



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science
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III B.Com[IT][2015-2018]
Semester VI
ELECTIVE II:ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT -615U1
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. An individual who initiates, creates and manages a new business can be called_____
- A. A leader.
 - B. . A manager.
 - C. A professional.
 - D. An entrepreneur

ANSWER: D

2. A person owning and running a small firm, is known as_____
- A. . A manager-owner.
 - B. An owner-manager .
 - C. A professional adapter.
 - D. An enterprise worker.

ANSWER: B

3. Someone who improves an existing business can be called _____
- A. An intrapreneur
 - B. A professional
 - C. A co-worker.
 - D. A changeling.

ANSWER: A

4. Where individual skills are collectively integrated into a group, this is known as ___
- A. Collective entrepreneurship
 - B. Intrapreneurship.
 - C. Team entrepreneurship
 - D. Dual innovation.

ANSWER: C

5. An entrepreneur that buys and sells collectibles such as _____ antique furniture or art works, can be referred to as what type of entrepreneur
- A. An innovator.
 - B. A researcher
 - C. A speculator.
 - D. An acquirer.

ANSWER: C

6. Which of the following is a characteristic typical of _____most entrepreneurs

- A. Choose high risk ventures.
- B. Choose low risk ventures.
- C. Choose moderate (or calculated) risk ventures.
- D. Choose no risk ventures

ANSWER: C

7. Which could provide an individual with the motivation to start a new business venture

- A. The financial rewards
- B. A desire to be independent.
- C. . Being made redundant from existing job
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

8. The T in a PESTLE analysis refers to _____

- A. Time.
- B. Technology.
- C. Training.
- D. Talent.

ANSWER: B

9. Which of the following factors would not be included in a PESTLE analysis

- A. Government re-cycling policy
- B. Proposed reduction in interest rates.
- C. Competitor activity.
- D. Demographic changes.

ANSWER: C

10. Which of the following government actions could contribute to a more entrepreneurial society

- A. Deregulation.
- B. Financial start-up.
- C. Information and advice
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

11. Why are small businesses important to a country s economy

- A. They give an outlet for entrepreneurs.
- B. They can provide specialist support to larger companies.
- C. They can be innovators of new products.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

12. Intellectual Property laws can protect _____

- A. Trademarks.
- B. Copyright.
- C. Patents.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

13. Which of the following is the reason for business failure _____

- A. Lack of market research.
- B. Poor financial control.

- C. Poor management.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

14. The use of informal networks by entrepreneurs to gather information is known as _____

- A. Secondary research.
- B. Entrepreneurial networking.
- C. Informal parameters.
- D. Marketing data.

ANSWER: B

15. Acquiring the use of equipment such as machinery without owning it is known as _____

- A. Leasing
- B. Hire purchase.
- C. Factoring.
- D. Acquisition.

ANSWER: A

16. Which type of business should prepare a business plan for a new venture _____

- A. Sole traders only.
- B. Limited companies only.
- C. All businesses.
- D. Only those asked to by the bank.

ANSWER: D

17. Which key stakeholders will probably ask to view the business plan for a new Venture

- A. Bank.
- B. Investors.
- C. Suppliers.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

18. A cash flow forecast will form part of which section of the business plan _____

- A. Operations.
- B. Marketing.
- C. Finance.
- D. Executive summary.

ANSWER: C

19. A key aspect of the financial section of the business plan is _____

- A. A statement of management skills.
- B. A realistic sales forecast
- C. Production capacity.
- D. A description of competitors

ANSWER: B

20. A business plan should be produced _____

- A. at a new business start-up.
- B. as part of an on-going review.
- C. when the entrepreneur is faced with a major decision
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

21. business planning process sometimes fails because _____

- A. the planning process is poorly managed
- B. plans are impractical
- C. planners lack the appropriate skills.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

22. One of the common mistakes when starting a new business venture is being overoptimistic about market size. This could be a result of _____

- A. proper planning
- B. poor market research
- C. diversifying too soon.
- D. focusing on sales volume rather than profit.

ANSWER: B

23. Which one of the following is not a factor of production

- A. Capital.
- B. E-business.
- C. Physical resources.
- D. Labour.

ANSWER: B

24. One of the five factors of production, the term _____ refers to a company's employees

- A. human resources.
- B. entrepreneurs.
- C. information resources.
- D. physical resources.

ANSWER: A

25. Which one of the following describes unemployment

- A. The number of people who voluntarily choose not to work.
- B. The number of people who are jobless and are actively seeking work
- C. The number of people who are not actively seeking work.
- D. The number of people actively seeking work who find work.

ANSWER: B

26. The importance of intellectual property should be understood by entrepreneur even before _____

- A. hiring a manager.
- B. . engaging an attorney.
- C. developing a product.
- D. establishing new venture.

ANSWER: C

27. Entrepreneurship can best be described as _____

- A. a process that requires setting up a business.
- B. taking a significant risk in a business context.
- C. . having a strong vision.
- D. a process involving innovation, new products or services, and value creation

ANSWER: D

28. Which of these statements best describes the context for entrepreneurship

- A. Entrepreneurship takes place in small businesses.
- B. Entrepreneurship takes place in large businesses
- C. Entrepreneurship takes place in a wide variety of contexts.
- D. Entrepreneurship does not take place in social enterprises

ANSWER: C

29. Entrepreneurs are motivated by _____

- A. money.
- B. personal values
- C. pull influences.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

30. The sociological theory of entrepreneurship refers to _____

- A. Looking at individuals personality traits.
- B. Understanding how our thought processes influence our entrepreneurial capacity.
- C. Describing how different business-types influence entrepreneurial activity.
- D. Reviewing the way in which the environment influences who becomes entrepreneurial.

ANSWER: D

31. Which one of the following is not considered as one of the building blocks of the model entrepreneur

- A. technical skills.
- B. management competencies.
- C. business awareness.
- D. personal attributes.

ANSWER: C

32. Which of the following is least likely to influence the timing of new business births

- A. Government policies.
- B. Profitability.
- C. Consumer expenditure.
- D. Weather conditions.

ANSWER: D

33. Which of the following best describes the nature of a market

- A. a place where people talk to each other.
- B. the various organisations that produce a particular product or service.
- C. . existing or potential customers for a given product or service.
- D. the ways in which businesses reach their customers.

ANSWER: C

34. Which of the following is usually not a barrier to market entry for a small firm

- A. economy of scale.
- B. good ideas.
- C. switching costs.
- D. access to distribution.

ANSWER: B

35. Innovation can best be defined as_____

- A. the generation of new ideas.
- B. the evolution of new ideas.
- C. the opposite of creativity.
- D. the successful exploitation of new ideas.

ANSWER: D

36. Which of the following statements most accurately describes innovation

- A. Innovation is an absolute not a relative concept
- B. Innovation is easy to measure.
- C. Innovation is much more important to small businesses than to large businesses.
- D. Innovation is a relative not an absolute concept.

ANSWER: D

37. Primary data is_____

- A. a the most important data.
- B. the data that is collected first.
- C. new data specifically collected for a project.
- D. data that is collected second.

ANSWER: C

38. The purpose of all good small business strategy is_____

- A. to increase turnover.
- B. to increase profitability.
- C. to achieve competitive advantage
- D. . to achieve stated objectives.

ANSWER: D

39. Which of the following is a recognized disadvantage of setting up as a start-up as compared with other routes to market entry

- A. less satisfaction of the owners.
- B. less help from various agencies
- C. there are more funds required.
- D. there is a high failure rate.

ANSWER: D

40. Which of the list below does not form Intellectual Property

- A. Trade marks.
- B. Patents.
- C. Tangible assets
- D. Copyright.

ANSWER: C

41. An entrepreneur who owns more than one business at a time is called _____

- A. an intrapreneur.
- B. a corporate entrepreneur.
- C. a portfolio entrepreneur.
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

42. An entrepreneur who runs a business sells it and moves onto another venture in a relatively short time is called _____

- A. a failed entrepreneur.
- B. a serial entrepreneur.
- C. a multiple entrepreneur
- D. secondary entrepreneur

ANSWER: B

43. To provide financial assistance to entrepreneurs the government has set up a number of _____

- A. financial advisors.
- B. financial intermediaries
- C. Industrial estates.
- D. financial institutions.

ANSWER: D

44. SFC stands for _____

- A. State financial committee.
- B. State funding corporation
- C. State finance corporation.
- D. State funding committee.

ANSWER: C

45. State Industrial corporations engage in the development of _____

- A. industrial estates.
- B. institutional estates.
- C. individual investors.
- D. agricultural entrepreneurs

ANSWER: A

46. IFCI stands for _____

- A. Industrial finance corporation of India.
- B. Institutional finance corporation of India.
- C. Industrial funding corporation of India.
- D. Indian finance corporation and institution.

ANSWER: A

47. IFCI was established in the year _____

- A. 1985.
- B. 1984.
- C. 1980.
- D. 1987.

ANSWER: B

48. IFCI provides _____

- A. medium term credit.
- B. short term credit.
- C. medium and long term credit.
- D. long term credit.

ANSWER: C

49. IFCI has been converted into a _____

- A. joint stock company.
- B. co-operative society.
- C. partnership firm.
- D. sole proprietorship.

ANSWER: A

50. Assistance from IFCI is available for _____

- A. setting up of new industrial projects
- B. expansion of existing units.
- C. renovation and modernization.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

51. SIDBI stands for _____

- A. Small institutions development bank of India.
- B. Small industries development bank of India
- C. Small industries derivatives bank of India.
- D. Small industries development bureau of India.

ANSWER: A

52. SIDBI was set up as a subsidiary of _____

- A. IDBI.
- B. IFCI.
- C. ICICI.
- D. . SFC.

ANSWER: A

53. The initial authorized capital of SIDBI is _____

- A. Rs. 350 crores.
- B. Rs. 450 crores.
- C. Rs. 250 crores.
- D. Rs. 150 crores.

ANSWER: C

54. Which of the following is a function of SIDBI

- A. Extension of seed capital.
- B. Discounting of bills.
- C. Providing factoring services.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

55. Financial resources of SFCs consist of _____

- A. paid up capital.
- B. reserve funds.
- C. borrowings from RBI.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

56. SFCs assistance to technically qualified people without enough funds is known as _____

- A. seed capital scheme.

- B. capital assistance scheme.
- C. technical entrepreneurs scheme.
- D. investment scheme.

ANSWER: A

57. SFC Act was amended in the year _____

- A. 1970.
- B. 1971.
- C. 1972.
- D. 1973.

ANSWER: C

58. SFC is prohibited from granting financial assistance to any company whose aggregate paid up capital exceed _____

- A. 1 crore.
- B. 1.5 crores.
- C. 2 crores.
- D. 2.5 crores.

ANSWER: A

59. The loans given by SFCs are usually for a period upto _____

- A. 8 or 10 years.
- B. 10 or 12 years.
- C. 12 or 14 years.
- D. 14 or 16 years.

ANSWER: B

60. A concessional rate of interest is charged by SFC in case of _____

- A. small scale industries.
- B. . units in backward areas.
- C. units set up by technical entrepreneurs
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

61. SIDC stands for _____

- A. State industrial development corporation.
- B. Small industries development corporation
- C. State institutional development corporation.
- D. Small institutional development corporation.

ANSWER: A

62. SIDC was set up under the _____

- A. Co-operative societies Act.
- B. Companies Act.
- C. Industries Act.
- D. Partnership Act.

ANSWER: B

63. The financial resources of SIDC consist of _____

- A. paid-up capital.
- B. loans from State govt.

- C. refinance from RBI.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

64. SIPCOT stands for ____

- A. Small industries promotion corporation of Tamil Nadu limited
- B. Small institutes promotion corporation of Tamil Nadu limited.
- C. State industries promotion corporation of Tamil Nadu limited.
- D. Small institutes promotion corporation of Tamil Nadu limited.

ANSWER: C

65. SIPCOT was set up in_____

- A. 1970.
- B. 1971.
- C. 1972.
- D. 1973.

ANSWER: B

66. SIPCOT is wholly owned by the _____

- A. Government of Karnataka.
- B. Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- C. Government of Kerala.
- D. Government of Tamil Nadu.

ANSWER: D

67. SIPCOT is a _____

- A. public limited company
- B. private limited company
- C. co-operative society.
- D. partnership firm.

ANSWER: A

68. SIPCOTs financial assistance is in the form of _____

- A. term loan.
- B. seed capital scheme
- C. underwriting the capital issues
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

69. SIPCOT commenced its activities in _____

- A. January 1972.
- B. February 1972.
- C. March 1972.
- D. April 1972.

ANSWER: A

70. SIPCOT has set up a _____ to provide guidance to entrepreneurs

- A. data bank.
- B. . information bank.
- C. answer bank.
- D. Question bank.

ANSWER: A

71. The business development department of SIPCOT guides entrepreneurs in

- A. applying for licences.
- B. approval on collaboration
- C. allocation of scarce raw materials.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

72. TIIC stands for _____

- A. Tamil Nadu industrial investment corporation limited
- B. Tamil Nadu institutional investment corporation limited
- C. Tamil Nadu industrial investment committee limited.
- D. Tamil Nadu institutionall investment committee limited.

ANSWER: A

73. TIIC is sponsored by the _____

- A. Government of Karnataka.
- B. Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- C. Government of Kerala.
- D. Government of Tamil Nadu.

ANSWER: D

74. _____ is the first state level financial institution in the country

- A. TIIC.
- B. SFC.
- C. SIDBI.
- D. SIDC.

ANSWER: A

75. TIIC was started in _____

- A. 1946.
- B. 1947.
- C. 1948.
- D. 1949.

ANSWER: D

76. There are _____ TIIC branches in Tamil Nadu

- A. 15.
- B. 20.
- C. 18.
- D. 17.

ANSWER: A

77. TIIC offers assistance to _____

- A. tiny units.
- B. small scale units.
- C. medium scale units.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

78. TIIC will not consider financial assistance when the project cost exceeds _____

- A. 1crore.
- B. 3crores.
- C. 5crores.
- D. 6crores.

ANSWER: B

79. TIIC does not provide loan for _____

- A. working capital
- B. acquisition of land.
- C. expansion and diversification
- D. modernization.

ANSWER: A

80. RCI stands for _____

- A. Re-investment corporation of India.
- B. Re-investment committee of India.
- C. Refinance corporation of India.
- D. Refinance committee of India.

ANSWER: C

81. In backward areas, term loans for expansion or setting up a new unit are available at _____

- A. concessional terms
- B. differential terms.
- C. standard terms.
- D. specific terms.

ANSWER: A

82. Refinance to commercial banks is granted only for loans ranging between _____

- A. 1 and 5 years.
- B. 3 and 6 years.
- C. 3 and 10 years.
- D. 4 and 9 years.

ANSWER: C

83. A commercial banker would prefer a _____ debt-equity ratio over the years as it indicates financial strength of a unit.

- A. Declining.
- B. Increasing.
- C. Stable.
- D. Fluctuating.

ANSWER: A

84. Term financing is mainly availed by entrepreneurs for the establishment of _____

- A. a. new industrial units
- B. b. acquisition of fixed assets.
- C. b. expansion in plant capacity
- D. c. all the above.

ANSWER: D

85. In case of medium scale units TIIC normally permits the debt-equity ratio of _____

- A. 1:2.
- B. 2:1.
- C. 1:3.
- D. 3:1.

ANSWER: B

86. In case of small sale units TIIC normally permits the debt-equity ratio of _____

- A. 1:2.
- B. 2:1.
- C. 1:3.
- D. 3:1.

ANSWER: D

87. The first step in starting a new business venture is _____

- A. . Idea generation.
- B. Scanning of ideas.
- C. Preparing a business plan.
- D. Project implementation

ANSWER: A

88. EDPs course contents contains _____

- A. a. General introduction to entrepreneurs
- B. b. Motivation training.
- C. b. Managerial skills.
- D. b. All the above.

ANSWER: D

89. The main functions of DIC is _____

- A. a. To collect data on consumer items.
- B. a. Identification of entrepreneurs.
- C. a. To prepare model schemes.
- D. a. To secure reservation of certain products for the SSIS.

ANSWER: B

90. SIDO stands for _____

- A. State Travel Industries Development Organization.
- B. Service Industries Development Organization.
- C. Small Industries Development Organization.
- D. Small Institution Development Organization.

ANSWER: C

91. The main function of SIDO is _____

- A. a. To provide SSI with machines on hire purchase basis.
- B. a. To assist small industries with marketing facilities.
- C. a. To distribute basic raw materials through their depots.
- D. a. To secure reservation of certain products for the SSIS.

ANSWER: D

92. SISI was established in _____

- A. 1956.
- B. 1965.

C. 1970.

D. 1972.

ANSWER: A

93. IIC stands for _____

A. Indian Industries Centre.

B. Indian Investment Centre.

C. Indian Investment Corporation.

D. indian Industries Corporation.

ANSWER: B

94. Entrepreneurial Guidance Bureau(EGB) was set up by _____

A. SISI.

B. SIPCOT.

C. IIC.

D. SIDCO.

ANSWER: C

95. National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE) Sponsored an Entrepreneurial Development scheme with Bank of India in _____

A. January 1920.

B. August 1920.

C. January 1972.

D. August 1972.

ANSWER: D

96. TCO stands for _____

A. TamilNadu Consultancy Organization.

B. Technical Consultancy Organization

C. TamilNadu Counseling Organization.

D. a. Technical Counseling Organization .

ANSWER: B

97. Industries producing complete articles for direct consumption & also processing industries is called as _____

A. a. Manufacturing industries

B. b. Feeder Industries.

C. b. Service Industries.

D. b. Mining or Quarrying

ANSWER: A

98. _____ can be defined as a specifically evolved work plan densed to achieve a specific objective within a specific period of time

A. Idea generation.

B. Opportunity Scanning.

C. Project.

D. Strategy.

ANSWER: C

99. ___ is primarily concerned with the identification qualification and evaluation of the project resources

- A. Techno-economic analysis.
- B. Feasibility analysis.
- C. Input analysis.
- D. . Financial analysis.

ANSWER: B

100. Large investment is made in fixed assets, the project will be termed as _____

- A. Capital Intensive.
- B. Labour Intensive.
- C. Product Intensive.
- D. Market Intensive.

ANSWER: A

101. Projects involving large number of human resources will be termed as _____

- A. Capital Intensive.
- B. Labour Intensive.
- C. Product Intensive.
- D. Market Intensive.

ANSWER: B

102. PERT stands for _____

- A. Programme Evaluation and Research Techniques.
- B. Project Evaluation and Review Techniques.
- C. Programme Evaluation and Review Techniques.
- D. Project Evaluation and Research Techniques.

ANSWER: C

103. _____ is used to accomplish the project economically in the minimum available time with limited resources

- A. Project Scheduling.
- B. Network Analysis.
- C. Budget Analysis.
- D. Critical Planning

ANSWER: A

104. Proposed Project is also called as _____

- A. En-ante analysis.
- B. Post-ante analysis.
- C. Strategic analysis.
- D. Future forecast.

ANSWER: A

105. Executed Project is also called as _____

- A. En-ante analysis.
- B. Post-ante analysis.
- C. Strategic analysis.
- D. Future forecast.

ANSWER: B

106. _____ is a form of financing especially for funding high technology high risk and perceived high reward projects

- A. Fixed capital.
- B. Current capital.
- C. Seed capital.
- D. Venture capital.

ANSWER: D

107. Buildings consist of several floor is termed as _____

- A. Horizontal Buildings.
- B. Vertical Buildings.
- C. Multi storey buildings.
- D. Double storey buildings.

ANSWER: B

108. _____ refers to the arrangement of machines equipment and other physical facilities within the factory premises

- A. a. Factory Layout
- B. b. Product Layout
- C. c. Process Layout.
- D. c. Combined Layout.

ANSWER: A

109. machines and equipments are arranged in the order or sequence in which they are to be used for manufacturing the product

- A. Factory Layout.
- B. Product Layout.
- C. Process Layout.
- D. Combined Layout.

ANSWER: B

110. In _____ all similar machines and equipments are arranged together in the same work area

- A. factory Layout
- B. product Layout.
- C. process Layout.
- D. combined Layout.

ANSWER: C

111. A provisional SSI registration certificate is valid for a period of _____

- A. four Years
- B. three Years.
- C. two Years.
- D. one year.

ANSWER: D

112. An industrial unit which has commenced productions or is found to be in readiness to go into production is eligible to get the _____

- A. Permanent Registration Certificate.
- B. Provisional Registration Certificate
- C. . Municipal License.
- D. Statutory License.

ANSWER: A

113. NEDS stands for _____

- A. New Enterprise Development Agency.
- B. New Entrepreneur Development Agency.
- C. New Employees Development Agency.
- D. New Employers Development Agency.

ANSWER: B

114. _____ denotes a single lump sum which is given by a government to an industry

- A. Incentive.
- B. Subsidy.
- C. Bounty.
- D. Financial Aid

ANSWER: B

115. The term _____ denotes bonus or financial aid which is given by a government to an industry to help it compete with other units

- A. Incentive.
- B. Subsidy.
- C. Bounty.
- D. Concession.

ANSWER: C

116. The granting of cash subsidy on the capital investment is called _____

- A. Concessional finance
- B. Quantum of Subsidy.
- C. Interest Subsidy.
- D. Central Investment Subsidy.

ANSWER: D

117. DGTD stands for _____

- A. Directorate General of Technical Development
- B. District General of Technical Development.
- C. District General of Taxation Deduction.
- D. Directorate General of Taxation Deduction.

ANSWER: A

118. _____ is granted to small scale units under section 33B of the Income tax act 1961.

- A. Depreciation Allowance
- B. Development Debate.
- C. Investment Allowance.
- D. Rehabilitation Allowance.

ANSWER: D

119. New Small Scale industries are exempted from the payment of income tax under section 80J is called _____

- A. Development Rebate.
- B. Investment Allowance.
- C. . Rehabilitation Allowance.
- D. Tax Holiday .

ANSWER: B

120. _____ was introduced in 1976 and allowed rate of 25 % of the cost of acquisition of new plant or machinery installed

- A. Development Allowance.
- B. Investment Allowance.
- C. Rehabilitation Allowance.
- D. Tax holiday.

ANSWER: B

121. New Industries set up anywhere in TamilNadu are given a concession in power tariff for the first three years is _____

- A. 85% of HT Tariff.
- B. 90% of HT Tariff.
- C. 66% of Normal HT Tariff.
- D. 80% of Normal HT Tariff.

ANSWER: C

122. New industries set up in any of the backward areas and other notified areas of the state would be permitted to draw water from public sources on payment of fixed amount of _____

- A. Rs. 300 P.A .
- B. Rs. 500 P.A.
- C. Rs. 600 P.A.
- D. Rs. 1000 P.A.

ANSWER: A

123. TDF stands for _____

- A. . Tamil Nadu Development Fund.
- B. Technology Development Fund.
- C. Tax Deduction Form.
- D. Tax Deferral Form.

ANSWER: B

124. . _____ is primarily concerned with the identification of the project demand potential and the selection of the optimal technology

- A. Techno-economic analysis.
- B. Feasibility analysis.
- C. Input analysis.
- D. Financial analysis.

ANSWER: A

125. . _____ involves estimates about project costs and revenues and the funds required for the project

- A. Techno-economic analysis.
- B. . Feasibility analysis.
- C. Input analysis.
- D. Financial analysis

ANSWER: D

126. PIR stands for _____

- A. Pre- investment report.
- B. Post-investment report.
- C. Pre- infrastructure report.

D. Post-infrastructure report .

ANSWER: A

127. LOB stands for_____

- A. Line of Business.
- B. Line of Balance.
- C. a. Loss of Business.
- D. a. Loss of Balance

ANSWER: B

128. CPM stands for_____

- A. . Continuous Path Method.
- B. Clear Path Method.
- C. Critical Path Method.
- D. Critical Probabilistic Method .

ANSWER: C

129. _____ is a series of related activities which resulted in some products or services which in turn contributes to the goal of a business

- A. Activity.
- B. Network
- C. Event.
- D. Mode .

ANSWER: B

130. _____ refers to some action which is a time consuming effort necessary to complete a specific event

- A. A Network.
- B. An Activity.
- C. An Event.
- D. A Node.

ANSWER: B

131. _____ refers to the start or the completion of some activity and as such consumes neither time nor resources

- A. A network.
- B. An Activity.
- C. An event.
- D. A node

ANSWER: C

132. _____ is a graphical representation of the various activity and event relating to a project

- A. Network analysis.
- B. Scheduling technique.
- C. Logical Model.
- D. Network Diagram

ANSWER: D

133. When an event is an ending event for more number of activities such an event will be technically called as_____

- A. Burst.

- B. Node.
- C. Critical Path.
- D. Slack.

ANSWER: B

134. Activities which must be finished before a given event can occur are termed as _____

- A. Preceding Activities
- B. Succeeding Activities
- C. Concurrent Activities
- D. Dummy Activities.

ANSWER: A

135. An imaginary activity which consumes neither time nor resources is called as _____

- A. Preceding Activities.
- B. Succeeding Activities.
- C. Concurrent Activities.
- D. Dummy Activities.

ANSWER: D

136. EST stands for _____

- A. Earliest Start Time.
- B. Event Start Time.
- C. Effective Start Time.
- D. Essential Start Time.

ANSWER: A

137. LST stands for _____

- A. Logical Start Time
- B. Latest Start Time
- C. Longest Start Time
- D. Loading Start Time

ANSWER: B

138. EFT stands for _____

- A. Event Finish Time.
- B. Effective Finish Time.
- C. Earliest Finish Time.
- D. Essential Finish Time.

ANSWER: C

139. _____ is the analysis of costs and benefits of a proposed project with the goal of assuming a rational allocation of limited funds

- A. Project formulation.
- B. Project evaluation.
- C. Project appraisal .
- D. . Project Design.

ANSWER: C

140. The rate at which the future cash flows are reduced to their present value is termed as _____

- A. Interest Rate.

- B. Fixed Rate.
- C. Future Rate.
- D. Discount Rate.

ANSWER: D

141. The wrong location of a project in terms of accessibility to raw material sources leads to

-
- A. Time under run
 - B. Cost under run
 - C. Time over run.
 - D. Cost over run

ANSWER: C

142. New entrepreneurs entering the field of medium industry for the first time can have market studies with the subsidiary of _____

- A. 75% of the cost or Rs.15000 whichever is less.
- B. 75% of the cost or Rs.15000 whichever is high
- C. 50% of the cost or Rs.15000 whichever is less.
- D. a.Rs.15000 whichever is high

ANSWER: A

143. Decisions taken by an entrepreneur on behalf of his enterprise are known as _____

- A. Organizational decisions.
- B. Personal decisions.
- C. Routine decisions.
- D. Strategic decisions

ANSWER: A

144. _____ is the process of identifying opportunities for new business ventures

- A. Project identification.
- B. Project formulation
- C. Project feasibility
- D. Project evaluation.

ANSWER: A

145. The policy which emphasized the need of promoting small-scale industries through integrated industrial development is _____

- A. IPR 1948
- B. IPR 1956.
- C. IPR 1977.
- D. IPR 1980.

ANSWER: C

146. Which of the following leads to over-capitalization?

- A. acquiring fixed assets on excessive amounts.
- B. under-estimation of initial rate of earnings.
- C. using lower-rate of capitalization.
- D. under estimation of required funds.

ANSWER: A

147. Reserve bank of India is a/an _____.

- A. a statutory corporation.
- B. company limited by guarantee.
- C. company limited by shares.
- D. unlimited company.

ANSWER: A

148. The term Capitalization is used in relation to _____.

- A. sole-proprietorship.
- B. Partnership.
- C. joint stock companies.
- D. co-operative societies

ANSWER: C

149. Which of the following sources is not use for medium term financing?

- A. Issue of equity shares.
- B. Issue of debentures.
- C. Term loans from banks.
- D. Sale of current asset.

ANSWER: A

150. Investment in which of the following is most risky?

- A. Equity shares.
- B. Preference shares.
- C. Debentures.
- D. Land.

ANSWER: C

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