

# Entrepreneurial Development & Project Management

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## IV Sem

1. ----- is an economic leader.  
(a) Manager (b)Entrepreneur (c) Entrepreneur (d) Executives.
2. ----- is a catalytic agent of change  
(a) Organizer (b)Entrepreneur (c) Top executive (d)visionary.
3. Entrepreneur is a person or a group of persons who bears -----.  
(a) Risk (b) Loss (c) certainty (d)none of these.
4. The function performed by entrepreneur is called -----.  
(a) Management (b)Enterprise (c) entrepreneurship (d) Administration.
5. the concept of entrepreneurship involves ----- key elements.  
(a)6 (b)7 (c)4 (d) 3.
6. Entrepreneurship is a -----.  
(a) person (b) Process of action (c)Object (d) None of these.
7. Enterprise is a -----.  
a) Object (b)Person (c) Process of action (d) None of these.
8. The reward for the entrepreneur is -----.  
(a) Salary (b)Wage (c)Profit (d) None of these.
9. ----- operate from within the organization itself.  
(a) Entrepreneur (b) Intrapreneur (c) Organizer (d) None of these.
10. The willingness to face the losses arising from the uncertain in the field of business bravely called  
(a) Risk (b) Loss (c) Uncertainty (d) Certainty.

11. An ----- entrepreneur is one introduces are goods better combination of an enterprise.  
(a) Adoptive (b) Innovative (c) Drone (d) Empirical.
12. ----- entrepreneurs are imitating the successful innovations made by other entrepreneur.  
(a) Imitating (b) Fabian (c) Rational (d) Cognitive.
13. ----- entrepreneurs are shy and lazy.  
(a) drone (b) Cognitive (c) Fabian (d) Trading.
14. ----- entrepreneurs undertakes a trading activity.  
(a) Business (b) Technical (c) Modern (d) trading.
15. ----- entrepreneur is a craftsman .  
(a) Professional (b) Technical (c) Retail (d) Corporate
16. ----- entrepreneur undertakes agricultural activities.  
(a) Pure (b) Service (c) Agricultural (d) Induced
17. A entrepreneur is an individual who plans, develops and manages a corporate enterpriswe.  
(a) Corporate (b) Motivated (c) Industrial (d) None f these.
18. ----- entrepreneurs is concerned only with developing alternative marketing strategies to promote the business.  
(a) Technical (b) Industrial (c) Trading (d) None of these.
19. ----- entrepreneurs is motivated by psychological and economic rewards.  
(a) Professional (b) Pure (c) Induced (d) None of these.
20. ----- entrepreneurs follows the traditional method of production.  
(a) Drone (b) Rational (c) Fabian (d) Imitating
21. ----- entrepreneur hardly introduces anything revolutionary and follows the principle of rule of thumb.  
(a) Cognitive (b) Rational (c) Empirical (d) None of these.
22. ----- entrepreneur who starts business with the help of his natural talents.

- (a) Induced (b) Spontaneous (c) Growth (d) Classical .
23. ----- is a stereo-typed entrepreneur.
- (a) Professional (b) Modern (c) Classical (d) None of these.
24. ----- is the minor state of mind.
- (a) Desires (b) Strivings (c) Motivation (d) None of these.
25. These are ----- basic elements in the process of motivation.
- (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 2 (d) 8.
26. ----- is the 1<sup>st</sup> needs of Maslow's needs hierarchy theory.
- (a) Esteem (b) Social (c) Safety (d) Physiological.
27. ----- is the last need of Maslow's needs hierarchy theory.
- (a) Self actualization needs (b) physiological needs (c) Social needs (d) Safety needs.
28. According to David McClelland a person acquires ----- types of needs from his life experience.
- (a) 4 (b) 9 (c) 5 (d) 3.
29. ----- acts as a driving force for the performance of economic activities.
- (a) Intrapreneur (b) Entrepreneur (c) Manager (d) None of these.
30. ----- is essential for every business.
- (a) Capital (b) Risk (c) Profit (d) None of these.
31. ----- is the most important socio-economic problem faced by the developing countries.
- (a) Over population (b) Unemployment (c) Lack of technology (d) None of these.
32. E O U stands for
- (a) Export oriented units (b) Export output units (c) Export output undertakings (d) None of these.
33. Less developed nations are labour rich nation due to -----.
- (a) Growing population (b) Less population (c) Lack of education (d) None of these.
34. ----- is the life blood of every business.
- (a) Finance (b) Profit (c) Technology (d) Human resources.

35. ----- is a training programmers.  
(a)EDP (b)EOU(c)EPZ(d)None of these.
36. ----- consists of individual and institution providing assistance to entrepreneurs.  
(a) Project (b)Support system (c)Target group (d) None of these.
37. TDA stands for  
(a) Teaching development authority (b) Tax development authority  
(c) Trade development authority (d) None of these.
38. SISI stands for  
(a) Small industries service institute  
(b)Sectoral industries service institute  
(c)Small investment and sectoral industries  
(d)None of these.
39. DIC stands for  
(a)District industries centers  
(b) Development investment centers  
(c) Development institution for consultancy  
(d) None of these.
40. ----- is a scientifically evolved with plan devised to achieve a specific objectives within a specified period of time.  
(a) Management (b)Administration (c)Project (d)Appraisal.
- 41.----- studies regarding the project help to evaluate the economic and commercial viability of the project.  
(a) Feasibility (b)Pre feasibility (c) Development (d) None of these.
42. ----- Projects requires minimum capital cost  
(a)Cash (b) Disaster (c)Magnitude (d)Normal.
43. ----- project require additional capital cost to save time.

(a) Normal (b) crash (c) Disaster (d) Quantifiable.

44. -----opportunities do not involve any kind of changes to the existing state of affairs.

(a) Break through (b) Complementary (c) Additive (d) None of these.

45. By adopting ----- opportunities, the entrepreneur can better utilize the existing resources and the existing character of a business .

(a) Additive (b) Complementary (c) Break through (d) economic.

46. -----is a process of study which covers all the aspects of an investment project .

(a) Feasibility study (b) Pre feasibility study (c) Techno-economic analysis (d) None of these.

47. -----constitutes the first step of new venture.

(a) Project formulation (b) Project appraisal (c) Project identification (d) Project evaluation.

48. ----- is one of the most important sources of project ideas.

(a) Observation (b) Magazines (c) Bulletins (d) None of these.

49. The availability of required inputs must be ensured in the choice of ----- industry.

(a) Resource based industry (b) Demand based industry

(c) import substitution and export oriented units (d) None of these.

50. ----- phase starts after the trial run of the project frame work developed during the construction phase.

(a) Normalization (b) Initial (c) Development (d) Pre-investment.

51. -----phase begins after the investment decision is taken.

(a) Pre-investment (b) Normalization (c) construction (d) Development.

52. The project idea is developed into an investment proposition during the -----phase.

(a) Pre-investment (b) construction (c) Normalization (d) None of these.

53. ----- is the conversion of an idea into a concrete project

(a) Project formulation (b) Project management (c) Project identification (d) Project selection.

54. ----- is concerned with the purpose of location of possible opportunities for investment

(a) Project identification (b) project formulation (c) Project management (d) None of these.

55. The size and technology of the project depend mainly on the  
(a) Demand potential (b)Optimal technology (c)Demand forecasting (d) None of these.
- 56.-----analysis determines the resources requirements of a project.  
(a) Input (b)Financial (c)Economic(d)None of these.
57. -----analysis is to assess the financial viability of the project.  
(a)Financial (b)Technical c)Marketing (d)None of these.
58. ----- analysis estimates all social costs and other benefits of the project.  
(a)Economic (b)Cost-benefit (c)Input (d) Network.
59. ----- is the core of the project entity  
(a ) Network analysis (b)Project design (c)Project appraisal (d) None of these.
- 60.----- is primarily a scheduling technique  
(a)CPM (b)GERT(c)LOB(d)PERT.
61. PERT uses -----time estimates for activities  
(a)4(b)3(c)6(d)1
62. PERT is ----- based  
(a) Cost (b)Value (c)Time (d) None of these.
63. CPM is -----based  
(a) Time (b)Value (c) Cost (d) None of these.
64. ----- is a report which provides all the necessary informations of a unit proposed to be set up  
(a) Project report (b)Feasibility report (c) financial report (d)None of these.
65. ----- is the means not an end.  
(a)Project report (b)financial report (c)Feasibility report (d) None of these.
66. -----analysis evaluate the marketability of the product  
(a) Financial (b) Market (c) Economic (d)Input.
- 67.A small scale units has -----gestation period.

(a)High (b)Low (c)Average (d)Medium

68. Small scale units requires ----- capital investment.

(a) Lesser (b)Huge (c)High (d)None of these.

69.----- units are quick yielding nature.

(a)Medium scale (b)Large scale (c) Small scale (d)EOU.

70. SIDO stands for

(a)Small industries development organization

(b)Small investment development organization

(c)State industrial development organization

(d) None of these.

71. IDBI stands for

(a)Industrial development Bank of India.

(b)Investment development Bank of India.

(c)Institute for development of business on India.

(d)None of these.

72. The word entrepreneur means -----.

(a)To protect (b) To survive (c) To undertake (d)To create.

73. ----- is an economic leader.

(a) Manager (b)Entrepreneur (C) Intrapreneur (d) None of these.

74. The term entrepreneur was 1<sup>st</sup> used in the business filed by:

(a)Richard cantillion (b)J.B.Say (c)Drucker (d)F.H.Knight.

75. ----- is hesitant to deviate from the tradition method of functioning.

(a) Drone entrepreneur (b)Fabian entrepreneur

(C)Classical entrepreneur (d)Adoptive entrepreneur.

76. -----entrepreneurs follow the footsteps of their predecessors.

- (a) Drone (b) Fabian (c) Classical (d) Cognitive.
77. ----- entrepreneurs follows the principle of rule of thumb.  
(a) Cognitive (b) Empirical (c) Rational (d) Professional.
- 78.A ----- entrepreneur is one who promotes and operates a retail business.  
(a) Corporate (b) Industrial (c) Retail (d) Technical.
79. ----- entrepreneur is one who takes up those ventures which suit the marketing needs.  
(a) Classical (b) Modern (c) Non technical (d) none of these.
80. ----- entrepreneurs is one who carries out business or services activities quite successfully on a small scale basis  
(a) Large scale (b) Medium scale (c) 1<sup>st</sup> generation (d) Small scale.
81. ----- is an urge to achieve the goals.  
(a) Skill (b) Knowledge (c) Motive (d) None of these.
82. ----- means the collection and retention of information in one's mind.  
(a) Skill (b) Motive (c) Knowledge (d) none of these.
83. ----- means the ability to practice knowledge.  
(a) skill (b) Motive (c) Knowledge (d) None of these.
84. The high risk leads to higher-----.  
(a) Profit (b) Loss (c) Uncertainty (d) None of these.
85. Resources are scarce while demands are -----.  
(a) Unlimited (b) Limited (c) Scarce (d) None of these.
86. The development of nation depends on the development of-----.  
(a) Entrepreneurship (b) Export (c) Import (d) None of these.
87. ----- is the drive to achieve goal.  
(a) Motivation (b) Need for achievement (c) Competency (d) None of these.
88. After screening the ideas, they are translated into project-----.  
(a) portfolio (b) profiles (c) proposal (d) None of these.



89. The element of job to be completed in a specific time is known as -----.
- (a)Event (b) Activity (c)Network (d)Slack.
90. Activities lying on the critical path are known as -----activities.
- (a) Critical (b)Preceding (c)Succeeding.
91. Which of the following is a technique of project identification.
- (a) Desk research (b)Sensitivity analysis (c)CVP analysis (d)None of these.
92. Which of the following is not a technique of financial analysis.
- (a)Ratio analysis (b)Risk analysis (c) Cash flow analysis Fund flow analysis.
93. -----is described as bread earning point
- (a) Cash flow (b)Fund flow(c)Ratio (d)Break even
94. The skill to handle people and to influence their behavior is known as -----.
- (a) Diagnostic (b) Conceptual (c)Technical (d)Human relation.
95. -----analysis is carried out to ascertain technical soundness of the project.
- (a) Techno-economic(b)Technical (c)Financial (d)Pre-investment appraisal.
96. Which of these are not industries promotion institution.
- (a)KFC (b)KSIDC (c)KSETDC (d)KTC
97. Ability to make clear decisions on the merits of a case is called -----.
- (a)Communication (b)Decision making (c)Project development (d)Management.
98. -----skill relates to accounting and financing control, marketing, production planning and inventory control and to manage people who work in the enterprise.
- (a)Communication(b)Decision making (c)Project development (d)Management.
99. The first and foremost industrial estate was established in the year -----.
- (a)1960 (b)1962 (c)1955(d)1950.
100. ----- is the financial and promotional assistance provided by the Govt. to the industries for boosting up industrial development in all regions particularly in backward areas.
- (a)Seed capital (b)Incentive (c)Subsidy (d)None of these.

101. An entrepreneur who starts business with the help of natural talent is called

- (a) Pure entrepreneur (b) Induced entrepreneur (c) Spontaneous entrepreneur (d) Motivated entrepreneur.

102. A training program which is instrumental in making a person successful entrepreneur is known as .

- (a) Technical consultancy (b) Entrepreneurial development program (c) Self employment training (d) Achievement motivation training.

103. D I C stands for

- (a) District industrial centre (b) District industries centre (c) District industrial council (d) District industrial committee.

104. The govt. of India has defined woman entrepreneurs on the basis of

- (a) Their participation in the equity and employment of business enterprise (b) Their participation in employment (c) their personal assets and savings (d) Their job satisfaction and achievement.

105. An entrepreneur who introduces new goods, new technology and better combination of an enterprise is an ----- entrepreneur.

- (a) Fabian (b) Innovative (c) Drone (d) Cognitive.

106. The ----- entrepreneur draws up the advice and services of experts and introduces changes that reflect a complete break up from the existing scheme of things.

- (a) Cognitive (b) Empirical (c) Retail (d) Rational.

107. An entrepreneur who is a dynamic person and is interested in establishing a business enterprise is called a ----- entrepreneur

- (a) Technical (b) Trading (c) Professional (d) First generation.

108. A ----- entrepreneur is a "Craftsman ".

- (a) Motivate (b) Spontaneous (c) Classical (d) Technical.

109. ----- entrepreneur is an individual who plans, develops and manages a corporate enterprise.

- (a) Business (b) Corporate (c) Service (d) Induced.

110. A person who owns , operate and takes risk of a business venture.

(a) Manager (b) Employee (c) Entrepreneur (d) Entrepreneurship.

111. The primary motivating force behind entrepreneur is

(a) fame (b) Money (c) Achievement (d) Recognition.

112. Who can become an entrepreneur?

(a) Only a graduate (b) Only a rich man (c) People above 30 years (d) Anyone.

113. People who works for someone else.

(a) Director (b) Employee (c) Entrepreneur (d) Owner.

114. AMT stands for

(a) Achievement motivation training (b) Automatic machine teller .

115. ----- is the most important function of an entrepreneur according to Schumpeter.

(a) Innovation (b) Organizing (c) Managing (d) Exploring the market opportunities.

116. ----- has a vital role in the economic growth of a country.

(a) Manager (b) Employee (c) Intrapreneur (d) Entrepreneur.

117. ----- urges a person to move or behave .

(a) Risk bearing capacity (b) Motivation (c) Training (d) Objectives.

118. An ----- is his own boss.

(a) Intrapreneur (b) Entrepreneur (c) Manager (d) Director.

119. ----- is inherent in every business.

(a) Risk (b) Profit (d) none of these.

120. Who introduces the "theory of need achievement" .

(a) Mc Dlland (b) Maslow (c) A. H. Cole (d) Schumpeter.

121. Who introduces the need hierarchy theory?

(a) Hagggen (b) Schumpeter (c) Maslow (d) Danhot.

122. Innovation means -----.

(a) Invention (b) Creating something new (c) Imagination (d) none of these.

123. There are ----- basic elements in the process of motivation.

(a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) 3.

124. The word entrepreneur is derived from the ----- word.

(a) Latin (b) French (c) Greek (d) none of these.

125. ----- is a situation where the individuals do not get any jobs.

(a) unemployment (b) Underemployment (c) Employment (d) none of these.

126. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a project?

(a) Capital investment is an inevitable part.

(b) It is a scientifically evolved plan to achieve an objective.

(c) It has no risk. (d) it is economically viable.

127. The 1<sup>st</sup> stage in a project cycle is :

(a) Project evaluation (b) Project appraisal (c) Project identification (d) project preparation.

128. Project appraisal involves analysis of

(a) market variables, technical variables, financial variables and economic variables.

(b) Commercial, technical, social and political variables.

(c) Technical, economic, social and financial variables.

(d) market, economic, social and financial variables.

129. The non physical resources required for a project are

(a) finance, personal inventories and infrastructural facilities.

(b) Patents, unique experiences and skill.

(c) Nature, location, size and extent of the project.

(d) Policies, social factors, people and things.

130. The collection and use of information from published sources is called -----.

(a) Desk research (b) Techno economic survey (c) Primary data (d) none of these.

131.----- is the of evaluateing the project idea within the limitations and constraints of a entrepreneur.

- (a) Pre feasibility study (b) Economic analysis (C) Feasibility analysis(d) Techno- economic analysis.

132.----- is the 1<sup>st</sup> phase in the life cycle of a project.

- (a) Construction (b) Normalization (c)The pre- investment (d) Development stage

133. PERT stands for

- (a)Programme evaluation and review technique  
(b) Project evaluation and review technique  
(c) Preparation and evaluation of review technique.  
(d)none of these.

134. CPM stands for

- (a) Critical path method (b) Criteria for profit making (c) Critical programme method (d) none of these.

135. ----- is a combination of activities and of a project.

- (a) Network (b) Design (c) Techniques (d)none of these.

136. ----- is the third stage of project formulation .

- (a) Techno economic analysis (b) Input analysis (c) Project design and network analysis (d) Financial analysis.

137. ----- involves a step by investigation and development of a project idea.

- (a) Project identification (b) Project evaluation (c) aprojectappraisal (d) project formulation.

138. ----- means the assessment of a project .

- (a) Project identification (b) Project management (c) project planning (d) Project appraisal.

139. Projects in which a reasonable quantitative assessment of the benefits can be made known as -----  
-----.

- (a) Disaster project (b) Crash project (c) Quantifiable project (d) Sect oral projects.

140. ----- is an approval of a capital investment to develop facilities to provide goods and services.

(a) Project (b) Additive opportunities (c) Complementary opportunities (d) none of these.

141. Which of the following is the prescribed investment limit for micro manufacturing enterprise as per the micro small and medium enterprises development Act 2006?

(a) More than RS.25lakhs but does not exceed Rs 5crores.

(b) Does not exceed Rs 25lakhs .

(c) More than Rs 5crores but does not exceed Rs 10crores.

(d) More than 10crores.

142. The main objective of national micro, small and medium enterprises is to provide

(a) Finance to need working capital requirements.

(b) Adequate training to small entrepreneurs.

(c) machinery and equipment to small industrial units.

(d) Sanction loans to small industrial units.

143.The initial capital used to start a business is called

(a) A bridge capital (b) Seed capital (c) Margin money (d) Redundant capital.

144. NIESBUD was established in

(a) 1980 (b)1982 (c)1983 (d)1985.

145. ----- intended to cover the time tag between the sanctioning and disbursement of a term loan or to cover the time tag in receiving the proceeds of a public issue.

(a) Bridge loan (b) Seed capital (c)Margin money(d) Redundant capital..

146. ----- entrepreneurs neither introduce new changes nor adopt new methods innovated by others.

(a) Technical (b)Fabian (c) Induced (d) Business.

147. According to Schumpeter, in the most important function of a modern entrepreneur.

(a) Innovation (b) Invention (c)Skill (d) Creativity.

148. Social attitude is one of the important problems of a ----- entrepreneur.

(a) Drone (b) business (c) Woman (d) Adoptive.

149. The capacity to develop new ideas, concepts& process is known as

(a) Innovation (b) Invention (c) Skill (d) Creativity.

150. Which of the following risks is borne by the entrepreneur.

(a) Financial risk (b) Personal risk (c) Psychological risks (d) All of these.

151. Which of the following is a psychological factor affecting entrepreneurial growth.

(a) Legitimacy of entrepreneurship (b) Social status (c) Need for achievement.

(d) None of these.

152. The entrepreneur who does not change the method of production already introduced in .

(a) Drone entrepreneur (b) Fabian entrepreneur (c) classical entrepreneur (d) none of these.

153. Person who works within an organization & having entrepreneurial capabilities is

(a) Entrepreneur (b) Intrapreneur (c) Manager (d) Chief executive.

154. Who introduced the term intrapreneur.

(a) Schumpeter (b) Peter Ducker (c) David Mc Deland (d) Gifford Finchat.

155. Micro enterprise is one in which the investment in plant & machinery does not exceed RS.-----  
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(a) 25Lakhs (b) 50Lakhs (c) 1Crore (d) 10lakhs.

156. ----- units provide inputs to other industries.

(a) Export (b) Small (c) Ancillary (d) none of these.

157. The initial capital that is required to obtain loans from the financial institution is called -----  
--.

(a) Seed capital (b) Incentive (c) Subsidy (d) none of these.

158. Under the single roof of the ----- all the services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs are provided.

(a) KSIDC (b) KITCO (c) DIC (d) KINFRA.

159. KITCO was set up in -----.

(a) 1973 (b) 1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1970.

160. KITCO was established in -----.

(a) 1970 (b) 1973 (c) 1972 (d) 1975.

161. The head office of KINFRA is located at -----.
- (a) Thiruvananthapuram (b) Kozhikode (c)Ernakulum (d) Kannur.
162. ----- refers to any investment opportunity which is to be exploited for profit.
- (a)Product (b) Project (c) Share (d) none of these.
163. ----- the process of collection, compilation and analysis of economic for the purpose of finding out possible opportunities for investment.
- (a) Project screening (b) project appraisal (c) Project identification (d) none of these.
164. The process of evaluation the project ideas with a view to select the best and promising idea after eliminating the unprofitable ideas is called ----- of the project ideas.
- (a) Screening (b) Appraisal (c) Identification (d) none of these.
165. SWOT stands for strength, weakness, opportunity and -----.
- (a) Treat (b) threat (c) Tort (d) none of these.
166. Project formulation means ----- study.
- (a) Profitability (b) Liquidity (c) Feasibility (d) Viability.
167. ----- analysis is primarily concerned with the identification, quantification and evaluation of project resources.
- (a)Network (b) Financial (c) Techno- economic (d) Input.
168. Viability of a project school of distance education.
- (a) Network (b) Financial (c) Techno- economic (d) Input.
169. The term ----- refers to the plan for a particular type of building, arrangement of machinery and equipment and provision of facilitation in the building.
- (a) Factory building (b) factory design (c) factory premises.
170. ----- analysis is one of the most popular techniques used for planning, scheduling, monitoring and a number of activities.
- (a) Network (B) Financial (c) Techno-economic (d) Input.
171. A single lump sum which is given by a govt. to an entrepreneur to cover the cost is known as -----.
- (a) Subsidy (b) Concession (c) Bounties (d) none of these.



172. Single window scheme is instituted through -----.
- (a) IDBI (b) SIDCO (c) KFC (d) DIC.
173. ----- is a national level apex organization of young entrepreneurship development.
- (a) NAYE (b) TCO (c) SIDO (d) NSIC.
174. ----- provides consultancy services to small and medium enterprises at reasonable cost
- (a)NAYE (b) TCO (c) SIDO (d) NSIC.
175. ----- is a network technique commonly used to assess expected product profitability.
- (a) PERT (b) CPM(c) BEP (d) SWOT.
176. A series of related activities which result in some product or service is called.
- (a) Event (b) Task (c) Network (d) Slack.
177. ----- represents the start and end of an activity.
- (a) Event (b) activity (c) Network (d) Slack.
178. Node represents -----.
- (a) Slack (b) Activity (c) Network (d) Event.
179. ----- is the unbroken chain of activities from start event to end event in the network diagram school of distance education.
- (a) Slack (b) Activity (c) Network (d) Path.
180. Critical path is the longest ----- in the network.
- (a) Slack (b) Activity (c) Network (d) Path.
181. ----- study is a systematic method adopted to find out the possibility and practicability of starting a project.
- (a) Profitability (b) Liquidity (c) Feasibility (d) Viability.
182. Which of the following is not a phase in the project life cycle?
- (a) Pre-investment phase (b) Construction phase (c) Normalization phase (d) Growth phase.
183. Which of the following is a technique of project identification?
- (a) Debt research (b) Sensitivity analysis (c) CVP analysis (d) none of these.

184. Decision regarding factory design is part of

(a) Network analysis (b) Financial analysis (c) Technical analysis (d) Social cost benefit analysis.

185. Which of the following is not a network technique?

(a) CPM (b) PERT (c) SWOT (d) LOB.

186. Shortest possible time to complete an activity is -----.

(a) Pessimistic time (b) Optimistic time (c) Most likely time (d) none of these.

187. Maximum possible time to complete an activity is -----.

(a) Pessimistic time (b) Optimistic time (c) Most likely time (d) none of these.

188. ----- shows movement of cash into and out of the firm & its effect on balance sheet.

(a) Cash flow (b) Fund flow (c) ratio (d) Break even.

189. ----- is an equilibrium profit.

(a) Pessimistic time (b) Optimistic time (c) Most likely time (d) none of these.

190. ----- is a contract b/w the owner & user of the asset to use the asset for consideration.

(a) Venture capital (b) layered financing (c) Deferred credit (d) Lease financing.

191. Project appraisal is the process of estimating the costs & benefits of a project to arrive at the -----  
----- decision.

(a) Investment (b) Profitability (c) Liquidity (d) none of these.

192. Project appraisal is usually done by a ----- institution.

(a) Marketing (b) Financing (c) Production (d) none of these.

193. Profitability index is also known as ----- ratio.

(a) ROI (b) Benefit-cost (c) Debt-equity (d) none of these.

194. Payback period and ARR methods are -----.

(A) Traditional (b) Discounting (c) Modern (d) none of these.

195. NPV, PI & ----- are the three discounted cash flow techniques.

(a) ARR (b) IRR (c) NTV (d) Urgency.

