

**MYDEEN MATRIC. HR. SEC. SCHOOL,  
MELACAUVERY – KUMBAKONAM – 612 002**

**XI – COMMERCE  
BOOK BACK ONE MARK  
[2020 – 2021]**

Prepared by

**Mrs. A. Vennila**

**Principal**

**Mydeen Matric. Hr. Sec. School**

**Melacauvery - Kumbakonam**



# www.Padasalai.Net

படங்களை தொடுக! பாடசாலை வலைதளத்தை சமூக ஊடகங்களில் பின்தொடர்க!! உடனுக்குடன் புதிய செய்திகளை Notifications-ல் பெறுக!



YouTube



Zoom



Touch Below Links



Download!

<b>12<sup>th</sup> Standard</b>	<a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<a href="#">Books</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials – EM</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials - TM</a>	<a href="#">Practical</a>	<a href="#">Online Test (EM &amp; TM)</a>
	<a href="#">Monthly Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Mid Term Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Revision Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">PTA Book Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Centum Questions</a>	<a href="#">Creative Questions</a>
	<a href="#">Quarterly Exam</a>	<a href="#">Half Yearly Exam</a>	<a href="#">Public Exam</a>	<a href="#">NEET</a>		

<b>11<sup>th</sup> Standard</b>	<a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<a href="#">Books</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials – EM</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials - TM</a>	<a href="#">Practical</a>	<a href="#">Online Test (EM &amp; TM)</a>
	<a href="#">Monthly Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Mid Term Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Revision Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Centum Questions</a>	<a href="#">Creative Questions</a>	
	<a href="#">Quarterly Exam</a>	<a href="#">Half Yearly Exam</a>	<a href="#">Public Exam</a>	<a href="#">NEET</a>		

<b>10<sup>th</sup> Standard</b>	<a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<a href="#">Books</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials - EM</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials - TM</a>	<a href="#">Practical</a>	<a href="#">Online Test (EM &amp; TM)</a>
	<a href="#">Monthly Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Mid Term Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Revision Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">PTA Book Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">Centum Questions</a>	<a href="#">Creative Questions</a>
	<a href="#">Quarterly Exam</a>	<a href="#">Half Yearly Exam</a>	<a href="#">Public Exam</a>	<a href="#">NTSE</a>	<a href="#">SLAS</a>	

<b>9<sup>th</sup> Standard</b>	<a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<a href="#">Books</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials</a>	<a href="#">1<sup>st</sup> Mid Term</a>	<a href="#">2<sup>nd</sup> Mid Term</a>	<a href="#">3<sup>rd</sup> Mid Term</a>
	<a href="#">Quarterly Exam</a>	<a href="#">Half Yearly Exam</a>	<a href="#">Annual Exam</a>	<a href="#">RTE</a>		

<b>8<sup>th</sup> Standard</b>	<a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<a href="#">Books</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials</a>	<a href="#">1<sup>st</sup> Mid Term</a>	<a href="#">2<sup>nd</sup> Mid Term</a>	<a href="#">3<sup>rd</sup> Mid Term</a>
	<a href="#">Term 1</a>	<a href="#">Term 2</a>	<a href="#">Term 3</a>	<a href="#">Public Model Q&amp;A</a>	<a href="#">NMMS</a>	<a href="#">Periodical Test</a>

<b>7<sup>th</sup> Standard</b>	<a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<a href="#">Books</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials</a>	<a href="#">1<sup>st</sup> Mid Term</a>	<a href="#">2<sup>nd</sup> Mid Term</a>	<a href="#">3<sup>rd</sup> Mid Term</a>
	<a href="#">Term 1</a>	<a href="#">Term 2</a>	<a href="#">Term 3</a>	<a href="#">Periodical Test</a>	<a href="#">SLAS</a>	

<b>6<sup>th</sup> Standard</b>	<a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<a href="#">Books</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials</a>	<a href="#">1<sup>st</sup> Mid Term</a>	<a href="#">2<sup>nd</sup> Mid Term</a>	<a href="#">3<sup>rd</sup> Mid Term</a>
	<a href="#">Term 1</a>	<a href="#">Term 2</a>	<a href="#">Term 3</a>	<a href="#">Periodical Test</a>	<a href="#">SLAS</a>	

<b>1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> Standard</b>	<a href="#">Syllabus</a>	<a href="#">Books</a>	<a href="#">Study Materials</a>	<a href="#">Periodical Test</a>	<a href="#">SLAS</a>	
	<a href="#">Term 1</a>	<a href="#">Term 2</a>	<a href="#">Term 3</a>	<a href="#">Public Model Q&amp;A</a>		

<b>Exams</b>	<a href="#">TET</a>	<a href="#">TNPSC</a>	<a href="#">PGTRB</a>	<a href="#">Polytechnic</a>	<a href="#">Police</a>	<a href="#">Computer Instructor</a>
	<a href="#">DEO</a>	<a href="#">BEO</a>	<a href="#">LAB Asst</a>	<a href="#">NMMS</a>	<a href="#">RTE</a>	<a href="#">NTSE</a>

<b>Portal</b>	<a href="#">Matrimony</a>	<a href="#">Mutual Transfer</a>	<a href="#">Job Portal</a>
---------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Volunteers</b>	<a href="#">Centum Team</a>	<a href="#">Creative Team</a>	<a href="#">Key Answer Team</a>
-------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Downloads</b>	<a href="#">LESSON PLAN</a>	<a href="#">Department Exam</a>	<a href="#">Income Tax</a>	<a href="#">Forms &amp; Proposals</a>	<a href="#">Fonts</a>	<a href="#">Downloads</a>
	<a href="#">Proceedings</a>	<a href="#">GO's</a>	<a href="#">Regulation Orders</a>	<a href="#">Pay Orders</a>	<a href="#">Panel</a>	



**Padasalai – Official Android App – [Download Here](#)**



Kindly Send Your Study Materials, Q&A to our Email ID – [Padasalai.net@gmail.com](mailto:Padasalai.net@gmail.com)

**UNIT - 1****CHAPTER – 1 – HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COMMERCE IN THE SUB-CONTINENT****Choose the Correct Answer**

**1. In Pandiyas Dynasty the place where the goods are sold is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Angadi                      b) Market                      c) Nalangadi                      d) Allangadi

**2. Hindrance of place is removed by \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Transport                      b) Warehouse                      c) Salesman                      d) Insurance

**3. Who wrote “Arthasasthra” ?**

- a) Kautilya                      b) Kambar                      c) Thiruvalluvar                      d) Elangovadigal

**4. Trade and Commerce was common to \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty.**

- a) pallava                      b) Chola                      c) Panidya                      d) Chera

**5. \_\_\_\_\_ was first sultan who paved way in the dense forest and helped traders to move from one market place to others place for their commercial caravans.**

- a) Balban                      b) Vascoda Gama                      c) Akbar                      d) Alauddin Khilij

**UNIT - 1****CHAPTER – 2 – OBJECTIVES OF BUSINESS**

**1. The Primary objective of a business is**

- a. Making Profit                      b. Not Making Profit                      c. Special skill                      d. None of the above

**2. Occupation of a Doctor is**

- a) Employment                      b) Business                      c) Profession                      d) Sole Proprietor

**3. The following does not characteristics business activity?**

- a) Production of goods and services                      b) Presence of Risk  
c) Sale or exchange of goods and services                      d) Salary or wages

**4. Activities undertaken out of love and affection or with social service motive are termed as:**

- a) Economic activities                      b) Monetary activities  
c) Non Economic Activities                      d) Financial Activities

**UNIT - 1****CHAPTER – 3 – CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

**1. The industries engaged in extraction of iron ore are known as**

- a. Construction Industries                      b. Manufacturing Industries  
c. Extraction Industries                      d. Genetic Industries

**2. Auxiliaries to trade is also called as**

- a. Trade                      b. Advertisement                      c. Warehousing                      d. Aids to Trade

**3. Production which involves several stages for manufacturing finished products is known as**

- a. Analytical Industry                      b. Synthetic Industry                      c. Processing Industry                      d. None of the above

**4. Normally high level risk involved in**

- a. Industry                      b. Commerce                      c. Trade                      d. All of the above

**5. Commerce is mainly concerned with**

- a. Connecting producer and consumer                      b. Pricing of Goods  
c. Buying and Selling of goods                      d. Manufacturing of goods

**UNIT - 2****CHAPTER – 4 – SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP****1. Which is the oldest form of Business organisation?**

- a. Sole Proprietorship                      b. Partnership                      c. Co-operative Society                      d. Company

**2. In which form the owner, establisher and manager is only one?**

- a. Joint Enterprise                      b. Government Company                      c. Co-operative Society                      d. Sole Proprietor

**3. A major disadvantage of sole proprietor-ship is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Limited liability                      b. Unlimited liability                      c. Easy Formation                      d. Quick decision

**4. From the following which one is Non-corporate form of business?**

- a. Joint stock company                      b. Sole trading business                      c. Government company                      d. Co-operatives

**UNIT - 2****CHAPTER – 5 – HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILY AND PARTNERSHIP****1. The firm of Hindu Undivided Family is managed by whom?**

- a. Owner                      b. Karta                      c. Manager                      d. Partner

**2. In the firm of Hindu Undivided Family, how one gets the membership?**

- a. By Agreement                      b. By Birth                      c. By Investing Capital                      d. By Managing

**3. The members in the joint hindu family are called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Karta                      b. coparceners                      c. generations                      d. partners

**4. 'Only the male members in the family get the right of inheritance by birth' as \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Hindu law                      b. Mitakshara Law                      c. Dayabhaga law                      d. None of these

**5. A partnership is formed by \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. agreement                      b. relationship among persons                      c. the direction of government                      d. Friendship

**6. Registration of partnership is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. compulsory                      b. optional                      c. not necessary                      d. none of the above

**7. A temporary partnership which is formed to complete a specific job doing a specified period of time is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Partnership-at-will                      b. Particular partnership                      c. Limited Partnership                      d. Joint Venture

**8. The partnership deed also called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Articles of Association                      b. Articles of Partnership                      c. Partnership Act                      d. Partnership

**9. A partnership is registered with \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Registrar of Companies                      b. Registrar of Co-operatives                      c. Registrar of Firms                      d. District Collector

## CHAPTER – 6 – JOINT STOCK COMPANY

**1. The relationship between outsiders and the company is defined in \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Prospectus  
b) Articles of Association  
c) Memorandum of Association  
d) Certificate of Incorporation

**2. Table A of the Companies Act is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Model minutes book      b) Model form of Balance Sheet      c) Model of AOA      d) Model of MOA

**3. Which of the following is created by a Special Act of Parliament or in State Assemblies?**

- a) Chartered company      b) Foreign company      c) Government company      d) Statutory company

**4. The Board of directors of a company is elected by \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Creditors                      b) Debtors                      c) Debenture holders                      d) Share holders (members)

**5. Companies established as a result of a charter granted by the King or Queen of a country is called**

- a) Chartered companies      b) Statutory companies      c) Registered companies      d) Foreign companies

## UNIT - 2

## CHAPTER – 7 – CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION

## 1. Membership in a cooperative organization is:

- a) Not open to all      b) Selective      c) Open to all      d) None of them

## 2. Cooperative fails because of

- a) Unlimited membership      b) Cash trading      c) Mismanagement      d) Loss-making

### 3. All cooperatives are established with

- a) Philanthropic motive      b) Service motive      c) Profit motive      d) Reform motive

**4. Consumers Co-operation was first successful in \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) England      b) USA      c) Swiss      d) India

**5. Rochdale society of equitable pioneers was started by \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Robert owen      b) H.C.Calvert      c) Talmaki      d) Lambert

## UNIT - 2

## CHAPTER – 8 – MULTI NATIONAL CORPORATIONS (MNSs)

**1. A Multinational Corporation can be defined as a firm which**

- a) is beyond the control of any government      b) is one of the top 200 firms in the world  
c) owns companies in more than one country      d) All the above

## 2. Centralised control in MNC's implies control exercised by

- a) Branches                      b) Subsidiaries                      c) Headquarters                      d) Parliament

3. Enterprises operating in several countries but managed from one country is termed as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Government company      b) Multinational Company      c) Private company      d) Joint Venture



**4. Dispersal of decision making power to branches/affiliates/subsidiaries by head office represents \_\_\_\_**

- a) Centralisation      b) Decentralisation      c) Power      d) Integration

**5. Coca-Cola company is of an example \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) MNC      b) Government company      c) Joint Venture      d) Public company

## UNIT - 2

### CHAPTER – 9 – GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION

**1. The share capital of the government company must not be less than**

- a) 75 %      b) 60 %      c) 95 %      d) 51 %

**2. Airport Authority of India is a public enterprise. Identify the form of organisation**

- a) Statutory Corporations      b) Departmental Undertakings  
c) Multi-National Corporations      d) State Owned Company

**3. The oldest form of organisation in public sector**

- a) Public Sector Undertakings      b) Departmental Undertakings  
c) Multi National Corportions      d) Statutory Corportion

**4. A Government company purchases shares in the name of**

- a) Prime Minister      b) President      c) Chief Justice of India      d) State Chief Minister

**5. The primary objective of the state enterprises is to \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Earn profit      b) Provide Employment      c) Serve the People      d) All the Above

## UNIT - 3

### CHAPTER – 10 – RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

**1. Which bank has the power to issue bank notes?**

- (a) Central bank      (b) Commercial bank      (c) Co-operative banks      (d) Foreign banks

**2. The Central bank of India is**

- (a) PNB      (b) SBI      (c) ICICI      (d) RBI

**3. The Reserve Bank of India commenced its operations from April 1,**

- (a) 1936      (b) 1935      (c) 1934      (d) 1933

**4. Bankers are not only dealers of money but also leaders in**

- (a) Economic development      (b) Trade development  
(c) Industry development      (d) Service development

**5. Which of the following is not a function of a central bank?**

- (a) Guiding and regulating the banking system of a country      (b) Deal with the general public  
(c) Acts essentially as Government banker      (d) Maintains deposit accounts of all other banks

## UNIT - 3

### CHAPTER – 11 – TYPES OF BANKS

**1. Which bank is not a Industrial Bank?**

- (a) ICICI      (b) HSBC      (c) SIDBI      (d) IDBI

**2. The Local Area Banks are promoting**

- (a) Rural savings      (b) Business savings      (c) Industrial development      (d) Agricultural development

**3. Foreign banks are begun their operation since**

- (a) 1978      (b) 1979      (c) 1980      (d) 1981

**UNIT - 3****CHAPTER – 12 – FUNCTIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS****1. Electronic banking can be done through**

- (a) Computers      (b) Mobile phones      (c) ATM      (d) All of the above

**2. Minimum how much amount can be transferred through RTGS?**

- (a) Any amount      (b) 50,000      (c) 2 lakh      (d) 5 lakh

**3. The largest commercial bank of India**

- (a) ICICI      (b) SBI      (c) PNB      (d) RBI

**4. In which kind of account, it is compulsory to deposit certain amount at certain time?**

- (a) Saving deposit      (b) Fixed deposit      (c) Current deposit      (d) Recurring deposit

**5. Which of the following is not a type of advance provided by commercial bank?**

- (a) Collecting and supplying business information      (b) Overdraft  
(c) Cash credit      (d) Discounting of bills

**UNIT - 3****CHAPTER – 13 – WAREHOUSING****1. Warehouses remove the hindrance of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Person      b) Time      c) Risk      d) Knowledge

**2. A warehouse holds goods as a \_\_\_\_\_ center.**

- a) Marketing      b) sorting      c) distribution      d) selling

**3. \_\_\_\_\_ can be given as a collateral security for getting financial assistance from bank.**

- a) Dock warrant      b) Warehouse receipt      c) Dock receipt      d) Warehouse warrant

**4. \_\_\_\_ warehouses are licensed by the government and are permitted to accept the goods on bond.**

- a) Bonded      b) Cold Storage      c) Public      d) All the Above

**5. \_\_\_\_\_ warehouses are used for storing perishable goods like fruits, vegetables etc.**

- a) Bonded      b) Private      c) Cold storage      d) Co-operative

**6. The document which authorizes to deliver the goods either in part or full is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Warehouse warrant      b) Dock Receipt      c) Dock warrant      d) None of these

**7. The Institutional warehouse started with the support of the government is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Bonded Warehouse      b) Public Warehouse      c) Food Corporation of India      d) Custom Bonded.



**UNIT - 3**  
**CHAPTER – 14 – TRANSPORTATION**

**1. Transport removes the hindrance of**

- a. Time                      b. Place                      c. Person                      d. Knowledge

**2. Air consignment note is prepared in \_\_\_\_\_ forms**

- a. One                      b. Two.                      c. Three                      d. Four

**3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a document acknowledging the receipt of goods by a carrier**

- a. Waybill                      b. Consignment note                      c. Charter party                      d. Bill of lading

**4. Which is the fastest means of transport?**

- a. Rail                      b. Road                      c. Sea                      d. Air

**UNIT - 3**  
**CHAPTER – 15 – INSURANCE**

**1. The basic principle of insurance is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Insurable Interest                      b) Co-Operation                      c) Subrogation                      d) Proximate causa

**2. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a type of general insurance**

- a) Marine Insurance                      b) Life Insurance                      c) Fidelity Insurance                      d) Fire Insurance

**3. Which of the following is not a function of insurance?**

- a) Lending Funds                      b) Risk sharing                      c) Capital formation                      d) Protection of life

**4. Which of the following is not applicable in insurance contract?**

- a) Unilateral contract                      b) Conditional contract                      c) Indemnity contract                      d) Inter-personal contract

**5. Which one of the following is a type of marine insurance?**

- a) Money back                      b) Mediclaim                      c) Hull insurance                      d) Cargo insurance

**UNIT - 4**  
**CHAPTER – 16 – EMERGING SERVICE BUSINESS IN INDIA**

**1. A continuing relationship which provides a licence privileges to do business and provides training, merchandising for a consideration is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Franchising                      b) Factoring                      c) Supply Chain Management                      d) Exchange

**2. A condition where a factor agrees to provide complete set of services like financing, debt collection, consultancy is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Maturity Factoring                      b) National Factoring                      c) Full service Factoring                      d) Recourse Factoring

**3. Buying and selling of goods through electronic network is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) E-commerce                      b) internet                      c) Website                      d) Trade

**4. An organization carrying out activities to move goods from producer to consumer is**

- (a) Transport (b) Logistics (c) Channels (d) Marketing

**5. The role of government in logistics management is through**

- (a) Legislations (b) Governance (c) Transport (d) Distribution

**6. The main benefit of Logistics is**

- (a) Productivity (b) Cost Minimisation (c) Profitability (d) Storage

**7. What aims for an effective management response over the longer run**

- (a) Logistics (b) Supply Chain Management (c) Demand (d) Supply

**8. The model that identifies alternatives, criteria for decision making and analyse alternatives to arrive at the best choice is**

- (a) Routing Model (b) Scheduling Model (c) Inventory Model (d) Alternative Analysis

**9. A company under outsourcing transfers activities which are ...**

- (a) Core (b) Non-core (c) Business (d) Non business

**10. Business units can reduce expenditure by outsourcing front office work like**

- (a) Paper work (b) File work (c) Billing (d) Manufacturing

**11. The main benefit of outsourcing is**

- (a) Productivity (b) Cost reduction (c) Skill (d) Units

**12. Outsourcing job is given to developing countries specifically for**

- (a) Cheap labour (b) Land (c) Capital (d) Factors

**13. Outsourcing is carried out for the benefit of**

- (a) Global village (b) Transport (c) Factory (d) Time and money

## UNIT - 5

### CHAPTER – 17 – SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF BUSINESS

**1. Which type of Responsibility gives the benefit to the Society out of its profits earned?**

- (a) Legal (b) Ethical (c) Moral (d) Economic

**2. The Stakeholders of Socially Responsible business units are except**

- (a) Share Holders (b) Employees (c) Government (d) Company

**3. Assuming Social Responsibility of business helps the enterprise in**

- (a) Increase profit (b) Decrease profit (c) Sustainability (d) Equilibrium

**4. Socially Responsible business provides goods at**

- (a) High price (b) Low price (c) Reasonable price (d) Moderate price

**5. Social Responsibility towards employees represents the following except**

- (a) Reasonable remuneration (b) Proper facilities (c) Social security (d) Exploitation

## UNIT - 5

### CHAPTER – 18 – BUSINESS ETHICS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

**1. Which of the following helps in maximising sale of goods to society?**

- a) Business success b) laws and regulations c) Ethics d) Professional management

**2. Ethics is important for**

- a) Top management    b) Middle level managers    c) Non managerial employees    d) All of them

**3. Which of the following does not ensure effective ethical practices in a business enterprise**

- a) Publication of a code    b) Involvement of employees  
c) Establishment of compliance mechanisms    d) None of them

**4. The role of top management is to guide the entire organisation towards**

- (a) General behaviour    (b) Organisation behaviour  
(c) Ethically upright behaviour    (d) Individual behaviour

**5. The ethical conduct of employees leading to standard practices results in**

- (a) Good behaviour    (b) Bad behaviour    (c) Ethical behaviour    (d) Correct decision making

**UNIT - 6****CHAPTER – 19 – SOURCES OF BUSINESS FINANCE****1. What is defined as the provision of money at the time when it is required?**

- a. Finance    b. Bank    c. Cash management    d. None of these

**2. Internal sources of capital are those that are \_\_\_\_\_**

- a Generated through outsiders such as suppliers    b. Generated through loans from commercial banks  
c. Generated through issue of shares    d. Generated within the business

**3. Debenture holders are entitled to a fixed rate of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Dividend    b. Profits    c. Interest    d. Ratios

**4. Public deposits are the deposits which are raised directly from \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. The public    b. The directors    c. The auditors    d. The owners

**5. Equity shareholders are the \_\_\_\_\_ of a company**

- a. Creditors    b. Owners    c. Debtors    d. Employees

**6. Funds required for purchasing current assets is an example for**

- a. Fixed Capital Requirement    b. Ploughing Back of Profits  
c. Working Capital Requirement    d. Lease Financing

**7. Which of the following holder is given voting right?**

- a. Debentures    b. Preference Shares    c. Equity shares    d. Bonds

**8. It may be wise to finance fixed assets through \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Creditors    b. Long term debts    c. Bank Overdraft    d. Bills Discounting

**UNIT - 6****CHAPTER – 20 – INTERNATIONAL FINANCE****1. An instrument representing ownership interest in securities of a foreign issuer is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. an ownership certificate    b. a depositary receipt    c. an ownership receipt    d. None of the above

**2. Issuance of DRs is based on the increase of demand in the**

- a. International market    b. Local market    c. Existing shareholders    d. All of the above

**3. ADRs are issued in**

- a. Canada    b. China    c. India    d. The USA

**4. Depositary receipts that are traded in an international market other than the United States are called**

- a. Global Depositary Receipts                      b. International Depositary Receipts.  
c. Open Market Depositary Receipts              d. Special Drawing Rights.

**5. \_\_\_\_\_ bond is a special type of bond issued in the currency other than the home currency.**

- a. Government Bonds                                  b. Foreign Currency Convertible Bond  
c. Corporate Bonds                                    d. Investment Bonds

### UNIT - 6

#### CHAPTER – 21 – MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) AND SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs)

**1. MSMED Act was enacted in the year**

- (a) 2004              (b) 2007              (c) 2006              (d) 2008

**2. MSMEs are important for the nation's economy because they significantly contribute to**

- (a) Industrial production              (b) Exports              (c) Employment              (d) All the above

**3. Self help groups convert the savings into a common fund known as**

- (a) Common fund                      (b) Group corpus fund              (c) Group fund              (d) none of the above

**4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ distinct modes of credit to Self Help Groups.**

- (a) 1                      (b) 2                      (c) 3                      (d) 4

**5. Investment limit of a micro enterprise under manufacturing sector does not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ lakhs**

- (a) 10                      (b) 20                      (c) 25                      (d) 50

### UNIT – 7

#### CHAPTER – 22 – TYPES OF TRADE

**1. The purchase of goods from a foreign country is called-----**

- a. Import              b. Export              c. Entrepot              d. Re-export

**2. When goods are imported for the purpose of export it is called as-----.**

- a. Foreign Trade              b. Home Trade              c. Entrepot              d. Trade

**3. ----- acts as a connective link between the producer and the consumer.**

- a. Trade                      b. Industry                      c. Commerce                      d. Business

**4. The aim of home trade is -----.**

- a. To raise the standard of living                      b. To provide the essential goods and services economically  
c. To raise the national income                      d. To obtain all types of goods.

**5. Internal trade can be classified into -----categories**

- a. Three                      b. Four                      c. Two                      d. Five

### UNIT – 7

#### CHAPTER – 23 – CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION

**1. Trade middleman who acts as a link between wholesaler and customers refers to a -----.**

- a. Producer              b. Broker              c. Retailer              d. Customer

**2. Who is the first middleman in the channel of distribution?**

- a. Wholesaler                      b. Producer                      c. Retailer                      d. Customer

**3. -----buy the goods from the producer and sell it to the retailers.**

- a. Manufacturer                      b. Wholesaler                      c. Retailer                      d. consumers

**4. ----- are agents who merely bring the buyer and the seller into contact.**

- a. Broker                      b. Commission agent                      c. Selling agent                      d. stockiest

**5. Merchant middlemen can be classified into ----- categories.**

- a. Three                      b. Two                      c. Five                      d. Four

**6. Wholesalers deal in ----- quantity of goods.**

- a. Small                      b. Large                      c. Medium                      d. Limited

**7. A ----- is a mercantile agent to whom goods are entrusted for sale by a principal and takes physical possession of the goods, but does not obtain ownership.**

- a. Broker                      b. Factor                      c. Warehouse-keeper                      d. Commission agent

## UNIT – 7

### CHAPTER – 24 - RETAILING

**1. Retailers deal in \_\_\_\_\_ quantity of goods**

- a) Small                      b) Large                      c) Medium                      d) Limited

**2. Small scale Fixed retailers include \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) General stores                      b) Pedlars                      c) Cheap Jacks                      d) Hawkers

**3. Small shops which deal in a particular line of products are called as \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Market traders                      b) Single line stores                      c) Sugar market                      d) Street stalls

**4. \_\_\_\_\_ are mobile traders who deal in low priced articles with no fixed place of business.**

- a) Shopping malls                      b) Super markets                      c) Street stalls                      d) Itinerant traders

## UNIT – 8

### CHAPTER – 25 – INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

**1. Movement of goods , services, intellectual property, human assets, technology and so on among the countries.**

- (a) International Trade                      (b) International business                      (c) Entrepot Trade                      (d) Internal trade

**2. Goods are imported for purpose of re-export to another country is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Import Trade                      (b) Export Trade                      (c) Entrepot Trade                      (d) International trade

**3. Movement of goods, services among the countries.**

- (a) International Trade                      (b) International business                      (c) Entrepot Trade                      (d) Internal trade

**4. Selling of goods from home country to foreign country is called**

- (a) Home Trade                      (b) Entrepot Trade                      (c) Foreign Trade                      (d) Joint Venture

**UNIT – 8****CHAPTER – 26 – EXPORT AND IMPORT PROCEDURES****1. EPC stands for**

- a) Export processing commission                      b) Export Promotion Council  
c) Export Carriage council                                d) Export Promotion Congress

**2. STC is expansion for**

- a) State Training Centre                      b) State Training Council  
c) State Trading Centre                      d) State Trading Corporation

**3. An ----- is document prepared by importer and sent to the exporter to buy the goods**

- a) Invoice                      b) Indent                      c) Enquiry                      d) Charter Party

**4. The ----- receipt is an acknowledgement of receipt of goods on the ship issued by the Captain**

- a) Shipping Bill                      b) Bill of Lading                      c) Mate's Receipt                      d) Consular Invoice

**5. The Exporters appoint the ----- agent to fulfill the customs formalities**

- a) Clearing Agent                      b) Forwarding Agent                      c) Commission Agent                      d) Factor

**UNIT – 8****CHAPTER – 27 – FACILITATORS OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS****1. General Agreement on Tariff and Trade was signed on**

- a. 30-October-1947                      b. 29-October-1947                      c. 28-October-1947                      d. 26-October-1947

**2. WTO was established on**

- a. 1-1-1996                      b. 1-1-1997                      c. 1-1-1995                      d. 1-1-1994

**3. The headquarter of WTO is located at**

- a. New York                      b. London                      c. Geneva                      d. Brazil

**4. The day to day administration of WTO is entrusted with**

- a. Executive Council                      b. General Council                      c. Administrative Council                      d. General Body

**5. World bank is located at**

- a. Washington DC                      b. New York                      c. Tokyo                      d. Hongkong

**UNIT – 8****CHAPTER – 28 – BALANCE OF TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS****1. The Statement which discloses a record of transactions between the residents of one country and residents of foreign country.**

- (a) Balance of Payment                      (b) Balance of Trade  
(c) Statement of Receipts and Payments                      (d) Accounting Statement

**2. The Balance of Payments councils consists of**

- (a) Current Account                      (b) Capital Account  
(c) Receipts and Payments Account                      (d) Both Current Account and Capital Account



**3. Foreign capital long- term loan and foreign currency reserve are recorded under**

- (a) Official Capital (b) Private Capital  
(c) Banking Capital (d) Both Private and Official Capital

**4. The term official capital includes**

- (a) RBI holdings of foreign currencies (b) Special Drawing Rights held by the Government  
(c) Both A and B (d) Foreign Investment

**5. Balance of payments surplus indicates**

- (a) Exports are more than the Imports (b) Imports are more than Exports  
(c) Exports and Imports are at Equilibrium (d) Exports and Imports are above Equilibrium

**UNIT – 9****CHAPTER – 29 – ELEMENTS OF CONTRACT****1. An agreement enforceable by law is a**

- (a) Enforceable acceptance (b) Accepted offer (c) Approved promise (d) Contract

**2. Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an**

- (a) Agreement (b) Contract (c) Offer (d) Acceptance

**3. Void agreement signifies**

- (a) Agreement illegal in nature (b) Agreement not enforceable by law  
(c) Agreement violating legal procedure (d) Agreement against public policy

**4. Acceptance to be valid must**

- (a) Be absolute (b) Be unqualified (c) Both be absolute & unqualified (d) Be conditional

**5. A contract with or by a minor is a**

- (a) Valid contract (b) Void contract (c) Voidable contract (d) Voidable at the option of either party.

**UNIT – 9****CHAPTER – 30 – PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT****1. On the valid performance of the contractual obligations by the parties, the contract**

- a. Is discharged b. Become enforceable c. Becomes void d. Becomes legal

**2. Which of the following persons can perform the contract?**

- a. Promisor alone b. Legal representatives of promisor c. Agent of the promisor d. All the above

**3. A, B, C jointly promised to pay Rs. 50,000 to D. Before performance of the contract, C dies. Here, the contract**

- a. Becomes void on C's death b. Should be performed by A and B along with C's legal representatives.  
c. Should be performed by A and B alone d. Should be renewed between A, B and D

**4. Which of these parties cannot demand performance of promise?**

- a. Promisee b. Any of the Joint Promisees  
c. On the death of a Promisee, his Legal Representative. d. Stranger to the Contract

**5. A person is said to be a third person if he is not a**

- a. Promisor b. Promisee c. Agent d. Legal Representative

**UNIT – 9****CHAPTER – 31 – DISCHARGE AND BREACH OF A CONTRACT**

**1. On the valid performance of the contractual obligation by the parties, the contract**

- a. Is discharged      b. Becomes enforceable      c. Becomes void      d. None of these

**2. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself under Section.56 is**

- a. Void      b. Valid      c. Voidable      d. Unenforceable

**3. Any agreement which becomes impossible to perform under various circumstances**

- a. Voidable      b. Void      c. Valid      d. None of these

**4. Discharge by mutual agreement may involve**

- a. Novation      b. Rescission      c. Alteration      d. All of the above

**5. The compensation given for breach of contract is**

- a. Damage      b. Remuneration      c. Money      d. Cheque

**UNIT – 10****CHAPTER – 32 – DIRECT TAXES**

**1. Income Tax is**

- a) A business tax      b) A direct tax      c) An indirect tax      d) None of these

**2. Period of assessment year is**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March      b) 1<sup>st</sup> March to 28<sup>th</sup> Feb      c) 1<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> June      d) 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec.

**3. The year in which income is earned is known as**

- a) Assessment Year      b) Previous Year      c) Light Year      d) Calendar Year

**4. The aggregate income under five heads is termed as**

- a) Gross Total Income      (b) Total Income      (c) Salary Income      (d) Business Income

**5. Agricultural income earned in India is**

- a) Fully Taxable      b) Fully Exempted      c) Not Considered for Income      d) None of the above

**UNIT – 10****CHAPTER – 33 – INDIRECT TAXATION**

**1. Who is the chairman of the GST council?**

- a) RBI Governor      b) Finance Minister      c) Prime Minister      d) President of India

**2. GST Stands for**

- a) Goods and Supply Tax      b) Government Sales Tax      c) Goods and Services Tax      d) General Sales Tax

**3. What kind of Tax the GST is?**

- a) Direct Tax      b) Indirect Tax  
c) Dependence on the Type of Goods and Services      d) All Business Organisations

**4. What is IGST?**

- (a) Integrated Goods and Service Tax      (b) Indian Goods and Service Tax  
(c) Initial Goods and Service Tax      (d) All the Above

**5. In India GST became effective from?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017      b) 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2017      c) 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017      d) 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2017

\*\*\*\*\* All the Best \*\*\*\*\*

## Answers

Chapter 1	1 - A	2 - A	3 - A	4 - C	5 - A		
Chapter 2	1 - A	2 - C	3 - D	4 - C	-		
Chapter 3	1 - C	2 - D	3 - C	4 - A	5 - A		
Chapter 4	1 - A	2 - D	3 - B	4 - B	-		
Chapter 5	1 - B	2 - B	3 - B	4 - B	5 - A		
	6 - B	7 - A	8 - B	9 - C	-		
Chapter 6	1 - C	2 - C	3 - D	4 - D	5 - A		
Chapter 7	1 - C	2 - C	3 - B	4 - A	5 - A		
Chapter 8	1 - C	2 - C	3 - B	4 - B	5 - A		
Chapter 9	1 - D	2 - B	3 - B	4 - B	5 - C		
Chapter 10	1 - A	2 - D	3 - B	4 - A	5 - B		
Chapter 11	1 - B	2 - A	3 - C	-	-		
Chapter 12	1 - D	2 - C	3 - B	4 - D	5 - A		
Chapter 13	1 - B	2 - C	3 - D	4 - A	5 - C	6 - C	7 - C
Chapter 14	1 - B	2 - C	3 - A	4 - D	-		
Chapter 15	1 - A	2 - B	3 - D	4 - C	5 - D		
Chapter 16	1 - A	2 - C	3 - A	4 - A	5 - D	6 - B	7 - A
	8 - B	9 - B	10 - B	11 - B	12 - A	13 - D	-
Chapter 17	1 - C	2 - D	3 - C	4 - C	5 - D		
Chapter 18	1 - C	2 - D	3 - A	4 - C	5 - D		

Chapter 19	1 - A	2 - D	3 - C	4 - A	5 - B	6 - C	7 - C	8 - B
Chapter 20	1 - B	2 - A	3 - D	4 - A	5 - B			
Chapter 21	1 - C	2 - D	3 - B	4 - C	5 - C			
Chapter 22	1 - A	2 - C	3 - A	4 - B	5 - C			
Chapter 23	1 - C	2 - A	3 - B	4 - A	5 - B	6 - B	7 - B	
Chapter 24	1 - A	2 - A	3 - B	4 - D	-			
Chapter 25	1 - A	2 - C	3 - B	4 - C	-			
Chapter 26	1 - B	2 - D	3 - B	4 - B	5 - B			
Chapter 27	1 - A	2 - C	3 - C	4 - B	5 - A			
Chapter 28	1 - A	2 - D	3 - B	4 - C	5 - A			
Chapter 29	1 - D	2 - A	3 - B	4 - C	5 - B			
Chapter 30	1 - A	2 - D	3 - B	4 - D	5 - C			
Chapter 31	1 - A	2 - A	3 - B	4 - D	5 - A			
Chapter 32	1 - B	2 - A	3 - B	4 - B	5 - B			
Chapter 33	1 - B	2 - C	3 - B	4 - A	5 - C			

# Padasalai