## BBA CORE II GLOBAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

## For BBA Off Campus Stream

1.	is consists of the control of individual business f	totality of all factors with in or outside the	e			
	a) Business	b) Environment				
	c) Business environment	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	c) Business environment	,	Ans. C			
)	Environment is always changin	g constraining and	Alis. C			
۷.	a) Competing	b) Uncertain				
	c) dynamic	d) Specific				
	c) dynamic		Ans. B			
3.	Environment is a		Alis. D			
٠.	a) Dynamic	b) Complex				
	c) interactive	d) All of the above				
	c) interactive		Ans. D			
<b>1</b> .	is the produ		1113. D			
	a) Opportunity	b) Threads				
	c) Business	d) Factors				
	c) Business	,	Ans. C			
5.	There are two sets of factors v	which influence the business of an enterp				
	a) Internal and External	b) Micro and Macro				
	c) Political and Legal	d) Social, Cultural & Technologica	1			
	c) I ontrour una Legar		Ans. A			
5.	play a vital role in running the business enterprise.					
·	a) Customers	b) Labour				
	c) Product	d) Competitors				
	c) Trouder		Ans. D			
7.	Consists of the	actors in the company's immediate enviro				
	that affect the performance of the company.					
	*	b) Micro environment				
		d) External environment				
			Ans. B			
3.	Macro environment is also kno		11115. 12			
•	a) Outside environment	b) Indirect environment				
	c) General environment	d) Social environment				
	c) General environment		Ans. C			
9.	Remote environment is an anot					
•	a) Micro environment	b) Macro environment				
	c) Internal environment	d) External environment				
	c) internal environment		Ans. B			
10.	is environment	covers those factors which give shape an				
	to the dept. of economic activit		• 1011II			
	a) Technological	b) Demographic				
	c) Social and cultural	d) Economic				
	t, social and callain	a, Leononne				

b) Unauthorised product

Ans. A

23 concentrates on the analysis of market, competition and final strength of a company.  a) Risk Reward analysis b) Cost benefit analysis c) Break even analysis d) None of the above  24 analysis studies the impact of various environmental factors of marketing mix. a) Break even analysis b) Risk reward analysis c) Cost - benefit analysis d) Product Analysis  25 is subjective in nature a) Social interaction b) Political factors	Ans. B
c) Gray Market  d) Black Market  A  23 concentrates on the analysis of market, competition and fine strength of a company.  a) Risk Reward analysis  b) Cost benefit analysis  c) Break even analysis  d) None of the above  4  24 analysis studies the impact of various environmental factors of marketing mix.  a) Break even analysis  b) Risk reward analysis  c) Cost - benefit analysis  d) Product Analysis  4  25 is subjective in nature  a) Social interaction  b) Political factors	ancial  Ans. B  on the
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c) Cost - benefit analysis  d) Product Analysis  25 is subjective in nature a) Social interaction  b) Political factors	Ans. B
25 is subjective in nature a) Social interaction b) Political factors	Ans. B
25 is subjective in nature a) Social interaction b) Political factors	Ans. B
a) Social interaction b) Political factors	
c) Natural factors d) Cultural	
A	ns. D
26 is a set of traditional beliefs and values which are passed and s	shared
among different societies	
a) Cultural environment b) Social environment	
c) Socio - cultural environment d) Economic	
·	Ans. C
27 is the foundation of culture	
a) Language b) Customs	
c) Education d) Religion	
,	ns. 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	
	ns. D
30. ECM was brought into being	
a) 31 Dec. 1957 b) 15 Jan, 1958	
c) 1 Jan, 1958 d) 24 March 1957	
	Ans. C
31. World's largest trading Block is	
a) NAFTA b) SAARC	
c) CEC d) ECM	
	ns. D
32. NAFTA mean	
a) North American Free Trade Agreement	
b) North American Foreign Trade Agreement	
c) North Asian Free Trade Agreement	
d) North Asian Foreign Trade Agreement.	

33.	NAFTA is a series of b	pilateral agreement between America, Canada and
	a) Geneva	b) Mexico
	c) UK	d) Ireland
34.	SAARC association brings	Ans. B together countries of South Asia for
	regional co-operation.	<u> </u>
	a) 9	b) 8
	c) 7	d) 14
		Ans. C
35.	The head quarters of SAARO	C in
	a) Bangladesh	b) Maldives
	c) Sri Lanka	d) Kathmandu
		Ans. D
36.	was commenced of	on January 1, 1994
	a) NAFTA	b) ECM
	c) SAARC	d) CEC
		Ans. A
37.	is a bilater	al trade agreement between two countries.
	a) Tie in Agreement	b) Counter trade
	c) MNC	d) Gray Market
		Ans. B
38.	is the process of	f convincing the various powerful elements of the
	environment to act in the fav	your of the organisations.
	a) Coalescing	b) Cooptation
		d) Procurement
		Ans. C
39.		may merger their organisations to have better control ous resources are pooled together is
	a) Cooptation	b) Lobbying
	c)Agreement	d) Coalescing
		Ans. D
40.	was a Multilate orderly world trading system	eral treaty encompassing rules and disciples for an n.
	a) GATT	b) ITO
	c) ECM	d) SAARC
	5, = 5::-	Ans. A
41.	means each na	ation shall be treated as well, as the most favoured
	nation.	, , ,
	a) GATT	b) MFN
	c) FTZ	d) TRRM
	0)11=	Ans. B
42.	Trade in Textile was restricted	
	a) MFN	b) GATT
	c) MFA	d) ITO
	-,	Ans. C
43.	is known a neo-	
•	a) Globaluation	b) Liberalisation

	c) Privatization	d) None of the above	
		Ans. A	1
44.	refers to a proc	cess of increasing economic integration and growing	g
	•	between countries in the world economy.	<i>&gt;</i>
	a) MNC	b) TNC	
	c) Globalisation	d) WTO	
	c) Giobalisation	,	~
		Ans. C	
45.	_	tance of an outward looking policy of economic	C
	development in place of an	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
	<ul><li>a) Liberalization</li></ul>	b) Privatisation	
	<ul><li>c) Globalisatiion</li></ul>	d) All of the above	
		Ans. C	7
46.	ESCAP stands for		
		ommission for Asia and the Pacific	
		entre for Asia and the Pacific	
		ommission for the Asia and Privatisation	
	d) Economic and Social Cu		
	d) Economic and Social Co		
47		Ans: A	
47.		f doing business by which a franchisee is granted the	
	_	ibute goods or service under a system created by the	e
	Franchisee.		
	a) Agreement	b) Dealership	
	c) Patent	d) Franchising	
		Ans. I	)
48.	means setting a	products a company to its affiliated company in hos	t
	country.		
	a) Direct exporting	b) Intra corporate transfer	
	c) indirect exporting		
	, 1	Ans. E	3
49.	BOT means		
	a) Business Outsourcing Tr	- rade	
	b) Balance on Trade		
	c) Build, operation and Tra	nefar	
	d) Business Outsourcing Ta		
	d) Business Outsourcing 1.		
50	EED A years manife and have	Ans: C	
50.	FERA was replaced by		
	a) FEMA	b) GATT	
	c) WTO	d) ITO	
		Ans. A	4
51.	WTO was setup in		
	a) 1995	b) 1992	
	c) 1996	d) 1994	
		Ans. I	
52.		of contracting with foreign firms granting then	1
	proprietary right to use tech	nnology, copyrights, trade marks, brand names etc.	
	a) Franchising	b) Licensing	
	c) Contract	d) None of the above	
		Ans. F	3
53.	arrangement is	s also known as cross licensing	
	a) Licensing	b) Franchising	
	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

	c) Intra corporate transfers	d) Contracts
		Ans. A
54.	manufacture or assemble the	onal marketing contracts with a foreign producer to products for a sale in the foreign market is
	a) Management contract	
	c) Turnkey Contract	The state of the s
		Ans. B
55.		angement where by for a fee, one company provides ral specialised management functions for another
	a) Lisensing	b) Franchising
	c) Contract Manufacturing	,
	e) contract manufacturing	Ans. D
56.	is a contract und	er which a firm agrees to fully design, construct and
50.		usiness or service facility and turn the project to the
	purchaser ready for operation	
		b) Management contract
		d) Joint venture
	c) Turnkey contracts	Ans. C
57.	is part of the pa	rent corporation and simply an extension of domestic
51.	operation.	tent corporation and simply an extension of domestic
	a) Foreign Subsidiary	b) Overseas branch
	c) Third country location	
	c) Time country location	Ans. B
58.	is a separate con	mpany organised under a foreign nations legal code
50.	with accountability distinct fr	
		b) Oversees branch
	c) Assembly operation	d) Fully owned manufacturing
	c) Assembly operation	Ans. A
59.	is a peculiar for	rm of international trade that encompasses more than
٥,٠	an exchange of goods service	
	a) Turnkey contract	
	c) Counter Trade	
	c) Counter Trade	Ans. C
60.	of economic no	olicy is intended to promote the integration of Indian
00.	economy with the global econ	
	a) Globalisatioin	b) Liberalisation
	c) Privatisation	d) None of the above
	c) Filvatisation	Ans. B
61.	is an enterprise y	which allocates company resources without regards to
01.		nationally based in terms of ownership and top
	•	nationally based in terms of ownership and top
	management.	h) Clabelization
	a) MNC	b) Globalisation
	c) Liberalisation	d) TNC
62.	conformed of 11	Ans. A
02.		944 suggested institutional arrangements to undertake
	post wear reconstruction of g	
	<ul><li>a) Urugay Round Agreement</li><li>c) Brotton woods</li></ul>	
	C) DIOHOH WOODS	d) Hilton Young Commission

Ans. C

63.		ad been signed by governments known as	
	a) Member countries	<ul><li>b) Trade members</li><li>d) Contracting Parties</li></ul>	
	c) MFN	d) Contracting Parties	Ama D
61	Autiala VIV of the CAT	T may idad	Ans. D
64.	Article XIX of the GAT	-	
	a) General prohibition o	-	
	<ul><li>b) Emergency safeguard</li><li>c) Schedule of Tariff Co</li></ul>		
	d) MFN Clause	licessions	
	d) WIFN Clause		Ans. B
65.	GATT agreements as mo	odified by theagreement	Alls. D
05.	a) WTO	b) ITO	
	c) Uruguay Round		
	c) Oruguay Round	d) Biction wood	Ans. C
66.	is in fac	et, policeman of global trade.	Alis. C
00.	a) GATT	b) ITO	
	c) TRIMS	d) WTO	
	c) Traivis	u) W10	Ans. D
67.	is the Supreme	Authority of the WTO	Tills. D
07.	*	b) Ministerial conference	
	c) Council for Trade in		
	c) Council for Trade in	d) Council for Title 5	Ans. B
68.	Council for Trade in Go	ods, Services and Intellectual property Rights, Co	
		al property Rights are the three council in General	
	of	F	
	a) WTO	b) GATT	
	c) TRIMS	d) GATS	
	,	,	Ans. A
69.	The Secretariat of the W	TO is headed by the	
		b) Ministerial conference	
		d) Council for TRIPS	
			Ans. C
70.	is a perm	anent institution with its own Secretariat.	
	a) WTO	b) GATT	
	c) GAT	d) ITO	
			Ans. A
71.	GATT was applied on a		
	a) Permanent basis	b) Provisional basis	
	c) Both a and b	d) None of the above	
`			Ans. B
72.	_	ach renewal of registration, of a trade mark is for a	a term of
	not less than		
	a) 5 years	b) 4 years	
	c) 6 years	d) 7 years	
			And. D
73.	The agreement of patent	•	
	a) 20 years	b) 15 years	
	c) 10 years	d) 7 years	
<i></i>	DI 11 . 155 1 . 1		Ans. A
74.	Plurilateral Trade Agree	ment was done at Ganeva in	

	<ul><li>a) March 1979</li><li>c) January 1994</li></ul>	b) April 1979 d) August 1984
75.	NIEO meansa) New International Economic New Industrial Economic New Industrial Economic	ic Order c Organisation
	d) New International Econo	omic Organisation
76.	is the effect Indeveloped countries	Ans. A nternational Trade has a detrimental effect on under
	a) Lop - sided development	b) Deterioration
	c) Demonstration effect	
77.	The manor attributes of inte	Ans. C ernational financial system are knowledge, certainty
	and	
	a) Flexibility	b) Predictability
	c) Continuity	d) Structural
78.	actablished a ma	Ans. B
70.	in value to gold and to each	echanism where by their local currencies are kept equal
	a) International money	b) Floating exchange rate
	c) Bretton wwod system	d) International Gold standard
	c) Biction wwod system	Ans. D
79.	IMF was organised in	
	a) 1948	b) `1946
	c) 1956	d) 1958
	,	Ans. B
80.	Member's Gold Subscription other members	n + Credit extended by the member through the fund to
	a) Gold Tranche	b) Credit Tranches
	c) Gold standard Machanism	n d) Floating exchange rate
		Ans. A
81.	was introduced	
	a) Oil Facility	b) Extended facility
	c) Buffer stock facility	
82.	are made by the operations	Ans. C fund out of the profits it has made by its gold rate
	a) Oil Facility	b) Gold standard Mechanism
	c) Buffer stock facility	d) Trust Fund Loan facility
83.	•	nember's currency are less than 100% of the member's
05.	quota, the difference is called	· ·
	a) Credit Tranche	b) Reserve Tranche
	c) Gold Tranche	d) All of the above
84.		g and U.S. dollars, these two currencies were known as
		,
	a) Reserve currencies	b) Foreign exchange
	c) Floating Exchange rate	d) Exchange transaction

a) Board of Governors b) Board of Directors

	c) The President	d) Other mem	bers	A D
97.	The President elected for a	a tarm	in ADR	Ans. B
91.	a) 3 Years	b) 4 Years		
	c) 5 Years	d) 6 Years		
	.,	.,		Ans. C
98.	is also known	as the European Co	ommon Market.	
	a) EEC	b) CEC		
	c) SADF	d) NAFTA		
00	:- 41			Ans. A
99.	a) ECM is the most suc	b) SAARC	gration schemes.	
	c) NAFTA	d) CEC		
	c) 1441 171	d) CLC		Ans. A
100.	is the World'	s largest trading blo	ock	1 1115. 1 1
	a) NAFTA	b) EEC		
	c) SAARC	d) GATT		
				Ans. B
101.	1 2			
	a) 1 Jan. 2004		1 Jan 1996	
100	c) 1 Jan. 1992	,	1 Jan. 1995	Ans. d
102.		roach companies v	view the entire world as a	
	single country. a) Geocentric	b)	Regio centric	
	c) Poly centric		Ethno centric	Ans. a
103.			d empowers its executives is	7 <b>11</b> 115 <b>. u</b>
		8	<b>F</b>	
	a) Regio centric	b)	Geocentric	
	c) Poly centric		Ethno centric	Ans. c
104.	•	_	ning favourable balance of	
			ort of goods and services.	
	a) Gold standard	b)	Mercantilism Breton wood system	A 1
105	c) Non merchantilism	1 (1)	Breton wood system	Ans. b
105.	boundaries of global bus		rledge which redefine the	
	a) Cultural factors		Political factors	
	c) Social factors	,	Technology	Ans. d
106.	is a form of	,		
	a) Franchising	-	Patent	
	c) Brand	d)	None of the above	Ans. a
107.	-	_	out of non-core business	
	•	•	reased share holder value	
	a) Contract manufac	_	BPO	A 1
100	c) Management con	· ·	Turnkey contract	Ans. b
108.			a firm agrees to fully design, ness service facility and turn	
		_	t is ready for operation for a	
	remuneration.	paremaser when i	t is ready for operation for a	
	a) BPO	b)	Contract Manufacturing	
	c) Turnkey project	d)	Management contract	Ans. c

109.	First WTO Ministerial conference	held in	L		
	a) Geneva	b)	Singapore		
	c) Manila	d)	Dona	Ans. b	
110.	In WTO is the h	nighest	hierarchical level in the		
	organizational structure.				
	a) General council	b)	Committee and		
			Management Bodies		
	c) Management Bodies	d)	Ministerial conference	Ans. d	
111.	is the sale of goods ab	oroad a	t a price which is lower than		
	the selling price of the same go	ods at	the same time in the same		
	circumstances at home, taking acco	ount of	difference in transport costs.		
	a) Dumping	b)	Tariff		
	c) Anti dumping	d)	None of the above	Ans. a	
112.	When the production of a produc	ct is n	nore than the demand in the		
	home country, the stocks piled up 6	even af	eter sales is		
	a) Persistent Dumping	b)	Predatory dumping		
	c) Intermittent Dumping	d)	Anti Dumping	Ans. c	
113.	The monopolist sells the remaining	produc	ction in foreign countries at a		
	low price continuously in				
	a) Intermittent Dumping	b)	Persistent Dumping		
	c) Predatory Dumping	d)	Anti dumping	Ans. b	
114.	The monopolist sells the product is				
	initially with a view to drive away	y the o	competitors and increase the		
	price after the competitors leave the	e marke	et in		
	a) Predatory dumping	b)	Intermittent dumping		
	c) Persistent dumping	d)		Ans. a	
115.	India was one of the Governments that become members				
	of the WTO on the first day of the f	ormati	on of the WTO		
	a) 56	b)	96		
	c) 76	d)	103	Ans. c	
116.	EU Council Committee is also calle	ed			
	a) Corper	b)	Executive body		
	c) Advisory committee			Ans. a	
117.	The Corper is the link between the l	EU and	1		
	a) Commissioners				
	c) Executive body		Member Governments	Ans. d	
118.	The North American Free Trade	Agree	ement (NAFTA) came into		
	being on				
	a) 1 Jan. 1992	b)			
	c) 1 Jan. 1994	d)		Ans. c	
119.	In the year 1989 was es				
	a) NAFTA	b)	APEC		
	c) ESCAP	d)	SAARC	Ans. b	
120.	is expected to eliminate	all tar	iffs and trade barriers among		
	the USA, Canada and Mexico.				
	a) SAARC	b)	ASEAN		
	c) NAFTA	d)	EEC	Ans. d	
121.	OPEC means	_	~ .		
	a) Organisation of Petroleum Exp				
	b) Organisation of Pacific Econo	mic Co	o-operation		

d) The	Organisation of Pacific Exporemaining balance of quota,	_	
	alled	arter ur	awing 25% of fescive trench
a)	God Trench	b)	Credit trench
c)	Quotas	,	Fund lending
	short fall of the member's c	-	•
	ed		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	Gold trench	b)	Credit trench
c)	Reserve trench	d)	Quotas
	are popularly known a	_	
/			Gold standard
	Gold Exchange Standard		
	is popularly known as		
_	IBRD		IDA
-	ADB		IMF
	was established primarily to		de finance to less developed
	nber countries on a		0.61
a)		,	Soft loan
	Debit	,	Hard loan
	loans are known as		IDA dabit
	IDA credit Soft loan	a)	IDA debit
			Both a and b
a)	first conference of the UNCT. USA	AD was	
a) c)			Mexica
	product is sold at a high pri		
	price in the domestic market i		
			Persistent dumping
	Predatory dumping		
	is an arrangement to p		
	n something other than cash.	,	
	Turkey contract	b)	Counter Trade
c)	Dumping	d)	None of the above
	is goods - for - goods o	deal	
a)	Contract	b)	Trade
c)	Counter Trade	d)	Purchase
Priv	ratisation may be effected in th	e form	of
a)	Liberalisation	b)	Globalisation
c)	Dis-investment	d)	None of the above
The	industrial policy of the Gov	vernme	nt of India was declared by
a)	Indira Gandhi	b)	Rajeev Gandhi
c)	Narasimha Rao	d)	Jawaharlal Nehru
The	Industrial Policy Resolution 1		
a)	New Industrial Policy		Economic Policy
c)	Economic Constitution of	of d)	Industrial reforms
	India		

a)	Schedule B	b)	Schedule A	
c)	Schedule D	d)	Schedule C	Ans. b
	organization is said to be when		ne sudden and unpredictable	
chan	ges take place is called			
a)	Changing environment	b)	Stable environment	
c)	Natural environment	d)	Turbulent environment	Ans. d
	organisation, changes occur slo	owly	but threat occurs in cluster is	
	d			
,	Placid - clustered environmen			
/	Placid - rando-mixed environ			
	Disturbed - reactive environm	ient		
	Turbulent field environment	liah a	sat of priorities for using the	Ans. a
	is a device used to establ	nsn a	set of priorities for using the	
-	nization's scarce resources	<b>b</b> )	Dationing	
	Buffering Smoothing	d)	Rationing Coalescing	Ans. b
	is the process of convinc	,	C	Alls. 0
	e environment to act in the favor			
	Coalescing	ur or i		
	Lobbying	d)	None of the above	Ans. c
	is an open forum of gove			Alls. C
			Single party system	
	Dominated one party system			Ans. d
	is an unintended channe			7 Mis. u
	e planned channel.	1 01 0	institution that runs paramer	
	Gray market	b)	Black market	
	Bribery	d)		Ans. a
	ure is	/	6	
	Subjective	b)	Prescriptive	
	Cumulative	d)	All of the above	Ans. d
	is a series of bilateral agreement between America, Canada			
and I	Mexico			
a)	SAARC	b)	APEC	
	NAFTA		ASEAN	Ans. c
	agreement as modified by the			
a)	WTO	b)	ITO	
c)	GAAT	d)	TRIMS	Ans: c
	means replacement of ex-	isting	non-tariff restriction on trade	
such	as import quotas.			
a)	Tariffication	b)	) Tariff binding	
c)	Tariff cuts	d)	Reduction in subsidies	Ans. a
The	import aspects of the UR a	greer	ment on agriculture include	
Tarif	fication, Tariff binding, Tariff co	uts an	d	
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 because				d Tariff concessions became	
	known as the				
	a)	WTO	b)	GATT	
	c)	NAFTA	d)	SAARC	Ans. b
148.		may be defined as "infor	matic	on with a commercial value".	
	a)	GATT	b)	TRIPS	
	c)	WTO	d)	IPRS	Ans. d
149.	Crea	ators can be given the right to	prev	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 m	ultilat	eral agreement	
	a)	TRIPS	b)	TRIMS	
	c)	GAAT	d)	WTO	Ans. c
151.	In T	RIPS, a patent would be applica	ble fo	or	
	a)	10 Years	b)	20 years	
	c)	25 years	d)	30 years	Ans. b
152.	GA	ΓS 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 ha	nve	
	a)	rules for calculating the amour	nt of d	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 par	nels to apply in anti-dumping	Ans. c
		disputes			
154.	The	time limit specified by the Agre	eeme	nt on import licensing for the	
	ager	ncies 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 programs	d)	All the above	Ans. d
	duties can be imposed	of a	a product is dumped in the	
imp	porting country at less than its	norm	nal value provided it causes	
mat	erial injury to the domestic indus	try.		
a)	Tariff	b)	Anti-dumping	
c)	Countervailing	d)	Reduction in subsidies	Ans. b
	are maximum tariffs im	posed	by the member countries of	
WT	°O.			
a)	Rates	b)	Subsidies	
c)	Quotas	d)	Bound rates	Ans. d
The	fundamental principles of GAT	Γwas		
a)	Most Favoured Nation	b)	National Treatment	
c)	Both a and b	d)	None of the above	Ans. b
Ant	i-dumping and countervailing du	ties a	re imposed under	
a)	Customs Tariff Act 1975	b)	TRIMS	
c)	TRIPS	d)	Regional Trade Agreement	Ans. a
Bhu	tan has Bilateral Trade Agreeme	nt wit	:h	
a)	Sri Lanka	b)	Pakistan	
c)	Russia	d)	India	Ans. d
FM	CG means			
a)	Fast Moving Consumer Goods			
b)	Foreign Measures on Consume	r Goo	ods	
c)	Freely Moving Consumer Good	ds		
d)	Free Measures on Consumer G	oods		Ans. a
Cop	pyright means the exclusive righ	nt to	do or authorize others to do	
cert	ain acts in relation to			
a)	Literary, dramatic, musical or	b)	Cinematography	
	artistic work			
c)	Sound recordings	d)	All the above	Ans. d
Wh	ich one of the following is the fu	nction	n of trade mark	
a)	Identifies the product and its or	igin		

b)	Guaranteed its unchanged qual	ity		
c)	Advertises the product			
d)	All the above			Ans. d
	is the art and other m	ıanife	estations of human customs,	
civ	rilization and the way of life a par	ticula	ar society or group.	
a)	Culture	b)	Trends	
c)	Business	d)	Marketing	Ans. a
Th	e cultural habit of firm hand-shak	ce is	associated with the culture of	
a)	US	b)	Middle East	
c)	Arab countries	d)	Japan	Ans. a
Th	e Highest Hofstadter Dimension f	or a	culture is	
a)	LTO	b)	PDI	
c)	UAI	d)	IDV	Ans. b
A	separate Bilateral NAFTA on	ma	rket access for agricultural	
pro	oducts with Canada and	_		
a)	America	b)	Britain	
c)	Mexico	d)	Japan	Ans. c
Th	e SAARC countries comprise		<u></u>	
a)	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippi	ines,	Singapore, Thailand, Bhutan,	
	Nepal			
b)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India,	Mal	ldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri	
	Lanka			
c)	Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Ch	nina, l	India, Bangladesh, Indonesia	
d)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, I	Nepal	l, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka	Ans. b
	provides a platform for	the p	eoples of South Asia to work	
tog	gether in a spirit of friendship trus	t and	undertaking.	
a)	OECS	b)	ASEAN	
c)	SAARC	d)	NAFTA	Ans. c
AS	SEAN established on 8 August 190	67 in		
a)	Katmandu	b)	Singapore	
c)	Bangkok	d)	Nepal	Ans. c
AS	SEAN was established by the firm	ve or	riginal member countries are	

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.  ———————————————————————————————————	a)	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippin	nes, Si	ngapore and Thailand	
d) India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia  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.  were created as a reserve asset by the IMF a) Floating rate b) SDR c) Credit trench d) God standard Ans.  The of a country refers to the systematic record of all receipts and payments between residents of the country and non-residents over a period of time. a) Pegging b) Extended Fund Facility c) BOP d) Structural Adjustment Ans.  Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF a) SDR b) Gold standard c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans.  Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising	b)	India, Malaysia, Bhutan, Sing	apore,	Thailand	
The exchange rate system under the IMF came to be known as	c)	India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Pl	hilippii	nes, Thailand	
a) Gold standard b) Floating rate c) SDRS d) Breton Wood System Ans.  were created as a reserve asset by the IMF a) Floating rate b) SDR c) Credit trench d) God standard Ans.  The of a country refers to the systematic record of all receipts and payments between residents of the country and non-residents over a period of time. a) Pegging b) Extended Fund Facility c) BOP d) Structural Adjustment Ans.  Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF a) SDR b) Gold standard c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans.  Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising	d)	India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, T	Γhailan	nd, Malaysia	Ans. a
c) SDRS	The	exchange rate system under	r the	IMF came to be known as	
were created as a reserve asset by the IMF  a) Floating rate b) SDR  c) Credit trench d) God standard Ans.  The of a country refers to the systematic record of all receipts and payments between residents of the country and non-residents over a period of time.  a) Pegging b) Extended Fund Facility  c) BOP d) Structural Adjustment Ans.  Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF  a) SDR b) Gold standard  c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans.  Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement  a) Franchising b) Licensing  c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of  a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects  c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture?  a) Licensing b) Franchising	a)	Gold standard	b)	Floating rate	
a) Floating rate b) SDR c) Credit trench d) God standard Ans.  The of a country refers to the systematic record of all receipts and payments between residents of the country and non-residents over a period of time.  a) Pegging b) Extended Fund Facility c) BOP d) Structural Adjustment Ans. Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF a) SDR b) Gold standard c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans.  Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising	c)	SDRS	d)	Breton Wood System	Ans. d
Credit trench d) God standard Ans.  The of a country refers to the systematic record of all receipts and payments between residents of the country and non-residents over a period of time.  a) Pegging b) Extended Fund Facility c) BOP d) Structural Adjustment Ans.  Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF  a) SDR b) Gold standard c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans.  Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement  a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of  a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising		were created as a reserv	ve asse	et by the IMF	
The of a country refers to the systematic record of all receipts and payments between residents of the country and non-residents over a period of time.  a) Pegging	a)	Floating rate	b)	SDR	
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residents over a period of time.  a) Pegging b) Extended Fund Facility c) BOP d) Structural Adjustment Ans. Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF a) SDR b) Gold standard c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans. Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans. Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans. Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising	The	of a country refe	ers to	the systematic record of all	
a) Pegging b) Extended Fund Facility c) BOP d) Structural Adjustment Ans. Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF a) SDR b) Gold standard c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans. Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans. Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans. Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising	rece	eipts and payments between	residen	nts of the country and non-	
c) BOP  d) Structural Adjustment Ans.  Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF  a) SDR  b) Gold standard  c) Credit trench  d) All of the above Ans.  Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement  a) Franchising  b) Licensing  c) Joint venture  d) Both a and b Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of  a) Strategic alliance  b) Turnkey projects  c) Contract Manufacturing  d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture?  a) Licensing  b) Franchising	resi	dents over a period of time.			
Facility  Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF  a) SDR	a)	Pegging	b)	Extended Fund Facility	
Holding gives the bearer the option to acquire foreign exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF  a) SDR	c)	BOP	d)	Structural Adjustment	Ans. c
exchange from the monetary authorities of another member of the IMF  a) SDR b) Gold standard c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans.  Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement  a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of  a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising				Facility	
a) SDR b) Gold standard c) Credit trench d) All of the above Ans. Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans. Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans. Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising	Hol	ding gives the be	arer th	ne option to acquire foreign	
Credit trench d) All of the above Ans.  Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement	excl	hange from the monetary autho	rities o	of another member of the IMF	
Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement  a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of  a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture?  a) Licensing b) Franchising	a)	SDR	b)	Gold standard	
a) Franchising b) Licensing c) Joint venture d) Both a and b Ans. Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans. Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising	c)	Credit trench	d)	All of the above	Ans. a
c) Joint venture  d) Both a and b  Ans.  Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of  a) Strategic alliance  b) Turnkey projects  c) Contract Manufacturing  d) Management Contract  Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture?  a) Licensing  b) Franchising	Wh	ich of the following is a form o	f contr	actual agreement	
Build, operate and transfer is the basic principle of  a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects  c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans.  Which of the following is not a joint venture?  a) Licensing b) Franchising	a)	Franchising	b)	Licensing	
a) Strategic alliance b) Turnkey projects c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans. Which of the following is not a joint venture? a) Licensing b) Franchising	c)	Joint venture	d)	Both a and b	Ans. d
c) Contract Manufacturing d) Management Contract Ans. Which of the following is not a joint venture?  a) Licensing b) Franchising	Bui	ld, operate and transfer is the ba	asic pri	inciple of	
Which of the following is not a joint venture?  a) Licensing b) Franchising	a)	Strategic alliance	b)	Turnkey projects	
a) Licensing b) Franchising	c)	Contract Manufacturing	d)	Management Contract	Ans. b
	Wh	ich of the following is not a join	nt vent	ure?	
c) Strategic alliance d) Contract Manufacturing Ans.	a)	Licensing	b)	Franchising	
	c)	Strategic alliance	d)	Contract Manufacturing	Ans. c
	vhc	ose laws discourage foreign own	nership	)	

	a)	Contract Manufacturing	b)	Licensing	
	c)	Franchising	d)	Joint venture	Ans. b
180.	Whi	ch country is known for group h	armo	ny and collectivism?	
	a)	USA	b)	France	
	c)	Germany	d)	Japan	Ans. d
181.	Glob	palization is based on the theory	of		
	a)	Mixed economy	b)	Capitalism	
	c)	Free trade and comparative advantage	d)	Import Substitution	Ans. c
182.	The	process of globalization of the e	cono	my refers to	
	a)	Removal of restrictions on fore	ign tr	rade and foreign investment	
	b)	Economic growth			
	c)	Foreign investment in flow			
	d)	Employment generation			Ans. a
183.	The	member countries of WTO	have	moved to "Product Patent	
	Regi	ime" under			
	a)	TRIMS	b)	TRIPS	
	c)	GATTS	d)	SAPTA	Ans. b
184.	Con	tract 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	
	cove	ering international trade in service	es.		
	a)	GATS	b)	TRIPS	
	c)	TRIMS	d)	WTO	Ans. a
187.		means treating one's trad	ling e	qually	
	a)	GATS	b)	WTO	
	c)	MFN	d)	TRIPS	Ans. c
188.	MFA	A was replaced on 1 Jan. 1995 by	у		
	a)	AOA	b)	ATC	

c)	GATS	d)	TRIMS	Ans. b
Rei	moval 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
Ind	ia has Bilateral Trade Agreemen	t with		
a)	Sri Lanka	b)	Pakistan	
c)	Nepal	d)	Bhutan	Ans. d
	transfers are selling o	of pro	ducts by a company to its	
affi	lliated company in host country.			
a)	Indirect export	b)	Direct exporting	
c)	•	d)	1 6	Ans. c
	is the long term cont			
	cesses to an outside provider to			
val	•	noip c	tome ve increased smarenoraer	
a)	BPO	b)	Turnkey project	
	Contract Manufacturing			Anco
c)	_		_	Ans. a
	ΓO members abolished quotas on			
a)	Agriculture	b)	Textiles and clothing	
c)	Tropical products	d)	Natural Resources based	Ans. b
			products	
	<u> </u>	rative	, multi-lateral, economic and	
ırau a)	le forum.			
_	ASEAN	b)	APEC	
c)	ASEAN SAARC	b) c)	APEC ESCAP	Ans:b
<del></del>	SAARC is the fastest growing trading	c) ng blo	ESCAP oc in the world.	Ans:b
a)	SAARC is the fastest growing tradin MERCOSUR	c) ng blo b)	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA	
a) c)	SAARC is the fastest growing tradii MERCOSUR EEC	c) ng blo b) d)	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA ESCAP	
a) c) Mai	SAARC is the fastest growing tradin MERCOSUR EEC rketing forces to determine the	c) ng blo b) d) excha	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA ESCAP ange rate of currencies under	
a) c) Mai a)	SAARC is the fastest growing trading MERCOSUR EEC rketing forces to determine the Gold Standard	c) ng blo b) d) excha	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA ESCAP ange rate of currencies under Bretton wood system	Ans:a
a) c) Mai a)	SAARC is the fastest growing trading MERCOSUR EEC rketing forces to determine the Gold Standard Floating rate system	c) ng blo b) d) excha	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA ESCAP unge rate of currencies under Bretton wood system Credit Tranche	Ans:a
a) C) Mai a) c)	SAARC is the fastest growing trading MERCOSUR EEC rketing forces to determine the Gold Standard Floating rate system is called the soft loan wind	c) ng blo b) d) excha b) d) ow of	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA ESCAP ange rate of currencies under Bretton wood system Credit Tranche the IBRD.	Ans:a
a) c)	SAARC is the fastest growing trading MERCOSUR EEC rketing forces to determine the Gold Standard Floating rate system	c) ng blo b) d) excha	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA ESCAP unge rate of currencies under Bretton wood system Credit Tranche	Ans:a
a) And a	SAARC is the fastest growing trading MERCOSUR EEC rketing forces to determine the Gold Standard Floating rate system is called the soft loan wind IFC UNCTAD is a joint venture of IBRD and	c) ng blo b) d) excha b) d) ow of b) d lFC.	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA ESCAP ange rate of currencies under Bretton wood system Credit Tranche the IBRD. IDA IMF	Ans:a
a) C) Mai a) c) c) a)	SAARC is the fastest growing trading MERCOSUR EEC rketing forces to determine the Gold Standard Floating rate system is called the soft loan wind IFC UNCTAD	c) ng blo b) d) excha b) d) ow of b) d)	ESCAP oc in the world. NAFTA ESCAP ange rate of currencies under Bretton wood system Credit Tranche the IBRD. IDA IMF	Ans:b Ans:a Ans:c Ans:b Ans:b

199.	countries into the world eco	opment friendly integration on nomy.	f developing
	a) UNCTAD	b) IBRD	
	c) IMF	d) IDA	Ans:a
200.	provides long term lo	oans at a very low rate of interes	est to the less
	developed countries.		
	a) IFC	b) IDA	
	b) IBRD	d) MIGA	Ans:b