1) .........................applied the word entrepreneur to business for the first time.
   (a) Robert Owen  (b) Joseph Schumpeter
   (c) Richard Cantillon  (d) Max Weber

2) .........................is the drive to achieve a goal.
   (a) Motivation  (b) Need for Achievement
   (c) Competency  (d) None of These

3) .........................entrepreneurs are extremely task oriented.
   (a) Technical  (b) Fabian  (c) induced  (d) Business

4) .........................entrepreneurs neither introduce new changes nor adopt new
   methods innovated by others.
   (a) Technical  (b) Fabian  (c) induced  (d) Business

5) The term intrapreneur was coined by ..........................
   (a) Robert Owen  (b) Joseph Schumpeter
   (c) Richard Cantillon  (d) Gifford Pinchot

6) According to Schumpeter, Is the most important function of a modern entrepreneur.
   (a) Innovation,  (b) invention,  (c) skill,  (d) creativity.

7) Knowledge + Skill + Traits = ..............................
8) Social attitude is one of the important problems of a ......................... Entrepreneur.

9) The capacity to develop new ideas, concepts and processes is known as :
   (a) Innovation, (b) invention, (c) skill, (d) creativity.

10) Which of the following risks is borne by the entrepreneur:
    (a) Financial risks, (b) personal risks,
    (c) psychological risks, (d) all of these.

11) Which of the following is a psychological factor affecting entrepreneurial growth:
    (a) Legitimacy of entrepreneurship, (b) social status,
    (c) need for achievement, (d) none of these.

12) The entrepreneur who does not change the method of production already introduced is:
    (a) Drone entrepreneur, (b) Fabian entrepreneur,
    (c) classical entrepreneur, (d) none of these.

13) Person who works within an organization and having entrepreneurial capabilities is:
    (a) entrepreneur, (b) intrapreneur,
    (c) manager, (d) chief executive.

14) Who introduced the term intrapreneur:
    (a) Schumpeter, (b) Peter Drucker,
    (c) David McClelland, (d) Gifford Pinchot 111.

15) A micro enterprise is one in which the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. .................
    (a) 25 lakhs  (b) 50 lakhs  (c) 1 crore  (d) 10 lakhs

16) A small enterprise is one in which the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs.................. But does not exceed Rs..................
    (a) 10 lakhs / 2 crores  (b) 25 lakhs /5crores
    (c) 5 crores/ 10 crores  (d) 2 crores/5 crores

17) A medium enterprise is one in which the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs .................. But does not exceed Rs .................
    (a) 10 lakhs / 2 crores  (b) 25 lakhs /5crores
    (c) 5 crores/ 10 crores  (d) 2 crores/5 crores

18) A micro enterprise is one in which the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs..................
    (a) 25 lakhs  (b) 50 lakhs  (c) 1 crore  (d) 10 lakhs
19) A small enterprise is one in which the investment in plants and machinery is more than Rs ............... But does not exceed Rs ....................... .
   (a) 10 lakhs / 2 crores  (b) 25 lakhs / 5 crores
   (c) 5 crores / 10 crores  (d) 2 crores / 5 crores

20) A medium enterprise is one in which the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs ............... but does not exceed Rs ..................... .
   (a) 10 lakhs / 2 crores  (b) 25 lakhs / 5 crores
   (c) 5 crores / 10 crores  (d) 2 crores / 5 crores

21) ....................... Units provide inputs to other industries.
   (a) Export  (b) small  (c) ancillary  (d) none of these

22) ......................... Registration helps the entrepreneur to take necessary steps to bring industrial units into existence.
   (a) Provisional  (b) permanent  (c) both of these  (d) None of these

23) The MSME Development Act came into force in .................
   (a) 2005  (b) 2006  (c) 2010  (d) 2001

24) Capital investment subsidy was introduced in .........................
   (a) 1973  (b) 1971  (c) 1972  (d) 1970

25) ......................... Is the financial and promotional assistance provided by the Govt. to the industries for boosting up industrial development in all regions particularly in backward areas.
   (a) Seed capital  (b) incentive  (c) subsidy  (d) none of these

26) ....................... Is the place where the required facilities and factory accommodation are provided by the government to the entrepreneurs to establish their industries there.
   (a) industry  (b) industrial estate  (c) company  (d) none of these

27) The initial capital that is required to obtain loans from the financial institutions is called ............
   (a) Seed capital  b) incentive  (c) subsidy  (d) none of these

28) Under the single roof of the ......................... all the services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs are provided.
   (a) KSIDC  (b) KITCO  (c) DIC  (d) KINFRA

29) KITCO was set up in ....................
   (a) 1973  (b) 1971  (c) 1972  (d) 1970

30) ......................... offers comprehensive consultancy services to MSMEs in Kerala.
   (a) KSIDC  (b) KITCO  (c) DIC  (d) KINFRA
31) A micro manufacturing enterprise is one in which the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed.................
   (a)Rs. 5 lakhs.   (b) Rs. 10 lakhs.   (c) Rs.20 lakhs.   (d) None of these.

32) A small manufacturing enterprise is one in which the investment in plant and machinery should not exceed....................
   (a) Rs.25 lakhs.   (c) Rs. 1 crore.   (c) 5 crores.   (d) None of these.

33) A micro service is one in which the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed.........
   (a)Rs. 5 lakhs.   (b) Rs.10 lakhs.   (c) Rs 25 lakhs.   (d) None of these.

34) A small service enterprise is one in which the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed......................
   (a) Rs. 25 lakhs.   (b) 1 crore.   (c) 2 crores.   (d) None of these.

35) The investment in plant and machinery in ancillary units should not exceed.......
   (a)Rs.25 lakhs.   (b) 2 crores.   (c) 5 crores.   (d) 10 crores.

36) A single lump sum which is given by a govt. to an entrepreneur to cover the cost is known as........
   (a) subsidy.   (b) Concession.   (c) Bounties.   (d) None of these.

37) A bonus or financial aid which is given by a govt. to an industry to help it compete with other units in home market or in a foreign market is known as......
   (a)subsidy.   (b) Concession.   (c) Bounties.   (d) None of these.

38) Single window scheme is instituted through.........................
   (a)IDBI.   (b) SIDCO.   (c) KFC.   (d) DIC.

39) The advance given to cover the finance requirement during the time lag between the sanctioning and disbursement of term loan by financial institutions is known as..............
   (a)Soft loan.   (b) Seed capital.   (c) Capital subsidy.   (d) Bridge loan.

40) The MSME Development Act came into force in the year..........................
   (a)2005.   (b) 2006.   (c) 2007.   (d) None of these.

41) Offering single window clearance facility is the most fascinating feature of ...........
   (a) KSIDC   (b) KITCO   (c)DIC (d)KINFRA

42) KINFRA was setup in ......................
   (a)2000   (b)1993   (c) 1996   (d)1999

43) Techno crafts is assistance is provided by...........................
   (a)KFC   (b)KITCO   (c)KSIDC (d)KINFRA

44) .................. Is a National level apex organization of young entrepreneurs
45) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   provides consultancy services to small and medium enterprises at reasonable cost

46) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   KITCO was established in .......... (a) 1970 (b) 1973 (c) 1972 (d) 1975

47) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   is an area where applied research on high tech projects is conducted
   (a) STEP  (b) SWOT  (c) EPST  (d) None of these

48) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   Which of these is not a state level promotional institution (a) KITCO (b) KSIDC (c) NIESBUD (d) SIDCO

49) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   The Head Office of KINFRA is located at .................
   (a) Thiruvananthapuram  (b) Kozhikode (c) Ernakulam  (d) Kannur

50) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   refers to any investment opportunity which is to be exploited for profit.
   (a) product  (b) project  (c) share  (d) None of these

51) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   the process of collection, compilation and analysis of economic data for the purpose of finding out possible opportunities for investment.
   (a) project screening  (b) project appraisal  (c) project identification  (d) None

52) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   The process of evaluating the project ideas with a view to select the best and promising idea after eliminating the unprofitable ideas is called .................
   Of the project ideas.
   (a) Screening  (b) appraisal  (c) identification  (d) None

53) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   After screening the ideas, they are translated into project .................
   (a) portfolio  (b) profiles  (c) proposal  (d) None

54) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   SWOT stands for strength, weakness, opportunity, and .................
   (a) Treat  (b) threat  (c) tort  (d) None

55) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   Project formulation means ................. Study.
   (a) profitability  (b) liquidity  (c) feasibility  (d) viability

56) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   Analysis is primarily concerned with the identification, quantification and evaluation of project resources.
   (a) Network  (b) financial  (c) techno-economic  (d) input

57) (a) NAYE  (b) TCO  (c) SIDO  (d) NSIC
   analysis is done to ascertain financial viability of a project.
(a) Network  (b) financial  (c) techno-economic  (d) input

58) ................................ technology refers to that technology which is suitable to local, economic, social and cultural conditions.
(a) Indigenous  (b) imported  (c) advanced  (d) appropriate

59) The term ................................ refers to the plan for a particular type of building, arrangement of machinery and equipment and provision of facilitation in the building.
(a) factory building  (b) factory design  (c) factory layout  (d) factory premises

60) ................................ Analysis is one of the most popular techniques used for planning, scheduling, monitoring and co-ordinating projects comprising a number of activities.
(a) Network  (b) financial  (c) techno-economic  (d) input

61) ................................ is the difference between sales and variable cost.
(a) margin of safety  (b) fixed cost  (c) contribution  (d) profit

62) ................................ is a network technique of scheduling and controlling the project where activity times cannot be precisely estimated.
(a) PERT  (b) CPM  (c) BEP  (d) SWOT

63) ................................ analysis is a technique commonly used to assess expected product profitability.
(a) PERT  (b) CPM  (c) BEP  (d) SWOT

64) A series of related activities which result in some product or service is called......
(a) event  (b) task  (c) network  (d) slack

65) ................................ represents the activities and events of a project in a logical sequence.
(a) network diagram  (b) project graph  (c) arrow diagram  (d) all of these

66) The element of job to be completed in a specific time is known as .........................
(a) event  (b) activity  (c) network  (d) slack

67) ................................ represents the start and end of an activity.
(a) event  (b) activity  (c) network  (d) slack

68) Node represents .................................
(a) slack  (b) activity  (c) network  (d) event

69) ......is the unbroken chain of activities from start event to end event in the network diagram.
Critical path is the longest ...................... in the network
(a) slack      (b) activity      (c) network      (d) path

Activities lying on the critical path are known as ..................... activities.
(a) critical      (b) preceding      (c) succeeding       (d) concurrent

.............. are activities that must be completed immediately prior to the start of another activity.
(a) critical      (b) preceding      (c) succeeding       (d) concurrent

Activities that cannot be started until one or more of other activities are completed but immediately follow are called ...................
(a) critical      (b) preceding      (c) succeeding       (d) concurrent

Activities that can be accomplished simultaneously are called ............... activities.
(a) critical      (b) preceding      (c) succeeding       (d) concurrent

................... is the earliest time an activity can begin
(a) EFT      (b) LST      (c) LFT      (d) EST

The sum of earliest start time and estimated time to perform the project is called .........
(a) EFT      (b) LST      (c) LFT      (d) EST

The latest possible time an activity can finish without delaying the project is called .........
(a) EFT      (b) LST      (c) LFT      (d) EST

Difference between latest finish time and estimated time to perform the project is called .........
(a) EFT      (b) LST      (c) LFT      (d) EST

.......................... is the difference between the actual sales and break even sales.
(a) margin of safety      (b) fixed cost      (c) contribution       (d) profit

.......................... study is a systematic method adopted to find out the possibility and practicability of starting a project.
(a) profitability      (b) liquidity      (c) feasibility       (d) viability

Which of the following is not a phase in the project life cycle:
(a) Pre-investment phase.      (b) Construction phase.
(c) Normalization phase.      (d) Growth phase.

Which of the following is a technique of project identification:
(a) Desk research.      (b) Sensitivity analysis.
(c) CVP analysis.      (d) None of these.
83) Decision regarding factory design is part of:
(a) Network analysis.  
(b) Financial analysis.  
(c) Technical analysis.  
(d) Social cost benefit analysis.

84) Which of the following is not a network technique:
(a) CPM.  
(b) PERT.  
(c) SWOT.  
(d) LOB.

85) Shortest possible time to complete an activity is:
(a) Pessimistic time  
(b) Optimistic time  
(c) Most likely time  
(d) None of these

86) Maximum possible time to complete an activity is:
(a) Pessimistic time  
(b) Optimistic time  
(c) Most likely time  
(d) None of these

87) Estimated time required in normal conditions to complete an activity is:
(a) Pessimistic time  
(b) Optimistic time  
(c) Most likely time  
(d) None of these

88) ……….. shows the changes in assets, liabilities and net worth between two balance sheet dates.
(a) Cash flow  
(b) Fund flow  
(c) Ratio  
(d) Breakeven

89) ……….. shows movement of cash into and out of the firm and its net effect on balance sheet.
(a) Cash flow  
(b) Fund flow  
(c) Ratio  
(d) Breakeven

90) Which of the following is not a technique of financial analysis:
(a) Ratio analysis.  
(b) Risk analysis.  
(c) Cash flow analysis.  
(d) Fund flow analysis.

91) Mathematical relationship between two figures taken from financial statements is called:
(a) Cash flow  
(b) Fund flow  
(c) Ratio  
(d) Breakeven

92) …………… is an equilibrium point.
(a) Cash flow  
(b) Fund flow  
(c) Ratio  
(d) Breakeven

93) ……………… is described as bread earning point.
(a) Cash flow  
(b) Fund flow  
(c) Ratio  
(d) Breakeven

94) …………….. ratio establishes relationship between contribution margin and total sales.
(a) P/V  
(b) Current  
(c) Profitability  
(d) None

95) Contribution margin ratio is better known as:
(a) P/V  
(b) Current  
(c) Profitability  
(d) None

96) …………… Is also known as marginal profit ratio
(a) P/V  
(b) Current  
(c) Profitability  
(d) None
97) Raising capital from multiple sources is known as ......................
   (a) venture capital  (b) layered financing  
   (c) deferred credit  (d) lease financing

98) Giving capital to enterprise that has risk and adventure is called ......................
   (a) venture capital  (b) layered financing  
   (c) deferred credit  (d) lease financing

99) Arrangement where payments to suppliers are made in agreed installments over a specified period of time at some agreed rate of interest on the outstanding balance.
   (a) venture capital  (b) layered financing  
   (c) deferred credit  (d) lease financing

100) .......is a contract between the owner and user of the asset to use the asset for a consideration.
   (a) venture capital  (b) layered financing  
   (c) deferred credit  (d) lease financing

101) Project appraisal is the process of estimating the costs and benefits of a project to arrive at the ..................decision.
   (a) investment  (b) profitability  (c) liquidity  (d) none of these

102) Project appraisal is usually done by a ......................... Institution.
   (a) Marketing  (b) financial  (c) production  (d) none of these

103) Profitability index is also known as .......................ratio
   (a) ROI  (b) benefit-cost  (c) debt-equity  (d) none

104) Payback period and ARR methods are .................
   (a) traditional  (b) discounting  (c) modern  (d) none

105) NPV, PI and .................. are the three discounted cash flow techniques.
   (a) ARR  (b) IRR  (c) NTV  (d) urgency

106) Original investment is divided by constant cash....................... to get payback period.
   (a) inflows  (b) outflows  (c) balance  (d) both (a) and (b)

107) .................. is also called trial and error Method.
   (a) ARR  (b) IRR  (c) NTV  (d) urgency

108) The discount rate at which present value of cash inflows equals to the present value of cash outflows is called ..................
   (a) ARR  (b) IRR  (c) NTV  (d) urgency

109) Project........................ is done after the project is implemented.
(a)management  (b)appraisal  (c)evaluation  (d)none

110) The main object of project appraisal is:
(a) To find whether the project is technically feasible.
(b) To ascertain whether the project is financially feasible.
(c) To decide whether to accept or reject a project.
(d) To know whether the project is eco-friendly.

111) Project appraisal is done by:
(a) Government.
(b) Financial institution only.
(c) Entrepreneur only.
(d) Both financial institution and entrepreneur.

112) Which one is not an element of project appraisal:
(a) Technical feasibility.  (b) Network analysis.
(c) Economical viability.  (d) Commercial viability.

113) The discount rate must be determined in advance for the :
(a) Payback period.
(b) Time adjusted rate of return method.
(c) IRR
(d) NPV method.

114) Which one of the following is not a discounted cash flow technique:
(a) ARR  (b) IRR  (c) NPV  (d) PI

115) The difference between the total present value of a stream of cash flows of a given rate of discount and the initial capital outlay is known as the :
(a) IRR.  (b) ARR.  (c) NPV.  (d) Net Profit.

116) The scientific technique of evaluation of capital expenditure decisions include the following except:
(a) NPV.  (b) PI.  (c) IRR.  (d) Payback period.

117) Profitability index shows benefits from the proposal in :
(a) absolute terms.  (b) Relative terms.
(c) Both of the above.  (d) None of these.

118) For discounted cash flow methods, the discount rate used is:
(a) Fixed arbitrarily
(b) Equivalent to bank rate.
(c) Equivalent to firm's average cost of capital.
(d) Equivalent to final rate of dividend.

119) The process of measuring the progress and performance of a project is called:
(a) Project appraisal.  (b) Project evaluation.
(c) Project control.  (d) Project audit.
120) The excess of the present value over the cost of the project is ………………………
(a) IRR (b) ARR (c) NPV (d) NTV

121) In case of mutually exclusive projects, the project with ……………… PI is to be selected.
(a) higher (b) lower (c) negative (d) positive

122) In independent projects, accept a project if it’s NPV is…………………………
(a) higher (b) lower (c) negative (d) positive

123) Under Net Terminal Value Method, accept a project if it’s NTV is……………………
(a) higher (b) lower (c) negative (d) positive

124) Under Net Terminal Value Method, reject a project if it’s NTV is………………
(a) higher (b) lower (c) negative (d) positive

125) Accept a project if it’s IRR is………………..when compared to desired minimum
(a) higher (b) lower (c) negative (d) positive

126) Reject a project if it’s IRR is………………..when compared to desired minimum
(a) higher (b) lower (c) negative (d) positive

127) ………………………report is a document wherein all the details obtained from technical analysis, financial analysis, profitability analysis etc. are put together.
(a) feasibility (b) project (c) both (d) none

128) ……………………… Is an essential document for procuring assistance from financial institutions and for fulfilling other formalities for the implementation of the project.
(a) feasibility (b) project (c) progress (d) none

129) Department of industries and commerce formulated a scheme to set up ………………… To inculcate entrepreneurial culture amongst youth.
(a) ED clubs (b) youth clubs (c) lion clubs (d) none

130) The scheme of ED Clubs will be implemented by …………………
(a) Business incubators. (b) Industrial estates.
(c) DIC. (d) None of these.

131) A grant of ………… Will be given to each ED club by the department of Commerce and industry.
(a) 20000 (b) 15000 (c) 18000 (d) 12000

132) A ……………………… Is an organization designed and success of entrepreneurial companies through an array of business support resources and services.
(a) Business incubators. (b) Industrial estates.
(c) DIC. (d) None of these.
133) Skill refers to the ability to conceive new ideas and products.
(a) diagnostic  (b) conceptual
(c) technical  (d) human relation

134) The skill to handle people and to influence their behaviour is known as ................
(a) diagnostic  (b) conceptual
(c) technical  (d) human relation

135) Skill refers to the ability to understand problems from visible symptoms.
(a) diagnostic  (b) conceptual
(c) technical  (d) human relation

136) Ability to use techniques, procedures and tools of a specific field is called ............
(a) diagnostic  (b) conceptual
(c) technical  (d) human relation

137) Entrepreneurship development is slow in Kerala because:
(a) Natural resources are limited. (b) Poor quality of man power.
(c) Instable govt. (d) none of these.

138) The minimum numbers to form an ED club is:
(a) 20.  (b) 25.  (c) 50.  (d) None of these.

139) Which one of the following is not a function of ED club:
(a) Organic workshop.
(b) Interaction with promotional agencies.
(c) Provide infrastructure.
(d) Organic industrial visits.

140) Which of the following provides services and advices to start up firms:
(a) Business incubators. (b) Industrial estates.
(c) DIC. (d) None of these.

141) Analysis is concerned with identification of project demand potential and selection of optimal technology:
(a) techno-economic  (b) network
(c) financial  (d) social cost-benefit

142) Analysis is concerned with the development of detailed work plan of the project and its time profile:
(a) techno-economic  (b) network
(c) financial  (d) social cost-benefit

143) Analysis involves estimation of project costs and revenues and funds required for the project:
(a) techno-economic  (b) network
(c) financial  (d) social cost-benefit
144) .................. analysis aims at analyzing the real contribution of an investment project towards welfare of country as a whole;
(a) techno-economic (b) network (c) financial (d) social cost-benefit

145) .................. Helps to take investment decision:
(a) techno-economic (b) technical (c) financial (d) pre-investment appraisal

146) .................. Analysis is carried out to ascertain technical soundness of the project:
(a) techno-economic (b) technical (c) financial (d) pre-investment appraisal

147) .................. Refers to manner in which a company’s inputs are transferred into output process:
(a) process (b) method (c) technology (d) method

148) .................. Give right to use patented technology and get related know-how on mutually agreed basis:
(a) Technology licensing. (b) Purchase of technology. (c) Joint venture. (d) Indigenous technology.

149) There is no need for technological support from the seller in ......................
(a) Technology licensing. (b) Purchase of technology. (c) Joint venture. (d) Indigenous technology

150) The supplier may participate technically as well as financially in a ...................... arrangement.
(a) Technology licensing. (b) Purchase of technology. (c) Joint venture. (d) Indigenous technology

151) Technology developed within a country is called ..............................
(a) Technology licensing. (b) Purchase of technology. (c) Joint venture. (d) Indigenous technology

152) .................. Refers to the volume that can be manufactured during a given period:
(a) Plant capacity. (b) Plant location. (c) Plant layout. (d) Process layout.

153) .................. Refers to the board area where the enterprise is to be established:
(a) Plant capacity. (b) Plant location. (c) Plant layout. (d) Process layout.

154) .................. Refers to the arrangement of machines, equipments and other physical facilities within factory premises:
(a) Plant capacity. (b) Plant location. (c) Plant layout. (d) Process layout.
155) In ……………………….. Similar machines are placed in one place according to operations they perform:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Cellular layout.

156) In ……………………… Men and equipment are moved to the material which remains in one place:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Cellular layout.

157) …………………………….. Is possible where in item is made in different types and sizes:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Cellular layout.

158) In ……………………… machines dedicated to sequences of production are grouped into cells:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout. (c) Stationary layout. (d) Cellular layout.

159) Line layout is also called ………………………
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Product layout

160) In ……………………… Machines are arranged in sequence in which they are used:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Product layout

161) There is a continuous flow of materials in process towards the finished product stage in………
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Product layout

162) ……………………….. Is the best suited in mass production:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Product layout

163) ……………………….. Is an innovative layout:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Cellular layout.

164) ……………………….. Is referred to as group layout:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Cellular layout.

165) ……………………….. Is called fixed position layout:
(a) Process layout. (b) Combined layout.
(c) Stationary layout. (d) Cellular layout.

166) ……………………….. Is also called functional layout:
167) ...................is a post investment decision report.
(a) feasibility report  (b) interim report
(c) project report     (d) progress report

168) ......................provides clues to pertinent questions like “what, why, how, when
and where of the project.
(a) feasibility report  (b) interim report
(c) project report     (d) progress report

169) An in-depth study is not required in ......................
(a) feasibility report  (b) interim report
(c) project report     (d) progress report

170) ......................is the master report
(a) feasibility report  (b) interim report
(c) project report     (d) progress report

171) ......................is the final report
(a) feasibility report  (b) interim report
(c) project report     (d) progress report

172) Which of the following is not included in utilities.
(a) raw materials  (b) water
(c) power            (d) effluent disposal

173) Which of the these are not industries promotional institution
(a) KFC                 (b) KSIDC
(c) KSETDC            (d) KTC

174) Ability to make clear decisions on the merits of a case is called.................skill.
(a) communication  (b) decision-making
(c) project development (d) management

175) ............skill helps an entrepreneur to establish an enterprise.
(a) communication  (b) decision-making
(c) project development (d) management

176) ............skill relates to accounting and financing control, marketing, production
planning and inventory control and to manage people who work in the enterprise.
(a) communication  (b) decision-making
(c) project development (d) management

177) ............ skills are necessary for an entrepreneur to deal with many people.
(a) communication  (b) decision-making
(c) project development (d) management
178) Incubators organised by the government are called................
   (a) government sponsored       (b)non-profit organizations sponsored
   (c) university sponsored       (d)privately sponsored

179).......are incubators sponsored and managed through associations, chambers of
       commerce etc
   (a) government sponsored       (b)non-profit organizations sponsored
   (c) university sponsored       (d)privately sponsored

180)........ incubators transit the findings of research and development into new
       products and technologies.
   (a) government sponsored       (b)non-profit organizations sponsored
   (c) university sponsored       (d)privately sponsored

181)...........incubators are organised and managed by private firms or companies or
       corporations
   (a) government sponsored       (b)non-profit organizations sponsored
   (c) university sponsored       (d)privately sponsored

182)................incubators create employment.
   (a)general purpose   (b)technology   (c)specialist   (d)none

183)...............incubators seek to commercialize new product or service
   (a)general purpose   (b)technology   (c)specialist   (d)none

184)...............incubators focus on specific industry areas like art and craft.
   (a)general purpose   (b)technology   (c)specialist   (d)none

185)which of these is not a criteria for choosing right incubator.
   (a)success rates       (b)quality       (c)site        (d)space

186)...............is made up of a core group of highly specialized firms the same industry.
   (a)ED clubs            (b)Business clubs (c)chamber of commerce (d)Business Clusters

187) Which of these is a problem of MSMEs
   (a) bogus units         (b) inadequate finance
   (c) lack of managerial experience (d) all of these

188) The slogan “innovate or evaporate” was given by...........
   (a)Robert Owen          (b) Joseph Schumpeter
   (c) Richard Cantillon   (d) Philip Kotler

189) The first and foremost industrial estate was established at..................
   (a)Rajkot               (b) Ahmadabad   (c) Patna         (d) Gurgaon

190) The first and foremost industrial estate was established in the year..................
   (a)1960                  (b) 1962       (c) 1955          (d) 1950
191) ............... means organising, housing and servicing industry, a planned clustering of industrial enterprises offering standard factory buildings erected in advance of demand and a variety of services and facilities to the occupants.
   (a) industry  (b) industrial estate  (c) company  (d) none of these

192) .............. is the advance given to cover the finance requirement during the time lag between sanctioning and disbursement of term loan by financial institutions.
   (a) incentive  (b) bridge capital  (c) subsidy  (d) venture capital

193) ................. Is the work of entrepreneurs.
   (a) invention  (b) innovation  (c) both  (d) none

194) ....................... is the work of scientists.
   (a) invention  (b) innovation  (c) both  (d) none

195) Which of these is not a environmental barrier to entrepreneurship
   (a) lack of skilled labour  (b) custom of people  (c) lack of fund  (d) lack of infrastructure

196) Which of these is a social barrier to entrepreneurship
   (a) low status  (b) custom of people  (c) both  (d) none

197) ................... is a combination of knowledge, skills and appropriate motives that an individual must possess to perform a given task.
   (a) persistence  (b) initiative  (c) competency  (d) creativity.

198) The capacity to take repeated and different actions to overcome obstacles is called ..............
   (a) persistence  (b) initiative  (c) competency  (d) creativity.

199) An inner urge in an individual to do something is called ..............
   (a) persistence  (b) initiative  (c) competency  (d) creativity.

200) ................. is the ability of an entrepreneur to successfully convince others.
   (a) persistence  (b) initiative  (c) competency  (d) persuasion.

201) Projects for industrial development is an ............... project.
   (a) quantifiable  (b) non-quantifiable  (c) sectoral  (d) crash

202) Additional capital cost are incurred in ............ projects to save time.
   (a) quantifiable  (b) non-quantifiable  (c) sectoral  (d) crash
203) Large scale projects are an example of ...............project  
   (a) quantifiable  
   (c) sectoral  
   (b) magnitude oriented  
   (d) crash

204) ...............analysis helps in studying the impact of crucial variables like raw materials, sales volume, sales price, degree of capacity utilization etc over the economic viability of an enterprise.  
   (a) Break-even  
   (c) risk  
   (b) sensitivity  
   (d) ratio

205) .................analysis presents he picture of profit at different levels of production.  
   (a) Break-even  
   (b) sensitivity  
   (c) risk  
   (d) ratio

206) .................analysis helps to compare current performance with the past and also in measuring effectiveness and efficiency of the organization in the light of norms of performances  
   (a) Break-even  
   (b) sensitivity  
   (c) risk  
   (d) ratio

207) .................analysis is a continuous process used to analyse the past and/or projected financial data.  
   (a) Break-even  
   (b) sensitivity  
   (c) Financial  
   (d) ratio

208) Crashing is applicable in .................  
   (a) PERT  
   (c) MAP  
   (b) CPM  
   (d) LOB
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