



SCO INTERNATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP OLYMPIAD

Class 2 | 2025-26 | Ready Reviewed Edition

Problem Solving • Fair Pricing • Ethical Selling • Saving & Reinvestment • Community Value

Useful Ideas	Fair Pricing	Honesty & Trust	Money Choices
Customer Needs	Team Ethics	Simple Planning	Community Value

Learning Focus: This paper helps young learners identify simple problems, choose useful ideas, understand fair prices, use money wisely, and practise honesty in small business situations.

Candidate Guidelines

Read carefully before attempting the paper.

Total Questions: 35
Time: 1 Hour
One correct answer for each question

Use HB pencil or blue/black pen
No negative marking
Calculator is not required

1. Write name, registration ID, school details, and contact information clearly on the OMR sheet before the exam begins.
2. Each question has four choices. Select only one answer.
3. Mark the answer clearly on the OMR sheet as instructed by the invigilator or examination platform.
4. Read every situation carefully. Many questions check whether the idea is useful, fair, honest, and practical.
5. For image-based questions, look at the picture first and then answer the question.
6. At the end of the test, submit the OMR sheet or online response as instructed.

Question Paper Segments

A balanced entrepreneurship paper for Class 2 learners.

Segment	Question Range	Skill Area	Focus
A	Q1-Q5	Picture-based idea recognition	Fair pricing, useful products, ethical teams
B	Q6-Q15	Problem solving and basic money choices	Needs, saving, spending, reinvestment
C	Q16-Q25	Applied school scenarios	Repeated problems, customer fairness, planning
D	Q26-Q35	Achievers reasoning	Compare ideas, judge advice, choose ethical action

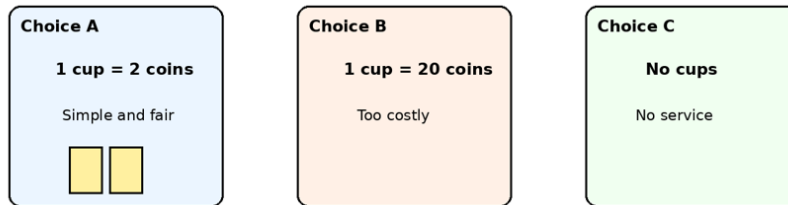
Segment A: Picture-Based Idea Recognition

Questions 1 to 5: Look at the picture, identify the need, and choose the best idea.

Question 1: Fair Price for Juice

A child wants to sell small fruit juice cups.

Look at the picture choices. Which price choice is the fairest?



1. Choice C
2. Choice B
3. Choice A
4. None of them

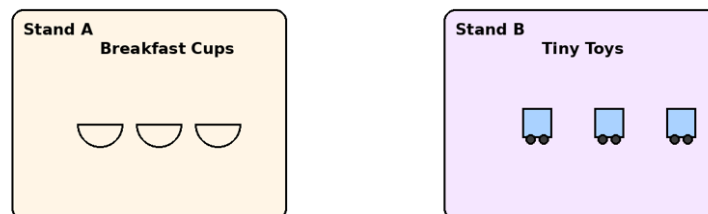
Correct Answer: 3. Choice A

Explanation: Choice A gives a fair and simple price for a small cup. Choice B is too costly, and Choice C means there is no service at all.

Question 2: What Do Children Need in the Morning?

Children are arriving at school in the morning.

Look at the picture. Which business idea is more useful?



1. Tiny toys
2. Breakfast cups
3. Glitter stones
4. Party hats

Correct Answer: 2. Breakfast cups

Explanation: In the morning, children need something useful for the start of the school day. Breakfast cups match that need better than toys or fun extras.

Question 3: Mini Notebook Shop

A child is selling the mini notebooks shown in the picture. Each notebook costs 2 coins.
How many coins are earned in total?



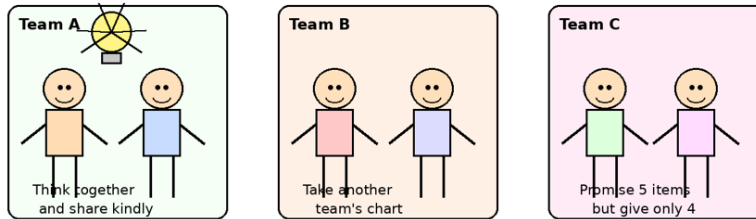
1. 8 coins
2. 12 coins
3. 9 coins
4. 10 coins

Correct Answer: 4. 10 coins

Explanation: The picture shows 5 notebooks. Each costs 2 coins. So, $5 \times 2 = 10$ coins.

Question 4: Which Team Is Doing the Right Thing?

Look at the teams in the picture. Which team is showing the best business ethics?



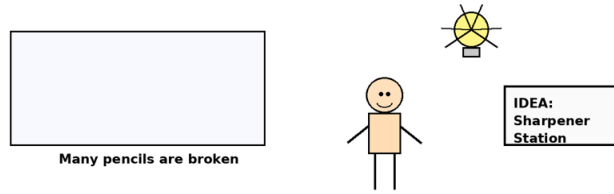
1. Team B
2. Team C
3. Team A
4. No team

Correct Answer: 3. Team A

Explanation: Team A is thinking together and sharing kindly. Team B takes another team's work, and Team C promises more than it gives. Team A is the ethical team.

Question 5: Broken Pencil Problem

The picture shows that many pencils are broken or not sharp enough.
What is the best helpful idea?



1. Start a sharpener station
2. Hide all the pencils
3. Sell only balloons
4. Tell students not to write

Correct Answer: 1. Start a sharpener station

Explanation: A sharpener station solves the real classroom problem shown in the picture. That makes it the smartest entrepreneurial idea.

Segment B: Problem Solving and Money Choices

Questions 6 to 15: Choose practical, fair, and useful business actions.

Question 6: The Wet Shoe Problem

On rainy days, many children leave muddy footprints near the classroom door. Meera says, "I can keep a small mat-cleaning corner with old cloths and shoe wipes for children."

Why is Meera's idea entrepreneurial?

1. It makes the floor more colorful.
2. It solves a daily problem and helps other people.
3. It stops children from coming to school.
4. It is only for rainy drawings.

Correct Answer: 2. It solves a daily problem and helps other people.

Explanation: An entrepreneur notices a real-life problem and creates value by solving it. Meera's idea helps the school stay cleaner and more comfortable for everyone.

Question 7: The Bookmark Table

Arun makes 6 handmade bookmarks. He sells each bookmark for 2 coins. He earns 12 coins. He wants to use his money wisely.

Which choice is the smartest?

1. Spend all 12 coins on candy.
2. Hide all 12 coins and never use them.
3. Buy only a toy car for himself.
4. Save some coins and use some to make more bookmarks.

Correct Answer: 4. Save some coins and use some to make more bookmarks.

Explanation: A smart young entrepreneur thinks about the future. Saving some money is wise, and using some money to make more bookmarks helps the idea continue and grow.

Question 8: The Honest Snack Box

Riya sells snack boxes. She writes "5 biscuits" on each box. One box has only 4 biscuits, and she notices it before selling.

What should she do?

1. Fix the box or change the label before selling it.
2. Sell it quickly before anyone checks.
3. Put it at the back and hope no one buys it.
4. Charge extra for that box.

Correct Answer: 1. Fix the box or change the label before selling it.

Explanation: Business ethics means honesty and fairness. If the product does not match the promise, the seller must correct it. Trust is very important in any business, even a small one.

Question 9: The School Gate Idea

Near the school gate, many children feel hot after walking in the sun. Four children suggest ideas.

Which idea creates the most value?

1. Sell winter caps in summer.
2. Sell glitter paper only.
3. Offer a small water refill and paper fan corner.
4. Sell marbles that cannot be used in class.

Correct Answer: 3. Offer a small water refill and paper fan corner.

Explanation: A good business idea matches what people need at that moment. On a hot day, water refills and paper fans help children immediately. That makes the idea useful and practical.

Question 10: The Coin Choice

Kabir earns 10 coins from selling plant pots. He has three choices: buy colors for 4 coins to decorate more pots, buy a snack for 3 coins, or buy stickers for 10 coins just for fun.

What is the wisest first choice if he wants to continue the business?

1. Buy stickers for all 10 coins

2. Buy colors for 4 coins
3. Buy nothing and stop working
4. Spend everything on snacks

Correct Answer: 2. Buy colors for 4 coins

Explanation: If Kabir wants to continue the business, he should first buy something that helps him make or improve more products. Colors help him create better plant pots to sell later. That is reinvestment.

Question 11: The Pencil Helper Service

In class, children often forget pencils. Nisha wants to start a pencil helper service.

Which is the best first step?

1. Ask classmates how many pencils are usually needed.
2. Buy the biggest toy in the shop.
3. Charge everyone before planning anything.
4. Hide all spare pencils.

Correct Answer: 1. Ask classmates how many pencils are usually needed.

Explanation: Before starting a business idea, it is important to understand the need. Nisha should first find out how many pencils are usually needed. Good ideas begin with observation and simple planning.

Question 12: The Fruit Cup Price

A child sells fruit cups at sports day. Which price is the fairest for a simple school event?

1. 20 coins for one tiny cup
2. 15 coins for one tiny cup
3. 0 coins for all cups forever
4. 2 coins for one simple cup

Correct Answer: 4. 2 coins for one simple cup

Explanation: A fair business price should be simple, reasonable, and suitable for the customer. For a school event, 2 coins for a simple fruit cup is fairer than a very high price.

Question 13: The Library Problem

Children often fold book corners to remember pages. Sana thinks of making simple bookmarks. Her brother says, "Do not make bookmarks. Just tell children to stop folding pages."

Which answer is best?

1. Sana's idea is better because it solves the problem with a useful product.
2. Her brother is right because problems should be ignored.
3. Folding more pages will improve the books.
4. The library should remove all books.

Correct Answer: 1. Sana's idea is better because it solves the problem with a useful product.

Explanation: Entrepreneurship is not only about noticing a problem, but about creating a practical solution. Bookmarks help children and protect books at the same time.

Question 14: The Community Fair Table

At a small fair, Dev has space for only one table item. Which choice is most likely to help many people?

1. A lost-and-found label corner with name stickers
2. A box of broken stones
3. A bag of random leaves
4. A pile of empty wrappers

Correct Answer: 1. A lost-and-found label corner with name stickers

Explanation: A lost-and-found label corner can help many children keep track of their belongings. Good entrepreneurial ideas are useful, simple, and helpful to a large number of people.

Question 15: The Mixed Money Decision

Anya earns 8 coins from selling greeting cards. She decides to save 3 coins, spend 2 coins, and use the rest to buy paper for new cards.

How many coins will she use to buy paper?

1. 2 coins
2. 3 coins
3. 5 coins
4. 6 coins

Correct Answer: 2. 3 coins

Explanation: Anya starts with 8 coins. She saves 3 coins and spends 2 coins. So, $8 - 3 - 2 = 3$ coins left for paper. This shows balanced money use.

Segment C: Applied School Scenarios

Questions 16 to 25: Apply entrepreneurial thinking in everyday school situations.

Question 16: The Busy Morning Problem

Every morning, many children enter class and realize they forgot to put name labels on notebooks and water bottles. Aarav wants to start a small "Name Label Desk" near the classroom.

What makes Aarav's idea the strongest?

1. It uses the brightest paper.
2. It gives him something to do before school.

3. It solves a repeated problem in a useful and simple way.
4. It makes notebooks heavier.

Correct Answer: 3. It solves a repeated problem in a useful and simple way.

Explanation: A strong entrepreneurial idea solves a real and repeated problem. Aarav's desk helps many students quickly and simply, which creates value.

Question 17: The Smart Use of 15 Coins

Diya earns 15 coins from selling handmade paper flowers. She wants to act wisely. She decides to save 5 coins, spend 3 coins on tape and paper, and keep the rest for later.

How many coins will she keep for later?

1. 7 coins
2. 8 coins
3. 6 coins
4. 5 coins

Correct Answer: 1. 7 coins

Explanation: Diya starts with 15 coins. She saves 5 and spends 3. So, $15 - 5 - 3 = 7$ coins left.

Question 18: The Fair Juice Table

At sports day, a child wants to sell lemon juice. Which choice shows the best business ethics?

1. Use clean cups and give the same amount to each child.
2. Fill each cup differently and still charge the same.
3. Put less juice in later cups without telling anyone.
4. Charge more only if the customer is younger.

Correct Answer: 1. Use clean cups and give the same amount to each child.

Explanation: Business ethics means fairness, honesty, and equal treatment. Giving the same amount in clean cups to every customer is fair and trustworthy.

Question 19: The Bookmark Decision

A child wants to make bookmarks for the school library. She has 10 coins. She can buy paper for 4 coins, colors for 3 coins, glitter hats for 10 coins, or toy marbles for 5 coins.

Which is the best choice if she wants to start the bookmark idea properly?

1. Buy glitter hats only
2. Buy paper and colors
3. Buy toy marbles and save nothing
4. Buy nothing and wait forever

Correct Answer: 2. Buy paper and colors

Explanation: Paper and colors are the materials needed to make the product. Glitter hats and marbles do not help start the bookmark business. Entrepreneurs choose resources that help them create value.

Question 20: The Biscuit Box Problem

Mahi sells biscuit boxes. Each box is labeled "6 biscuits." She has three boxes: Box A has 6 biscuits, Box B has 6 biscuits, and Box C has 5 biscuits.

What is the best action?

1. Fix Box C or change its label before selling.
2. Put Box C at the back and stay quiet.
3. Sell Box C first and hope no one notices.
4. Charge extra for Box C because it is lighter.

Correct Answer: 1. Fix Box C or change its label before selling.

Explanation: Honesty matters in business. Since Box C does not match its label, Mahi should either add the missing biscuit or correct the label. Trust is more important than making a quick sale.

Question 21: The School Fair Table Choice

At a school fair, one child has space for only one business idea. Which choice is most likely to help the largest number of students?

1. A pile of pretty stones
2. A funny hat corner only
3. A lost-and-found tag table for bottles, bags, and notebooks
4. A box of random strings

Correct Answer: 3. A lost-and-found tag table for bottles, bags, and notebooks

Explanation: A lost-and-found tag table helps many students protect and identify their belongings. Good entrepreneurial ideas are useful to many people, not just decorative or random.

Question 22: The Rainy Day Seller

It starts raining just before school ends. Which student has the best business idea for that moment?

1. Selling paper stars for room decoration
2. Selling extra umbrella covers and simple plastic bag covers for books
3. Selling sand toys
4. Selling birthday candles only

Correct Answer: 2. Selling extra umbrella covers and simple plastic bag covers for books

Explanation: The best entrepreneurial idea matches the immediate need. In rain, children want to protect books and bags. Umbrella covers and plastic book covers are timely and useful.

Question 23: The Price Trap

A child is selling fruit sticks at a school event. Which price sounds the fairest and most sensible?

1. 25 coins for one tiny stick
2. 15 coins for one tiny stick
3. 0 coins for every customer forever
4. 3 coins for one simple fruit stick

Correct Answer: 4. 3 coins for one simple fruit stick

Explanation: A fair price should be reasonable for the product and customer. Very high prices are unfair, while giving everything free forever is not a real business model.

Question 24: The Community Cleaning Idea

After lunch, paper pieces are often left near the benches. Four children suggest ideas.

Which idea is the most entrepreneurial?

1. Set up a paper collection box and reward neat sorting with thank-you stickers
2. Ignore the mess because someone else may clean it
3. Kick the paper under the bench
4. Close the benches for everyone

Correct Answer: 1. Set up a paper collection box and reward neat sorting with thank-you stickers

Explanation: This idea solves a real problem and encourages better behavior. It is practical, helpful, and improves daily life for the school community.

Question 25: The 12-Coin Plan

Rohan earns 12 coins from selling mini greeting cards. He plans to save 4 coins, use 5 coins for card paper and colors, and spend the rest on a snack.

How many coins will be spent on the snack?

1. 1 coin
2. 4 coins
3. 3 coins
4. 2 coins

Correct Answer: 3. 3 coins

Explanation: Rohan starts with 12 coins. He saves 4 and uses 5 for materials. So, $12 - 4 - 5 = 3$ coins left for the snack.

Segment D: Achievers Section

Questions 26 to 35: Compare advice and choose the strongest ethical solution.

Question 26: The Notebook Cover Idea

Ritu says, "Many children's notebooks get dirty in their bags." Aman says, "Then let us make simple notebook covers." Tina says, "No, let us just draw stars on the wall."

Which child is giving the best entrepreneurial idea?

1. Ritu, because she noticed the problem
2. Aman, because he suggested a useful solution
3. Tina, because stars are pretty
4. All three equally

Correct Answer: 2. Aman, because he suggested a useful solution

Explanation: Ritu correctly noticed the problem, but Aman took the next entrepreneurial step by offering a useful solution. Entrepreneurship is not only about seeing a problem, but also about solving it.

Question 27: The Coin Plan

Arjun says, "I earned 10 coins selling paper flowers." His sister says, "Spend all 10 on candy." His friend says, "Use some to buy more paper and save some too."

Who gave the smartest advice?

1. Arjun's sister
2. His friend
3. Both gave equally smart advice
4. Neither of them

Correct Answer: 2. His friend

Explanation: The smartest plan is to use some money to continue the business and save some for later. Spending everything on candy does not help the idea grow.

Question 28: The Fruit Cup Problem

Neha says, "I filled one fruit cup less, but I still want to charge the full price." Ravi says, "That is not fair. Either fill it properly or tell the truth."

Who is correct?

1. Neha, because customers may not notice
2. Ravi, because business should be fair and honest
3. Both are correct
4. Nobody is correct

Correct Answer: 2. Ravi, because business should be fair and honest

Explanation: Ravi is right. Fairness and honesty are very important in business. If a product is smaller than promised, the seller should fix it or clearly explain it.

Question 29: The Rainy Day Talk

Teacher says, "It is raining heavily today. Think of a useful school-gate idea." Mira says, "Let us sell paper boats." Kabir says, "Let us keep plastic book covers and umbrella covers ready."

Who has the stronger idea?

1. Mira
2. Kabir
3. Both equally
4. Neither

Correct Answer: 2. Kabir

Explanation: Paper boats may be fun, but Kabir's idea solves the real problem caused by rain. It helps protect books and umbrellas, so it creates more value.

Question 30: The Price Discussion

Dev says, "Let us sell one small bookmark for 25 coins." Sara says, "That is too high for a simple school bookmark." Ali says, "A small fair price will help more children buy it."

Who understands fair pricing best?

1. Dev only
2. Sara only
3. Ali only
4. Sara and Ali

Correct Answer: 4. Sara and Ali

Explanation: Sara correctly notices that the price is too high, and Ali correctly explains that fair pricing helps customers and makes the business more sensible. Both show good thinking.

Question 31: The Library Corner

At the library, children often fold page corners. Rohan says, "Tell them to stop." Pia says, "Make simple bookmarks and keep them near the books."

Which answer is better?

1. Rohan, because rules are always enough
2. Pia, because she gives a practical solution
3. Both are equally useful
4. Neither is useful

Correct Answer: 2. Pia, because she gives a practical solution

Explanation: Pia's idea is better because it solves the problem in a practical way. Entrepreneurship creates helpful solutions, not only warnings.

Question 32: The Class Helper Debate

Lina says, "Children forget pencils often." Vikram says, "Let us first ask how many children forget them each week." Ria says, "No, just buy random things without asking."

Who is planning in the smartest way?

1. Lina
2. Vikram
3. Ria
4. Lina and Ria

Correct Answer: 2. Vikram

Explanation: Vikram is thinking like a careful entrepreneur. Before starting, it is smart to understand the real need. Asking questions helps make a better plan.

Question 33: The Snack Stall Conversation

A child says, "I want to sell fruit sticks at sports day." His brother says, "Then use clean sticks, make all pieces similar, and charge one fair price." His cousin says, "Make some smaller, but charge everyone the same and do not tell them."

Whose advice is best?

1. The brother
2. The cousin
3. Both are fine
4. Neither is fine

Correct Answer: 1. The brother

Explanation: The brother's advice is fair, clean, and honest. The cousin's advice is unfair because it hides differences while charging the same price.

Question 34: The 12-Coin Choice

Sana says, "I earned 12 coins from my card stall." Her mother says, "Save 4, use 5 for new materials, and keep the rest for later." Her uncle says, "Spend all 12 now because you already earned them."

Whose advice is wiser?

1. Her uncle's
2. Both equally
3. Her mother's
4. Neither

Correct Answer: 3. Her mother's

Explanation: Her mother's advice is balanced and wise. It includes saving, reinvesting, and careful planning. Spending everything at once is not smart business thinking.

Question 35: The Lost Bottle Problem

Teacher says, "Many water bottles get mixed up after lunch." Reema says, "Let us make name tags for bottles." Zoya says, "Let us do nothing. Children will manage somehow."

Which answer is more entrepreneurial?

1. Zoya, because doing nothing is easier
2. Reema, because she solves a common problem
3. Both equally
4. Neither is entrepreneurial

Correct Answer: 2. Reema, because she solves a common problem

Explanation: Reema identifies a common school problem and offers a simple, useful solution. That is entrepreneurial thinking: solving problems in a practical way.

Consolidated Answer Key

Quick check table for teachers, schools, and students.

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	3	8	1	15	2	22	2	29	2
2	2	9	3	16	3	23	4	30	4
3	4	10	2	17	1	24	1	31	2
4	3	11	1	18	1	25	3	32	2
5	1	12	4	19	2	26	2	33	1
6	2	13	1	20	1	27	2	34	3
7	4	14	1	21	3	28	2	35	2

Paper Quality Note: This reviewed edition corrects wording, punctuation, answer-key consistency, image placement, footer identity, and the option structure of the fair-juice ethics question. The paper is prepared for school/classroom use and website publication.