.2.1. part-time education**	**Labor intensity, hour**					
		Total	Classroom work				**Independent work**
			Lectures	**practical classes**	**Laboratory classes**	**Practical training**	
1.	Topic 1. Analysis and diagnostics of financial and economic activity of the enterprise	16	2	2	-	-	12
2.	Topic 2. Crisis management	16	2	2	-	-	12
3.	Topic 3. The categorical apparatus of the "Change" system. Classification of changes. Definition of "change management"	16	2	2	-	-	12
4.	Topic 4. The main quantitative characteristics of the media plan: calculation of indicators and their application in advertising practice	16	2	2	-	-	12
5.	Topic 5. Neuro Marketing software	16	2	2	-	-	12

6.	Topic 6. Pricing for consulting services.	16	2	2	-	-	12
7.	Topic 7. Types of business consulting:	16	2	2	-	-	12
8.	Topic 8.Neuro Marketing in Russia today	32	2	2	-	-	24
	Итого	**144**	**16**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**112**

3.3 Content of the discipline

1.1 . Introduction to neuromarketing.

1.2 Features of the formation and potential directions of Neuromarketing development.

1.3 Neuromarketing "in truth": what stereotypes pursue it. Nobel laureates

1.4 in behavioral economics. The genesis of the formation of neuromarketing research.

1.5 Markets for the use of neuromarketing. .

1.6 2. Analytics of the traditional model of making a purchase decision. Consumer Interface. How the consumer makes a decision. The model of the consumer interface..

1.7 Channels of perception of information: Sight, hearing, smell, touch

1.8 Vision functions: Latitude, depth, height, susceptibility, examples of heat

1.9 maps

1.10 Hierarchy of information perception. Movement: parallax effect. Lighting:

1.11 light functions, types of illumination, principles of use. Colors:

1.12 color functions, primary, secondary, tertiary colors. Shapes:

1.13 the use of horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines. Text:

1.14 rules for writing and reading texts

1.15 3. A new type of data collection. Neuromarketing research. Development of an algorithm for conducting neuromarketing research. What we measure: consumer

1.16 reactions. Analytics of neuromarketing data, key neuromarketing indicators of content effectiveness

1.17 4. Technologies for forming a model of neuromarketing support in

1.18 the company. Testing of communication materials. Technologies for forming

1.19 a model of neuromarketing support. Neuromarketing analytics and neuromarketing design..

1.20 5. Current cases and working with data. Building strategies and tactics based on

1.21 6

1.22 neuromarketing. Evaluation of the effectiveness of neuromarketing research technologies. The object of testing: advertising content (POSM videos), digital tools (websites, applications, banner advertising), packaging and advertising materials.

Neuromarketing KPIs + traditional methods of qualitative marketing research. What we are changing and improving: the content and effectiveness of the marketing tool.

3.4. Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1 Seminars/practical classes

Topic 1. Fundamentals of consulting and consulting services.
homework, sample questions:
HOMEWORK QUESTIONS: Identify the following reasons for the need for consulting: lack of information, new knowledge and skills that can help to rebuild in accordance with new conditions, market development and increased competition.
Topic 2. The history of consulting in Russia.
homework , sample questions:
HOMEWORK QUESTIONS: Analyze the work of such pioneers in consulting: Frederick Taylor, Garrington Emerson and Arthur D. Little, Edwin Booz and the first consulting company.- "Booz Allen Hamilton".
Topic 3. Pricing for consulting services.
control point , sample questions:
QUESTIONS FOR THE CONTROL POINT: Price elasticity of consulting services . Adequacy of the cost of services. Maintaining optimally high prices in the consulting services market. Collection and analysis of information about the nature of price-demand relationships, prices competitors and long-term cost dynamics for consulting services.
The value and benefits received by clients when providing consulting services.
Topic 4. Management consulting in Russia today
course work on the discipline , sample questions:
TERM PAPER ASSIGNMENT: Popular types of consulting services. Structural formation of the consulting services market. HR potential of consulting companies in Russia.
Topic 5. Financial consulting
written work , sample questions:
QUESTIONS FOR A WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT: designing a budgeting system, key indicators of financial efficiency, management reporting, investment management, analysis of financial and economic activities, business planning, modeling of financial flows.
Topic 6. HR consulting
essays , sample topics:
THE SUBJECT OF THE ESSAY: personnel planning, key recruitment problems, designing job positions, solving the problem of staff turnover and managing the absenteeism index.
Topic 7. Types of business consulting:
control point, sample questions:
QUESTIONS FOR THE CHECKPOINT: Choose a certain type of consulting services and consider the possibilities of its use in domestic conditions.
Topic 8. IT ?consulting
oral survey , sample questions:
QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION: Identify the key areas of IT consulting in Russian practice. discussion.

3.4.2. Laboratory classes

Laboratory classes in the discipline are not provided for in the curriculum.

3.5. Topics of course projects (term papers)

The course project (term paper) on the discipline is not provided for in the curriculum.

4 Educational, methodological and informational support

4.1 Regulatory documents and GOST standards

Normative documents and GOST standards are not used in the study of the discipline.

4.2 Basic literature

Main literature Buzin V. N. Media planning. Theory and practice [Electronic resource] : textbook. a manual for
university students studying in the specialties 'Advertising', 'Marketing', 'Psychology', 'Sociology', 'Journalism' / V. N. Buzin, T. S. Buzina. - M. : UNITY-DANA, 2022. - 495 p. -

Ushanov, P. V. Advertising in a television program [Electronic resource] : textbook. manual / P.
V. Ushanov. - 2nd ed., ster. - M.: FLINT, 2022. - 51 p. - Mode
доступа
Dmitrieva L. M. Philosophy of advertising activity: Textbook / L.M.Dmitrieva, D.K.Krasnoyarova, N.A.Anashkina; Omsk State Technical University. -
M: Master:SIC INFRA-M,2023 -256c.: 60x88 1/16. - (Master's degree). (o) ISBN 978-5-9776-0281-5, 500 copies. Access mode:
Kuznetsov, P. A. Modern technologies of commercial advertising: A practical guide
[Electronic resource] / P. A. Kuznetsov. ? M.: Publishing and Trading Corporation 'Dashkov and K-',
2020. ? 296 p. - ISBN 978-5-394-01068-2 -

4.3 Additional literature

Blum M. A. Advertising Marketing: A Textbook / M.A. Blum, B.I. Gerasimov, N.V. Molotkova.
- 2nd ed. - Moscow: Forum: SIC INFRA-M, 2020. - 144 p.: 60x90 1/16. - (Vocational education). (cover) ISBN 978-5-91134-956-1, 300 copies.
Lebedeva, L. V. Psychology of advertising [Electronic resource] : textbook. manual for universities / L. V.
Lebedeva. - M.: FLINT, 2021. - 126 p. - ISBN 978-5-9765-1642-7
Mandel, B. R. Psychology of advertising: history, problems [Electronic resource] : textbook. manual / B. R. Mandel. - Moscow: FLINT, 2022. - 272 p. - ISBN 978-5-9765-1633-5.

Timofeev M. I.Psychology of advertising: A textbook / M.I. Timofeev. - 2nd ed. - M.: IC
RIOR: SIC INFRA-M, 2020. - 224 p.: 70x100 1/32. - (HPE: Bachelor's degree). (cover, karmic
format) ISBN 978-5-369-01373-1, 300 copies.
Tombu Dina Voldemarovna. Sociology of advertising activity: A textbook. Moscow
Publishing House "FORUM" Moscow LLC "Scientific and Publishing Center INFRA-M", 2019.

4.4 Electronic educational resources

1. Electronic educational resources in this discipline are in the process of development.

4.5 Licensed and freely distributed software

1. Microsoft Office suite programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)

4.6 Modern professional databases and information reference systems

1. SPS "ConsultantPlus: Non-commercial Internet version". - URL: http://www.consultant.ru/online / (accessed: 02/16/2023). – Access mode: free.

5 Material and technical support

1. Lecture hall.
2. An audience for practical classes.
3. Computer class with Internet access.
4. An audience for group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and interim certification.
5. An audience for independent work.
6. Library, reading room.

6 Methodological recommendations

6.1 Methodological recommendations for the teacher on the organization of training

Methodological recommendations for the teacher on the organization of training

This section of this work program is intended for novice teachers and practitioners who do not have teaching experience.

The discipline Consulting forms the competence of the students of the CC-1. In the conditions of designing educational systems based on the principles of the competence approach, there has been a conceptual change in the role of the teacher, who, along with the traditional role of the knowledge carrier, performs the function of the organizer of the student's research work, consultant in the procedures for selecting, processing and interpreting information necessary for practical action and further development, which must necessarily be taken into account when conducting lectures and practical classes in the discipline " Consulting "

The teaching of theoretical (lecture) material on the discipline " Consulting " is carried out on the basis of interdisciplinary integration and clear interdisciplinary connections within the framework of the educational program and curriculum.

The detailed content of individual topics of the discipline " Consulting " is considered in paragraph 3.3 of the work program.

Approximate variants of tasks and test tasks for the current control and a list of questions for the exam in the discipline are presented as part of the FOS for the discipline in paragraph 7 of this work program.

The list of basic and additional literature, databases and information reference systems required in the course of teaching the discipline " Consulting " is given in paragraph 4 of this work program.

6.2 Methodological guidelines for students on the development of the discipline

Obtaining in-depth knowledge of the discipline is achieved through the active independent work of students. It is advisable to use the allocated hours to get acquainted with the educational and scientific literature on the problems of the discipline, the analysis of scientific concepts.
Within the framework of the discipline, various forms of monitoring the level of achievement by students of the declared indicators of competence development are provided.
Forms of current control – the activity of work in practical classes, testing.
The form of intermediate control in the discipline is an exam, during which the level of achievement of the declared indicators of competence development by students is assessed.
Methodological guidelines for the development of the discipline.
Lectures are conducted in accordance with the content of this work program and are a presentation of the theoretical foundations of the discipline.
Attending lectures is mandatory.
Taking notes of the lecture material is allowed both in writing and by computer.
Regular repetition of lecture notes for each section in preparation for the current forms of certification in the discipline is one of the most important types of independent work of the student during the semester, necessary for high-quality preparation for intermediate certification in the discipline.
Conducting practical classes in the discipline Consulting is carried out in the following forms:
– a survey based on materials reviewed at lectures and studied independently according to the recommended literature;
– analysis and discussion of issues on topics, problem solving.
Attendance of practical classes and active participation in them is mandatory.
Preparation for practical classes necessarily includes the study of lecture notes and recommended literature for an adequate understanding of the conditions and method of performing tasks planned by the teacher for a specific practical lesson.
Methodological guidelines for performing various forms of extracurricular independent work
The study of the main and additional literature on the discipline is carried out on a regular basis in the context of each topic to prepare for the intermediate certification in the discipline "Media Planning". The list of the main and additional literature on the discipline is given in paragraph 4 of this work program.
Methodological guidelines for preparation for intermediate certification
Intermediate certification in the discipline Consulting takes place in the form of an exam. An approximate list of questions for the exam in the discipline Consulting and the criteria for evaluating the student's response for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the stated indicators of competence formation are given as part of the FOS for the discipline in paragraph 7 of this work program.
The student is allowed to intermediate certification in the discipline, regardless of the results of the current progress control.

7 Evaluation Funds Fund

7.1 Methods of monitoring and evaluating learning outcomes

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of competence achievement
OPK-4. Able to analyze the needs of society and the interests of the audience in order to predict and meet the demand for media texts and (or) media products, and (or) communication products	IOPK-4.1 Knows the basic provisions of the theory of creating the image of scientific and technical development; IOPK-4.2 Is able to analyze the needs of society and the interests of the audience in order to predict and meet the demand for media texts and (or) media products in relation to image management in the promotion of scientific and technical developments;

7.2 Шкала и критерии оценивания результатов обучения

7.2.1. Criteria for evaluating the answer to the exam

(formation of competence of the OPK-4, indicators of the OPK-4.1, OPK-4.2)

"5" (excellent): the student demonstrates excellent theoretical knowledge, practical skills, knows the terms, makes reasoned conclusions and generalizations, gives examples, shows fluency in monologue speech and the ability to quickly respond to clarifying questions.

"4" (good): the student demonstrates good theoretical knowledge, practical skills, knows the terms, makes reasoned conclusions and generalizations, gives examples, shows fluency in monologue speech, but at the same time makes insignificant mistakes that he quickly corrects independently or with minor correction by the teacher.

"3" (satisfactory): the student demonstrates satisfactory theoretical knowledge, shows poorly formed skills in analyzing phenomena and processes, insufficient ability to draw reasoned conclusions and give examples, shows insufficient fluency in monologue speech, terms, logic and consistency of presentation, makes mistakes that can be corrected only when corrected by a teacher.

"2" (unsatisfactory): the student demonstrates ignorance of the theoretical foundations of the subject, lack of practical skills, does not know how to draw reasoned conclusions and give examples, shows poor command of monologue speech, does not know the terms, shows a lack of logic and consistency of presentation, makes mistakes that cannot be corrected when corrected by the teacher, refuses to answer additional questions.

7.2.2. Criteria for evaluating the student's work in practical classes

(formation of competence of the UC-5, indicators of the IUC-5.1, IUC-5.2)

"5" (excellent): all the tasks provided for in the practical training plan were completed, the student answered all control questions clearly and without errors, actively worked in practical classes.

"4" (good): all the tasks provided for in the practical training plan were completed, the student answered all the control questions with the teacher's corrective remarks, worked quite actively in practical classes.

"3" (satisfactory): all tasks provided for in the practical training plan were completed with the teacher's comments; the student answered all control questions with comments.

"2" (unsatisfactory): the student did not complete or incorrectly completed the practical tasks provided for in the practical training plan; the student answered the control questions with errors or did not answer the control questions.

7.2.3. Criteria for evaluating test results

(formation of competence of the UC-5, indicators of the IUC-5.1, IUC-5.2)

The test is evaluated according to the percentage of correct answers given by the student to the test questions.

The standard scale of compliance of test results with the assigned score:

- "excellent" - over 85% of correct answers;
- "good" - from 70.1% to 85% correct answers;
- "satisfactory" - from 55.1% to 70% of correct answers;

from 0 to 55% of correct answers – "unsatisfactory"

"5" (excellent): the test taker demonstrates excellent theoretical knowledge, knows the terms and has the ability to quickly respond to test questions.

"4" (good): the test taker demonstrates good theoretical knowledge, knows most of the terms and has the ability to respond quickly to test questions.

"3" (satisfactory): the test taker demonstrates satisfactory theoretical knowledge, owns the basic terms and concepts.

"2" (unsatisfactory): the test taker has no theoretical knowledge, he does not know the terminology and reacts slowly to the test questions.

7.3 Evaluation tools

7.3.1. Current control

(formation of competence of the UC-5, indicators of the IUC-5.1, IUC-5.2)

Examples of tasks to solve in practical classes:

Tasks for mandatory execution:

Question No. 1. Features of advertising in the press. Characteristics of periodicals: features of the reading audience, subject matter, circulation, distribution region, periodicity of publication, color, design, parameters of perception of print media among the target audience. Types of advertising in newspapers and magazines.

questions

1. Specify the types of periodicals you know. How do their characteristics affect the nature of their use as media carriers?
2. Do the layout technology and the place of advertising material in the publication affect the level of memorability? Prove it with your own examples.
3. What is the difference between advertising in newspapers and magazines?
4. List and describe advertising services in the press.
5. What influences the determination of the cost of advertising in print media

Mass media?
6. Advertising on the radio.
The radio station, its format and characteristics.
Genres of radio advertising. Forms of radio advertising. Basic media indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of advertising on the radio.
Question No. 2. Advertising strategy in the media:
budget planning. General principles of determining
the advertising budget. Tactics of working with the media: distribution
of advertising budgets between advertising media.
Answer options:
1. Give a description of strategic media planning.
2. Give a description of tactical media planning.
3. Give a description of operational media planning.:

Question No. 3. Effective media planning. Goals and objectives
of media planning. Requirements for the formulation of goals (SMART).
Stages of media planning. Possibilities
of the Consulting methodology. Types of Consulting by degree
of accuracy, by stages of development, by types of goals. The concept
of a target and its types. The concept of the rating of the advertising
message carrier. Audience reach and frequency of advertising contacts:
the main parameters. Factors of the minimum frequency of contacts with
advertising. Mediabrif. Components of the media tariff.

Answer options:

1. List the requirements for the formulation
of Consulting goals.
2. List the goals of media planning.
3. List the main features of media planning.
4. Name the types of Consulting according to the degree of accuracy.
5. Name the types of Consulting by stages of development.
6. Name the types of Consulting by type of goals.
7. What is a rating? How is the media rating calculated?
8. How to calculate the total rating? Give a definition.
9. What is coverage?
10. How to calculate the sum of ratings for the target audience?
11. How to calculate the number of contacts? Explain the concept.
12. What is the average frequency of contacts? The formula for the calculation.
13. Explain the concept of compliance index. What does it show?
14. What is the channel share?
15.Name the known indicators that characterize
the media carrier, the audience, the impact of the carrier on the audience.
16. Why
is the coverage/frequency approach at the heart of media planning, and not the volume of purchased advertising media?
17. Give examples of possible use of the indicators
"coverage". How does the "frequency" indicator differ from
the "cumulative frequency" indicator?
18. Do you agree that with the achievements of a certain
the number of contacts the effectiveness of the impact feeds?

19. Define the concept of "mediabrif". What is the purpose of this document?
20. List the issues that should be covered in the media archive.

Examples of test tasks:

1. What did the researchers of antiquity call the inscriptions scratched or inscribed on the walls with paints
A) graffiti
B) papyri
C) Sources
D) posters
E) ambulances

2. In which ancient countries was the advertisement engraved on copper and bone
A) Greece and Rome
(B) Greece and Egypt
C) Egypt and Mesopotamia
(D) Macedonia and Egypt
(E) Rome and Mesopotamia

3. The object of oral advertising of antiquity were:
A) slaves
B) carpets
C) Food products
D) building materials
E) general consumer goods

4. The purpose of advertising is:
A) convince potential buyers of the usefulness of the product and lead to the idea of the need to buy it
B) when addressing a potential consumer, resort to the imperative mood
C) whatever the method of persuading a potential buyer to purchase the product
D) force a potential buyer to buy the product
E) there is no correct answer

5. The most important means of dissemination of information and advertising in the ancient states of the world were:
A) glossed
B) sellers
C) consumers
(D) Public authorities
E) buyers

6. Which ancient city brought to us more than 1.5 thousand different advertisements, quite similar to modern advertising
A) Pompey
B) Rome

(C) Egypt
(D) Mesopotamia
(E) Greece

7. Where advertising writing was combined with samples of monumental inscriptions
A) in the East
(B) Asia
C) Europe
D) America
(E) Africa

8. What does advertising mean in Latin
A) Shout loudly or notify
B) Offer and buy
C) Seller and buyer
D) The consumer
E) No response

9. In which countries did the first signs of advertising appear
A) Ancient Greece and Rome
B) Spain and Italy
(C) China and Japan
D) Great Britain and France
E) No response

10. Discounts from the price, distribution of coupons, holding contests – these are techniques:
A) sales promotion
B) advertising
C) Direct marketing
D) public relations
E) sales assistance

11. Advertising in the press includes
A) Various advertising materials published in the periodical press
B) Various raw materials
C) Various building materials
D) No response
E) All answers are correct

12. Specify which advertising should be used at the stage of introducing a new product to the market:
A) informative advertising
B) exhortatory advertising
C) Reminiscent advertising
D) image
(E) Regional

13. Advertising stands out by the width of the audience coverage:
A) local, regional, national, international, global
B) commercial, prestigious, advertising of ideas, personalities, territories

C) informative, admonitory, reminding
D) commercial, social, political
E) Social, political, reminiscent

14. The customer of the advertisement is:
A) advertiser
B) advertising agency
C) Media buyer
D) the consumer
E) broker

15. Which of the participants of the advertising activity initiates the advertising process:
A) advertiser
B) the consumer
C) means of advertising distribution
D) advertising agency
E) media buyer

16. The advertising process is:
A) a set of phases of the movement of advertising information from the advertiser to the consumer
B) the process of creating advertising products
C) a set of promotional activities aimed at any market segment
D) identification of the contingent of goods and services in need of advertising
E) positioning of goods

17. The economic role of advertising is realized in the fact that it:
A) supports competition, expands sales markets
B) contributes to the growth of capital investments and the number of jobs
C) promotes the dissemination of knowledge from various fields of human activity
D) promotes the popularization of the product and increases demand
E) holds the demand

18. The main task of exhortatory advertising is:
A) persuading the buyer to purchase the advertised product
B) formation of awareness and knowledge about the new product
C) retention of information about the product in the memory of consumers.
D) correct answers "a" and "c"
E) correct answers "a" and "b"

19. Advertising representing public and state interests and aimed at achieving charitable goals is:
A) social advertising
B) business advertising
C) image advertising
D) political advertising.
E) commercial advertising

20. Advertising in which there is false information is:
A) false advertising
B) unfair advertising

C) unethical advertising
D) commercial advertising
E) genre advertising

21. Advertising that violates generally accepted norms of humanity and morality is:
A) unethical advertising
B) false advertising
C) unfair advertising
D) exhortatory advertising
E) a reminder advertisement

22. After coding, the idea is not embodied:
A) in mental images
B) in graphs
C) in phrases
D) all options are correct
E) No

23. The non-personal nature of advertising shows:
A) appeal with one sentence to a wide consumer audience
B) identification of the advertiser's name
C) low image of the advertiser
D) unknown mailing address of the advertiser
E) anonymity of the person preparing the advertising appeal

24. The active application of the achievements of what science has brought the practice of modern advertising to a new level
A) psychology
B) mathematics
C) Medicine
D) biology
E) Stories

25. The economic basis of advertising activity is:
A) the level of economic development of production
B) the advertiser's need to sell the product
C) commodity market
D) development of banking
E) non-commercial activities

26. With the advent of what begins a qualitative leap in the development of advertising
A) book printing
B) the alphabet
C) educational institutions
D) papyrus
E) ancient authors

27. For what purpose did the ancient artisans put a special stamp on their products
A) took care of their reputation and advertising
B) in order to distinguish their products from the products of other artisans
C) thus attracted the attention of buyers

D) created a kind of "brand" for their product
E) there is no correct answer

28. What are special holographic films
A) transparent, sunlight-permeable, and work in daylight;
B) project an image or video from one projector to both sides;
C) are pasted on glass showcases;
D) a cut film applied to transparent acrylic when projecting videos or slide shows onto it;
E) all options are not correct.
29. What were the names of advertisements placed on specially built wall walls
A) ambulances
B) advertising signs
C) graffiti
D) papyri
E) posters

30. The social sphere of advertising activity includes:
A) Economy
B) Repair
C) Medicine
D) Tourism
(E) Education

31. The social sphere of advertising activity includes:
A) Household services
B) Production
C) Marriage announcement
D) The press
E) No response

32. What features of bona fide advertising should be inherent in commercial advertising
A) All answers are correct
B) Truthfulness
C) Specificity
(D) Focus
(E) Humanity

33. Truthfulness is:
A) A trait obliging the organizer of the advertising event to provide information about the goods
B) Expressed in convincing arguments and numerical data
C) Based on the latest achievements of various sciences and technical process
D) There is no correct answer
E) All answers are correct

34. The correct statement of advertising is:
A) suggestion implies that people have the ability to accept information based on the prestige of sources
B) suggestion-a method of influence designed for uncritical perception of messages
C) the essence of primary suggestibility is reduced to the willingness to agree with information on the basis of uncritical perception

D) prestigious suggestibility-change of opinion under the influence of information received from a highly authoritative source
E) there is no correct answer

35. The first link in the chain of the mechanism of psychological impact of advertising is
A) attracting attention
B) decision-making
C) Persuasion
D) expression of emotions
E) action (making a purchase)

36. What plays an important role in the perception process
A) the amount of attention
B) contrast of advertising colors
C) background music of the advertisement
D) interruptions in the transmission of the message
E) there is no correct answer

37. What does not act as an irritant, causing involuntary attention to the appearance or properties of the advertising medium
A) image
B) dynamism
C) intensity
D) Contrast
E) size

38. Specify the non-characteristic features of advertising:
A) The ability to
B) Truthfulness
C) Specificity
(D) Focus
(E) Humanity

39. Does not apply to branded packaging materials:
A) color signage
B) branded plastic bags
C) branded packaging paper
D) boxes for gifts and souvenirs
E) no response

40. Choose the correct statement that characterizes external factors:
A) everything that is happening around you at the moment
B) everything that happens inside you at the same moment
C) it may be your attitude, your attitude to various things
D) health status
E) there is no correct answer

41. What should not be a billboard placed by the road to be more competitive and attract the attention of passers-by
A) with dull shades of color
B) bright

C) catchy
D) glowing
E) with original contours

42. When doing what, the effect of advertising stimuli is not taken into account
A) road signs
B) posters
C) panel
D) posters
E) there is no correct answer

43. What gives the product additional psychological values that were an effective means of suggestion
A) performances of popular actors
B) consumer properties of the product
C) probability of demand for the product
D) all answers are correct
E) there is no correct answer

44. Which method is objective in forming public opinion through mass communication channels
A) convince
B) force
C) request
D) beckon
E) blackmail

45. What should not be resorted to when addressing a potential consumer
A) imperative mood
B) persuasion
C) Request
D) agreement
E) beckoning maneuvers

7.3.2. Interim certification
(formation of competence of the UC-5, indicators of the IUC-5.1, IUC-5.2)

Exam questions

Questions for the exam
1. Factors of Consulting strategy formation.
2. Translation of marketing tasks into advertising.
3. Planning strategies: target audience strategy. Effective audience.Tactical Consulting and its stages.
4. The concept of a media brief
5. Study of consumer behavior;
6. Monitoring of advertising information.
7. Factors determining the composition and boundaries of the audience.
8. Methods of studying the audience.

9. Consulting parameters as indicators of the communicative effectiveness of an advertising campaign: general indicators and cumulative indicators.
10. Media strategies (reach/frequency), patterns of target audience coverage.
11. Parameters affecting the structure of the media used in the media campaign
12. .Print media
13. Online publications in media planning
14. Radio and its possibilities from the point of view of media planning
15. Television: features of use in media planning
16. Measurement of radio and TV audience
17. Outdoor advertising
18. The influence of the marketing characteristics of the object on the choice of media
19. Pricing, tariffs and discounts for the placement of advertising materials.
20. The concept of media buying and media selling.
21. Calculation of the forecast rating of the TV channel.
22. Price parameters of media planning, the concept of comparative cost.
23. Selection of an information channel based on a comparison of tariffs taking into account the advertising budget.
24. Calculation of the Consulting budget: basic models.
25. The problem of acquiring a place for advertising.