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**FY B. Com - Semester – I      Sub: Commerce – I (Introduction to Business)**

**Q. - Select the appropriate answer from the options given below:**

- 1.----- refers to transfer of any government function to the private sector.
    - a) Liberalization
    - b) Privatization
    - c) Globalization
    - d) Organization
  1. Business is a form of ----- activity.
    - a) Economic
    - b) Non-economic
    - c) Religious
    - d) Social
  2. A business firm can reduce the risks through \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a) Insurance
    - b) Regular dealings
    - c) Quality focus
    - d) Government control
  3. Business firms are subject to \_\_\_\_\_ control in the form of rules & regulations.
    - a) Government
    - b) Companies
    - c) Customer
    - d) Financial
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with identification & satisfaction of customer requirements.
    - a) Marketing
    - b) Finance
    - c) Production
    - d) Inventory
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with sales and closely coordinated with marketing.
    - a) Sales function
    - b) Production function
    - c) Public relations
    - d) Corporate planning
  6. CSR activity is Mandate is made by which act
    - a) The companies Act, 2013
    - b) Contract Act
    - c) Factories Act
    - d) Competition Act, 2002
  7. Business is Divided into
    - a) Industry and commerce
    - b) Trade and non- trade
    - c) Primary and manufacturing
    - d) Producing and Retailing
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ fills up the knowledge gap.
    - a) Advertising
    - b) Production
    - c) Insurance
    - d) Transport
-

9. Business objectives are -----.
- Opposite to each other
  - Mutually supportive
  - Conflicting
  - Supportive
10. Mining & Oil exploration are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_ industries.
- Primary
  - Construction
  - Extractive
  - Manufacturing
11. \_\_\_\_\_ concept of business is concerned with customer satisfaction.
- Modern
  - Traditional
  - Profit making
  - Loss making
12. Survival & Growth are the \_\_\_\_\_ objectives of business.
- Social
  - Organic
  - Economic
  - Human
13. Creation of wealth is one \_\_\_\_\_ objective of the business.
- Social
  - Economic
  - Politic
  - Human
14. Global business leads to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Independent countries
  - Inter-dependence of countries
  - Free countries
  - Liberal Countries
15. The term business literally means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A state of being busy
  - Engaged in marketing operations
  - Engaged in production activities
  - Engaged in sales activities
16. Objectives of business should be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Flexible
  - Rigid
  - Confusing
  - Unclear
17. \_\_\_\_\_ designs services for SSIs.
- TCO
  - NSIC
  - NIESBUD
  - NABARD
18. Companies intimate DIN to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ROC
  - CCI
  - Govt.
  - Private
19. Consistently declining performance suggest need of -----.
- Closure
-

- b) Turnaround
  - c) Reorganization
  - d) Liquidation
20. ----- denotes the combination of two or more firms in such a way that only one survives while other one is dissolved.
- a) Liquidation
  - b) Amalgamation
  - c) Merger
  - d) Acquisition
21. Economic liberalisation is a new philosophy accepted in India after -----.
- a) 1985
  - b) 1991
  - c) 2005
  - d) 2010
22. Global business leads to -----.
- a) Independent countries
  - b) Inter-dependence of countries
  - c) Free countries
  - d) Advance countries
23. ----- includes trade and aids to trade.
- a) Commerce
  - b) Employment
  - c) Profession
  - d) Industry
24. Insurance ----- the possible risk of loss in business.
- a) Raises
  - b) Minimizes
  - c) Balances
  - d) Increases
25. Intensification strategy is a ----- type of growth.
- a) Internal
  - b) External
  - c) Global
  - d) Outsourcing
26. ----- involves closing down a firm and selling its assets.
- a) Liquidation
  - b) Amalgamation
  - c) Merger
  - d) Privatization
27. ----- is a refinancing deal in which debt-holder gets an equity position in exchange for cancelation of debt.
- a) Debt-equity
  - b) Swap
  - c) Debt
  - d) Equity
28. ----- is necessary for the removal of the sickness in the industry.
- a) Reorganization
  - b) Restructuring
  - c) Closure
  - d) Privatization
-

29. ----- may be defined as any arrangement whereby two or more parties cooperate in order to run a business or to achieve commercial objectives.
- Joint venture
  - Partnership
  - Amalgamation
  - Merger
30. ----- may be defined as any arrangement whereby two or more companies liquidated and a new company is formed.
- Liquidation
  - Amalgamation
  - Merger
  - Privatization
31. Objective of the business should be -----.
- Rigid
  - Flexible
  - Confusing
  - Changeable
32. ----- objectives are known as three-fold objectives.
- Organic
  - Economic
  - Social
  - National
33. Objectives offer ----- justification for the existence of the business firm.
- Economic
  - Social
  - Legal
  - Human
34. Production aspect of business is called -----.
- Industry
  - Commerce
  - Trade
  - Manufacturing
35. ----- refers to reduction of government control over business sector.
- Liberalization
  - Privatization
  - Globalization
  - Sociolisation
36. ----- refers to relaxation of laws or rules by the government.
- Liberalisation
  - Privatization
  - Globalization
  - Recognition
37. ----- refers to retrenchment of surplus staff.
- Downsizing
  - Training
  - Recruitment
  - Placement
39. ----- refers to the process of integration of an economy with the world economy.
- Specialization
  - Liberalization
  - Privatization
  - Globalization
-

- 40.----- represent the sale of a segment of a company to a third party.
- Divestitures
  - Take over
  - Acquisition
  - Dis-investment
41. Restructuring comes ----- in the life of business enterprises.
- Once
  - Occasionally
  - Repeatedly
  - Never
- 42.----- strategy helps to spread business risks.
- Growth
  - Expansion
  - Diversification
  - Collaboration
43. The activity concerned with production of goods and services is called -----.
- Profession
  - Business
  - Commerce
  - Industry
44. The essence of business is -----.
- Buying and selling
  - Profit maximization
  - Cheating of consumers
  - Service
45. To earn more profit is one of the ----- objective.
- Economic
  - Social
  - National
  - Basic
46. Turnaround is needed when a company is -----.
- Making profit
  - Incurring losses
  - Doing moderately well
  - Sold
47. Turnaround is ----- term strategy.
- Specific
  - Short
  - Medium
  - Long
48. Under globalisation production and marketing activities are conducted on ----- scale.
- Large
  - Small
  - Medium
  - Wholesale
49. Well defined objectives give -----.
- More profit to the company
  - Clear direction for achieving the objectives
  - More popularity to the company
  - Branding of company
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50. Commercial activity aimed at making profit is called -----.
- Commerce
  - Trade
  - Business
  - Production
51. Business includes production and ----- of goods and services.
- Trade
  - Distribution
  - Creation
  - Consumption
52. Modern business is -----.
- Dynamic
  - Complicated
  - Complex
  - Limited
53. Aids to trade is also called as -----.
- Auxiliary services
  - Subsequent service
  - Service sector
  - Business
54. Unattractive areas of a business are reduced in ----- strategy.
- Retrenchment
  - Growth
  - Stability
  - Collaboration
55. Loss making units should require -----.
- Restructuring
  - Turnaround
  - Merger
  - Expansion
56. Turn around is a ----- strategy.
- Medium
  - Short
  - Permanent
  - Long term
57. Government has deserved \_\_\_\_\_ sector.
- public
  - private
  - proprietorship
  - partnership
58. \_\_\_\_\_ strategy involves extending existing products to new markets.
- market development
  - product development
  - market penetration
  - vertical diversification
59. \_\_\_\_\_ takeover where the acquiring firm buys shares of other firm from open market.
- negotiated
  - hostile
  - bailout
-

- d) amalgamation
60. \_\_\_\_\_-restructuring involves a significant change in the financial structure of the firm.
- a) financial
  - b) organizational
  - c) going public
  - d) downsizing
61. Business and its environment are -----.
- a) Separable
  - b) Inseparable
  - c) Unrelated
  - d) Compact
1. Business environment develops by -----.
- a) Chance
  - b) Choice
  - c) Accident
  - d) Sudden
2. Business environment is a challenge and -----.
- a) An opportunity
  - b) Danger
  - c) Risk
  - d) Strength
3. Business has ----- capacity to influence its environment.
- a) Limited
  - b) Unlimited
  - c) No
  - d) Equited
4. Business ----- education.
- a) Opposes
  - b) Supports
  - c) Criticizes
  - d) Degrades
5. Customers form a part of ----- environment.
- a) Micro
  - b) Macro
  - c) Internal
  - d) External
6. ----- environment brings consistency and fitness in government policies.
- a) Political
  - b) Legal
  - c) International
  - d) Economic
7. ----- environment has direct and indirect impact on the working of business firms.
- a) Business
  - b) Education
  - c) Situational
  - d) Political
8. Business Environment is always -----.
- a) Rigid
  - b) Flexible
  - c) Stable
  - d) Changeable
9. ----- environment is concerned with different aspects of population.
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- a) Demographic
  - b) Socio- graphic
  - c) Political
  - d) Legal
10. Environment factors are \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Stable
  - b) Dynamic
  - c) Isolated
  - d) Flexible
11. Decision on location is an important element of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Setting up of a business unit
  - b) Market research
  - c) Manufacturing process
  - d) Sales process
12. Analysis of competitors strategies is an element of \_\_\_\_\_ environment analysis.
- a) Internal
  - b) External
  - c) International
  - d) national
13. Society is one factor affecting \_\_\_\_\_ environment.
- a) macro
  - b) micro
  - c) economic
  - d) social
14. Business environment is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Multi-dimensional
  - b) Single-dimensional
  - c) Productive
  - d) Unproductive
15. Business firms depend on \_\_\_\_\_ environment for the supply of resources like raw material, water, etc.
- a) Natural
  - b) Economic
  - c) Social
  - d) Technological
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of micro external environment.
- a) Labour
  - b) Channel intermediaries
  - c) Management
  - d) Rawmaterial
17. Standards 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> constitute \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Secondary
  - b) Higher secondary
  - c) Primary
  - d) Professional
18. Specialized education constitute \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Professional
  - b) Higher
  - c) Primary
  - d) Higher secondary
19. Business needs \_\_\_\_\_ & innovation to withstand competition.
- a) Creativity
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- b) Invention
- c) Dynamism
- d) Efficiency

20. ----- environment is influenced by economic policies of the government.
- a) Economic
  - b) Social
  - c) Demographic
  - d) Political
21. Environment analysis enables a business firm to identify its strengths, weaknesses ----- and threats.
- a) Opportunities
  - b) Risks
  - c) Benefits
  - d) Limitations
22. Proper ----- analysis helps a firm to formulate effective strategies in the various functional areas.
- a) Business
  - b) Environment
  - c) Competition
  - d) Profit
23. Business environment consist of all the internal and ----- forces factors that affect the working of a business.
- a) Horizontal
  - b) Vertical
  - c) Synonymous
  - d) External
24. Micro external factors like completion, government policies, customers have ----- and immediate effect on working of business.
- a) Indirect
  - b) Temporary
  - c) Permanent
  - d) Direct
25. Change in Business Environment needs ----- time.
- a) Casual
  - b) Minute
  - c) No
  - d) Unlimited
26. Environment of modern business is more complex and -----.
- a) Suitable
  - b) Unsuitable
  - c) Predictable
  - d) Unpredictable
27. External environment includes political, social, economical and ----- factors.
- a) Culture
  - b) Values
  - c) Technological
  - d) Religious
28. External environment includes macro factors and -----factors.
- a) Political
  - b) Micro
  - c) Social
  - d) Legal
29. There is ----- relationship between education and business.
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- a) Close
  - b) No
  - c) Opposite
  - d) Immediate
30. The relationship between ----- and environment analysis is separable.
- a) Planning
  - b) Organizing
  - c) Coordination
  - d) Communicating
31. Business environment regulates ----- of business activities.
- a) Limitations
  - b) Scope
  - c) Size
  - d) Utility
32. Internal environment can be -----.
- a) Rigid
  - b) Controlled
  - c) Unsafe
  - d) Solid
33. Due to environment business firms take proactive and ----- decisions.
- a) Active
  - b) Inactive
  - c) Reactive
  - d) Perspective
34. Before ----- it is necessary to analyse the internal & external environment.
- a) Planning
  - b) Organizing
  - c) Coordination
  - d) Communicating
35. ----- is founder member of WTO.
- a) England
  - b) USA
  - c) UK
  - d) INDIA
36. Timely scanning of environment enables a firm to take ----- measures.
- a) Active
  - b) Inactive
  - c) Suggestive
  - d) Corrective
37. The social and ----- environment greatly influences business decisions.
- a) Legal
  - b) Economic
  - c) Demographic
  - d) Cultural
38. Trading blocs gives preference to ----- countries.
- a) Developing
  - b) Developed
  - c) Member
  - d) Non-member
39. Trading blocs are ----- to the growth of world trade.
- a) Useful
  - b) Harmful
  - c) Dangerous
-

- d) Favorable
40. Trading blocs are harmful to ----- countries.
- a) Member
  - b) Non-member
  - c) Neutral
  - d) Neighbor
41. Trading blocs results in ----- creation.
- a) Trade
  - b) Disputes
  - c) Restricted area
  - d) Business zone
42. World trade is ----- due to recession in the developed countries like USA.
- a) Increased
  - b) Deceased
  - c) Not affected
  - d) Suffered
43. WTO is a forum of over ----- countries.
- a) 200
  - b) 150
  - c) 100
  - d) 50
44. WTO is dominated by ----- countries.
- a) Developed
  - b) Developing
  - c) Undeveloped
  - d) Privileged
45. WTO is replaced by GATT in-----.
- a) 1995
  - b) 2000
  - c) 2005
  - d) 2010
46. WTO is ----- to developed countries.
- a) Favorable
  - b) Unfavorable
  - c) Neutral
  - d) Applicable
47. Competition Act was passed in the Year -----.
- a) 2001
  - b) 2002
  - c) 2003
  - d) 2004
48. ----- Environment of business is broadly divided into Micro & Macro environment.
- a) Internal
  - b) External
  - c) National
  - d) International
49. ----- provides a multilateral framework for trade in services.
- a) GAAT
  - b) WTO
  - c) WHO
  - d) Trading Blocs

1. Project planning process starts with -----.

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- a) Discovery of promising business opportunity
  - b) Preliminary investigation of the project
  - c) Preparation of project report
  - d) Submission of Project Report
2. Project report is used as ----- by an entrepreneur.
    - a) Communication tool
    - b) Bank document
    - c) Project planning tool
    - d) Guidance
  3. Feasibility study of a project is -----.
    - a) Voluntary
    - b) Compulsory
    - c) Not compulsory
    - d) Not necessary
  4. Feasibility report is prepared ----- feasibility studies.
    - a) Before
    - b) After
    - c) Along with
    - d) During
  5. Feasibility study is ----- without preparation project report.
    - a) Possible
    - b) Not possible
    - c) Easy
    - d) Difficult
  6. Promotion is ----- of business opportunity.
    - a) Invention
    - b) Setting
    - c) Indication
    - d) Discovery
  7. ----- promoter promotes business after incorporation.
    - a) Occasional
    - b) Professional
    - c) Technical
    - d) Trained
  8. ----- plan estimates capital requirements of business.
    - a) Business
    - b) Capital
    - c) Managerial
    - d) Administrative
  9. Feasibility studies ----- business potentiality.
    - a) Estimates
    - b) Calculates
    - c) Forecasts
    - d) Hides
  10. The item of manufacturing should be from ----- list.
    - a) Regular
    - b) Closed
    - c) Banned
    - d) Open
  11. Feasibility report is prepared \_\_\_\_\_ feasibility studies.
    - a) Alongwith
    - b) After
    - c) Before
-

- d) At the time of
12. Proximity to market of a plant is required in case of \_\_\_\_\_products.
- Perishable
  - Durable
  - Luxury
  - Semi-luxury
13. Project planning enables the company to \_\_\_\_\_the risks.
- Maximize
  - Minimize
  - Increase
  - Fluctuate
14. Project plan acts as a \_\_\_\_\_device to check the project progress.
- Controlling
  - Uncontrolling
  - Investment
  - Divestment
15. \_\_\_\_\_states the various contents of the project report.
- Cover page
  - Index
  - Project outline
  - Management process
16. \_\_\_\_\_feasibility refers to an analysis of whether the project is capable of being operated safely.
- Political
  - Technological
  - Safety
  - Technical
17. A \_\_\_\_\_feasible project may be referred to as a “politically correct project”.
- Technological
  - Social
  - Political
  - Legal
18. Project report is prepared by the \_\_\_\_\_with the help of experts.
- Manager
  - Promoter
  - Engineer
  - President
19. The business firm must conduct \_\_\_\_\_of every firm.
- Cost-benefit analysis
  - Survey
  - Recruitment
  - Placement
20. Promoters of business units dealing in hotels, food, & drugs need to obtain \_\_\_\_\_licence.
- FDA
  - RTI
  - Clearance from pollution control board
  - VAT
21. An entrepreneur can establish business for -----.
- Self-employment
  - ProfiteeringUnder
  - Mental satisfaction
  - Social status
22. District Magistrate issues clearance for -----.
- Printing press
-

- b) Pesticides
  - c) Cold storage
  - d) Pollution
23. Provisional registration can be -----.
- a) Renewed
  - b) Reviewed
  - c) Reclassified
  - d) Rectified
24. Service tax is a form of ----- tax.
- a) Direct
  - b) Indirect
  - c) Derived
  - d) Perfect
25. Analysis of working condition is an element of ----- environment.
- a) Internal
  - b) External
  - c) International
  - d) Business
26. Analysis of competitor's strategies in an element of ----- environment.
- a) Internal
  - b) External
  - c) International
  - d) Legal
27. ----- acts a reference guide during the execution of the project.
- a) Project report
  - b) Feasibility report
  - c) Legal report
  - d) Organization report
28. ----- feasibility refers to an analysis of whether is project is capable of being implemented and operated in the interest of stakeholders.
- a) Safety
  - b) Political
  - c) Market
  - d) Economical
29. ----- feasibility study is concerned with current work practices and procedures.
- a) Operational
  - b) Financial
  - c) Economic
  - d) Social
30. Decision of location is an important element of -----.
- a) Setting up of business
  - b) Market research
  - c) Manufacturing process
  - d) Assembling
31. Proximity of a plant to sources of raw material is desirable in case of ----- materials.
- a) Gross
  - b) Net
  - c) Wholesale
  - d) Retail
32. Proximity to market of a plant is required in case of ----- products.
- a) Fragile
  - b) Durable
-

- c) Luxury  
d) Casual
33. ----- number is required for directors of company.  
a) DIN  
b) TIN  
c) TAN  
d) PAN
34. ----- is required for tax deduction at source.  
a) DIN  
b) PAN  
c) TIN  
d) TAN
35. ----- refers to systematically sequencing and scheduling a project.  
a) Project planning  
b) Feasibility study  
c) Project appraisal  
d) Project valuation
36. ----- refers to finding out practical utility of a project.  
a) Project planning  
b) Feasibility study  
c) Project appraisal  
d) Project costing
37. ----- feasibility study covers technical aspects of the proposed project.  
a) Technical  
b) Market  
c) Financial  
d) legal
38. ----- covers market potential of the project.  
a) Technical  
b) Market  
c) Financial  
d) Social
39. ----- studies profitability of the proposed project.  
a) Technical  
b) Economic  
c) Market  
d) Financial
40. ----- is a document containing details of feasibility studies undertaken.  
a) Project report  
b) Feasibility study report  
c) Project appraisal report  
d) Project costing report
41. ----- is a person who undertaken the preliminary steps necessary for formation of a company.  
a) Promoter  
b) Manager  
c) Entrepreneur  
d) Businessman
42. The ----- registers companies and ensures that all statutory requirements are completed by the company.  
a) The Registrar of Companies,  
b) the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation,

- c) the Chartered Accountant of the Company  
d) Company Secretary
43. Any company that sells its products needs to be registered for-----.
- VAT
  - Sales tax
  - Income tax
  - GST
44. For exporting goods, it is necessary to get register with -----.
- DGFT
  - Exim Bank
  - Ministry of External Affairs
  - WTO
45. ----- is required for depositing of TDS/TCS.
- TAN
  - VAT
  - PAN
  - DIN
46. The ----- is the company's charter.
- Memorandum
  - Articles of Association
  - Prospectus
  - Brochure
47. Project report is complete -----.
- Plan of action
  - Document
  - Programme
  - Objective
48. MSME with a turnover of Rs. ----- have been exempted from payment of excise duty.
- 1 crore
  - 5 crore
  - 7.5 crore
  - 10 crore
49. An entrepreneur is -----.
- Self-employed
  - Registered
  - Intelligent
  - flexible
50. PAN stands for -----.
- Permanent Account Number
  - Permanent Asset Number
  - Perfect Account Number
  - Pan Account Number
1. An entrepreneur ----- business ideas.
- Rejects
  - Debates
  - Selects
  - Conceives
2. ----- relates an entrepreneur to the society.
- Vision
  - Creativity
  - Innovation
  - Mission
3. Seed capital is a ----- factor.
- Legal
  - Cultural
-



- c) Political
  - d) Resource
4. Two terms 'entrepreneur' and 'manager' are used -----.
- a) Interchangeably
  - b) Together
  - c) Meaningless
  - d) Synonymous
5. Intrapreneur is an ----- of business unit.
- a) Manager
  - b) Acting entrepreneur
  - c) Head of unit
  - d) Consultant
6. The project is ----- of the entrepreneur.
- a) Thought
  - b) Dream
  - c) Idea
  - d) Concept
7. Professional entrepreneurs are ----- in company promotion.
- a) Promoters
  - b) Agents
  - c) Commissioned
  - d) Experts
8. ----- entrepreneurs are rational in their outlook.
- a) Drone
  - b) Fabian
  - c) Imitating
  - d) Professional
9. Women entrepreneurs are ----- of the family.
- a) Anchor
  - b) Out
  - c) Dependents
  - d) Member
10. The most successful entrepreneurs are the -----.
- a) Innovators
  - b) Decision-makers
  - c) Procrastinators
  - d) Franchiser
11. Entrepreneurs facilitate \_\_\_\_\_ formation in the country.
- a) Regional development
  - b) Capital
  - c) Consumer welfare
  - d) Income inequalities
12. \_\_\_\_\_ capital providers invest in firms that have the potential to develop into successful ventures.
- a) Venture
  - b) Equity
  - c) Preferential
  - d) Bonus
13. \_\_\_\_\_ requires paper qualification.
- a) Venture capitalist
  - b) Entrepreneur
  - c) Intrapreneur
  - d) Mentor
14. The key strengths of \_\_\_\_\_ include valuation of returns.

- a) Asset allocator
  - b) Opportunist
  - c) Adventurer
  - d) Systemizer
15. \_\_\_\_\_ entrepreneurs are individuals with innovative solutions to society's most pressing problems.
- a) Social
  - b) Specialist
  - c) Systemizer
  - d) Opportunist
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is where an individual believes that his behavior is guided by personal decisions.
- a) Internal locus of control
  - b) External locus of control
  - c) Meditation
  - d) Mindfulness
17. \_\_\_\_\_ means steadiness, endurance & perseverance in the performance of the task.
- a) Patience
  - b) Risk taking
  - c) Human relations
  - d) Organizing
18. The NIESBUD is located at \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Ahmedabad
  - b) Bihar
  - c) Kerala
  - d) Orissa
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ scheme was started to provide integrated administrative framework at the district level for promotion of small industries.
- a) CEED
  - b) DIC
  - c) NSIC
  - d) SIDO
20. \_\_\_\_\_ factors include higher salaries, bonus, etc.
- a) Monetary
  - b) Non-monetary
  - c) Fiscal
  - d) Financial
21. An entrepreneur exploits change into an -----.
- a) Opportunity
  - b) Threat
  - c) Strength
  - d) Weakness
22. Entrepreneurs concerned with welfare of the people are called ----- entrepreneurs.
- a) Social
  - b) Economic
  - c) Business
  - d) Optimist
23. Entrepreneurs need to take ----- decisions.
- a) Proactive
  - b) Reactive
  - c) Quick
  - d) Inactive
24. Funding provided by the venture capitalist which is a combination of debt and equity is called -----  
unding.
- a) Mezzanine

- b) Debt
  - c) Equity
  - d) Swap
25. ----- is an entrepreneur within an existing organisation.
- a) Intrapreneur
  - b) Manager
  - c) Leader
  - d) Promoter
26. The key strength of ----- type of entrepreneurs is imagination.
- a) Visionary
  - b) Opportunist
  - c) Adventurer
  - d) Orthodox
27. An ----- is a person who always looks for changes.
- a) Entrepreneur
  - b) Financer
  - c) Businessman
  - d) Promoter
28. ----- implements the plans and ideas of an entrepreneur.
- a) Manager
  - b) Promoter
  - c) Businessman
  - d) Marketer
29. ----- is now known as the practice of corporate management style that integrates risk-taking and innovation approaches.
- a) Intrapreurship
  - b) Leadership
  - c) Citizenship
  - d) Managership
30. ----- acts like an entrepreneur while working within a large organization,
- a) Entrepreneur
  - b) Leader
  - c) Supervisor
  - d) Manager
31. An ----- conceives business idea.
- a) Entrepreneur
  - b) Intrapreneur
  - c) Manager
  - d) Businessman
32. An ----- entrepreneur is engage in manufacturing a product.
- a) Industrial
  - b) Financial
  - c) Government
  - d) Agricultural
33. ----- entrepreneur is one who may or may not possess an aptitude for entrepreneurship but is tempted by the monetary rewards or profits to be earned form the business venture.
- a) Pure
  - b) Agricultural
  - c) Professional
  - d) Social
34. ----- entrepreneur means an entrepreneur who is interested in floating a business but does not want to manage or operate it.
- a) Professional
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- b) Industrial
  - c) Agricultural
  - d) Technical
35. ----- entrepreneur is attracted by the various incentives , subsidies and facilities offered by the government.
- a) Induced
  - b) Professional
  - c) Pure
  - d) Technical
36. ----- generation entrepreneur are those entrepreneurs who inherent the family business firms and pass it from one generation to another.
- a) Second
  - b) First
  - c) Third
  - d) Fourth
37. A ----- Entrepreneur is a stereotyped entrepreneur whose aim is to maximize his economic returns at a level consistent with the survival of the unit with or without an element of growth.
- a) Classical
  - b) Professional
  - c) Industrial
38. A ----- Entrepreneur trading activities.
- a) Trading
  - b) Manufactures
  - c) Industrialist
39. A ----- does not possess any entrepreneurial background.
- a) Founder
  - b) Professional
  - c) Pure
40. An entrepreneur is a -----.
- a) Visionary
  - b) Sole proprietor
  - c) Promoter
  - d) Business man
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