BBA CORE II GLOBAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

For BBA Off Campus Stream

1.	is consists of the total control of individual business firms.		of all factors with in or outside the
	a) Business	b)	Environment
	c) Business environment	d)	organisation
			Ans. C
2.	Environment is always changing con	nstr	aining and
	a) Competing		Uncertain
	c) dynamic		Specific
	, ,		Ans. B
3.	Environment is a proce	ss	
	a) Dynamic		Complex
	c) interactive		All of the above
			Ans. D
4.	is the product of	env	rironment.
	a) Opportunity		Threads
	c) Business		Factors
	-,)	Ans. C
5.	There are two sets of factors which	ı in	fluence the business of an enterprise is
	a) Internal and External	b)	Micro and Macro
	c) Political and Legal		Social, Cultural & Technological
			Ans. A
6.	play a vital role in run	nin	g the business enterprise.
	a) Customers		Labour
	c) Product		Competitors
	-,)	Ans. D
7.	Consists of the actor	s in	the company's immediate environment
	that affect the performance of the co		
	r		Micro environment
	a) Macro environmentc) Internal environment	d)	External environment
	c) Internal environment	u)	Ans. B
8.	Macro environment is also known as	s	7 mo. D
0.	a) Outside environment		Indirect environment
	c) General environment		Social environment
	c) General environment	u)	Ans. C
9.	Remote environment is an another n	am	
).	a) Micro environment		Macro environment
	c) Internal environment		External environment
	c) internal environment	u)	
10.	is any ironment any	ro +	Ans. B
10.	to the dept. of economic activities.	15 L	hose factors which give shape and form
	-	b)	Demographic
	a) Technological		Demographic
	c) Social and cultural	a)	Economic

	b) General environment	
a) Businessc) Economic conditions	d) Natural environment	
-,		ns. A
When the rate of change in is environment	insignificant, it is termed as	
a) General or specific	b) Stable or static	
c) Dynamic or certain	d) Simple of complex	
11 1 1 1		ns. B
said to	e changes take place in the organisat	10n 1s
a) Technological environment		
c) Turbulent environment	d) Changing environment	C
is an open form of go		ns. C
is an open form of gov		
a) Parliamentary Systemc) Legal environment	d) Political environment	
e) Legar environment		ns. A
China is the biggest example	1	
a) Capitalism	b) Mixed economy	
c) Laissez Faire	d) Socialism	
	A	ns. D
The term relates to pater	, trademarks, copyrights and trade se	crets.
a) Priority right	b) Intellectual property right	
c) Tariff & Trade Act	d) Madrid agreement	_
		ns. B
	rnational convention for the protect	ion of
industrial property. a) Paris Union	b) National Treatment	
c) Industrial Policy Act	d) Intellectual property Right	
e) moustrial foney her		ns. A.
means that if an in	vestor registers a patent in one mo	
	or registration in other member cou	
within one year from the date of filin		
a) Patent cooperation Treaty	b) Paris Union	
c) Priority Right	d) National Treatment	
		ns. C
registration is	Frade Marks aims at the interna	tional
a) Trade Mark Registration Treat	b) Independent of patents	
c) Patent Cooperation Treaty	d) The Madrid Agreement	
	ctual Property Organisation is	ns. D
a) U.S.A.	b) Geneva	
	d) Canada	T
a) U.S.A.	d) Canada	ans. B

c) Illegal goods

d) Low quality products

Ans. A

22.	is an unintented channel channel.	of distribution that runs parallel to the	planned
	a) Bribery	b) Counter feiting	
	c) Gray Market	d) Black Market	
	e) Sing Market	d) Black Market	Ans. C
23.	concentrates on the strength of a company.	analysis of market, competition and fi	
	a) Risk Reward analysis	b) Cost benefit analysis	
	c) Break even analysis	d) None of the above	
			Ans. B
24.	analysis studies the ir marketing mix.	npact of various environmental factors	
	a) Break even analysis	b) Risk reward analysis	
	c) Cost - benefit analysis	d) Product Analysis	
	· ·	· ·	Ans. B
25.	is subjective in nature		
	a) Social interaction	b) Political factors	
	c) Natural factors	d) Cultural	
			Ans. D
26.	is a set of traditional	beliefs and values which are passed and	l shared
	among different societies	-	
	a) Cultural environment	b) Social environment	
	c) Socio - cultural environment	d) Economic	
			Ans. C
27.	is the foundation of cu	llture	
	a) Language	b) Customs	
	c) Education	d) Religion	
			Ans. A
28.	E.E.C stands for		
	a) European Economics Control	b) European Economic Community	
	c) European Economic centre	d) European Economic Committee	
			Ans. B
29.	E.E.C. is also known as		
	a) Economic Common Market	b) NFTA	
	c) IPA	d) European Common Market	
20			Ans. D
30.	ECM was brought into being		
	a) 31 Dec. 1957	b) 15 Jan, 1958	
	c) 1 Jan, 1958	d) 24 March 1957	
21	World's langest trading Plask is		Ans. C
31.	World's largest trading Block isa) NAFTAb) SA		
		AARC	
	c) CEC d) EC		Ans. D
32.	NAFTA mean		17115. D
54.	a) North American Free Trade Ag	reement	
	b) North American Foreign Trade		
	c) North Asian Free Trade Agreem	-	
	d) North Asian Foreign Trade Agreen		
	a, riorarrisian rororgin riado rigi		

33.	NAFTA is a series of b	Ans. B bilateral agreement between America, Canada and
	a) Geneva c) UK	b) Mexico d) Ireland
		Ans. B
34.	SAARC association brings regional co-operation.	together countries of South Asia for
	a) 9	b) 8
	c) 7	d) 14
	,	Ans. C
35.	The head quarters of SAAR	Cin
		b) Maldives
	c) Sri Lanka	
	,	Ans. D
36.	was commenced of	
	a) NAFTA	b) ECM
	c) SAARC	d) CEC
	•) 511110	Ans. A
37.	is a bilater	al trade agreement between two countries.
27.	a) Tie in Agreement	e
	c) MNC	d) Gray Market
		Ans. B
38.	is the process of	f convincing the various powerful elements of the
50.	environment to act in the fav	e
	a) Coalescingc) Lobbying	d) Procurement
	c) Lobbying	Ans. C
39.	Two or more organisations	may merger their organisations to have better control
57.		ous resources are pooled together is
	a) Cooptation	b) Lobbying
	c)Agreement	d) Coalescing
		Ans. D
40.	was a Multilat	eral treaty encompassing rules and disciples for an
	a) GATT	b) ITO
	c) ECM	d) SAARC
	•) = •	Ans. A
41.	means each n	ation shall be treated as well, as the most favoured
	nation.	
	a) GATT	b) MFN
	c) FTZ	d) TRRM
		Ans. B
42.	Trade in Textile was restrict	
.2.	a) MFN	b) GATT
	c) MFA	d) ITO
	·, ···· · ·	Ans. C
43.	is known a neo	
	a) Globaluation	b) Liberalisation
	a, 5100010001011	

	c) Privatization	d) None of the above	
44.		ess of increasing economic integration and gro between countries in the world economy. b) TNC d) WTO	ns. A owing ns. C
45.	means accepta development in place of an i a) Liberalization c) Globalisatiion	ance of an outward looking policy of econ inward – looking one. b) Privatisation d) All of the above	
46.	b) Economic and Social Ce	mmission for Asia and the Pacific ntre for Asia and the Pacific mmission for the Asia and Privatisation	
47.		 doing business by which a franchisee is granted bute goods or service under a system created by b) Dealership d) Franchising 	d the
48.	country.	products a company to its affiliated company inb) Intra corporate transferd) Exporting	host
49.	 BOT means	ade nsfer	ns. B
50.	FERA was replaced by a) FEMA c) WTO	Ans: 0 b) GATT d) ITO	
51.	WTO was setup in a) 1995 c) 1996	b) 1992d) 1994	ns. A
52.	-	of contracting with foreign firms granting nology, copyrights, trade marks, brand names etc.b) Licensingd) None of the above	
53.	arrangement is a) Licensing	Also known as cross licensing b) Franchising	ns. B

- c) Intra corporate transfers d) Contracts
- Ans. A 54. A company doing international marketing contracts with a foreign producer to manufacture or assemble the products for a sale in the foreign market is ______ b) Contract Manufacturing a) Management contract c) Turnkey Contract d) Licensing Ans. B 55. ____ are therefore arrangement where by for a fee, one company provides personnel to perform general specialised management functions for another company. a) Lisensing b) Franchising c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management contract Ans. D 56. is a contract under which a firm agrees to fully design, construct and equip a manufacturing or business or service facility and turn the project to the purchaser ready for operation for a remuneration. b) Management contract a) Manufacturing contract d) Joint venture c)Turnkey contracts Ans. C _____ is part of the parent corporation and simply an extension of domestic 57. operation. a) Foreign Subsidiary b) Overseas branch c) Third country location d) Assembly operation Ans. B _____ is a separate company organised under a foreign nations legal code 58. with accountability distinct from the parent company. a) Foreign subsidiary b) Oversees branch d) Fully owned manufacturing c) Assembly operation Ans. A _____ is a peculiar form of international trade that encompasses more than 59. an exchange of goods services or idea for money. a) Turnkey contract b) Licensing c) Counter Trade d) Buy back Ans. C 60. ______ of economic policy is intended to promote the integration of Indian economy with the global economy. a) Globalisatioin b) Liberalisation c) Privatisation d) None of the above Ans. B 61. _____ is an enterprise which allocates company resources without regards to national frontiers, but is nationally based in terms of ownership and top management. a) MNC b) Globalisation c) Liberalisation d) TNC Ans. A 62. _____ conference of 1944 suggested institutional arrangements to undertake post wear reconstruction of global economy. a) Urugay Round Agreement b) Narasimham Committee c) Brotton woods d) Hilton Young Commission

Ans. C

63.	The GATT agreement had beea) Member countriesc) MFN	en signed by governments known as b) Trade members d) Contracting Parties	Ans. D
64.	 Article XIX of the GATT proval a) General prohibition of QRs b) Emergency safeguard code c) Schedule of Tariff Concess d) MFN Clause 	S	
65.		b) ITO	Ans. B
66.	 c) Uruguay Round <u>is in fact, pol</u> <u>a) GATT</u> 		Ans. C
67.	·	d) WTO	Ans. D
07.	a) General Councilc) Council for Trade in Good	b) Ministerial conference	Ans. B
68.	Trade Related intellectual pro of a) WTO	Services and Intellectual property Rights, Couperty Rights are the three council in General b) GATT d) GATS	ncil for council
69.	The Secretariat of the WTO is a) General Council c) Director General	b) Ministerial conference	Ans. A
70.	a) WTO	t institution with its own Secretariat. b) GATT d) ITO	Ans. C
71.		b) Provisional basis d) None of the above	Ans. A
、 72.	Initial registration and each re not less than	enewal of registration, of a trade mark is for a b) 4 years	Ans. B term of
73.	· •	d) 7 years	And. D
13.	a) 20 years	b) 15 years d) 7 years	Ans. A
74.	Plurilateral Trade Agreement	was done at Ganeva in	1113, A

	a) March 1979 c) January 1994	b) April 1979d) August 1984	Ð
75.		Ans.	В
73.	NIEO means a) New International Econon	nic Order	
	b) New Industrial Economic		
	c) New Industrial Economic		
	d) New International Econom		
76.		Ans aternational Trade has a detrimental effect on un	
	developed countries a) Lop - sided development	b) Deterioration	
	c) Demonstration effect	d) None of the above	
	e) Demonstration enfoct	Ans	. C
77.	The manor attributes of inte and	ernational financial system are knowledge, certai	
	a) Flexibility	b) Predictability	
	c) Continuity	d) Structural	
		Ans	. B
78.	in value to gold and to each o	chanism where by their local currencies are kept eq other.	ual
		b) Floating exchange rate	
	c) Bretton wwod system	d) International Gold standard	-
70		Ans	. D
79.	IMF was organised in		
	a) 1948 c) 1956	b) `1946 d) 1958	
	c) 1950	a) 1958 Ans	R
80.	Member's Gold Subscription other members	+ Credit extended by the member through the fund	-
	a) Gold Tranche	b) Credit Tranches	
	c) Gold standard Machanism	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	,	Ans	. A
81.	was introduced	l in 1969	
	a) Oil Facility	b) Extended facility	
	c) Buffer stock facility	d) Trust Fund facility	
		Ans	
82.	are made by the operations	fund out of the profits it has made by its gold r	ate
	a) Oil Facility	b) Gold standard Mechanism	
	c) Buffer stock facility	d) Trust Fund Loan facility	
83.	If the funds holdings of a me quota, the difference is called	ember's currency are less than 100% of the member l	er's
	a) Credit Tranche	b) Reserve Tranche	
	c) Gold Tranche	d) All of the above	
84.	In the form of pound sterling	and U.S. dollars, these two currencies were known	ı as

- a) Reserve currenciesc) Floating Exchange rate b) Foreign exchanged) Exchange transaction

0 <i>5</i>			Ans. A
85.	SDR was approved ina) 1969	b) 1965	
	c) 1967	d) 1972	
			Ans. C
86.	will include into balance of payments	erest and amortization payment, put a strain on	future
		b) Debit servicing charges	
	c) Both a and b	d) None of the above	
			Ans. B
87.	India is place in I		
	·	b) 11th	
	c) 9th	d) 13th	
88.	are also kno	wn as International Bank for Reconstructio	Ans. D
00.	Development.	own as international Bank for Reconstructio	ii allu
		b) ADB	
	c) World Bank	d) ECM	
		,	Ans. C
89.	is the Supreme go	overning authority of World Bank.	
	a) The president	b) The Executive Directors	
	c) The Board of Governors	d) Members of the Board	
			Ans. C
90.		officio Chairman of World Bank.	
	a) The Board of Governors	,	
	c) Other members		
91.	is responsible for		And. D
91.	its organisation	or the conduct of the ordinary business of the bar	nk and
	a) The Governor	b) The President	
	c) The Executive Directors	·	
			Ans. B
92.	In the day to day administration	ion the Board delegates its power to	
	a) Other members	b) The Board of Governors	
	c) The President	d) The Executive Directors	
		Ι	Ans. D
93.	ADB was setup in		
	a) 1969	b) 1967	
	c) 1966	d) 1968	
04	The headquarters of ADD is		Ans. C
94.	The headquarters of ADB is	b) Manila	
	c) U.S.A	d) Italy	
	0) 0.5.1	•	Ans. B
95.	The highest policy making be		
		b) Board of Directors	
	c) President	d) Other members	
		1	Ans. A
96.	To take decisions of loan app	•	
	a) Board of Governors	b) Board of Directors	

	c) The	President	d) Other	men	nbers	4 D
97.	The Dre	esident elected for a te	****			Ans. B
91.	a) 3 Ye					
	c) $5 Y_{c}$		d) 6 Yea			
	•) • •		u) o 100			Ans. C
98.		is also known as	the Europ	ean C	Common Market.	
	a) EEC		b) CEC			
	c) SAI	DF	d) NAF	ΓА		
						Ans. A
99.		is the most succe			egration schemes.	
	a) ECN		b) SAAR	RC .		
	c) NAI	FIA	d) CEC			Ans. A
100		is the World's la	roest tradi	ing h	lock	Alls. A
100.	a) NAF		b) EEC	ing u	IUCK	
	c) SAA		d) GAT	Г		
	-)			-		Ans. B
101.	GAT	T was replaced by the	WTO on			
	a)	1 Jan. 2004		b)	1 Jan 1996	
	,	1 Jan. 1992			1 Jan. 1995	Ans. d
102.			ch compa	nies	view the entire world as a	
	e	e country.				
	,	Geocentric			Regio centric	
102		Poly centric	n anhaidia	d)	Ethno centric	Ans. a
103.	Com	pames establish foreig	n subsidia	ary an	nd empowers its executives is	
	a)	Regio centric		b)	Geocentric	
		Poly centric			Ethno centric	Ans. c
104.			ts for ma	aintai	ning favourable balance of	
	trade	in the form of import	of gold fo	or exp	port of goods and services.	
	/	Gold standard			Mercantilism	
					Breton wood system	Ans. b
105.				knov	wledge which redefine the	
		daries of global busine Cultural factors	ess.	h)	Political factors	
	a) c)	Social factors		b) d)	Technology	Ans. d
106.	()	is a form of lice	ensino	u)	reemology	Alls. u
100.	a)	Franchising	Jiioing	b)	Patent	
	,	Brand		d)	None of the above	Ans. a
107.		is the long to	erm contr	actin	g out of non-core business	
	proce	esses to an outside to h	elp achiev	ve inc	creased share holder value	
	a)	Contract manufactur	•	b)	BPO	
100	c)	Management contract		d)	Turnkey contract	Ans. b
108.					a firm agrees to fully design,	
				-	siness service facility and turn	
		project over to the pu uneration.	ncnaser w	men	it is ready for operation for a	
	a)	BPO		b)	Contract Manufacturing	
	a) c)	Turnkey project		d)	Management contract	Ans. c
	- /	j proj e ee		-)		

109.	First WTO Ministerial conference held in	
	a) Geneva b) Singapore	
110		Ans. b
110.	In WTO is the highest hierarchical level in the	
	organizational structure.	
	a) General council b) Committee and Management Dedies	
	Management Bodies	Ans. d
111.	c) Management Bodies d) Ministerial conference is the sale of goods abroad at a price which is lower than	Alls. u
111.	the selling price of the same goods at the same time in the same	
	circumstances at home, taking account of difference in transport costs.	
	a) Dumping b) Tariff	
		Ans. a
112.	When the production of a product is more than the demand in the	1115. u
112.	home country, the stocks piled up even after sales is	
	a) Persistent Dumping b) Predatory dumping	
		Ans. c
113.	The monopolist sells the remaining production in foreign countries at a	
	low price continuously in	
	a) Intermittent Dumping b) Persistent Dumping	
		Ans. b
114.	The monopolist sells the product in a foreign market at a low price	
	initially with a view to drive away the competitors and increase the	
	price after the competitors leave the market in	
	a) Predatory dumping b) Intermittent dumping	
		Ans. a
115.	India was one of the Governments that become members	
	of the WTO on the first day of the formation of the WTO	
	a) 56 b) 96	
	-)	Ans. c
116.	EU Council Committee is also called	
	a) Corper b) Executive body	
117	, ,	Ans. a
117.	The Corper is the link between the EU and	
	a) Commissioners b) Council	A
110	•	Ans. d
118.	The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came into	
	being on a) 1 Jan. 1992 b) 1 March 1996	
		Ans. c
119.	In the year 1989 was established	-115. C
11).	a) NAFTA b) APEC	
		Ans. b
120.	is expected to eliminate all tariffs and trade barriers among	1115. 0
1201	the USA, Canada and Mexico.	
	a) SAARC b) ASEAN	
	, , ,	Ans. d
121.	OPEC means	
	a) Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries	
	b) Organisation of Pacific Economic Co-operation	

	c) Organisation of Pacific Europed) Organisation of Pacific Export			Ans. a	
122.	The remaining balance of quota, af	•		1 1115 . u	
	is called				
	a) God Trench	b)	Credit trench		
	c) Quotas	d)	Fund lending	Ans. b	
123.	The short fall of the member's cur	,	e e		
	called				
	a) Gold trench		Credit trench		
	c) Reserve trench		-	Ans. c	
124.	are popularly known as	-			
	a) Gold trench		Gold standard		
105	c) Gold Exchange Standard			Ans. d	
125.	is popularly known as W				
	a) IBRD	b)	IDA		
	c) ADB	d) .	IMF	Ans. a	
126.	IDA was established primarily to		de finance to less developed		
	member countries on a b		~		
	a) Credit		Soft loan		
			Hard loan	Ans. b	
127.	IDA loans are known as				
	a) IDA credit		IDA debit		
	c) Soft loan		Both a and b	Ans. a	
128.	The first conference of the UNCTA				
	a) USA	b)			
	c) Geneva	d)	Mexica	Ans. c	
129.	The product is sold at a high price				
	low price in the domestic market is				
	a) Reverse dumpingc) Predatory dumping	b)	Persistent dumping		
	c) Predatory dumping	d)	Sporadic dumping	Ans. a	
130.	is an arrangement to pa	y for	import of goods and services		
	with something other than cash.		~ ~ .		
	a) Turkey contract		Counter Trade		
	c) Dumping		None of the above	Ans. b	
131.	is goods - for - goods de				
	a) Contract	b)	Trade		
	c) Counter Trade	d)	Purchase	Ans. c	
132.	Privatisation may be effected in the				
	a) Liberalisation	b)	Globalisation		
	c) Dis-investment	d)	None of the above	Ans. c	
133.	The industrial policy of the Gove	rnme	nt of India was declared by		
	a) Indira Gandhi	b)	Rajeev Gandhi		
	c) Narasimha Rao	d)	Jawaharlal Nehru	Ans. d	
134.	The Industrial Policy Resolution 19:				
	a) New Industrial Policy	b)	Economic Policy		
	c) Economic Constitution of	d)	Industrial reforms	Ans. c	
	India				
135.			nd future development of the		
	industry, it is to be excluded response	sibilit	y of the state		

	a)	Schedule B	b)	Schedule A		
	c)	Schedule D	d)	Schedule C	Ans. b	
136.	The o	organization is said to be when	n sor	ne sudden and unpredictable		
	changes take place is called					
	a)	Changing environment	b)	Stable environment		
	c)	Natural environment	d)	Turbulent environment	Ans. d	
137.		organisation, changes occur slo				
		d	-			
	a)	Placid - clustered environmer	nt			
		Placid - rando-mixed environ				
	c)	Disturbed - reactive environm	nent			
		Turbulent field environment			Ans. a	
138.		is a device used to estable	lish a	set of priorities for using the		
		nization's scarce resources				
	•	Buffering	b)	Rationing		
	c)	Smoothing	d)	Coalescing	Ans. b	
139.	,	is the process of convinc			1 11101 0	
137.		e environment to act in the favor				
		Coalescing	b)			
	,	Lobbying	d)	I	Ans. c	
140.					Alls. C	
140.		is an open forum of gove				
	a)	Two party system Dominated one party system	U) -1)	Single party system	A	
1 / 1	C)	Dominated one party system	(u)	Parnamentary system	Ans. d	
141.			el of	distribution that runs parallel		
		e planned channel.				
	a)	Gray market	b)			
		Bribery	d)	Counterfeiting	Ans. a	
142.		re is				
		Subjective		Prescriptive		
	,	Cumulative	d)		Ans. d	
143.		is a series of bilateral agr	eeme	nt between America, Canada		
	and M	Mexico				
	a)	SAARC	b)	APEC		
	c)	NAFTA	d)	ASEAN	Ans. c	
144.	-)	agreement as modified by th				
	a)	WTO	b)	ITO		
	c)	GAAT	d)	TRIMS	Ans: c	
145.	,	means replacement of ex			7 ms. c	
145.		_	isting	, non-tarini restriction on trade		
		as import quotas.				
	a)	Tariffication	b) Tariff binding		
	c)	Tariff cuts	d) Reduction in subsidies	Ans. a	
146.	The	import aspects of the UR a	gree	ment on agriculture include		
	Tariff	fication, Tariff binding, Tariff c	uts ar	nd		
	a)	Tariff	b)	Tariff rates		
	c)	Reduction in subsidies and	d)	None of the above	Ans. c	

domestic support

147.	The combined package of trade rules and Tariff concessions became					
known as the						
	a)	WTO	b)	GATT		
	c)	NAFTA	d)	SAARC	Ans. b	
148.		may be defined as "infor	matio	on with a commercial value".		
	a)	GATT	b)	TRIPS		
	c)	WTO	d)	IPRS	Ans. d	
149.	Cre	ators can be given the right to	pre	vent others from using their		
	inve	entions, designs or other creation	s is k	nown as		
	a)	TRIMS	b)	TRIPS		
	c)	IPRS	d)	GAAT	Ans. c	
150.		was a set of rules and mu	ultila	teral agreement		
	a)	TRIPS	b)	TRIMS		
	c)	GAAT	d)	WTO	Ans. c	
151.	51. In TRIPS, a patent would be applicable for					
	a)	10 Years	b)	20 years		
	c)	25 years	d)	30 years	Ans. b	
152.	GA	TS covers which of the following	g?			
	a)	Cross-border equity	b)	Consumption abroad		
	c)	Commercial presence	d)	All the above	Ans. d	
153.	WT	O Anti-dumping agreement does	sn't h	ave		
	a)	rules for calculating the amoun	nt of c	lumping		
	b)	procedures for conducting anti	-dum	ping investigations		
	c)	rules for setting disputes relate	d to r	estrictive quota practices		
	d)	standards for dispute settlement	nt pa	nels to apply in anti-dumping	Ans. c	
		disputes				
154.	The	time limit specified by the Agre	eeme	nt on import licensing for the		
	agencies to deal with the procedure.					
	a)	15 days	b)	30 days		
	c)	60 days	d)	90 days	Ans. b	
155.	The	rules and commitment of Ag	reem	ent on Agriculture apply to		

	a)	Market access	b)	Domestic support	
	c)	Export subsidies and other	d)	All the above	Ans. d
		programs			
156.		duties can be imposed	lof	a product is dumped in the	
	imp	porting country at less than its	norn	nal value provided it causes	
	mat	terial injury to the domestic indus	stry.		
	a)	Tariff	b)	Anti-dumping	
	c)	Countervailing	d)	Reduction in subsidies	Ans. b
157.		are maximum tariffs im	posec	l by the member countries of	
	WT	Ю.			
	a)	Rates	b)	Subsidies	
	c)	Quotas	d)	Bound rates	Ans. d
158.	The	e fundamental principles of GAT	T was	3	
	a)	Most Favoured Nation	b)	National Treatment	
	c)	Both a and b	d)	None of the above	Ans. b
159.	Ant	ti-dumping and countervailing du	ities a	re imposed under	
	a)	Customs Tariff Act 1975	b)	TRIMS	
	c)	TRIPS	d)	Regional Trade Agreement	Ans. a
160.	Bhu	tan has Bilateral Trade Agreeme	nt wi	th	
	a)	Sri Lanka	b)	Pakistan	
	c)	Russia	d)	India	Ans. d
161.	FM	CG means			
	a)	Fast Moving Consumer Goods			
	b)	Foreign Measures on Consume		ods	
	c)	Freely Moving Consumer Goo			
	d)	Free Measures on Consumer G			Ans. a
162.	-	pyright means the exclusive right		do or authorize others to do	
		tain acts in relation to			
	a)	Literary, dramatic, musical or	b)	Cinematography	
		artistic work			
	c)	Sound recordings	d)	All the above	Ans. d
163.		ich one of the following is the fu		n of trade mark	
	a)	Identifies the product and its or	rigin		

	b) Guaranteed its unchanged qu	ality
	c) Advertises the product	
	d) All the above	Ans. d
164.	is the art and other	manifestations of human customs,
	civilization and the way of life a p	articular society or group.
	a) Culture	b) Trends
	c) Business	d) Marketing Ans. a
165.	The cultural habit of firm hand-sl	nake is associated with the culture of
	a) US	b) Middle East
	c) Arab countries	d) Japan Ans. a
166.	The Highest Hofstadter Dimensio	n for a culture is
	a) LTO	b) PDI
	c) UAI	d) IDV Ans. b
167.	A separate Bilateral NAFTA	on market access for agricultural
	products with Canada and	
	a) America	b) Britain
	c) Mexico	d) Japan Ans. c
168.	The SAARC countries comprise _	
	a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philip	ppines, Singapore, Thailand, Bhutan,
	Nepal	
	b) Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ind	ia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri
	Lanka	
	c) Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal,	China, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia
	d) Bangladesh, Bhutan, China	a, Nepal, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka Ans. b
169.	provides a platform for	or the peoples of South Asia to work
	together in a spirit of friendship tr	ust and undertaking.
	a) OECS	b) ASEAN
	c) SAARC	d) NAFTA Ans. c
170.	ASEAN established on 8 August	1967 in
	a) Katmandu	b) Singapore
	c) Bangkok	d) Nepal Ans. c
171.	ASEAN was established by the	five original member countries are

171. ASEAN was established by the five original member countries are

	a)	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippin	nes, Si	ngapore and Thailand	
	b) India, Malaysia, Bhutan, Singapore, Thailand				
	c) India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand				
	d)	India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, T	hailar	nd, Malaysia	Ans. a
172.	The	exchange rate system under	the	IMF came to be known as	
	a)	Gold standard	b)	Floating rate	
	c)	SDRS	d)	Breton Wood System	Ans. d
73.		were created as a reserv	e asse	et by the IMF	
	a)	Floating rate	b)	SDR	
	c)	Credit trench	d)	God standard	Ans. b
74.	The	of a country refe	ers to	the systematic record of all	
	rece	pipts and payments between i	esider	nts of the country and non-	
	resi	dents over a period of time.			
	a)	Pegging	b)	Extended Fund Facility	
	c)	BOP	d)	Structural Adjustment	Ans. c
				Facility	
5.	Hol	ding gives the be	arer tl	he option to acquire foreign	
	excl	nange from the monetary author	rities o	of another member of the IMF	
	a)	SDR	b)	Gold standard	
	c)	Credit trench	d)	All of the above	Ans. a
) .	Whi	ich of the following is a form of	f contr	actual agreement	
	a)	Franchising	b)	Licensing	
	c)	Joint venture	d)	Both a and b	Ans. d
7.	Bui	ld, operate and transfer is the ba	sic pr	inciple of	
	a)	Strategic alliance	b)	Turnkey projects	
	c)	Contract Manufacturing	d)	Management Contract	Ans. b
8.	Whi	ich of the following is not a join	nt vent	ure?	
	a)	Licensing	b)	Franchising	
	c)	Strategic alliance	d)	Contract Manufacturing	Ans. c
79.	. <u> </u>	allows a company to c	onduc	t business in another country	
	who	ose laws discourage foreign own	nership)	

	a)	Contract Manufacturing	b)	Licensing	
	c)	Franchising	d)	Joint venture	Ans. b
180.	Wh	ich country is known for group h	armo	my and collectivism?	
	a)	USA	b)	France	
	c)	Germany	d)	Japan	Ans. d
181.	Glo	balization is based on the theory	of		
	a)	Mixed economy	b)	Capitalism	
	c)	Free trade and comparative	d)	Import Substitution	Ans. c
		advantage			
182.	The	process of globalization of the e	econo	my refers to	
	a)	Removal of restrictions on fore	eign ti	rade and foreign investment	
	b)	Economic growth			
	c)	Foreign investment in flow			
	d)	Employment generation			Ans. a
183.	The	e member countries of WTO	have	moved to "Product Patent	
	Reg	gime" under			
	a)	TRIMS	b)	TRIPS	
	c)	GATTS	d)	SAPTA	Ans. b
184.	Cor	ntract Manufacturing is a form of	·		
	a)	Acquisition	b)	Franchising	
	c)	Licensing	d)	Joint venture	Ans. d
185.	GA	TS operates on levels	s		
	a)	2	b)	6	
	c)	7	d)	3	Ans. d
186.		is the first ever set of mu	ıltilat	eral, legally enforceable rules	
	cov	ering international trade in servic	ces.		
	a)	GATS	b)	TRIPS	
	c)	TRIMS	d)	WTO	Ans. a
187.		means treating one's trac	ling e	equally	
	a)	GATS	b)	WTO	
	c)	MFN	d)	TRIPS	Ans. c
188.	MF	A was replaced on 1 Jan. 1995 b	у		
	a)	AOA	b)	ATC	

	c)	GATS	d)	TRIMS	Ans. b
189.	Rei	noval of QRS means			
	a)	Duty free imports	b)	An item can be imported without import license or quotas	
	c)	All imports are free of tariffs	d)	•	Ans. b
190.	,	ia has Bilateral Trade Agreement	,		1 11157 0
	a)	Sri Lanka	b)	Pakistan	
	c)	Nepal	d)	Bhutan	Ans. d
191.		transfers are selling o	,		
		liated company in host country.	r	The second se	
	a)	Indirect export	b)	Direct exporting	
	c)	Intra-corporate	d)	All the above	Ans. c
192.		is the long term cont	,		
		cesses to an outside provider to l		-	
	val	_	r		
	a)	BPO	b)	Turnkey project	
	c)	Contract Manufacturing	-	Management Contract	Ans. a
193.	,	TO members abolished quotas on		-	7 m 5. u
175.	a)	Agriculture	b)	Textiles and clothing	
	c)	Tropical products	d)	Natural Resources based	Ans h
	C)	riopical products	u)	products	Alls. U
194.		operates as a colone	rativa	, multi-lateral, economic and	
194.	trad	e forum.			
	a)	ASEAN SAARC	b)	APEC ESCAP	Anash
195.	c)	is the fastest growing tradir	c) 1g blo		Ans:b
	a)	MERCOSUR	b)	NAFTA	
196.	c) Mai	EEC to determine the	d) excha	ESCAP ange rate of currencies under	Ans:a
				-	
	a) c)	Gold Standard Floating rate system	b) d)	Bretton wood system Credit Tranche	Ans:c
197.		is called the soft loan wind	ow of	the IBRD.	
	a) c)	IFC UNCTAD	b) d)	IDA IMF	Ans:b
198.		is a joint venture of IBRD and	1 IFC		1 1110.0
	a)	UNCTAD IMF	b) d)	IDA MIGA	Ans:d
	c)	11411.	u)	MIOA	Alls.u

199.	promotes the development friendly integration of developing	
	countries into the world economy.	

a)	UNCTAD	b)	IBRD
×	D (F	1	

c) IMF Ans:a d) IDA

provides long term loans at a very low rate of interest to the less developed countries. 200.

a)	IFC	b)	IDA
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b) IBRD MIGA d) Ans:b