3) Operating profit of \$300,000:		8)	
A) is a cut off point for the small	business deduction.		
B) can rarely be sustained by sma	all business in Canada.		
C) usually ensures that a small bu	usiness can obtain bank financing.		
D) is considered a goal for start-u	ips to achieve in their first 5 years of operations.		
		9)	
9) Microbusinesses refer to:			
A) businesses that operate in the computer industry.			
B) totally paperless businesses.	C' 1		
C) businesses that have fewer than five employees.			
D) retail businesses with only one	e location.		
10) Senior entrepreneurs:		10)	
A) are a small and stable component of Canadian small businesses.			
B) are rarely successful in their business venture.			
C) refer to senior citizens who ov			
	we owned their successful business for many years.		
2) Telef to entrepreneurs who have	when their successful business for many years.		
11) Canadian small business activity is more dominant:			
•	ntal rates are lower than the national average.		
B) in sectors that are not capital i	_		
C) in locations populated primari			
D) in the same sectors as Canadia	·		
12) The location of the most rapid growth in self-employment:			
A) has been Ontario and Alberta during the past 10 years.			
B) has been impossible to determine.			
C) is expected to decline rapidly	in the next few years.		
D) is of little interest to motivated	d new small business owners.		
		13)	
13) Men and women entrepreneurs tend to:			
A) start their businesses at roughl	·		
B) work the same number of hou	rs in their businesses.		
C) have similar backgrounds.	1		
D) have gender specific backgrou	inds.		
14) Almost percent of Canadian University students believe they will one day			
become an entrepreneur.			
A) 40 B) 20	C) 30 D) 50		
	. , , - -		
15) The majority of innovations and inventions that society benefits from today:			
A) were the responsibility of indi	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15)	
B) were developed in University			
<u> </u>	esses with significant research funding.		
1	ntries with strong research centres.		

16) Traditional thinking has been that:	16)
A) the larger the organization, the greater the opportunity to be more productive and profitable.	
B) the larger the organization, the more likely it is to dominate innovation in its industry.	
C) the larger the organization, the less likely it is to succeed.	
D) the larger the organization, the greater its rate of growth.	
17) Small businesses are generally able to respond:	
A) to changes in government policies more quickly than large businesses.	
B) without any long term impact to large business innovation.	
C) to changes in the economy less quickly than large businesses.	
D) to changes in competition at the same speed as large businesses.	
18) Small businesses contribute to the communities in which they operate in non-business ways:	
A) because owners of small businesses often are driven by a desire to be liked. B) if they are asked to do so.	
C) on a more limited basis than large corporations.	
D) to a greater extent than employees of a large corporation might do.	
b) to a greater extent than employees of a large corporation inight do.	
19) The current period of rapid change:	
A) is generally believed to be almost finished.	
B) is not significant.	
C) is only imaginary and doesn't stand up to close scrutiny.	
D) is expected to continue.	
20) Computers allow the entrepreneur to:	
A) process more transactions than larger businesses.	
B) provide customers with more attractive receipts.	
C) manage large amounts of information as effectively as larger businesses.	
D) evade charging sales tax for their products.	
21) The small business competitive environment has been mostly affected by:	
A) better educated small business owners and free trade agreements.	
B) new product development and foreign currency rates of exchange.	
C) the globalization of markets and big business's response to small business.	
D) increasing fashion demands and the shrinkage of the middle class.	
22) It is generally felt that government regulation:	
A) protects society's interests.	
B) is an equal burden to most business regardless of their size.	
C) puts small business at a competitive disadvantage to large business.	
D) cannot be simplified.	

Answer Key Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) D
- 8) A 9) C
- 10) C
- 11) B
- 12) A
- 13) C
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) D
- 19) D
- 20) C
- 21) C
- 22) C