1. The term Entrepreneur is derived from the word
   A. English
   B. Tamil
   C. Hindi
   D. French
   ANSWER: D

2. An individual who has prior business ownership experience is an entrepreneur.
   A. Habitual
   B. Novice
   C. Serial
   D. Portfolio
   ANSWER: A

3. _____ Identified innovation as a characteristic of entrepreneur for the first time in 1934.
   A. William Diamond
   B. A.H.Cole
   C. W.B.Gartner
   D. J.A.Schuumpeter
   ANSWER: D

4. Refusal to adopt and use opportunities to make changes in production is entrepreneurs.
   A. Fabian
   B. Imitative
   C. Innovative
   D. Drone
   ANSWER: D
5. A short-term, internal source of funds can be obtained by reducing all of the following except_____________.

   A. Short-term assets
   B. Fixed assets
   C. Cash
   D. Inventory

   ANSWER: C

6. Which one of the following is not an Intrapreneurial leadership characteristic?

   A. Encourage the team work
   B. Not flexible
   C. Understands environment
   D. Persistent

   ANSWER: B

7. Which of the following factor does not affect a person for being an entrepreneur?

   A. Education
   B. Gender
   C. Personal values
   D. Family background

   ANSWER: B

8. Which of the following has a contradictory relationship with an individual for being an entrepreneur?

   A. Parents social status
   B. Parents occupation
   C. His birth order
   D. Relationship with parents

   ANSWER: B

9. There is evidence that an entrepreneur usually has ________ parents.
A. Self employed
B. Discouraged
C. Strict
D. Non supportive

ANSWER: A

10. The entrepreneur must possess the abilities of __________.
   A. Conceptualization
   B. Creative
   C. Understanding environment
   D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of an entrepreneur?
   A. Need for independence
   B. Need for affiliation
   C. Need for achievement
   D. Risk taking

ANSWER: B

12. People who own, operate, and take risk of a business venture is known as __________.
   A. Aptitude
   B. Employee
   C. Entrepreneurs
   D. Intrapreneur

ANSWER: C

13. An entrepreneur doing business within the national border is called __________.
   A. International entrepreneurship
B. Intrapreneurship
C. Domestic entrepreneur
D. Imports

ANSWER: C

14. What type of entrepreneurial business actually produces the products they sell?
A. Manufacturing
B. Wholesaling
C. Retailing
D. Consumer

ANSWER: A

15. The assessment of the needed resources by the entrepreneur starts with __________.
A. An appraisal of the entrepreneur’s present resources
B. An assessment of economic conditions of the country
C. A scanning of friends and family for funds
D. A survey of banks and other financial institutions in the area

16. Entrepreneurial tasks depend upon the personality of the entrepreneur, organisational structure and __________.
A. The environment
B. The market
C. The labour
D. The government

ANSWER: A

17. The term intrapreneur is coined in __________.
A. America
18. The term intrapreneurship is coined in late ________.
   A. Fifties
   B. Sixties
   C. Seventies
   D. Eighties
   ANSWER: C

19. Who said the term "Successful innovators are not risk takers"?
   A. Adam Smith
   B. J.B. Say
   C. Drucker
   D. Alfred Marshall
   ANSWER: C

20. The difference in the entrepreneurial and managerial domains has contributed towards an increase in interest is __________.
   A. Forming new firms.
   B. Partnership.
   C. Intrapreneurship.
   D. Private firms.
   ANSWER: A
21. To manage these projects successfully the country will need thousands of ___________.

A. Research and development personnels.
B. Financial investors.
C. Efficient project Managers.
D. Skilled workers.

ANSWER: C

22. ______________ type of entrepreneurs are particularly important for underdeveloped countries because they contribute significantly to the development of such nations.

A. Innovative
B. Adoptive
C. Fabian
D. Drone

ANSWER: B

23. ______________ type of entrepreneurs are very cautious and skeptical while practising any change.

A. Innovative
B. Imitative
C. Fabian
D. Drone

ANSWER: C

24. In small scale sector ______________ are dominant.

A. Institutional entrepreneurs
B. Entrepreneurs by inheritance
C. Technologist entrepreneurs
D. Forced entrepreneurs

ANSWER: A
25. Managing entrepreneurs whose chief goal is __________.
   A. Security
   B. Power
   C. Excitement
   D. Ambitious

   ANSWER: A

26. Which one among the following is considered as one of the important economic factors which determine entrepreneurial growth?
   A. Government
   B. Politics
   C. Market
   D. Private

   ANSWER: C

27. Entrepreneurial management is noted for its ability to react quickly and effectively to new __________.
   A. Market
   B. Business opportunities
   C. Product
   D. Technology

   ANSWER: B

28. Which of the following is the backbone of financial plan?
   A. Budgeting.
   B. Capital.
   C. Nature of business.
   D. Cost of production.

   ANSWER: B
29. The entrepreneur was distinguished from capital provider in ______________.

   A. Middle ages.
   B. 18th century.
   C. 17th century.
   D. 19th and 20th century.

   ANSWER: B

30. Female entrepreneur differs from male entrepreneur in terms of the following except ____________.

   A. Motivation
   B. Business skill.
   C. Departure point
   D. Goal orientation

   ANSWER: A

31. Which one of the following is the way by which an entrepreneur can enter into international business?

   A. Export
   B. Non equity arrangements
   C. Direct foreign investment
   D. All the above

   ANSWER: D

32. Which of the following is alternatively called corporate venturing?

   A. Entrepreneurship
   B. Intrapreneurship
   C. Act of stating a new venture
   D. Offering new products by an existing company

   ANSWER: B
33. The term EDP refers to _____________.

   A. Entrepreneurship Development Programme.
   B. Entrepreneurial Development Programme.
   C. Entrepreneur Development Programme.
   D. Entrepreneuring Development Programme.

   ANSWER: A

34. ________ promotes the creation and/or growth of enterprises through a National Team of Trainers and Counselors that provides training and counseling to young promoters to establish their own business and to reduce the failure rate of start-ups, contributing thereof to the economic growth of the Country.

   A. EDQ
   B. EDN
   C. EDC
   D. EDP

   ANSWER: D

35. EDPs are conducted by ______________.

   A. Entrepreneurs
   B. Specialised institutions
   C. Business community
   D. Government

   ANSWER: B

36. __________ is an apex Institute in the area of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Government of India.

   A. NIESBUA
   B. NIESBUB
   C. NIESBUC
   D. NIESBUD
37. ___________ has helped to set up twelve state-level exclusive entrepreneurship development centres and institutes.

A. Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India
B. State Bank of India
C. Reserve Bank
D. Industrial Finance Corporation of India

ANSWER: A

38. Which are not the main Components of project management?

A. Adequate control is exercised.
B. Concept and pre-feasibility study
C. A clear defined project objective
D. Evaluation and financing arrangements.

ANSWER: C

39. Project overrun is a frightening ______________ facing India.

A. Financial problem
B. Resource problem
C. Economic problem
D. Research problem

ANSWER: C

40. Project engineering and investment costs is an angle to ensure ________.

A. Pre-feasibility
B. Detailed project report
C. Funding level
D. Project decision

ANSWER: D

UNIT-III
41. Project phases allow for effective control at the ____________.
   A. Project cost
   B. Funding level
   C. Estimation
   D. Quality

   ANSWER: B

42. Planning and controlling the task is the ____________ of a project manager.
   A. Strategy
   B. Responsibility
   C. Procedure
   D. Duty

   ANSWER: B

43. The documentation required at the end of each phase of a small project can be defined by sub setting the documentation for a ____________.
   A. Special project
   B. Specified project
   C. Typical project
   D. Well Designed project

   ANSWER: C

44. Which of the following shows the process of creating something new ____________?
   A. Business model.
   B. Modeling.
   C. Creative flexibility.
   D. Innovation.

   ANSWER: D
45. Stauworth and Curran have explained entrepreneurship in terms of _______________

   A. Economic development
   B. Protectionism
   C. Monopoly
   D. Social marginality

   ANSWER: D

46. Expanding economy serves as an accelerator to ________________

   A. Entrepreneurship
   B. Intrapreneurship
   C. Sole proprietorship
   D. Economic development

   ANSWER: A

47. 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

48. The word entrepreneurship has been derived from a ____________ which means 'to undertake'.

   A. French root
   B. Greek root
   C. Roman root
   D. Italian root

   ANSWER: A
49. ______________ presupposes commitment to tasks to be performed with well defined objectives, schedules and budget.

A. Plan
B. Project
C. Schedule
D. Proposal

ANSWER: B

50. Projects concerned with industrial development, power generation, mineral development will be considered as ____________.

A. Quantifiable project
B. Sectoral project
C. Techno-economic project
D. Feasibility project

ANSWER: A

51. A person who managed large project was termed as the entrepreneur in the ________.

A. Earliest period.
B. Middle ages.
C. 17th century.
D. 19th and 20th century.

ANSWER: B

52. ______________ is concerned with the collection, compilation and analysis of economic data for the eventual purpose of locating possible opportunities for investment.

A. Project selection
B. Project evaluation
C. Project identification
D. Project segmentation

ANSWER: C
53. Every project has ____________ basic dimensions.
   A. One
   B. Two
   C. Three
   D. Four
   ANSWER: C

54. What are the the 3 basic dimensions of a project?
   A. Input, output and process
   B. Input, output and materials
   C. Input, output and social cost and benefits
   D. Input, output and features
   ANSWER: C

55. ____________ is an important element in the project planning cycle.
   A. Project objective
   B. Project idea
   C. Project identification
   D. Project selection
   ANSWER: A

56. ____________ are economical and social in nature.
   A. Project objective
   B. Project idea
   C. Project identification
   D. Project selection
   ANSWER: A
57. ____________ is the first phase in project life cycle.
   A. The introduction phase
   B. The pre-investment phase
   C. The construction phase
   D. The normalisation phase

   ANSWER: B

58. ____________ phase in the project life cycle begin after the investment decision is taken.
   A. The post-investment phase
   B. The construction phase
   C. The normalisation phase
   D. The reconstruction phase

   ANSWER: B

59. The asset created during the construction phase are utilised during the ____________
   A. The pre-investment phase
   B. The post-investment phase
   C. The reconstruction phase
   D. The normalisation phase

   ANSWER: D

60. There are ____________ stages in project life cycle.
   A. One
   B. Two
   C. Three
   D. Four

   ANSWER: C

UNIT-IV
61. __________ is the systematic development of a project idea for the eventual objective of arriving an investment decision.

A. Project objective
B. Project identification
C. Project selection
D. Project formulation

ANSWER: D

62. __________ analysis is primarily concerned with the identification of the project demand potential and the selection of the optimal technology suitable for achieving the project objectives.

A. Feasibility
B. Pre-feasibility
C. Techno-Economic
D. Network

ANSWER: C

63. __________ is the heart of a project.

A. Project idea
B. Project design
C. Project identification
D. Project selection

ANSWER: B

64. The purpose of financial analysis is to determine __________ of the project.

A. Input feasibility
B. Output feasibility
C. Financial feasibility
D. Cost-benefit feasibility

ANSWER: C
65. The inter-relationship between various constituent activities of a project is generally depicted in the form of __________.

A. Network diagram
B. Project design
C. Feasibility diagram
D. Input diagram

ANSWER: A

66. __________ is an investigating process which precedes investment decision.

A. Project idea
B. Project identification
C. Project formulation
D. Project selection

ANSWER: C

67. Project formulation and its implementation are the two essential functions of __________.

A. Project design
B. Project management
C. Project selection
D. Project formulation

ANSWER: B

68. Expand CPM.

A. Critical Path Method
B. Critical Par Method
C. Critical Project Method
D. Critical Price Method

ANSWER: A
69. _______________ is primarily a scheduling technique.
   A. PERT
   B. CPM
   C. GERT
   D. LOB
   ANSWER: A

70. 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

71. 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

72. Which of the following is alternatively called corporate venturing?
   A. Entrepreneurship.
   B. Intrapreneurship.
   C. Act of stating a new venture.
   D. Offering new products by an existing company.
   ANSWER: B
73. SFC stands for____________.
   A. State Financial Committee.
   B. State Funding Corporation.
   C. State Finance Corporation.
   D. State Funding Committee.

   ANSWER: C

74. Which one of the following is the next stage to the Concept Stage of Product Planning and Development Process?
   A. Idea Stage.
   B. Product Planning Stage.
   C. Product Development Stage.
   D. Test Marketing Stage.

   ANSWER: C

75. IFCI was established in the year___________.
   C. 1980.

   ANSWER: B

76. IFCI provides____________.
   A. Medium term credit.
   B. Short term credit.
   C. Medium and long term credit.
   D. Long term credit.

   ANSWER: C
77. 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

78. 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: B

79. SIDBI was set up in the year___________.
   D. 1990.
   ANSWER: C

80. SIDBI was set up as a subsidiary of___________.
   A. IDBI.
   B. IFCI.
   C. ICICI.
   D. NABARD.
   ANSWER: A
UNIT-V

81. 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

82. SFC was set up under __________.
   A. State financial corporation Act 1951.
   B. State financial corporation Act 1952.
   D. State financial corporation Act 1954.

   ANSWER: A

83. Financial resources of SFCs consist of _____________.
   A. Paid up capital.
   B. Reserve funds.
   C. Borrowings from RBI.
   D. All the above.

   ANSWER: D

84. 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
85. 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

86. 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

87. 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

88. SIDC was set up under the ____________.
   A. Co-operative societies Act.
   B. Companies Act.
   C. Industries Act.
   D. Partnership Act.
   ANSWER: B
89. 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

90. 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

91. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as _____________.
   A. Project Management.
   B. Manager life cycle.
   C. Project Management Life Cycle.
   D. All of the mentioned.

   ANSWER: C

92. SIPCOT is a _____________.
   A. Public limited company.
   B. Private limited company.
   C. Co-operative society.
   D. Partnership firm.

   ANSWER: A
93. Expand NSTC ____________.
   A. National small Industries Corporation.
   B. National stock industries corporation.
   C. National stock incorporation.
   D. National small industries committee.

ANSWER: A

94. __________ has been recognized as the nodal agency to support the small scale industry export promotion.
   A. SIDO.
   B. TDC
   C. NSIC
   D. IFSC

ANSWER: A

95. The term ___________ denotes bonus or financial aid which is given by a government to an industry to help it compete with another unit in a nation or in a foreign market.
   A. Incentive.
   B. Subsidy.
   C. Concession.
   D. Bounty.

ANSWER: D

96. It becomes necessary to do ___________ after a project idea has withstood the tests of feasibility analysis and network analysis.
   A. Input analysis.
   B. Financial analysis.
   C. Project design.
   D. Costs benefit analysis.

ANSWER: A
97. _____________ is designed to overcome this fundamental weakness in the relationship between lending agency and the project sponsoring body.

   A. Proposal.
   B. Project idea.
   C. Project formulation.
   D. Project appraisal.

ANSWER: C

98. 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 Institutional Investment Committee Limited.

ANSWER: A

99. 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

100. __________ is the first state level financial institution in the country.

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

ANSWER: A
1. Define Entrepreneurship ?
2. List the characteristics of entrepreneurship
3. Mention the functions of entrepreneurship
4. List the types of entrepreneurship
5. Give the meaning of entrepreneurship
6. Outline the role of entrepreneurship
7. Who are women entrepreneur
8. List the role of women entrepreneur.
9. List any two problems faced by women entrepreneur.
10. Give the meaning of entrepreneur.

UNIT-II

11. List the factors that affect entrepreneurial growth
12. Give the meaning of entrepreneurship development program me
13. Mention the needs of entrepreneurship development program me
14. List out the objectives of entrepreneurship development program me
15. Explain ID phase
16. How do you evaluate entrepreneurship development
17. What is meant by course contend.
18. Define evaluation.
19. Outline for institutional support of entrepreneurs.
20. List any two entrepreneurship development program.

UNIT-III

21. Give the meaning of project
22. Explain the concept of project management
23. List the stages involved in project life cycle
24. Mention the roles of project manager
25. How do you identify the project?
26. How to we select the project
27. Outline the guidelines for formulating project
28. List the responsibilities of project manager.
29. List the categories of project.
30. Define project
UNIT-IV

31. Define project identification.
32. How to select the project.
33. List the steps involved in project formation.
34. What is meant by planning commission?
35. Explain the characteristics of planning commission.
36. Give the contents that involved in project report.
37. Draw an outline of project specimen.
38. List the guideline for formulating the project.
39. Explain the meaning of selection.

UNIT-V

40. What is meant by sources of finance?
41. List the objectives of project evaluation
42. List the types of project evaluation.
43. Mention the methods of business plan preparation.
44. Define institutional finance.
45. List the types of project evaluation.
46. What is meant by business plan?
47. Construct a business plan.
48. Give meaning of institutional support for projects.
SECTION –C (K3 Questions)

UNIT-I

1. Analyse and explain what is the meaning of entrepreneurship?
2. List the qualities of entrepreneur.
3. Inspect and write brief note about Importance of entrepreneurs.
4. Inspect and the types of entrepreneurs.
5. List the characteristics of entrepreneurship.
6. Examine the importance of entrepreneurship.
7. Analyse and explain primary functions of entrepreneurship.
8. Assume and write the entrepreneurs functions in entrepreneurship.
9. Analyse and explain small business entrepreneurship.
10. Examine the corporate entrepreneurship.

UNIT-II

11. List the need of entrepreneurship development.
13. Analyse and write short note on noneconomic factors affecting entrepreneurial growth and development.
15. Assume and write need for entrepreneurial development programme.
16. Assume and write the five needs EDP.
17. List the objectives of EDP.
18. Describe any five roles in EDP.
19. Analyse and write brief note about course content and curriculum of EDP.
20. Inspect and brief note on pre- training phase in EDP.

UNIT-III

21. Inspect and write brief note training phase on EDP.
22. Inspect and write brief on post training phase on EDP.
23. Analyse and explain institutional support to entrepreneurs
24. Inspect and write short note on NSIC.
25. Inspect and write short note on SIDC.
26. Describe the functions of IDBI.
27. List out the functions of SSI.
28. Analyse and explain what is project?
29. Portray the concept of project.
30. List any five characteristics of project.

UNIT-IV

31. Analyse and write brief note on National and International projects.
32. List the features of industrial and non-industrial projects.
33. Categorize the projects based on size.
34. Categorize the projects based on ownership.
35. Categorize the projects based on need.
36. Analyse and explain need based projects.
37. Inspect and write brief note about any two project life cycle phases.
38. Analyse and explain what the sources of new project ideas are?
40. List the steps involved in project identification.

UNIT-V

41. Examine and write any two types of project identification.
42. List out any five importance of project identification.
43. Analyse and write brief note on project formulation.
44. Describe need for project formulation.
45. Inspect and write the characteristics of project report.
46. Assume and write the objectives of project report.
47. List what are the points to be considered for project report?
48. Analyse and explain the types of project report.
49. List out any two contents of a project report.
50. Analyse and explain specimen of a project report.
1) Explain the different types of entrepreneur.
2) Explain in detail the problems faced by women entrepreneurs.
3) Explain in detail the characteristics of entrepreneurship.
4) Explain in detail the evaluation of EDP.
5) Enumerate the functions of entrepreneurship.

UNIT-II

6) Explain the characteristics of successful intrapreneurs.
7) Explain in detail national institute for entrepreneurship small business development (NIESBUD).
8) What do you understand by intrapreneur? What are his activities?
9) Elaborate the role of entrepreneurship in economic development.
10) Enumerate small industries development organization (SIDO).

UNIT-III

11) Explain the factors affecting entrepreneurial growth and development.
12) Explain the phases of entrepreneurial development programme.
13) Enumerate the need of entrepreneurial development programme.
14) Define project. Explain the concepts of project.
15) Explain NABARD

UNIT-IV

16) Elaborate IIE.
17) Elaborate District Industries Center’s (DIC).
18) Explain the concepts of project.
19) Explain the project life cycle phases.
20) Enumerate the roles and responsibility of a project manager
UNIT-V

21) Explain planning commission guidelines for formulating a project.
22) Elaborate the techniques of project evaluation.
23) Enumerate the meaning and need for project formulation.
24) Explain in detail the types of project report.
25) Explain the specific schemes of IFCI.