

Module 2.

Option 1.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The main components of innovation are:

- A) innovations;
- B) investments;
- C) innovation;
- D) all answers are correct;

2. The main commodity in the investment market are:

- A) free financial resources of various organizations, financial institutions, funds, etc .;
- B) free and working capital of various organizations, financial institutions, funds, etc .;
- C) free and credit funds of various organizations, financial institutions, funds, etc .;
- D) all answers are incorrect;

3. according to the time of involvement in the innovation process and the approach to the choice of innovations, market participants are divided into:

- A) experts and patients ;
- B) switches and violets ;
-) experts and patients , switches;
- D) answers a and b are correct;

4. Violent can be:

- A) any firm, in time;
- B) an expert firm at the stage of using an innovation that has received mass recognition;
- C) an expert firm at the stage of using an innovation that has received official recognition;
- D) any firm at the stage of using the innovation, which has received mass recognition;

5. Experts -

- A) These are firms, enterprises specializing in the creation of new or radically changed old market segments;
- B) These are firms that specialize in creating radically changed old market segments;
- C) These are firms that specialize in creating new or radically changed old market segments;
- D) These are firms that specialize in creating new or changed old market segments;

6. Venture firms (risky business) -

- A) mostly small enterprises in technologically advanced sectors of the economy, specializing in research, development, creation and implementation of innovations associated with high risk;
- B) mainly small and medium-sized enterprises in technologically advanced sectors of the economy, specializing in research, development, creation and implementation of innovations related to high risk;

C) mainly large enterprises in technologically advanced sectors of the economy, specializing in research, development, creation and implementation of innovations associated with high risk;

D) all answers are correct;

7. The development of venture business as an independent form of entrepreneurship originates in:

A) 50's of XX century, and the variety of its forms was manifested in the 60-80's in the United States;

B) 40's of XX century., And the variety of its forms appeared in the 60-80's in the United States;

C) 40's of XX century., And the variety of its forms was manifested in the 70-80's in the United States;

D) 40's of XX century., And the variety of its forms was manifested in the 60-70's in the United States;

8. Technopolises -

A) association of science, innovation, science and technology parks and business incubators in a certain area in order to provide a powerful impetus to the economic development of the region;

B) association of science, investment, science and technology parks and business incubators in a certain area in order to provide a powerful impetus to the economic development of the region;

C) association of scientific, innovation, and business incubators in a certain area in order to provide a powerful impetus to the economic development of the region;

D) association of technical innovation, science and technology parks and business incubators in a certain area in order to provide a powerful impetus to the economic development of the region;

9. In the theory of innovation management there are two types of organizational structures:

A) linear and organic;

B) mechanistic and organic;

C) linear and vertical;

D) horizontal and linear;

10. The success of innovation management depends on:

A) the structure of the enterprise as a whole and the units that are directly responsible for innovation;

B) organizational model of the enterprise as a whole and departments that are directly responsible for innovation;

C) the organizational model of the enterprise as a whole;

D) units that are directly responsible for innovation;

11. organizations of the adhocratic type are -

A) project type for complex and non-standard work, power is not based on formal hierarchical relations, but on knowledge and competence;

B) project type for complex and non-standard work, power is based on formal hierarchical relations;

C) project type for complex and standard work, power is not based on formal hierarchical relations, but on knowledge and competence;

D) all answers are incorrect;

12. The most common types of organizational structures that implement innovative activities are:

- A) matrix and design organizations;
- B) matrix and horizontal organization;
- C) hierarchical and project organizations;
- D) organizational and hierarchical;

13. The nature of a particular manager is determined by:

- A) the composition of the powers delegated to him to make all decisions;
- B) the composition of the powers delegated to him to make general decisions;
- C) the composition of the powers delegated to him to make management decisions;
- D) the composition of the rights delegated to him to make management decisions;

14. Risk management -

- A) is a set of methods, techniques and measures that allow a certain to predict the occurrence of risky events and take measures to exclude or reducing the negative consequences of such events;
- B) is a set of methods, techniques and measures that allow a certain to predict the occurrence of risky events and take measures to eliminate them;
- C) Risk management - is a set of methods, techniques and measures that allow a certain to predict the occurrence of risky events and take measures to exclude or prevention of negative consequences of such events;
- D) all answers are correct;

15. Risk management is considered as:

- A) a specific branch of management that requires knowledge of the subject activities of the firm, insurance business, analysis of economic activity of the enterprise, mathematical methods for optimizing economic problems;
- B) a specific branch of management that requires knowledge of the subject activities of the firm, insurance business, analysis of economic activity of enterprises;
- C) a specific branch of risk management, which requires knowledge of the subject activities of the firm, insurance business, analysis of economic activity of the enterprise, mathematical methods for optimizing economic problems;
- D) a specific branch of management that requires knowledge of the subject activities of the firm, marketing, analysis of economic activity of the enterprise, mathematical methods for optimizing economic problems;

16. The risk management process includes:

- A) risk forecasting;
- B) determination of the probable size and consequences of risks;
- C) development and implementation of measures to prevent or minimize risk-related losses;

D) all answers are correct;

17. The first risk management plan was drawn up:

A) in the United States in the 90s of the XIX century;

B) In Britain in the 80s of the XIX century;

C) in the United States in the 60s of the XIX century;

D) in the United States in the 70s of the XIX century;

18. Risk management requires knowledge in the field of:

A) the theory of the firm;

B) insurance business;

C) analysis of economic activity of the enterprise;

D) all answers are correct;

19. According to the modern concept of risk management, risk management is possible consider as:

A) the system;

B) process;

C) the phenomenon;

D) answers a and b are correct;

20. The basic rules of risk management are:

A) maximum winnings;

B) the optimal ratio of gain and risk;

C) the optimal probability of the result;

D) All answers are correct;

Module 2.

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Choose the correct answer:

1. The concept risk displays :

A) really existing phenomena and processes , most of which has probabilistic nature, ie risk has objective nature;

B) really existing phenomena , events processes , most of which has probabilistic nature, ie risk has objective nature;

C) really existing events and processes , most of which has probabilistic nature, ie risk has objective nature;

D) actually existing phenomena and processes , most of which has probabilistic nature, ie risk has subjective nature ;

2. Basic elements economic risk :

A) probability achievement desired result (luck);

B) probability onset unwanted consequences (failures) in the course choice alternatives and its implementations ;

C) probability deviation from the set goal;

D) all the answers are correct ;

3. Basic specifics risk :

A) acquisition risk of total, comprehensive nature due to close relationships between economic processes that _ occur in economies countries the world ;

B) the growing need for acceptance single decisions during solution risky situations and increase roles personality in entrepreneurship activities ;

C) strengthening market features of the environment activities of people that determines uncertainty of receiving expected result;

D) all the answers are correct ;

4. In general case all entrepreneurial risks it is possible divide into:

A) marketing risks ; risks changes legislation ; risks insolvency ; risks inflationary processes ;

B) marketing risks ; risks changes legislation ; risks non-payment funds ; risks of force majeure;

C) marketing risks ; risks changes legislation ; risks insolvency ; risks inflationary processes ;

D) professional risks ; risks changes legislation ; risks insolvency ; risks inflationary processes ;

5. Risk changes legislation by degree exposure is similar to:

A) marketing risk ;

B) professional risk ;

C) innovative risk ;

D) model risk ;

6. Risk insolvency associated with:

A) impossibility fast implementation calculations ;

B) the impossibility of operational implementation calculations ;

C) opportunity fast implementation calculations ;

D) all the answers are incorrect ;

7. Risk inflationary processes connected from :

- A) depreciation assets enterprises ;
- B) changes in legislation ;
- C) corruption risks ;
- D) circumstances insurmountable forces ;

8. Reasons for possible negative financial results activities enterprises arise at the level of :

- A) operating room ;
- B) investment ;
- C) financial ;
- D) all the answers are correct ;

9. Operating risks can lead to:

- A) receipt losses from main activities enterprises ;
- B) receipt losses from all species activities ;
- C) receipt losses from operating species activities ;
- D) all the answers are correct ;

10. Nationwide , or general economic , investment risk associated with:

- A) international and economic the situation in the country ;
- B) political and economic the situation in the country ;
- C) unstable the situation in the country ;
- D) all the answers are correct ;

11. Sectoral risk estimated at:

- A) during industrial analysis , the results of which come to the conclusion about the risk that carries investor ;
- B) during economic analysis , the results of which come to the conclusion about the risk that carries investor ;
- C) during industrial analysis , the results of which come to the conclusion about the risk that bears the manager;
- D) during independent analysis , the results of which come to the conclusion about the risk that carries investor ;

12. In a broad sense financial risks most often associated with:

- A) operating risks ;
- B) investment risks ;
- C) risks structures capital ;
- D) all the answers are correct ;

13. By level financial losses risks are divided into:

A) permissible ;

B) critical ;

C) catastrophic ;

D) all the answers are correct ;

14. Projected financial risks are : _

A) risks , occurrence which are a consequence cyclical development economy , change conjuncture financial market provided development competition etc .;

B) it is risks , occurrence which are a consequence of systemic development economy , change conjuncture financial market provided development competition etc .;

C) it is risks , occurrence which are a consequence cyclical development economy provided _ development competition etc .;

D) Projected financial risks are _ risks , occurrence which are a consequence cyclical development economy , change conjuncture financial market , etc .;

15. By object occurrence financial risks are divided into:

A) risks individual financial operations that _ are carried out enterprise ;

B) risks different species financial activities ;

C) risks general financial activities ;

D) risks associated with the economy ;

16. Complex financial risks are _ risks that : _

A) include a set of risks financial nature;

B) include a set of different him subspecies ;

C) include a set of risks innovative nature;

D) all the answers are correct ;

17. Functional risk associated with:

A) mistakes made in the formation and management of the portfolio of valuables papers ;

B) mistakes made during the formation financial market;

C) Functional risk associated with errors made during the formation functional , innovative systems ;

D) Functional risk associated with errors made in the formation and management of the index portfolio papers ;

18. Credit risk can be caused for the following reasons:

A) the decline of the industry , the decline demand for products that _ produced enterprise ;

B) non -compliance contractual relations with partners of the enterprise ;

C) transformation assets enterprises ;

D) force majeure circumstances ;

19. Deposit risk -

A) probability occurrence losses as a result non -return of deposits by the state contributions enterprises ;

B) probability occurrence losses as a result non-refund banking institutions deposit contributions enterprises ;

C) probability occurrence losses as a result non-refund banking / government institutions deposit contributions enterprises ;

D) all the answers are incorrect ;

20. Currency risk includes :

A) broadcast risk ;

B) operating risk ;

C) economic risk (direct and indirect);

D) financial risk