

FIRST REVISION TEST - 2025

Standard - 11th (Vellore District)

COMMERCE

Part - A

Prepared by,

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1 Choose the correct answer:

| Qno | | Option | Qno | | Option |
|-----|----------------------------|--------|-----|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Kautilya | a | 11 | Owners | b |
| 2 | Profession | c | 12 | 3 | c |
| 3 | Coparceners | b | 13 | Broker | a |
| 4 | Share holders (members) | d | 14 | Small | a |
| 5 | Serve the People | c | 15 | Foreign Trade | c |
| 6 | RBI | d | 16 | StateTrading Corporation | d |
| 7 | Distribution | c | 17 | Washington DC | a |
| 8 | Three | c | 18 | Void contract | b |
| 9 | Cost Minimisation | b | 19 | agent | c |
| 10 | Reasonable price | c | 20 | Total Income | b |

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Part - B

2: Answer any seven of the following questions. Question No. 30 is Compulsory.

21: Day market was called as "Nallangadi"

22: *Joint stock company *Co –Operatives *Govt Companies

23:

- Central bank is owned by the Govt. of the country
- It is setup as an autonomous or quasi autonomous body.
- In India the RBI is the central bank.

24: It is a contract between an insurer and an individual or group, in which the insurer agrees to provide specified health insurance at an agreed upon price (Premium).

25: "The transport system acts with reference to the area it serves in the same way as a candle does in a dark room" - K.K.Sexena

26: Self help group is a small informal Voluntary association created for the purpose of enabling members to reap economic benefit out of mutual help, solidarity, and joint responsibility.

27: *Brokers * Commission Agents * Auctioneers * Factors *Del- Credere agents
*Warehouse keepers.

28: Importing of goods from one country and exporting the same to foreign countries.
Also called "Re-Export trade".

29: The Promisor may employ competent persons such as agent to perform the promise, if the contract is not formed on personal condition.

30: The year in which tax is paid is called "Assessment year".

Part - c

3: Answer any seven of the following questions. Question No. 40 is Compulsory.

31: **a. BUSINESS**

It refers to any human activity undertaken on a regular basis with the object to earn profit through production, distribution purchase and sale of goods and service.

b. PROFESSION

Profession is those occupations which involve rendering of personal services of a special and expert nature. Professional earns income by charging professional fee.

32: A foreign company means a company which is incorporated in a country outside India under the law of that country.

The following documents must be filed with the registrar of companies

- Full Address of the registered office
- A List of directors and secretary
- Full Address of the company's Principal place.

33:

- It is operated through internet.
- This reduces cost and time and makes banking service convenient to the customers.
- Examples for E –banking services are NEFT, RTGS, and ECS, Mobile banking, Internet banking, IMPS, AIM, Debit and Credit card.

34:

| Warehouse warrant | Warehouse Receipt |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. It is a Document of title of goods | 1. It's not a Document of title of goods |
| 2. It can be transferred | 2. It cannot be transferred |
| 3. It can be given a collateral security | 3. It cannot be given as a collateral security. |
| 4. It gives an authority to get delivery of goods by the owner or third party | 4. It is only an acknowledgement for the receipt of goods. |

35: "Insurance is a plan by themselves which large number of people associate and transfer to the shoulders of all, risk that attacks to individuals" – John Merge

36:

- It helps in ascertaining the Economic status of the various countries.
- It helps in comparing the inflation rates.
- It helps in calculating exchange rates of various currencies.
- It helps in understanding the basics of international organisations
- International finance organizations mediate and resolve financial disputes among member nations.

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37:

- **LIMITED VARIETY**
It deal only in limited range of products
- **ABSENCE OF SERVICES**
Customers do not get credit, home delivery and other facilities
- **INFLEXIBILITY**
All the branches centrally controlled and uniform policies are adopted for all the shops.

38: It represents a guarantee given by the importer bank to the foreign dealer that the amount in the bill will be honored upon its presentation by the exporter / his agent.

39:

- Promisor
- Agent
- Third person
- Representations
- Joint promisors

40:

- Income from salary (sec15-17)
- Income from House property (Sec 22-27)
- Income from profits and gains of business or profession (Sec 28-44)
- Income from capital gains (Sec 45-55)
- Income from other Sources (Sec 56-59)

Part - D

3: Answer all the questions.

41:(a)

ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

-It refer to the objective of earning profit.

-It includes creations of customer, regular innovations and best possible use of available resources.

SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

Social objectives are those objectives of business, which are desired to be achieved for the benefit of the society.

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES

It denotes to accomplish during the course of its existence in the economy like expansion and modernization, supply of quality goods, customers satisfaction etc.

HUMAN OBJECTIVES

It is aimed at the well being as well as fulfillment of expectations of employees as also of people who are disabled, Handicapped and deprived of proper education and training.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

- Business activities should be conducted keeping these goals of the country in mind, which may be called national objectives of business.

-To provide employment opportunity to its citizen and exam revenue.

41:(b)

REDUCED RISK

The franchisee will acquire the right of running the business these eliminating the risk of starting a new business

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

The franchisee is provided assistance in not only finance also in deciding business location, design staff training and handling day-to-day operations

COST OF ADVERTISING

The cost of advertising for the franchisor will be reduced since this cost will be shared by the franchisee.

BUSINESS EXPANSION

Franchising provides an opportunity to expand business at regional, national and global levels without additional expenditure.

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42:(a) EASY FORMATION

Any person capable of entering into a contract can start it, provided he has the necessary resources for it.

SMALL CAPITAL

Sole proprietor can start business with small capital.

CREDIT STANDING

Since his private properties are held liable for satisfying business debts, he can get more financial assistance from others.

PERSONAL CONTACT WITH THE CUSTOMERS

Sole proprietors have known the taste and preferences of each and every customer. Thus he can cultivate personal relationship with the customers.

FLEXIBILITY

The Sole trader can easily adjust himself to the changing requirements of his business.

42(b): PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND

- It is the safest long term investment option for the investors in India.
- It is totally tax free.
- PPF Account can be opened in the bank or post office. K S .NARENDRAN
M.COM.,M.PHIL.,B.ED.,
- PPF Investor can take loan against PPF account when he/she experiences
- financial difficulties.

MUTUAL FUNDS

- An investor who wants to invest in equities and bond with a balance of risk and return generally can invest in mutual funds.
- Systematic investment plan is one of the best investment option in India.

BONDS

- The term bond is used for the debt collected by the govt while the term debenture is used when the corporate collect debt capital from the public.
- Investment in bonds is totally risk free.

UNIT LINKED INSURANCE PLANS (ULIP)

- It is a life insurance linked product, which provides risk cover for the policy holder alongwith investment options.
- To invest in any number of qualified investments such as stock, bonds or mutual funds.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

- It is one of the fastest growing sectors in India.
- Buying a flat or plot is supposed to be the best decision amongst the investment option.
- The value of real asset may increase depending upon the area of location and other facilities available

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43:(a)

- Name of the firm
- Nature of the proposed business
- Duration of partnership
- Capital contribution
- Withdrawal from the firm
- Profit/Loss sharing
- Interest on capital
- Interest on Drawings
- Account keeping
- Goodwill valuation
- Salary and commission to partner
- Retirement and Dissolution procedure

43:(b)

- The government of India has launched MUDRA Bank with a capital of Rs.20000 crore, and credit guarantee corpus of Rs. 20000 crore and credit guarantee corpus of Rs. 3000 crore to help MSMEs and startups to resolve problems relating to financing.
- MUDRA bank refines micro finance institutions through a Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.
- These measures will increase the self-confidence of young, educated or skilled workers who become the first generation entrepreneurs.

44:(a)

Transport can be divided into three important types

Land Transport

Water Transport

Air Transport

LAND TRANSPORT

Transport of people and goods by land vehicles' is known as surface transport. It is also called as "Land Transport". The following are the various means of Land transport.

- Pack Animals (Horse, mule, donkey, camel. Elephant)
- Bullock carts
- Motor lorries and buses
- Tram wages
- Railways

WATER TRANSPORT

"Water is a free gift of Nature." Water transport is the process of moving people, goods etc by barge, boat, ship or sailboat over a sea, ocean, Lake, canal river etc.

Water transport is two types, namely

- Inland waterways
- Ocean waterways

AIR TRANSPORT

- Air transport is the fastest and costliest mode of transport
- Commercial transport is one of the most prominent modes of overseas transport.
- The modern air transport has its growth, with the invention of Airplane by Wright brothers.
- Air Transport is a form of travels such as helicopters, hot air balloons, blimps, gliders, hang gliding, parachuting, airplanes, jet etc.

44(b):

- Wholesalers buy goods directly from producers or manufacturers.
- They generally provide credit facility to retailers.
- Wholesale buy goods in large quantities and sell in smaller quantities.
- They need large Amount of capital to be invested in the business.

45(a):

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION

-The membership of the society is open to all

-Any person with common interest can become a member

-Any member who wants to leave the society is free to do so.

EASY FORMATION

Any 25 members can join together for forming a co-operative society by simple legal Formalities.

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SEPARATE LEGAL ENTITY

A co-operative society enjoys separate legal entity which is distinct from its members. It enjoys perpetual existence.

EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH

- Co-operative societies are formed on the basis of self help and mutual help.
- Members contribute their efforts to promote their common welfare.

LIMITED LIABILITY

- The liability of the member in a co-operative society is limit to the extent of their capital contribution.
- They cannot be personally held liable for the debts of the societies

45(b):

- The buying and selling of goods takes place within the boundaries of the same country.
- Payments for goods and service are made in the currency of the herms country.
- The goods must be a part of domestic production.
- The aim of home trade is to provide goods and services economic
- Goods can be delivered using locally available modes of transport.
- The risk of transportation is very less.

46(a)

REGISTRATION

A government company is formed through registration under the companies Act 1956 and is subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEPARATE LEGAL ENTITY

A govt. company is a legal entity separate from the govt. It can make contracts and can file suits, in its own name.

OWN STAFF

A govt. company has its own staff. It's employees are not governed by civil service rules.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The annual report of a govt. company is placed before the parliament or the state Legislature.

FREE FROM PROCEDURAL CONTROLS

A govt company is free from budgetary, accounting and audit controls.

46(b):

I.LIFE INSURANCE

A contract in which the insurance company called insurer undertakes to insure the life of a person called assured in exchange of a sum of money called premium which may be paid in lumpsum, monthly quarterly, half- yearly or yearly.

KINDS

- Whole life policy
- Endowment life Assurance policy
- Joint life policy
- Annuity policy
- Children's Endowment policy.

II. NON LIFE INSURANCE

It refers as the insurance not related to human but related to properties.

FIRE INSURENCE

It is a contract whereby the insurer , in consideration of the premium paid, undertakes to make goods any loss or damage caused by fire during a specified period upto the amount specified in the policy.

MARINE INSURENCE

It is a contract which the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent thereby agreed against marine losses.

HEALTH INSURENCE

It is a contract between insurer and an individual or group, in which the insurer agrees to provide specified health insurer at an agreed upon price.

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE

- Motor Vehicle Insurance
- Burglary Insurance
- Cattle Insurance
- Crop Insurance
- Sports Insurance

47(a): CGST

Central Goods and Services tax imposed and collected by the central Govt- on all supply of goods within a state under CGST Act 2017.

SGST

State Goods and Services Tax imposed and collected by the state Govt. Under state GST Act.

UGST

Union Territory Goods and Service tax imposed and collected by the five union territory administrative UGST Act 2017.

IGST

Inter State Goods and Services tax imposed and collected by the central Govt.Under IGST act 2017.

IGST on Exports

All exports are treated as interstate supply under GST.

47(b):

OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE

There must be two parties to an agreement namely one party making the offer and the other party accepting it.

LEGAL RELATIONSHIP

The parties must have the intention to create legal relationship between them.

FREE CONSENT(Sec 13 and 14)

- Consent of the parties must be free and genuine
- It is said to be free when it is not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.

LAWFUL OBJECT (Sec 23)

The object of agreement should be lawful and legal. It must not be immoral. Illegal or opposed to public policy.

POSSIBILITY OF PERFORMANCE (Sec 56)

The terms of the agreement should be capable of performance. An agreement to do an act, impossible in itself cannot be enforced.

Thank you, All the best 🌸

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