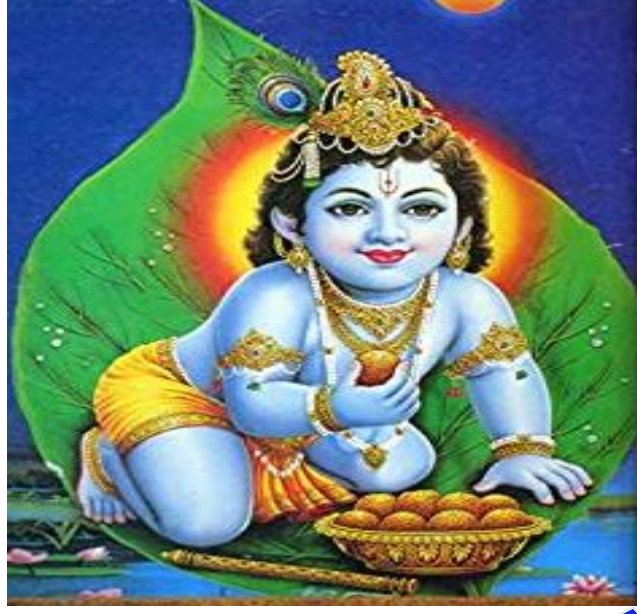




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**CONTACT:9965531727,9443231727**

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**ANNUAL EXAMINATION MARCH -2020****COMMERCE TIME SCHEDULE-XI (6/3/2020 TO 11/3/2020)**

| DATE            | TIME                  | PORTION  |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| 6/3/2020(FRI)   | 3.00PM TO 5.30 PM     | UNIT -1 (FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS}<br>2,3,5 MARK |
|                 | 6.45 PM TO 10.30PM    | UNIT -2 (FORM OF BUSINESS} 2,3,5 MARK            |
| 7/3/2020 (SAT ) | 5.00AM TO 7.30AM      | REVISION   |
|                 | 8.00AM TO 9.00 AM     | TEST   |
|                 | 9.30AM TO 11.00AM     | UNIT -3 (SERVICE BUSINESS-1} 2,3,5 MARK          |
|                 | 11 .00 AM TO 12.45 PM | UNIT-4 (SERVICE BUSINESS-2) 2,3,5 MARK           |
|                 | 2.00PM TO 4.00 PM     | UNIT-4 CHAPTER---- 2,3,5 MARK                    |
|                 | 4.30PM TO 5.30PM      | TEST   |
|                 | 6.45PM TO 10.30PM     | UNIT-5 (SERVICE BUSINESS-2) 2,3,5 MARK           |
| 8/3/2020(SUN )  | 5.00AM TO 7.00AM      | UNIT-6 (BUSINESS FINANCE) 2,3,5 MARK             |
|                 | 7.30 PM TO 9.00 AM    | UNIT-7 (TRADE) 2,3,5 MARK                        |
|                 | 9.30 AM TO 10.00 AM   | TEST   |
|                 | 10.00 AM to 11.00AM   | UNIT-8 (INTERNATION BUSINESS ) 2,3,5 MARK        |
|                 | 11.15AM TO 2.00PM     | UNIT-8 (INTERNATION BUSINESS) 2,3,5 MARK         |
|                 | 2.00PM TO 5.30PM      | UNIT-9 (THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT ) 2,3,5 MARK     |
|                 | 6.45 PM TO 10.30PM    | UNIT-10 (DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAX)<br>2,3,5 MARK  |
| 9/3/2020(MON )  | 5.00 AM TO 7.30 AM    | BOOK BACK ONE MARK TEST                          |
|                 | 7.30AM TO 9.00 AM     | INTERIOR ONE MARK READING                        |
|                 | 9.30AM TO 11.00 AM    | INTERIOR ONE MARK TEST                           |
|                 | 11.00 AM TO 12.45 PM  | BOOK LINE BY LINE ONE MARK TEST                  |
|                 | 1.30PM TO 10.30PM     | ONE MARK DISCUSSION                              |
| 10/3/2020 (TUE) | 5.00 AM TO 10.30PM    | FULL REVISION                                    |
| 11/03/2020(WED) | 9.45 AM TO 1.15 PM    | EXAM   |

## STD: XI ARTS

## COMMERCE

## CHAPTER-1

## HISTORICAL BACKROUND OF COMMERCE IN THE SUB - CONTINENT

- Barter system refers to -----  
a) Exchange of goods against cash  
b) Exchange of Cash against cash  
c) Exchange of goods against goods  
d) Exchange of service against cash.
- Warehouse removes the hindrance of -----  
a) personal  
b) time  
c) place  
d) risk
- Which one of the following is not correctly matched?  
a) Barter system – Goods against goods  
b) Hindrance of risk - Insurance  
c) Hindrance of finance – Banks  
d) Hindrance of knowledge - Service
- is part and parcel of human life, whether it is a king or common man.  
a) Commerce  
b) Industry  
c) Trade  
d) Business
- The word vaniyam or vanipam would have had a ----- origin.  
a) Tamil  
b) Dravidian  
c) Greek  
d) None of these
- Day market was called as -----  
a) Allangadi  
b) Nalangadi  
c) Market  
d) None of these
- Foreigners who transacted business were known as -----  
a) Jonagar  
b) Arabs  
c) Europe  
d) Yavanars
- Arabs who traded with Tamil were called -----  
a) Yavanars  
b) Jonagar  
c) Both  
d) None of these
- focused on creation of wealth as the means to promote the well being of the state.  
a) Thirukural  
b) Ilakiyam  
c) Arthasastra  
d) Tholkapiyem
- Commerce serves as a valuable link between -----  
a) producer, consumer  
b) consumer, worker  
c) producer, worker  
d) consumer, manager
- The barter envisages mutual exchange of goods without ----- as a medium of exchange.  
a) Money  
b) Services  
c) Both  
d) None of these
- Warehouse facilities create ----- utility.  
a) Service  
b) Place  
c) Time  
d) Form
- The growth of civilization and standard of living of the people -----, activities were developed.  
a) Commerce  
b) trade  
c) industry  
d) business

## CHAPTER -2

## OBJECTIVE OF BUSINESS

- Which one of the following is not an economic activity?  
a) Production of goods  
b) Distribution  
c) Celebrating birthday  
d) Selling by retailers
- Which one of the following is not a non- economic activity?  
a) Cooking food for family  
b) Medical advice rendered by physicians  
c) Celebrating festivals  
d) Doing meditation
- The Occupation in which people work for others and get remunerated in return is known as  
a) Business  
b) Employment  
c) Profession  
d) Trade
- The reward for doing a business is  
a) Profit  
b) Salary  
c) Wages  
d) Fees
- Human activities can be categorized in ----- activities  
a) two  
b) three  
c) four  
d) five
- Activities undertaken with the object of earning money are called --- activities  
a) primary  
b) secondary  
c) economic  
d) non- economic
- Economic activities are undertaken to earn -----  
a) profit  
b) money  
c) income  
d) none of these
- are the examples of employees  
a) Owners  
b) producers  
c) wholesalers  
d) factory workers



9. Large scale units require ----- capital  
 a) less                                      b) huge                                      c) fixed                                      d) none of these
10. -----should be a systematic body of knowledge  
 a) Employment                              b) profession                              c) Business                              d) None of these

### CHAPTER -3

#### CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

1. Industries on the basis of activities -----categories  
 a) 3                                      b) 4                                      c) 8                                      d) 2
2. -----refers to economic activities which are annexed with conversion of resources into useful good.  
 a) commerce                              b) Trade                                      c) Industry                                      d) None of them
3. The term -----is used to mean group of firms producing similar Related goods.  
 a) Industry                              b) Trade                                      c) none of them                              d) commerce
4. -----industry is concerned with production of goods with the help of nature.  
 a) genetic                              b) primary                                      c) secondary                                      d) Extractive
5. Horticulture is an example of -----industry  
 a) Primary                              b) secondary                                      c) genetic                                      d) none of these
6. Oil drilling and mining are the examples of -----industry.  
 a) primary                              b) extractive                                      c) genetic                                      d) secondary
7. -----industries remain engaged in breeding plants and animals for their use in further reproduction.  
 a) primary                              b) extractive                                      c) genetic                                      d) none of these
8. Fisheries and apiculture are the examples of -----industry  
 a) primary                              b) secondary                                      c) genetic                                      d) extractive
9. There are industries engaged in producing goods through processing of raw material and there creating----- utilities  
 a) form                              b) place                                      c) time                                      d) service
10. -----industry analyses and separates different elements from the same materials.  
 a) Analytical                              b) synthetic                                      c) none of these                              d) a and b
11. -----industry combines various ingredients into a new product.  
 a) Analytical                              b) synthetic                                      c) manufacturing                              d) None of these
12. -----Industry involves successive stages for manufacturing finished products in case of paper.  
 a) processing                              b) synthetic                                      c) assembling                                      d) analytical
13. -----Industry assembles different component parts to make new product.  
 a) Assembling                              b) synthetic                                      c) Analytical                                      d) processing
14. -----Industries are involved in construction of same, canals buildings etc  
 a) synthetic                              b) construction                                      c) Assembling                                      d) manufacturing
15. plumber and servant maid is an example of -----service  
 a) personalized                              b) public                                      c) distributive                                      d) quaternary
16. -----is an essential part of commerce  
 a) trade                              b) commerce                                      c) industry                                      d) both a and c
17. The term "trade" is used to mean-----  
 a) buying and selling                              b) purchasing and selling  
 c) Income and loss                              d) business activities
18. -----are required to be protected against the risk of accident and occupational hazards  
 a) Employees                              b) Single person  
 c) Business entrepreneurs                              d) none of these
19. -----are maintained at a reasonable level through continuous supply of goods.  
 a) storage                              b) price                                      c) both a and b                              d) none of these

- is owned by Single person.
  - Sole proprietorship
  - Joint Hindu Family
  - Public Company
  - Private Company
- A Sole proprietor concern is free from ----- regulation.
  - Private
  - Government
  - Indian Contract Act
  - Indian Law
- is an Important as well as Specific Advantage of sole proprietorship.
  - Easy formation
  - Incentive to work hard
  - small capital
  - Flexibility
- Sole trading business can be started by -----
  - at least two persons
  - at least three persons
  - at least seven persons
  - any one person
- Sole Proprietorship is suitable for -----
  - Large scale concerns
  - Medium scale concerns
  - Small scale concerns
  - None of the above
- A sole trader
  - cannot keep his business secrets
  - can keep his business
  - both
  - none of the above
- There is a limit to ----- ability of a sole trader
  - managerial
  - worker
  - owner
  - none of these
- A sole trader concern is owned by an -----
  - partner
  - individual
  - organisation
  - society
- The business organisation which runs on the principle “All he and he is all in all” is -----
  - Sole trading concern
  - Co- operative society
  - Joint Hindu Family
  - Partnership
- The sold Trader is entitled to enjoy all ----- of the Business
  - income
  - profit
  - loss
  - none of these

1. LLP means
  - a) limited liability partnership
  - b) Liability partnership
  - c) Local limited partnership
  - d) Limited local partnership
2. LLP Act was published in -----
  - a) 2008
  - b) 2009
  - c) 2010
  - d) None of the above
3. A partner who takes an active part in the conduct of Business is known as -----
  - a) active partner
  - b) sleeping partner
  - c) secret partner
  - d) Nominal partner
4. Fourtts was founded in -----
  - a) 1977
  - b) 1978
  - c) 1960
  - d) 1980
5. The members in the JHF is -----
  - a) coparceners
  - b) Karta
  - c) generations
  - d) partners
6. The Head of the Hindu undivided family is -----
  - a) Karta
  - b) Coparceners
  - c) generations
  - d) partners
7. A ----- is one whose association is not known to the general public
  - a) secret partners
  - b) Active partners
  - c) Nominal partner
  - d) sleeping partner
8. Indian partnership Act was passed in -----
  - a) 1932
  - b) 1940
  - c) 1080
  - d) 2003

1. -----is the fraction of capital  
a) share                                      b) stock                                      c) debenture                                      d) bond
2. -----is the fraction part of capital  
a) share                                      b) stock                                      c) Debenture                                      d) Bond
3. Minimum capital of private limited company in Joint stock company is -----  
a) 2 lakh                                      b) 3 lakh                                      c) 5 lakh                                      d) 1 lakh
4. Minimum capital of public limited company in Joint stock company is-----

- a) 2 lakh                      b) 3 lakh                      c) 5 lakh                      d) 1 lakh
5. In Joint stock company of public limited company director is -----  
a) 2                                  b) 3                                  c) 4                                  d) 5
6. In Joint stock company of public limited company the quorums is -----  
a) 2                                  b) 3                                  c) 4                                  d) 5
7. The Partnership act is -----  
a) 1930                              b) 1932                              c) 1934                              d) 1935
8. The sold trading act is -----  
a) 1932                              b) 1935                              c) No act                              d) 1934
9. In private limited company of Joint stock company the maxim number of members is -----  
a) 10                                  b) 30                                  c) 2                                  d) 50
10. In private limited company of Joint stock company the minimum number of member is ---  
a) 2                                  b) 10                                  c) 50                                  d) 15
11. -----limited company is a type of company which is formed with minimum two share holders and two directors  
a) Private                              b) public                              c) foreign                              d) subsidies
12. the expansion of CAGI is -----  
a) control and audit general of Indian                      b) Computerized and audit general of India  
c) comptroller and auditor general of India                      d) Computer and audit general of India
13. The name of the private limited company should be Sufficed by -----  
a) std                                  b) ( P) Ltd                                  c) pvt Ltd                                  d) b and c
14. -----company means a company which is incorporated in a country outside India under the law of that country  
a) Foreign                              b) public limited                              c) Domestic                              d) Holding
15. -----operates in two or more country.  
a) MNC                                  b) MOA                                  c) Foreign                                  d) Domestic
16. Microsoft cooperation is an example of -----  
a) Foreign                                  b) Domestic                                  c) Private                                  d) MNC
17. -----is required to list the company's asset  
a) capital clause                      b) name clause                      c) Situation clause                      d) Liability clause.
18. -----invite the public to say its share or debenture  
a) prospectus                      b) MOA                                  c) AOA                                  d) None of these
19. The public enterprises incorporated Indian company act -----is called government company  
a) 1957                                  b) 1956                                  c) 1955                                  d) 1965
20. -----requires to keep the company registers in the office  
a) name clause                      b) situation clause                      c) capital clause                      d) Association clause
21. -----is a primary document of the company  
a) MOA                                  b) AOA                                  c) prospectus                                  d) Debenture
22. Maximum of -----persons can become share holders in a private company  
a) 200                                  b) 10 for banking                                  c) 20 for nonbanking                                  d) 50
23. A public company may be said to be an association which consist of at least ----member  
a) 7                                  b) 8                                  c) 9                                  d) 6
24. The minimum paid up capital of public company is -----  
a) 5,00,000                              b) 51,000                              c) 49,000                              d) 50,000
25. -----companies are established by a special act made in parliament 1 state assembly  
a) statutory                              b) foreign                              c) chartered                              d) subsidiary

## CHAPTER-7

### CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

1. Co- operative Society can be started  
a) Only at villages                      b) In towns and villages                      c) Only in cities                      d) Only in urban areas
2. The minimum number of numbers required to form a C-operative society is  
a) 2                                  b) 7                                  c) 10                                  d) 25

3. A Co-operative super Market supplies
  - a)Credit
  - b) Service
  - c) Goods
  - d) Cash
4. Dividend declared a Co-operative store to its members
  - a) Share capital
  - b) Number of shares purchased
  - c) Amount of Patronage given
  - d) None of the above
5. In a Co-operative society, the shares of a member
  - a) Can be transferred
  - b) can be repaid
  - c) Cannot be transferred
  - d) None of the above
6. Maximum, Membership in a co-operative Society is
  - a) 50
  - b) 60
  - c)100
  - d) unlimited
7. Consumers Co- operation was first successful in
  - a)England
  - b)USA
  - c)Swiss
  - d) India
8. Minority interest can be protected in
  - a) Sole Trader
  - b) Partnership
  - c) Co-operative Societies
  - d)Public company
9. Central Co-operative Bank is established at
  - a) Villages
  - b) Districts
  - c) State head quarters
  - d) Urban areas
10. The Latin word Co-operative means -----
  - a) to work with
  - b) work efficiency
  - c) work effort
  - d) none of these
11. The father of the Co-operative movement was ----
  - a) Alfred Marshall
  - b) Robert Owen
  - c) Keynes
  - d) Adamsmith
12. Co- operation is a mid-way between -----
  - a) Capitalism and communism
  - b) Socialism and Feudalism
  - c)Capitalism and socialism
  - d) Capitalism and feudalism
13. "All for each and each for all" is the philosophy behind the concept of -----
  - a) Co-operation
  - b) co- ordination
  - c)Socialism
  - d) Capitalism
14. In India, the poverty and rural indebtedness were predominant during the ----country.
  - a)12<sup>th</sup>
  - b)17<sup>th</sup>
  - c)18<sup>th</sup>
  - d)19<sup>th</sup>
15. The Government appointed a committee to review the working of co-operatives under the chairmanship of -----
  - a) Florence Plunkett
  - b) Talmaki
  - c)Meclagoon
  - d)H.C.Calvert

## CHAPTER -8

# MULTI NATIONAL CORPORATION

- corporation owns and manages business in two or more countries
  - multinational
  - Join Hindu Family
  - cooperative
  - all of these
- idle physical and human resources of host country resources in -----in national income of the host country.
  - minimum
  - loudest
  - increases
  - maximum
- MNC carry the advantage of technical development of -----host country
  - 10
  - 25
  - 26
  - 27
- MNC produce only those things which are used by the -----
  - rich
  - maximum
  - minimum
  - poor
- MNC Employ -----management techniques
  - highest
  - lowest
  - latest
  - medium
- MNC may not generate job opportunities to the people of -----country
  - home country
  - other country
  - foreign country
  - all of these
- MNC promote international brother hood and -----
  - culture
  - product
  - both a and b
  - All of these
- MNC placed way for world peace and -----
  - prosperity
  - culture
  - product
  - all of these
- International Business machine (IBM) is an example of
  - multinational company
  - International companies
  - Join stock company
  - none of the above

## CHAPTER-9

## GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

- During the -----century, various governments started participating in industrial and commercial activities  
a) Seventeenth                      b) twentieth                      c) twenty first                      d) none of these
- revolution helped all-round growth of industries.  
a) Industrial                      b) Economic                      c) Non-economic                      d) none of these
- entrepreneurs worked, only for the profit motive.  
a) Public                      b) government                      c) Private                      d) None of these
- Railways are the examples of -----  
a) Public                      b) Departmental organisation                      c) MNCs                      d) None of these
- Public corporation is also known as -----  
a) Statutory corporation                      b) District corporation                      c) Both 'a' and 'b'                      d) None of these
- Broad casting comes under ----- form of organisation  
a) Public                      b) Multinational                      c) Statutory                      d) Department
- For the efficient working of state enterprise the form of organisation generally considered suitable is  
a) Departmental organisation                      b) Public Corporation                      c) Government company                      d) None of these
- The most suitable form of organisation for manufacturing defense goods is -----  
a) solo trading concern                      b) partnership                      c) joint stock company                      d) departmental organisation
- Public corporation is managed by a -----  
a) Partners                      b) Shareholders                      c) Board of Directors                      d) Directors

### CHAPTER -10 RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

- Service sector emerged has the -----sector of the world  
a) Dynamic                      b) public                      c) Private                      d) Banking
- is the most important banking service  
a) Central bank                      b) RBI                      c) SBI                      d) Canola
- is the central bank of India  
a) central bank                      b) central                      c) canola                      d) RBI
- Bank of -----is the first bank in India  
a) Hindustan                      b) Burma                      c) China                      d) Italy
- Bank of -----was the first joint stock bank  
a) Calcutta                      b) Kerala                      c) Bihars                      d) Punjab
- Bank of Bombay was established in -----  
a) 1840                      b) 1843                      c) 1860                      d) 1890
- Banking Regulation Act-----  
a) 1949                      b) 1948                      c) 1947                      d) 1946
- banks were nationalized in 1969  
a) 40                      b) 22                      c) 14                      d) 12
- The head office of RBI is situated in -----  
a) Mumbai                      b) Chennai                      c) Delhi                      d) Calcutta
- Repo rate is the -----rate  
a) Repurchase                      b) borrow                      c) sales                      d) depictive
- being the fattest growing economy in the world.  
a) India                      b) America                      c) Japan                      d) Italy
- The -----member board is appointed by the government of India  
a) 21                      b) 22                      c) 23                      d) 24
- SLR is expanded as -----  
a) statutory liquidity Ratio                      b) Service liquidity Ratio  
c) Statutory lying Ratio                      d) service lymph Ratio
- is known as the lender of the last Resort.  
a) RBI                      b) SBI                      c) Canara                      d) Indian
- RBI is the -----authority for the printing and issue of all currency notes in India  
a) sole                      b) Joint                      c) Private                      d) public



## COMMERCE

## CHAPTER -11

## TYPES OF BANKS

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## CHAPTER -12

### FUNCTIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

1. Demand deposits consists of
  - b) saving and fixed deposits
  - c) Recurrent and fixed deposits
  - b) Fixed and current deposits
  - d) Saving and current deposits
2. Business firms are not permitted to open
  - a) Fixed asset
  - b) savings account
  - c) Recurrent account
  - d) current account
3. -----is suitable for business institutions.
  - a) current deposits
  - b) saving deposits.
  - c) Time deposits
  - d) Fixed deposits
4. FDR is also called
  - a) term deposit
  - b) Fixed deposit
  - c) saving deposit
  - d) Recurrent deposit
5. Minors or students can open
  - a) Fixed account
  - b) current account
  - c) Recurring Deposits
  - d) saving account
6. -----is a credit facility extended mostly to current account holders'
  - a) Discounting of bills
  - b) cash
  - c) overdraft
  - d) Housing loan
7. KYC means.
  - a) know your customer
  - b) knowledge your customer
  - c) know your credit
  - d) knight your customer
8. Six documents have been notified by the government of India as -----
  - a) officially valid document
  - b) officially void document
  - c) Fundamental document
  - d) valid document
9. IRDA means
  - a) Insurance regulatory and development authority of India.
  - b) Insurance regulatory and denied authority of India
  - c) Indian requestor and development authority as India.
  - d) Insurance remedy and development authority of India
10. Safety lockers are called -----
  - a) strong room
  - b) Safety room
  - c) Weak room
  - d) dark room
11. Merchant Banks are controlled by-----
  - a) SSB
  - b) SBI
  - c) SEBI
  - d) SIB
12. NEFT was launched in -----
  - a) 2001
  - b) 2005
  - c) 2010
  - d) 2003
13. IFSC means
  - a) Indian Financial system code
  - b) Insurance Financial system code
  - c) Italian Financial system code
  - d) Indian Forest system code
14. Minimum limit for RTGS Transaction is -----
  - a) 6 lakh
  - b) 5 lakh
  - c) 2 lakh
  - d) 8 lakh
15. CORE stands for
  - a) Centralized online real time exchange
  - b) Common online Real Time exchange
  - c) centralized online real Town exchange
  - d) none of these
16. -----is the number for the fund transfer from mobile phone.
  - a) \*99#
  - b) \* 100#
  - c) \* 98#
  - d) none of the above
17. ATM card is also called -----
  - a) Debit card
  - b) credit cord
  - c) Master card
  - d) None of these

## CHAPTER 13

### WAREHOUSES

1. -----are designed depending upon the nature of the products to be stored
  - a) warehouse
  - b) private warehouse
  - c) warehouse warrant
  - d) public warehouse
2. -----means products or goods
  - a) warehousing
  - b) ware
  - c) warehouse warrant
  - d) dock warrant
3. -----means storage place or go downs
  - a) warehouse
  - b) warehousing
  - c) ware

4. -----are licensed by government to accept the storage.  
a) public warehouse b) bonded warehouse c) private warehouse d) government
5. goods are transported in refrigerated containers and stored in -----  
a) climate controlled warehouses. b) special commodity  
c) cold storage d) allocated warehouse
6. Butter are stored in -----  
a) refrigerated warehouse b) general warehouse  
c) climate controlled warehouse d) automated warehouse
7. -----can handle several hundred of kilogram of product at a time  
a) automated warehouse b) climate warehouse  
c) special commodity warehouse d) general warehouse
8. -----is a function in which warehouse receives products from plant and mix and repack as per client requirement  
a) preparation of sale b) risk baring c) transit mixing d) value added service
9. Drawbacks of warehousing -----  
a) no adequate transport b) unskilled transport. c) wholesaler d) out of stock
10. -----avoids the out of stock  
a) warehousing b) dock warrant c) warehouse receipt d) dock receipt
11. -----is a document issued in favour of the owner of goods by warehouse keeper  
a) Delivery order b) Dock warrant c) dock receipt d) warehous waerrent
12. -----is a document of title of goods issued by dock authorities  
a) dock receipts b) warehouse c) warehouse warrant d) dock warrant
13. -----is an acknocvedegement of receipt of goods issued by dock authorities to the owner of goods  
a) dock receipts b) warehouse receipts c) delivery order d) warehouse warrant
14. -----takes place through transfer of ownership.  
a) dock receipt b) warehouse warrant c) delivery order d) dock warrant
15. -----not a document of title of good.  
a) warehouse receipts b) warehouse warrant c) dock warrant d) dock receipts
16. India is a -----country.  
a) freedom b) agrarian c) independent d) vast
17. Importance of warehouse was not felt till -----  
a) 1960 b) 1954 c) 1950 d) 1980
18. Agriculture contributes -----percent of GDP  
a) 18% b) 62% c) 16% d) 20%
19. Agricultural produce corporation Act enacted in -----  
a) 1956 b) 1957 c) 1960 d) 1955
20. Central warehousing corporation was established in -----  
a) 1957 b) 1958 c) 1960 d) 1961
21. -----can be negotiated or transferred to others.  
a) warehouse warrant b) dock warrant c) warehouse receipt d) warehouse
22. -----go downs are across the state  
a) 256 b) 257 c) 258 d) 259

#### LESSON -14 TRANSPROTATION

1. ----- facilitates travelling of people from one place to another place.  
a) Transport b) Trade c) Commerce d) Service
2. There are ----- types of transport.  
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
3. The term ----- includes all the clerical, mental and manual occupation in the operation of road, air, canal transport.  
a) transport b) commerce c) service d) Trade
4. ----- is an integral part of commerce

- a) transport      b) goods      c) trade      d) service
5. Transport of people and goods by land vehicles is known as ----- transport.  
a) Water transport      b) Surface transport  
c) Air transport      d) Pipeline transport
6. ----- is known as "land transport"  
a) Surface transport      b) Water transport  
c) Air transport      d) Railway transport
7. ----- transport has also played a significant role where there is no road and railway transport.  
a) pack Animal      b) Bullock Carts      c) Tramways      d) Airways
8. The oldest form of transport is ----- transport  
a) Bullock carts      b) Road transport      c) pathways      d) Airways
9. ----- transport is one of the most promising and potent means suitable for short and medium distances.  
a) Road      b) Air      c) Rail      d) Pathways
10. Introduction of petrol engine and later diesel engine vehicle have been offering good competition to the -----  
A) railways      b) Roadways      c) Tramways      d) Pathways
11. Tramways made their appearance in the ----- century.  
a) 15      b) 16      c) 23      d) 19
12. The invention of steam engine by -----  
a) James Wolfenson      b) James Watt      c) James Wheeler      d) Robert Owen
13. ----- are the cheapest and quickest means of transport for carrying heavy goods over long distance.  
a) Railway      b) Airways      c) Waterway      d) Pathways
14. There are ----- types of tracks that are in operation  
a) 2      b) 3      c) 4      d) 6
15. ----- is a Mass Rapid Transport system (MRTS)  
a) Metro Rail      b) Monorail      c) Bullet train      d) All of them
16. ----- are used to transport people around large cities  
a) None of these      b) Mono rail      c) Metrol rail      d) Bullet train
17. ----- transport stated to be important in the industrial Revolution  
a) Rail      b) Air      c) Water      d) Pipeline
18. The first monorail was invented in the --- century.  
a) 20      b) 22      c) 21      d) 19
19. The first system began operations in Japan in -----  
a) 1964      b) 1967      c) 1977      d) 1974
20. ----- and ----- are transport in pipelines  
a) liquid and gases      b) gases and solid  
c) liquid and solid      d) None of these
21. Ropeway is another means of transport in -----  
a) Naval lifting device      b) Hydrel lifting device  
c) Both a and b      d) None of these
22. ----- Railway is the largest Railway Organization in world.  
a) American      b) Indian      c) Foreign      d) All of these
23. The Indian Nation wide network is the ----- longest in the world  
a) 4      b) 7      c) 10      d) 5
24. The network carried about ----- billion passengers in 2013.  
a) 8      b) 9      c) 10      d) 11
25. ----- is a futuristic transport system  
a) Ropeway      b) Hyper loop      c) Both a and b      d) None of these
26. ----- an entrepreneur had proposed this made of transport as a ----- made of transport in 2012.  
a) Elon Musk, fifth      b) Robert Navel tenth  
c) None of them      d) Sexena, third
27. Remarkable advancements are taking place in ----- transport

- a) Water                      b) Air                      c) Rail                      d) Pipeline
28. Water ways are divided into ----- types  
a) 2                      b) 3                      c) 4                      d) 5
29. Inland waterways are also known as ----- water transport.  
a) Internal                      b) External                      c) Interior                      d) Exterior
30. Canals and canalized rivers belong to the category of ----- ways.  
a) Artificial waterways                      b) Natural waterways  
c) None of these                      d) All of these
31. International trade its growth to ----- transport  
a) Ocean                      b) sea                      c) lake                      d) pond
32. Ocean transport can be classified into ----- types.  
a) 3                      b) 2                      c) 5                      d) No types
33. Tramps are essentially ----  
a) Cargo vessels                      b) Air transport  
c) Road transport                      d) Coastal shipping
34. The modern air transport has its growth with the invention of Airplane by ----  
a) Adam Smith                      b) Marshall                      c) Wright Brothers                      d) None of these
35. Services of transport to Business creates ---- and --- utility.  
a) Place and knowledge                      b) Place and time  
c) time and risk                      d) person and place

### CHAPTER -15 INSURANCE

1. Risks can be transferred to specialized institution known as -----  
a) Insurance companies                      b) Bank                      c) Warehouse                      d) Transport companies
2. -----is called socialization of risk  
a) banking                      b) transport                      c) Insurance                      d) warehouses
3. -----is a contract between insurer and insured  
a) Insurance                      b) Bank services                      c) Debenture                      d) prospectus
4. Insured is also called -----  
a) assured                      b) Insurance                      c) company                      d) principle
5. The person who agrees to compensate the loss of risk is called -----  
a) Insurer                      b) Insured                      c) Assured                      d) Insurance
6. -----means providing monetary coverage against loss  
a) Insurance                      b) warehouse                      c) compensation                      d) association
7. According to Jahn merge Insurance is a  
a) co-operation                      b) plan                      c) Risk                      d) Association
8. -----is the basic principle behind every insurance contract  
a) Insurer                      b) co-operation                      c) Association                      d) Principles.
9. A business man has insurable interest in his stock of goods. This is an example of  
a) Utmost good faith                      b) Indemnity                      c) Causa Proxima                      d) Insurable interest
10. -----means goes to the root of insurance contract  
a) subject matter                      b) material fact                      c) principle                      d) cause prozima
11. -----is used for property insurance alone  
a) Indemnity                      b) causa proxima                      c) Insurable interest                      d) utmost good faith
12. The same subject matter may be insured with more than one insurer then it is known as  
a) Double insurance                      b) Triple insurance  
c) Insurance + Insurance                      d) four Insurance
13. Subrogation means -----  
a) stepping the shoes on others                      b) jumping                      c) indemnity                      d) loss
14. How many types of Insurance are there  
a) two                      b) three                      c) four                      d) five
15. How many types of non life insurance is ?  
a) two                      b) three                      c) four                      d) five
16. Non-life Insurance is also called -----



- a) general insurance    b) marine Insurance    c) Miscellaneous insurance
17. Name the type of insurance given after the death of a person  
a) fire insurance    b) life Insurance    c) Non-life Insurance    d) marine insurance
18. Life insurance provides compensation only to  
a) premature death    b) natural death    c) Returnable death    d) none of the above
19. How many types of life Insurance are there?  
a) two    b) three    c) four    d) five
20. ----- is not related to human but related to properties  
a) life insurance    b) non- life insurance    c) marine insurance    d) children insurance
21. Marine insurance is based on the principle of -----  
a) Indemnity    b) Causa proxima    c) utmost good faith    d) all of the above
22. What are the types of marine insurance  
a) Hull or ship Insurance or cargo Insurance freight    b) Health insurance  
c) Both a and b    d) None of the above
23. The health insurance enacts primarily in the form of -----  
a) cargo policy    b) Mediclaim policy    c) goods policy    d) policy of heart surgery.
24. How many types of health insurance enacts  
a) two    b) three    c) four    d) five
25. Which of the following plans compensate hospitalization expenses?  
a) family floater policy    b) Individual medicalim  
c) unit linked health plans    d) All of the above
26. Expansion of TPA is  
a) Third party administrator    d) Trust party Assignment  
c) true promise account    d) All of the above
27. How many types of marine insurance exists  
a) two    b) three    c) four    d) five
28. Bulgary Insurance is based on the principle of  
a) Insurable interest    b) causa proxima    c) both a and b    d) Indemnity
29. policy used to provide financial support to farmers is  
a) crop insurance    b) marine insurance    c) health insurance    d) all the above
30. Expansion of ASSY is  
a) Amartya sen siksha yojna    b) Amma summer siksha yojna  
c) all state siksha yojna    d) none of the above
31. What is the expansion of RMKBY?  
a) Rajeswari Mahila kaliyan Bima yojana    b) Rajeswari Madhya karim Bima yojana  
c) All the above    d) none of the above
32. Nomination is based on the section -----  
a) Sec 39, Insurance Act 1938    b) Sec 38, Insurance Act 1938  
c) Section 40 Insurance Act 1938    d) none of the above
33. The person who is authorized to received the payment of the policy is  
a) mature    b) Nominate    c) Nominer    d) nominee
34. Surrender value is obtained from the -----  
a) paid - up - value    b) percentage value    c) policy holder value    d) all the above
35. ----- refers to the inadequate profit or loss due to uncertainties  
a) Business risks    b) Insurance risks    c) Natural risks    d) None of the above
36. ----- refers to lack of knowledge about what is going to be happen in future  
a) Advance    b) Natural calamity    c) uncertainty    d) Business risks
37. degree of risks depends upon the -----  
a) profit    b) volume of production    c) Nature and size of business    d) Both a and b
38. Fashionable items has  
a) no risk    b) less risk    c) high risk    d) none of the above
39. Business may suffer loss only if fire theft or strikes. It is a principle of  
a) Insurable risks    b) speculative risks    c) Pure Risks    d) uninsurable risks
40. Expansion of IRDAI is

- a) Insurance Regulatory development Authority of India  
 b) Insurance Regulatory Department on Insurance  
 c) All of the above d) None of the above
41. Which is the apex body of insurance  
 a) IRDAI b) RBI c) SBI d) Commercial bank
42. IRDAI was constituted in  
 a) 2003 b) 2002 c) 2001 d) 2000
43. ----- is a voluntary insurance  
 a) cargo insurance b) Marine insurance c) casco insurance d) freight insurance
44. How many members are there in IRDAI?  
 a) five b) three c) ten d) six
45. The members of IRDAI are?  
 a) one chairman (5 years – max age- 60 yrs)  
 b) Five whole time members (Not 5 yrs max age -62)  
 c) both a and b d) None of the above
46. IRDAI consist of  
 a) four part time members (Not more than 5 years)  
 b) 5 full time member c) both a and b d) none of the above
47. The first football player from uk who insured his legs is -----  
 a) David beckham b) Christiano Ronaldo c) marshallo viera d) Sergio ramos
48. David Beckham insured his legs for about  
 a) 200 million pounds b) 100 million pounds c) 300 Gores d) 500 lakhs
49. Expansion of JLP is -----  
 a) Joint life policy b) Jockey life policy c) Joy live policy d) none of the above
50. Life insurance is also called ----- because the risk insured is -----  
 a) Life Assurance, serious b) Health insurance, negative  
 c) General Insurance, certain and natural d) life assurance, certain and natural

## CHAPTER -16

### EMERGING SERVICE BUSINESS IN INDIA

1. Franchise relationship is based on -----  
 a) agreement b) Written format c) oral method
2. The Individual who acquires the right to operate the business -----  
 a) Frachison b) Franchisee c) Franchising
3. An example for Business format franchising is -----  
 a) Suzuki b) Titan c) Bharat petroleum
4. Factoring is derived from ----- term  
 a) Latin b) France c) Greek
5. The word "Faure" means -----  
 a) to make or do b) to do c) to make
6. The minimum investment for KIDZEE school is -----  
 a) 1200000 b) 1300000 c) 1000000
7. Mr. C.S Kalyanasundaram defines factoring as -----  
 a) a continuing arrangement b) agreement c) Non continuing arrangement
8. The factoring Regulation Act is -----  
 a) 2012 b) 2011 c) 2010
9. When the factor does not undertake credit risk it is known as -----  
 a) factoring b) recourse factoring c) factors
10. The factoring process involves -----  
 a) client firm b) factoring c) Institution
11. The finance is advance on the basis of export invoice is called as -----  
 a) international factoring b) National factoring c) None of the above
12. An examples of factoring companies in India is -----  
 a) SBI b) IFCI c) Both a and b
13. Forefacting is variations of factoring with focus on -----

- a) international exports      b) national exports      c) All the above
14. Logistics management is defined as -----  
a) design and operation of the physical      b) managerial      c) Informational system
15. The government plays a significant role in logistics in -----  
a) India      b) Russia      c) Japan
16. The important elements of logistics cost are -----  
a) Pipeline Inventory      b) Product Inventory at source      c) both a and b
17. Logistics management deals with -----  
a) efficient management      b) static gap      c) supply chain.
18. BPO refers to -----  
a) routine natures      b) Outsourcing the work      c) out side agency
19. -----is the fastest growing segment in e- commerce spare.  
a) Business to Business      b) customers to Business      c) customer to Business
20. -----is an example for Business to Business (B&B)  
a) Indamart      b) old      c) Naukri com
21. -----is the fastest growing segment in e- commerce spare  
a) Business to Business      b) Customer to Business      c) Business to Business
22. Knowledge processes outsourcing (KPO) involves ----- Skilled staff  
a) Semi      b) Highly      c) low
23. Cheap labor available in developing countries like -----  
a) America      b) Italy      c) China
24. Outsourcing was initiated in -----  
a) India      b) U.S.A      c) China
25. In factoring cost is borne by the -----  
a) seller      b) buyer      c) Retailer
26. In foretaining cost is borne by the -----  
a) seller      b) buyer      c) wholesaler
27. In factoring risk can be bantered to -----  
a) seller      b) buyers      c) Forfeiter
28. In forfeiting risk can be transferred to -----  
a) sellers      b) buyers      c) Forfeiter
29. The franchise " subway" was origin in -----  
a) U.S.A      b) Face      c) Facers
30. The Franchise "Domino's pizza" was origin in -----  
a) Malaysia      b) India      c) U.S.A
31. The Franchise "Kidzee" was origin in -----  
a) Malaysia      b) India      c) U.S.A
32. An example for product franchising -----  
a) Lit an      b) Pantanijali      c) KFC
33. The term of franchise may be for -----years or more  
a) 6      b) 5      c) 7
34. Franchising is classified into -----types  
a) 4      b) 3      c) 2
35. The important legislation that affects logistics -----  
a) GST      b) octroi      c) All of these
36. Example for consumer to consumer -----  
a) Ebay      b) Naukri com      c) A liable
37. Example for customer to business  
a) Ebay      b) Naukri com      c) A liable
38. Example for business to Business -----  
a) Ebay      b) snap deal      c) old
39. Example for franchise-----  
a) Kidsee      b) old      c) A liable

**CHAPTER -17****SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF BUSINESS AND BUSINESS ETHICS**

1. The term social responsibility is defined in -----ways  
a) same                      b) Equal                      c) various                      d) different
2. Social responsibility is the -----responsibility of business  
a) Immoral                      b) Moral                      c) significance                      d) legal
3. A business unit can sustain in the market for a -----period only by assuming some social obligation  
a) short                      b) middle                      c) current                      d) longer
4. A business can improve its image in public by assuming -----obligation  
a) legal                      b) Illegal                      c) social                      d) moral
5. Consumers expect better quality -----at reasonable price  
a) product                      b) service                      c) Trade
6. The resulting chaos will threaten the very surgical of -----  
a) Business                      b) Trade                      c) Product                      d) law
7. Business can play a vital role in solving regional disparities is -----  
a) Moral justification                      b) law and order                      c) Free Enterprise                      d) Truteeship
8. Social responsibility of business can broadly be derided into categories  
a) one                      b) four                      c) six                      d) Five
9. Indian automobile manufactures Mahindra and Mahindra established by K.C Mahindra Education greet in-----  
a) 1954                      b) 1963                      c) 1947                      d) 1992
10. Mahindra company is following by Mahindra Foundation in -----  
a) 1954                      b) 1969                      c) 1947                      d) 1968
11. The Tata group conglomerate in India carries out various -----project  
a) MNC                      b) CSR                      c) CSK                      d) WTO
12. Business organization possess only----- power and not social power.  
a) Economic                      b) non-social                      c) physical                      d) legal
13. Every business has a -----to operate within the law of the land  
a) Responsibility                      b) Risk                      c) social                      d) Trade
14. -----are the person who owns the business  
a) consumer                      b) Employee                      c) society                      d) Owner
15. Example of protection of shareholder interest  
a) Competitors                      b) Investors                      c) Business                      d) shareholders
16. Social responsibility is one of the professional demands on -----  
a) manager                      b) customer                      c) Employee                      d) shareholder
17. -----have considerable social power  
a)Business man                      b) Employee                      c) consumer                      d) Investors
18. -----has a rich cultural heritage  
a) India                      b) America                      c) Japan                      d) Germany
19. Who suggested that "those who own money or property should hold and use it in trust for society"  
a) Nehru                      b) Gandhi                      c) Howard                      d) peter F. Drucker
20. -----of business enter prises is being professionalized  
a) management                      b) Employee                      c) customer                      d) owner
21. -----is the example of parks traffic islands.  
a) public opinion                      b) social responsibility                      c) competence                      d) legitimacy
22. -----is a creation of society and used the resources of society  
a) business                      b) owner                      c) responsibility                      d) shareholder

**CHAPTER -18****BUSINESS ETHINCS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

1. Ethics is derived from -----word.  
a) Italy                      b) Greek                      c) Japanese                      d) Trench

2. The Primary objective of any business unit is to make -----  
a) social welfare                      b) good will                      c) Profit                      d) consumer satisfaction.
3. The subject matter of ethics is concerned with establishing linkages between -----and -----  
a) Top management and publication of code.  
b) Measuring result and Involving employees at all level  
c) conflict and societal                      d) Individual good and social good.
4. Charging fair prices to customers is an example for -----  
a) Ethical standard                      b) Balance of trade                      c) channels of distribution                      d) Retailing
5. The manufacturing sector accounts for -----GDP  
a) 34.7%                      b) 27.5 %                      c) 36.4%                      d) 27.6%
6. India ranks ----in the world in factory output  
a) 10<sup>th</sup>                      b) 7<sup>th</sup>                      c) 12<sup>th</sup>                      d) 15<sup>th</sup>
7. The percentage of women in executive positions at Japanese companies to 30% by -----  
a) 2015                      b) 2018                      c) 2022                      d) 2020
8. -----businesses had voluntary targets first set in 2011  
a) Canada                      b) UK                      c) Japan                      d) Europe
9. At federal level, -----bills are currently being tabled which will impose a 40% quota for female board members.  
a) Four                      b) Two                      c) Three                      d) seven
10. The council of Institutional Investors (CII) corporate Governance policies state that at least ---- of directors be independent  
a) 1/3<sup>rd</sup>                      b) 2/3<sup>rd</sup>                      c) 6/9<sup>th</sup>                      d) 4/5<sup>th</sup>
11. In -----the Audit committee is to be composed of independent directors only.  
a) France                      b) England                      c) china                      d) Italy
12. -----is defined as the system by which companies are directed and controlled  
a) MNC                      b) Hindu undivided family  
c) International Benchmarking                      d) Corporate governance
13. The organization principles are defined in written document called -----  
a) Code                      b) business                      c) Ethics                      d) Code of Ethic s

## CHAPTER -19

### SOURCES OF BUSINESS FINANCE

1. The finance function is process of acquiring and utilizing fund by or business said by -----  
a) R.C Osborn                      b) B.O wheller                      c) Indra vooyi                      d) H. Caleerd
2. The period long term finance is -----  
a) more than five year                      b) labour one year                      c) below one year                      d) within one year
3. The period of medium term finance is -----  
a) more than five year                      b) above one year                      c) below one year                      d) within one year
4. The period a short term finance is -----  
a) more than five year                      b) above one year                      c) below one year                      d) within one year
5. -----refers to an arrangement where by the bank albs the customer to over drawn the required amount from its current deposited  
a) loan                      b) bank overdraft                      c) Bills Receivable                      d) Bills payable
6. -----is immovable assets  
a) land and building                      b) javrels                      c) Mochinery                      d) stationery
7. -----are an important instrument for reusing long term debt capital  
a) Debenture                      b) Public deposited                      c) public deposited                      d) Retained Earning
8. -----refers to the process of retaining a port of net profit year after year  
a) Retained Earning                      b) public deposited                      c) Debenture                      d) public deposited
9. -----have established various financial institution in India to provide financial to business enter prices for a longer period.  
a) central government                      b) state government                      c) both a and b                      d) none of these
10. On the basis of owpership business finance can be divided into -----  
a) 1                      b) 2                      c) 3                      d) 4



11. -----means funds which are provided by the owner of the enterprises who may be an individual  
a) owner's fund b) borrowers fund c) Debenture d) loan from bank
12. On the basis of generation of funds the source of fund can be divided into -----types  
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
13. -----sources can meet only limited needs of business enterprises  
a) Internal source b) External source c) Equity source d) Retained earning
14. -----enterprises have to analyze the cost of mobilizing and utilizing the funds  
a) Business b) Financial capacity c) cost
15. -----are real owners of corporate enterprises  
a) Equity shareholder b) Retained Earning c) business enterprises d) hire purchase
16. -----share are those shares which enjoy priority regarding payment of dividend at a fixed rate out of the net profit of the company  
a) Preference b) Debenture c) Equity d) Retained
17. -----banks are important source of raising business finance for various purposes as well as for different time periods  
a) commercial b) village c) National
18. Banks in modern times offer long tenured loans for a period beyond -----years  
a) 3 b) 5 c) 2 d) 1
19. -----enables the investor to invest the money for a specific period.  
a) Bonds b) public deposits c) Fixed deposits d) profit
20. The fixed deposits can be opened from -----  
a) 7 days to 10 years b) 31 days to 50 days c) 15 days to 2 weeks d) 1 day to 1 week
21. -----does not come under the reserve bank of India.  
a) Bonds b) public deposits c) Interest d) Post office
22. -----is the safest investment  
a) postal investment b) bank investment c) bank deposit d) bonds
23. -----can be opened for a maximum period of 1 year to a maximum period of 10 years  
a) Bank deposit b) Fixed deposit c) installment d) Recurring deposits
24. Investment in bonds is totally -----  
a) risk free b) bond free c) Investment free d) Risk
25. Example for investing in metals -----  
a) plastics b) cash c) gold bar d) deposits
26. RD, stands for -----  
a) Recurring deposit b) Regular deposit  
c) Month in come account scheme d) Recurring deposit Account
27. FD stand for -----  
a) Frequent deposits b) Fixed deposit c) Filled delay d) Fixed delay
28. -----is the one of the fastest growing sectors in India  
a) Real estate Investment b) Investment in metal d) share purchase
29. -----is one of the best investment in India  
a) systematic investment b) Real estate c) Saving d) personal investment
30. The three aspects which should be considered before the investment of money-----  
a) liquidity, profitability, loss b) profitability, profit, loss  
c) liquidity, profit, loss d) liquidity, profitability, safety.
31. The concept of saving plays an important role in -----  
a) financial development b) economic development  
c) personal d) Industry development
32. Example of personal investment -----  
a) debenture b) Fund c) loan d) bank overdraft
33. -----is defined as the difference between income and consumption  
a) fund b) creditor c) savings d) loan
34. -----is celebrated as world's saving day  
a) Oct 20 b) Nov 16 c) Oct 31 d) Mar 14

35. People invest saving to gain -----  
 a) financial security                      b) Economic                      c) Democracy                      d) personal safety
36. -----includes all those sources generated from within all business enterprises.  
 a) External sources                      b) internal sources                      c) public sources                      d) private sources

### CHAPTER -20

#### INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

1. Normal ceiling of -----of total equity capital  
 a) 30%                      b) 40%                      c) 90%                      d) 50%
2. Prior to -----FDI was permitted selectively  
 a) 1999                      b) 1984                      c) 1945                      d) 1950
3. Over -----foreign Institutional investors have registered their names.  
 a) 300                      b) 1450                      c) 1000                      d) 1355
4. The estalliment of India economy after -----has facilitated indian company  
 a) 1990's                      b) 1950's                      c) 1980's                      d) 1960's
5. ----- instrument insured abroad by a company.  
 a) GDR                      b) DCB                      c) ADR                      d) SEC
6. Issue of -----200 not require foreign regulatory clearance  
 a) SEC                      b) DCB                      c) GDR                      d) ADR
7. Foreign direct investment occurs -----cased  
 a) Investor                      b) owners                      c) Partner                      d) Employer
8. International finance is a branch of -----  
 a) Financial economics                      b) financial investment                      c) Financial exchange                      d) Financial trade
9. International finance plays a fissional grade in -----  
 a) Exchange of goods                      b) Exchange of service  
 c) International trade                      d) Relationship of nation
10. Example of international finance organization  
 a) IMF                      b) SBI                      c) RBI                      d) ICICI
11. -----of foreign equclies are permuted only in selected sectors  
 a) 100%                      b) 56%                      c) 69%                      d) 75%
12. Expansion of FDI-----  
 a) Rareign direct investment                      b) foreigners direct investment  
 c) Fareign direct interact                      d) Fareign direct invest
13. Indian companies to expand their operations beyond the frontiers of -----  
 a) India                      b) America                      c) France                      d) Daly
14. Eammercial wands expend for promo ling  
 a) National income                      b) Trade                      c) Business opportunities                      d) Employment
15. DRS receipt is a negotiable -----  
 a) Receipt                      b) Financial instrument                      c) Bill                      d) Bill of purchase
16. FCCB is issued by -----  
 a) Indian company                      b) foreign company                      c) MNC                      d) Fareign exchange
17. It is negotiate only ADR in -----  
 a) America                      b) Indian                      c) France                      d) Burape
18. ADR requires aprons from  
 a) America                      b) India                      c) Europe                      d) None of these
19. Financial instrument used to -----  
 a) Deposit receipt                      b) Exchange of goods                      c) Exchange of currency                      d) None of these
20. Indian companies with sound financial track of -----  
 a) 3 years                      b) 1 years                      c) 4 year                      d) 5 year
21. ADR concerts the issue conch are in rupee into -----  
 a) US dellors                      b) Indian rupee                      c) Foreign currency                      d) All of the above
22. Amount received from the issue of -----  
 a) FCCB                      b) ADR                      c) FDI                      d) GDR
23. FII are investment made by an -----  
 a) Investor                      b) owner                      c) Partner                      d) Employer

## STD: XI ARTS

## COMMERCE

## CHAPTER-21

## MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

- helps towards the industrialisation of rural and backwards areas.  
a) MSME                      b) Manufacturing                      c) Small scale industries                      d) Large scale industries
- The manufacturing enterprises are defined in terms of investment in ----  
a) Furniture                      b) Stock                      c) Plant and machinery                      d) None of the these
- do not require a huge capital to start the unit  
a) Sole proprietorship                      b) Joint Hindu Family                      c) Co-operatives                      d) MSMEs
- Pandyan Rural bank, Pallavan Rural bank are the example of  
a) Commercial bank                      b) Regional rural bank                      c) MUDRA bank                      d) none of these
- Micro enterprises manufacturing sector does not exceed -----  
a) 1 lakhs                      b) 25 lakhs                      c) 2 lakhs                      d) 15 lakhs
- MSME sector contributes about -----GDP  
a) 8%                      b) 5%                      c) 7%                      d) 4%
- Mudra bank is example for -----  
a) Co operative Bank                      b) Micro Finance institutions  
c) Non Banking Finance Institution                      d) none the these
- Even the Bureau of Indian standard distinguished their L.P.G stove by introducing a new type of labellig known as -----  
a) GREEN LABEL                      b) YELLOW LABEL                      c) BLUE LABEL                      d) RED LABEL
- distinct modes of credit to SHGs.  
a) One                      b) two                      c) three                      d) four
- The total number of members in SHGs during the same period stood at -----all India level  
a) 5,02,65.933                      b) 5,02,65.934                      c) 5,02,65.937                      d) 5,02,65.935

## CHAPTER -22 TYPES OF TRADE

- Trade is conducted in order to earn  
a) Profit                      b) commodities                      c) interest                      d) Money
- Trade is classified in -----  
a) Two                      b) Three                      c) Four                      d) Six
- Internal trade take place within  
a) states                      b) country                      c) boundaries of nations                      d) continent
- Internal trade is also called as  
a) domestic trade or home trade                      b) only domestic trade  
c) only home trade                      d) none of these
- Internal trade is takes place between  
a) creditors and debtor                      b) consonants and customers  
c) buyers and sellers                      d) MNC and consumers
- ATM of home trade is to provide goods and services  
a) social welfare                      b) economically                      c) Earn profit                      d) none of these
- type of internal trade  
a) Two                      b) four                      c) six                      d) five
- Wholesale trade means purchase goods in -----quantity  
a) Minimum                      b) small                      c) large                      d) bulk
- Retail trade means deals with distribution of goods in -----quantities  
a) large                      b) bulk                      c) small                      d) Maximum.

10. Petrol and Aeroplanes are the examples of  
a) Foreign trade                      b) Internal trade                      c) International                      d) Retail trade
11. How many types of foreign trade  
a) Two                      b) Three                      c) four                      d) Five
12. Import trade by means buying goods for  
a) foreign                      b) multinational                      c) domestic                      d) none of these
13. Petroleum product is an example of  
a) Import                      b) Export                      c) Retail                      d) wholesale
14. Export trade means sale of goods to  
a) domestic                      b) Foreign                      c) Retail                      d) wholesale
15. Iron 1 tea, Jasmine Flowers are the examples of  
a) Import                      b) Export trade                      c) Enter pot trade                      d) Wholesale
16. Unit raw diamonds is an example of  
a) Enter pot                      b) Export                      c) Import                      d) wholesale

### CHAPTER -23 CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION

1. Channels based on the -----  
a) Middle man                      b) Retailers                      c) consumers                      d) Producers
2. E- commerce is a -----channel  
a) private                      b) indirect                      c) public                      d) direct
3. An agreement is entered between the -----and channel partner  
a) Producer                      b) consumer                      c) wholesaler                      d) Retailer
4. VAR-----  
a) Value added Reseller                      b) Value added Retailer  
c) Value acted Reseller                      d) Value acted Retailer
5. A-----paned producer may have builders as VAR'S  
a) Hydro                      b) Solar                      c) Hydel                      d) Tydel
6. The producer appoints a -----  
a) network of retailers                      b) Network of rosella                      c) Network of consumer                      d) All of these
7. Seasonal products are distributed through -----layer of middle man.  
a) more                      b) less                      c) All of these                      d) None of these
8. Mercantile agents are also called as -----middle man.  
a) Functional                      b) primary                      c) Secondary                      d) None of the above
9. Wholesales buys goods from-----  
a) Retailers                      b) consumer                      c) Producer                      d) All of above
10. Wholesaler buys goods in -----  
a) bulk                      b) less                      c) very low                      d) All of the above
11. Wholesaler sells goods to -----  
a) Customer                      b) consumer                      c) Producer                      d) Retailer
12. -----provide financial support to both manufactures and retailer  
a) Wholesaler                      b) consumer                      c) a&b                      d) None of the above
13. Risk takes is the functions of -----  
a) Retailer                      b) consumer                      c) wholesaler                      d) Producer
14. super Bazaar is the example of -----  
a) Retail wholesaler                      b) Producer                      c) a&b                      d) customer
15. retailers have a -----link with consumer.  
a) Indirect                      b) Direct                      c) a&b                      d) None of the above
16. Thyrocare's worth is -----  
a) 3377 Grores                      b) 200 Grores                      c) 100 Grores                      d) 1 lakh Grores
17. SOHO means -----  
a) small office                      - Home office  
b) Home office                      - Small office

- c) Small office - Home office  
d) None of the above
18. Velumani opened the shop at the age of -----  
a) 60 b) 23 c) 37 d) 18
19. A Wholesaler generally deals in -----commodity  
a) one b) two c) three d) four
20. Velumani Owns -----stake in the company.  
a) 64% b) 58% c) 60% d) 63%
21. According to American Marketing Association is ----- of structure of Intra Company organization.  
a) A channel of distribution b) manufactures  
c) Wholesaler d) Retailers
22. Channels based on the -----  
a) Consumer b) first man c) Middleman d) Agent
23. Channels based on the type of -----  
a) goods and services b) E-commerce c) Marketing d) consumer
24. ----- companies outsource distribution function and concentrate on their case production function  
a) Middleman b) Multi-National companies  
c) Transporting d) Third party
25. Micro soft India has appointed ----- as VAR in India  
a) Au net and Redington b) Channel partner and consumer  
c) Manufacturer-Francis and consumer d) Retailer-consumer
26. All purchases and sales between the -----  
a) Produces and wholesalers b) Business men  
c) Consumer d) Industrial Goods
27. Industrial machinery and equipment need shorter channel of -----  
a) Consumption b) Distribution c) Produces d) none of the above
28. A Wholesaler buys goods in -----  
a) bulk b) Medium c) Maximum quantity d) all of the above
29. The retailers having permanent establishment and dealing in large scale are called -----  
a) Fixed shop large scale retailer b) non Fixed  
c) Tele-marketing d) Mail order houses
30. ----- appoints department managers of each Department.  
a) General Manager b) Public Manager  
c) Private Manager d) Producer
31. Retail trade is a trade that deals with the distribution of goods in ----  
a) Small quantities b) large quantities  
c) selling quantities d) storage goods
32. If the sales are made directly to the end consumers it will be considered as -----  
a) Producing b) Consuming c) retailing d) Distribution
33. Telemarketing can be divided into ---- parts  
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
34. A super market is a large retail store selling a wide variety of consumer goods on the basis of --  
a) high price b) low price appeal  
c) Co-operative stores d) super marketing
35. The prices of goods are ----- and all sales are made on cash basis.  
a) fixed b) different c) nature d) none of these above
36. Multiple shops deals only in ----- range of products  
a) flexibility b) unlimited c) limited d) unflexible
37. Retailers help in promoting the sale of the -----  
a) Products b) Goods c) Consumer d) Produce



38. ---- are Individuals who sell their goods by carrying on their head as shoulders from place to place  
a) Peddlers b) Cheap Jacks c) Vendors d) Pavement
39. ---- are petty retailers who sell their goods at various place such as bus stop etc.  
a) Hawkers b) Market Traders c) cheap Jacks d) Small retailer
40. The retailers who maintain permanent establishment to sell their goods are called ----  
a) Small Retailers b) Fixed shop Retailers  
c) large Retailers d) retailers
41. The person who come in between the Primary Produces and the Final Consumer is called --  
a) Trade b) Middle man c) Agent d) Auctioneers
42. An agent is appointed by the  
a) Principal b) Customer c) Retailer d) Wholesaler
43. A Wholesaler deals in ---- quantity of goods  
a) Medium b) Small c) limited d) large
44. Commission Agents play a vital Role in ---- marketing  
a) Agricultural b) Industrial c) Financial d) Telemarketing
45. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?  
a) Broker-Brokerage b) Auctioneer- Profit  
c) All the Above d) None of the above
46. ----- is a type of purchase in which the price amount of the product.  
a) Installment system b) Mail order House  
c) Shopping Malls d) None of the above
47. What is the Abbrevision of AVM  
a) Automatic Vending Machines b) Automatic Value Machines  
c) Arithmetic value method d) None of the above
48. Supermarkets are generally situated at ----  
a) Forest area b) Main shopping Centers  
c) Cooperative stores d) None of the above
49. Examples of shopping Malls ----  
a) FORUM in Chennai b) In village c) In school d) None of the above
50. Which is Associations as chambers in India  
a) World Trade Organization  
b) Confederation of Indian Industry  
c) Tamil Nadu Traders Association  
d) both (a) and (b)
51. Television products are made through ----- methods  
a) Two b) One c) Five d) Six
52. Mail order houses are the retail outlets that sell their merchandise through -----  
a) Mail b) Message c) Chatting d) None of the above

## CHAPTER 24 RETAILING

1. The traders who have no fixed place of sales are called -----  
a) itinerants b) peddlers c) Hawkers d) none of the above
2. -----are individuates who sell their goods by carrying on their head or shoulders  
a) peddlers b) Hawkers c) street vendors d) both a and b
3. -----are petty retailers who sell goods at various plaser such as bus stop railway station etc  
a) Hawkers b) peddlers c) street vendors d) both a and b
4. The traders sit on the foot path of the rood is called -----  
a) Hawkers b) peddlers c) street vendors d) both b and c
5. Manapparai is an example of -----  
a) market traders b) cheap jacks c) supermarkets d) none of the above
6. -----are the retailers who have independent shops of temporary nature

- a) cheap jack b) peddlers c) Hawkers d) both a and c
7. The retailers who have maintain permanent establishment to sell their goods are called -----  
a) cheap Jacks b) permanent shop retailers c) fixed shop retailers d) Both a and b
8. Fixed shop retailers can be divided into -----type  
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6
9. -----get their supplies from local suppliers and wholesalers  
a) street stalls b) specialty stores c) second shops d) all of the above
10. -----deal in a party clear type of product under one product line only.  
a) street stalls b) general stores c) speciality stores d) all of these
11. Administrative activities of the department al stores are managed by -----  
a) general manager b) management c) M.D d) all of these
12. Bata is an examples of -----  
a) cheap Jacks b) street stalls c) chain stores d) both a and b
13. In Europe chain stores are known as -----  
a) Multiple shops b) products shops c) both a and b d) speciality stroe
14. The Nilgiris is campus for  
a) mail order Houses b) cooperative stores c) super markets d) None of the above
15. Supermarkets are organized on -----basis  
a) departmental b) regular c) functional d) none of these
16. -----persons are needed to form a cooperative society  
a) 25 b) 22 c) 20 d) 26
17. -----is other name of installment system  
a) differed online system b) Differed Installment system  
c) deferred payment system d) both a and b
18. AVM means -----  
a) Automatic vending machine b) Automatic vainer machine  
c) Automated vending d) none of these
19. -----are placed at convenient location such as railway station airports petrol tums of to sell milk products  
a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM
20. -----is an example for television marketing  
a) tablemate b) Forum c) Flipchart d) all of these
21. In there is no direct personal concoct between buyers and sellers  
a) super market b) chain stores c) mail order houses d) cooperative store
22. FICCI means -----  
a) Federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry  
b) Fcculation of Indian chamber of commerce and industry  
c) Food and industry cumulative corporation of India  
d) None of these

## CHAPTER -25 INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

1. In ancient days. Trades are carried out mostly from  
a) Jawa and Sumatra islands in west to Arabian peninsula in the west  
b) India ocean to Arabian sea c) bay for Bengal to Indian Ocean d) All of the above
2. There are route os International business before -----century  
a) 19<sup>th</sup> b) 18<sup>th</sup> c) 17<sup>th</sup> d) 16<sup>th</sup>
3. Salt Route is from (Ancient India )  
a) India to Egypt b) India to Europe c) India to germany d) India to srilanka
4. Silk Route is from (Ancient India)  
a) china to India b) India to Europe c) China to Japan d) India to srilanka
5. Spice rate in ancient India is from  
a) india to Europe b) India to chirp c) India to egypt d) none of the above

6. International business became investable after  
a) America Indian war b) First world war c) Second world war d) None of the above
7. Foreign trade is exported during  
a) Chera's period b) chola's period c) pandiya's period d) pallava's period
8. Cholas extended their influence overseas to  
a) China and south east Asia b) India and socutheast Arica  
c) Chian and Europe d) none of the above
9. The best known guilds were  
a) manigraman and ayyavole guilds b) maariyamman guilds  
c) Indian guilds d) None of the above
10. Expansion of ICI  
a) Information cancel technique b) International communication technique  
c) Information and communication technology d) International contract trade
11. Expansion of TNC is  
a) Trans National company b) Transport Never Comes  
c) Trade National company d) None of the above
12. -----is a contractual agreement where in a firm agreement to its plants trade secrets on technology to another firm in a foreign country.  
a) franchising b) lisenising c) Outouricing d) logistics
13. MC Donald pisa Hut is an example of -----  
a) Franchising b) Export c) outsourcing d) logistics
14. Outsourcing is also called  
a) contracting b) contract manufacturing c) outsourcing d) none of the above
15. -----is a business agreement where in parties agree to develop a new entity and assets subscribing to equity shares  
a) Outsourcing b) Franchising c) Liscenling d) joint venture
16. The firm to whom license is granted is called -----  
a) Liscensee b) Franchisee c) Jaintee d) None of the above
17. Expansion of FDI is  
a) Foreign direct Investment b) Freight direct investment c) Foreign dock investment
18. International business require  
a) lot of formalities b) No of formalities c) less formalities d) None of the above
19. In FDI goods are exchanged based on -----  
a) Indian currency b) Foreign currency c) American currency d) All of the above
20. Coimbatore specializes in  
a) Hosiery products b) Machinery c) Both a and b d) coition textiles
21. Trupur specializes in  
a) cotton textiles b) Machinery c) both a and b d) Hosiery products
22. In domestic business the consumers are -----  
a) Heterogenic b) Homogeneous c) All of the above d) None of the above
23. In international Business, the consumers are  
a) homogeneoces b) Heterogeneous c) None of the above d) All of the above
24. In domestic trade payment of excise duty in -----procedures and it is -----  
a) Simple relatively low b) costly high  
c) complicated relatively high d) none of the above
25. The goods involved in domestic business are mainly transported by -----  
a) Airways and waterways b) Roadways and Railways  
c) All of the above d) none of the above
26. The goods involved in international business in mainly transported by -----  
a) Airways and waterways b) Roadways and Railways  
c) waterways and Rail ways d) All of the above
27. India export -----product

- a) handicraft    b) Hebal product    c) Electronic goods    d) All the above
28. India imports -----product  
a) Electrical goods    b) petro lemur products    c) Medical equipments    d) All of the above
29. Import duty is not levied on -----  
a) Enterport trade    b) Import trade    c) Export trade    d) none of the above
30. International business may discourage the growth of -----indue tries  
a) Developed    b) indigenous    c) under developed    d) all of the above
31. The major advantages of international business is or are is  
a) Generation of employment    b) Economic development  
c) International peace    d) all of the above
32. India company import ----- from Iran  
a) crude oil    b) petroleum    c) alcohol    d) Machinery
33. India company re-export petroleum to -----  
a) Nepal    b) Srilank    c) Iran    d) America

### LESSION - 26

#### EXPORT AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

1. ----- has emerged as one of the vital indicators of a nations social, economical and political growth  
a) Export    b) Import    c) Entrepots    d) None of these
2. ----- represents two sides of the same coin of international trade  
a) Trade and commerce    b) Export and Import  
c) None of these    d) goods and services
3. ----- trade agreements are entered into with foreign countries which offer bright prospects for export.  
a) Multilateral trade    b) Bilateral trade  
c) Entrepot trade    d) None of the these
4. EXIM represents ----  
a) Export and Import Bank    b) Ethical X-ray of Indian Import  
c) None of these    d) Both a and b
5. EXIM Bank set up in -----  
a) 1972    b) 1982    c) 1872    d) 1882
6. EXIM bank prides re-discount facility in respect of export bills for a period not exceeding ---- days.  
a) 90    b) 1 year    c) 80    d) 60
7. Commercial bunks provide financial assistance in ---- ways.  
a) 3    b) 2    c) 4    d) 6
8. ---- type of assistance given to enable exporters to purchase saw materials process them and create finished goods for the purpose of export.  
a) Pre-shipment financial assistance    b) post-shipment financial assistance  
c) Both a and b    d) All of these
9. An indent actually points to an order received from abroad for ---- of goods  
a) Import    b) Export    c) Entreport    d) None of these
10. An Indent is prepared in -----  
a) Original    b) Duplicate    c) Both a and b    d) None of these
11. Indent are classified into ---- types  
a) 3    b) 5    c) 6    d) 8
12. LC is an abbreviation of ----  
a) Letter of Credit    b) Letter Credit  
c) Language Ceremony    d) Level of commerce
13. LC is opened only for well established and reputed ----  
a) Exporter    b) Importer    c) Both a and b    d) None of these
14. The LC imply transfers the burden of settling the transactions to the ----

- a) Self help group      b) Importers      c) Bank      d) Co-operative bank
15. Exporter has to apply in --- form  
a) Ayaab Niriyatt form      b) Exporters report form  
c) None of these      d) Both a and b
16. ----- has to mention the number in all the shipping document  
a) Entrepoter      b) Importers      c) Exporters      d) All of these
17. ---- is a formal agreement between ship owner and the exporter.  
a) Charter party      b) voyage charter      c) None of these      d) Both a and b
18. The hiring of skin for specific voyage is -----  
a) Charter patty      b) Voyage charter      c) both a and b      d) None of these
19. The hiring of entire ship for a specific time ----  
a) Time charter      b) voyage charter      c) charter patty      d) none of these
20. The exporter or his agent prepares three copies of shipping bill in ---- form.  
a) printed      b) non-printed      c) both a and b      d) none of these
21. ----- is the document issued by the captain of the ship  
a) Mate's receipt      b) Dock warrant      c) Dock dues      d) None of these
22. Bill of exchange can be classified into ---- types  
a) 2      b) 3      c) 4      d) 5
23. Import trade refers to purchasing goods and services from a ----  
a) foreign country      b) other states      c) none of these      d) Both a and b
24. An import license is valid for ---- month for capital goods and --- months for other goods.  
a) 12, 8      b) 24, 6      c) 24, 18      d) 24, 28
25. Importer has to fill in ---- form and grant of e-LEC and submit all documents required in this regard online.  
a) ANE 2A      b) ANF 2A      c) AFE 2 A      d) None of these

## CHAPTER - 27 FACILITATORS OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

1. GATT was signed in -----  
a) Geneva      b) Singapore      c) Malasia      d) None of these
2. World trade organization was started on -----  
a) 1st Jan 1995      b) 2nd Jan 1006      c) 3rd Jan 1997      d) 1st Jan 1006
3. GATT was signed by ----- countries  
a) 30      b) 28      c) 23      d) 24
4. WTO has ----- member countries  
a) 164      b) 165      c) 166      d) 175
5. WTO is located at -----  
a) Switzerland      b) Poland      c) Germany      d) all of these
6. International bank for reconstruction and development is known as -----  
a) Indian bank      b) world bank      c) international bank      d) State bank
7. First world war affected countries -----  
a) Asia      b) America      c) Europe      d) Germany
8. IMF was established by the recommendation of -----  
a) Paris peace conference      b) Britton wood conference      c) Amartya wood conference
9. ----- Income independent after the establishment of IMF  
a) Asia currency      b) American dollar      c) Indian rupee      d) India paisa
10. India got help from IMF during -----  
a) 1966      b) 1977      c) 1988      d) 1999
11. Member countries of SAARC include -----  
a) Nepal      b) India      c) Pakistan      d) all of the above
12. SAARC headquarter is located at ----- Dhaka, bangladesh  
a) India      b) Nepal      c) Bhuta      d) none of the above
13. India faced serious economic crisis in -----



- a) 1990                      b) 1980                      c) 1940                      d) 2002
14. -----is the WTO agreements  
a) agreement forming part of GATT                      b) Agreement on textile and clothing  
c) Agreement of Agriculture                      d) All of the above
15. -----are the function of IBRD.  
a) Providing long term capital                      b) Promoting capital investment  
c) Providing quarantines for loans                      d) none of the above
16. IMF headquartered is in -----  
a) Washington                      b) Germany                      c) Poland                      d) Geneva
17. SAARC was founded at -----  
a) Bhaka                      b) Agra                      c) Dhaka                      d) Sahara
18. -----was created by IMF  
a) SDR                      b) ADR                      c) GDP                      d) GDR
19. -----is a international financial institution that offers advisory services .a  
a) MIGA                      b) ICSID                      c) IDA                      d) IFC
20. GATT was signed in -----  
a) 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 1948                      b) 30<sup>th</sup> Oct 1946                      c) 30<sup>th</sup> Sep 1947                      d) 30<sup>th</sup> Oct 1947

### CHAPTER-28

#### BALANCE OF TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

1. -----and -----are the important aspects in international trade  
a) Import and export                      b) Balance of trade                      c) Balance of payment                      d) Both b and c
2. -----help in framing monetary, fiscal and trade policies of country  
a) Balance of trade                      b) balance of payment                      c) Invisible export                      d) goods import
3. BOP indudes all economic transition both recorded on -----and -----  
a) current account, capital account                      b) cash account, capital account  
c) current account , cash account                      d) purchase account, current account
4. BOP shows economic -----of a country.  
a) growth                      b) weakness                      c) strongest                      d) development
5. A balance of payment deficit points to the fact that country's -----is more than-----  
a) Export, import                      b) Entreport, export                      c) Import, export                      d) import, entreport
6. Balacne of payment (BOP) Creates economic development in the -----term  
a) very short                      b) short                      c) very long                      d) long
7. If a export of a country exceeds its import, it shows ----balance of trade.  
a) Favorable                      b) unfavorable                      c) both a and                      d) none of these
8. Import and export of goods is called -----  
a) Invisible trade                      b) favourabel trade                      c) Only a and b                      d) visible trade
9. Banking is an example of -----trade  
a) balance of trade                      b) visible                      c) Invisible                      d) None of the above
10. -----record capital transactions  
a) balance of grade                      b) balance of payment                      c) balance of capital                      d) balance of net position
11. Capital account consists of -----components.  
a) 4                      b)3                      c)2                      d)5
12. -----consists of foreign investment, long term loan and foreign currency deposissts  
a) Banking capital                      b) official capital                      c)Credit capital                      d) private capital
13. -----includes RBI's holding foreign currency  
a) official capital                      b) private capital                      c) banking capital                      d) capital account

### CHAPTER-29

#### ELEMENTS OF CONTRACT

1. Indian contract Act  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> September 1872                      b) 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1872  
c) 16<sup>th</sup> November 1982                      d) 19<sup>th</sup> December 1676

2. How many parts in Indian contract act  
a) two                      b) Fill                      c) six                      d) Four
3. Formula of Agreement  
a) offer/Proposal +Acceptance                      b) Acceptance + Proposal  
c) none of these                      d) contract + proposal
4. Consideration means something is  
a) equal                      b) return                      c) minimum                      d) maximum
5. Classification of contract  
a) three                      b) two                      c) five                      d) six
6. Types of valid contract  
a) Five                      b) Six                      c) Seven                      d) Four
7. Types of Formation contract  
a) Four                      b) Six                      c) Five                      d) Seven
8. Performance contract has ---- types  
a) Four                      b) Seven                      c) Five                      d) Three
9. Quasi contract is created by  
a) Law                      b) Un Law                      c) all of these                      d) none of these
10. Unilateral contract is ----- side contract  
a) two                      b) Three                      c) One                      d) All of these
11. Bilateral contract commit ----- parties  
a) Single                      b) both                      c) both(a) and (b)                      d) none of these
12. A contract between drug dealers to buy and sell drugs is  
a) Implied contract                      b) void contract  
c) illegal contract                      d) voidable contract
13. A contract may be oral or in writing  
a) Necessary legal formalities                      b) not declared void  
c) legal relationship                      d) offer and acceptance
14. As per the Indian contract act 1872 a contract is enforced by  
a) Law                      b) Un law                      c) All of these                      d) None of these
15. Contract :  
a) Agreement + Enforceability by Law                      b) contract  
c) consideration                      d) Acceptance

### CHAPTER -30 PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT

1. The performance of contract section -----of the Act states  
a) 36                      b) 37                      c) 38
2. When the party had done what he had undertaken to do it is called -----performance  
a) Attempted                      b) Actual                      c) none of the above
3. Devolution of joint liabilities under -----section  
a) 42                      b) 43                      c) 44
4. Devolution of joint rights under -----section  
a) 46                      b) 45                      c) 47
5. Reciprocal promises under -----section  
a) 2                      b) 2(f)                      c) 2 (g)
6. Performance within a reasonable time under -----section  
a) 46                      b) 45                      c) 47
7. Specified time and place for performance under -----section  
a) 46                      b) 45                      c) 47
8. performance on a certain day under -----section  
a) 46                      b) 47                      c) 48
9. Valid tender for performance under -----section

- a) 36                      b) 38                      c) 37
10. Performance is prescribed by the provisions under -----section  
a) 51                      b) 50                      c) 52
11. -----means application of payments  
a) Appropriation    b) concurrent    c) Mutual
12. Only a -----an demand performance  
a) Promise    b) Third party    c) employed
13. offer to performance is above known as -----  
a) promises    b) Tender    c) Promise
14. Promise which form consideration or part of consideration for each other are called as -----  
a) Joint promise    b) reciprocal promise    c) concurrent
15. A person is said to be a third person if he is not a -----  
a) promisor    b) promise    c) Agent

### CHAPTER -31

#### DISCHARGE AND BREACH OF A CONTRACT

1. Performance must be done according to -----  
a) Time and manner    b) actual performance    c) both a and b
2. Agreement between the parties comes to an end by -----  
a) Actual performance    b) mutually agreeing    c) none of the above
3. A contract may be discharge if its performance becomes -----  
a) impossible    b) possible    c) All of the above
4. When the limitation Act is passed -----  
a) 1963    b) 1965    c) 1950
5. According to the limitation act 1963 a contract must be performed within a -----time  
a) specific    b) particular    c) all the above
6. The other party or parties are called -----  
a) aggrieved party    b) injured party    c) both a and b
7. Injunction in an order passed by a -----court  
a) competent    b) high    c) supreme
8. The meaning of the phrase quantum meruit is -----  
a) as much as earned    b) claim for quantum meruit    c) none of these
9. The section 73 of Indian contract act is -----  
a) 1872    b) 1870    c) 1860

### CHAPTER 32

#### DIRECT TAXES

1. -----is a compulsory contribution to state revenues  
a) Tax    b) profit    c) Income    d) Security
2. Tax may be added to the price of -----  
a) building    b) each    c) goods and service    d) Transport
3. Income tax is a -----tax  
a) Direct    b) indirect    c) compulsory    d) optional
4. Direct tax is levied on -----  
a) Income    b) luxuries    c) goods    d) services
5. Income tax is charged by -----government  
a) state    b) central    c) foreign    d) Indian
6. The year of earning income is called -----  
a) previous Year    b) Next year    c) Assessment year    d) none of these
7. Income tax is charged at -----  
a) Income rate    b) Prescribed rate    c) Earned rate    d) none of these
8. Tax on long term capital at -----  
a) 30%    b) 20%    c) 50%    d) 65%
9. Tax on short term capital at -----

- a) 10%                      b) 15%                      c) 70%                      d) 63%
10. Tax on Lottery income at -----  
a) 40%                      b) 70%                      c) 30%                      d) 20%
11. Income tax is appealed through out -----  
a) World                      b) India                      c) America                      d) None of these
12. Assessed means a -----  
a) person                      b) citizens                      c) receiver                      d) All the above
13. privious consisting of a period -----  
a) 1 month                      b) Half year                      c) 12 month                      d) 3 month
14. Income tax act section 14-----  
a) 1961                      b) 1999                      c) 1980                      d) 1970
15. Reduction under figure which we are arrived at in called -----  
a) Total income                      b) value income                      c) income                      d) None of these
16. The tax rate have been prescribed under -----  
a) GST                      b) Income tax act                      c) Excise duty                      d) wealth tax
17. Income tax is applicable including -----  
a) Jammu and Kashmir                      b) Tamilnadu                      c) Assam                      d) Rajasthan
18. Income from salary-----  
a) Sec 15-17                      b) sec 10-20                      c) Sec 2-10                      d) 28-30
19. Income from nousea property -----  
a) sec 22-27                      b) Sec 2-10                      c) Sec 45-55`                      d) Sec 1-20
20. Income from profits land gains'-----  
a) Section 28-44                      b) Sec 4-11                      c) Sec 10-30                      d) 40-50
21. Income from 'capital gains' -----  
a)Sec 45-55                      b) Sec 10-20                      c) Sec 70-85                      d) Sec 40-50
22. Income from 'other sources'-----  
a) Sec 56-59                      b) Sec 10-20                      c) Sec 40-60                      d) 70-80
23. Amount received under key man insurance policy including -----  
a) Income                      b) Bonus                      c) Earning                      d) capital

### CHAPTER -33 INDIRECT TAXATION

1. Indirect tax is levied on -----  
a) goods and service                      b) consumer                      c) seller                      d) government
2. -----tax is levied on goods and service  
a) Indirect                      b) Direct                      c) VAT                      d) Income tax
3. Indirect tax is collected from the buyer by the -----  
a) buyer                      b)seller                      c) consumer                      d) government
4. Indirectly imposed on the -----it is called indirect lax  
a) buyer                      b) seller                      c) government                      d) consumer
5. GST is applicable to all goods and service except -----and -----product  
a) coal and water                      b) Entertainment and wealth  
c) alcohol and petroleum                      d) diamond and gold
6. GST Act has proposed -----tax rater  
a) three                      b) four                      c) five                      d) six
7. There is a tax evasion is -----in direct tax  
a) impossible                      b) difficult                      c) possible                      d) more difficult
8. -----tax is can be shuttled to others  
a) Indirect tax                      b) direct tax                      c) Income tax                      d) wealth tax
9. GST came into effect from -----  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017                      b) April 12 2017                      c) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017                      d) 1<sup>st</sup> march 2017

10. The chairman of the council is the union -----minister  
a) prime minister                      b) president                      c) Finance                      d) governor
11. Example of Indirect tax -----  
a) Income tax                      b) wealth tax                      c) capital gain tax                      d) Excise duty
12. Example of direct tax-----  
a) GST                      b) VAT                      c) Excise duty                      d) Income tax
13. Accordingly 101<sup>st</sup> constitution amendment Act 2016 was passed and the president is acceptance was received on -----  
a) Aug 2016                      b) June 22, 2016                      c) Sep 12, 2016                      d) Sep 8 2016
14. Input tax credit allowed will lower the prices to the -----  
a) consumer                      b) sewer                      c) Government                      d) buyer
15. -----tax were abolished and one tax exists today  
a) 19                      b) 17                      c) 29                      d) 20
16. The foremost objective of GST is to create a common market with uniform tax date in -----  
a) India                      b) America                      c) Australia                      d) china



STD: XI ARTS

COMMERCE

## CHAPTER-1

## HISTORICAL BACKROUND OF COMMERCE IN THE SUB - CONTINENT

1. Barter system refers to -----  
 a) Exchange of goods against cash  
**c) Exchange of goods against goods**  
 b) Exchange of Cash against cash  
 d) Exchange of service against cash.
2. Warehouse removes the hindrance of -----  
 a) personal  
**b) time**  
 c) place  
 d) risk
3. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?  
 a) Barter system – Goods against goods  
 b) Hindrance of risk - Insurance  
 c) Hindrance of finance – Banks  
**d) Hindrance of knowledge - Service**
4. ----- is part and parcel of human life, whether it is a king or common man.  
**a) Commerce**  
 b) Industry  
 c) Trade  
 d) Business
5. The word vaniyam or vanipam would have had a ----- origin.  
 a) Tamil  
**b) Dravidian**  
 c) Greek  
 d) None of these
6. Day market was called as -----  
 a) Allangadi  
**b) Nalangadi**  
 c) Market  
 d) None of these
7. Foreigners who transacted business were known as -----  
 a) Jonagar  
 b) Arabs  
 c) Europe  
**d) Yavanars**
8. Arabs who traded with Tamil were called -----  
 a) Yavanars  
**b) Jonagar**  
 c) Both  
 d) None of these
9. ----- focused on creation of wealth as the means to promote the well being of the state.  
 a) Thirukural  
 b) Ilakiyam  
**c) Arthasastra**  
 d) Tholkapiyem
10. Commerce serves as a valuable link between -----.  
**a) producer, consumer**  
 b) consumer, worker  
 c) producer, worker  
 d) consumer, manager
11. The barter envisages mutual exchange of goods without ----- as a medium of exchange.  
**a) Money**  
 b) Services  
 c) Both  
 d) None of these
12. Warehouse facilities create ----- utility.  
 a) Service  
 b) Place  
**c) Time**  
 d) Form
13. The growth of civilization and standard of living of the people -----, activities were developed.  
 a) Commerce  
 b) trade  
 c) industry  
**d) business**

## CHAPTER -2

## OBJECTIVE OF BUSINESS

- Which one of the following is not an economic activity?  
a) Production of goods  
b) Distribution  
c) **Celebrating birthday**  
d) Selling by retailers
- Which one of the following is not a non- economic activity?  
a) Cooking food for family  
b) **Medical advice rendered by physicians**  
c) Celebrating festivals  
d) Doing meditation
- The Occupation in which people work for others and get remunerated in return is known as  
a) Business  
b) **Employment**  
c) Profession  
d) Trade
- The reward for doing a business is  
a) **Profit**  
b) Salary  
c) Wages  
d) Fees
- Human activities can be categorized in ----- activities  
a) **two**  
b) three  
c) four  
d) five
- Activities undertaken with the object of earning money are called --- activities  
a) primary  
b) secondary  
c) **economic**  
d) non- economic
- Economic activities are undertaken to earn -----  
a) profit  
b) **money**  
c) income  
d) none of these
- are the examples of employees  
a) Owners  
b) producers  
c) wholesalers  
d) **factory workers**
- Large scale units require ----- capital  
a) less  
b) **huge**  
c) fixed  
d) none of these
- should be s systematic body of knowledge  
a) Employment  
b) **profession**  
c) Business  
d) None of these

## CHAPTER -3

## CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITES

- Industries on the basis of activities -----categories  
a) 3                                  b) 4                                  c) 8                                  d) 2
- refers to economic activities which are annexed with conversion of resources into useful good.  
a) commerce                                  b) Trade                                  **c) Industry**                                  d) None of them
- The term -----is used to mean group of firms producing similar Related good.  
**a) Industry**                                  b) Trade                                  c) none of them                                  d) commerce
- industry is concerned with production of goods with the help of nature.

- a) genetic                      **b) primary**                      c) secondary                      d) Extractive
5. Horticulture is an example of -----industry
- a) Primary**                      b) secondary                      c) genetic                      d) none of these
6. Oil drilling and mining are the examples of -----industry.
- a) primary                      **b) extractive**                      c) genetic                      d) secondary
7. -----industries remain engaged in breeding plants and animals for their use in further reproduction.
- a) primary                      b) extractive                      **c) genetic**                      d) none of these
8. Fisheries and apiculture are the examples of -----industry
- a) primary                      b) secondary                      **c) genetic**                      d) extractive
9. There are industries engaged in producing goods through processing of raw material and then creating ----- utilities
- a) form**                      b) place                      c) time                      d) service
10. -----industry analyses and separates different elements from the same materials.
- a) Analytical**                      b) synthetic                      c) none of these                      d) a and b
11. -----industry combines various ingredients into a new product.
- a) Analytical                      **b) synthetic**                      c) manufacturing                      d) None of these
12. -----Industry involves successive stages for manufacturing finished products in case of paper.
- a) processing**                      b) synthetic                      c) assembling                      d) analytical
13. -----Industry assembles different component parts to make new product.
- a) Assembling**                      b) synthetic                      c) Analytical                      d) processing
14. -----Industries are involved in construction of dams, canals, buildings etc
- a) synthetic                      **b) construction**                      c) As eroding                      d) manufacturing
15. Plumber and servant maid is an example of -----service
- a) personalized**                      b) public                      c) distributive                      d) quinary
16. -----is an essential part of commerce
- a) trade**                      b) commerce                      c) industry                      d) both a and c
17. The term "trade" is used to mean-----

a) buying and selling

b) purchasing and selling

c) Income and loss

d) business activities

18. -----are required to be protected against the risk of accident and occupational hazards

a) Employees

b) Single person

c) Business entrepreneurs

d) none of these

19. -----are maintained at a reasonable level through continuous supply of goods.

a) storage

b) price

c) both a and b

d) none of these

## CHAPTER -4

### SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP

1. ----- is owned by Single person.

a) Sole proprietorship

b) Joint Hindu Family

c) Public Company

d) Private Company

2. A Sole proprietor concern is free from ----- regulation.

a) Private

b) Government

c) Indian Contract Act

d) Indian Law

3. ----- is an Important as well as Specific Advantage of sole proprietorship.

a) Easy formation

b) Incentive to work hard

c) small capital

d) Flexibility

4. Sole trading business can be started by -----

a) at least two persons

b) at least three persons

c) at least seven persons

d) any one person

5. Sole Proprietorship is suitable for -----

a) Large scale concerns

b) Medium scale concerns

c) Small scale concerns

d) None of the above

6. A sole trader

a) cannot keep his business secrets

b) can keep his business

c) both

d) none of the above

7. There is a limit to ----- ability of a sole trader

a) managerial

b) worker

c) owner

d) none of these

8. A sole trader concern is owned by an -----

a) partner

b) individual

c) organisation

d) society

9. The business organisation which runs on the principle "All in and all in all" is -----

a) Sole trading concern

b) Co-operative society

c) Joint Hindu Family

d) Partnership

10. The sold Trader is entitled to enjoy all ----- of the Business

a) income

**b) profit**

c) loss

d) none of these

## CHAPTER -5

### HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILY

1. LLP means

**a) limited liability partnership**

b) Liability partnership

c) Local limited partnership

d) Limited local partnership

2. LLP Act was published in -----

**a) 2008**

b) 2009

c) 2010

d) None of the above

3. A partner who takes an active part in the conduct of Business is known as -----

**a) active partner**

b) sleeping partner

c) secret partner

d) Nominal partner

4. Partnership was founded in -----

**a) 1977**

b) 1978

c) 1960

d) 1980

5. The members in the JHF is -----

**a) coparceners**

b) Karta

c) generations

d) partners

6. The Head of the Hindu undivided family is -----

**a) Karta**

b) Coparceners

c) generations

d) partners

7. A ----- is one whose association is not known to the general public

**a) secret partners**

b) Active partners

c) Nominal partner

d) sleeping partner

8. Indian partnership Act was passed in -----

**a) 1932**

b) 1940

c) 1980

d) 2003



## CHAPTER -6

## JOINT STOCK COMPANY

1. -----is the fraction of capital  
a) share                                      **b) stock**                                      c) debenture                                      d) bond
2. -----is the fraction part of capital  
**a) share**                                      b) stock                                      c) Debenture                                      d) Bond
3. Minimum capital of private limited company in Joint stock company is -----  
a) 2 lakh                                      b) 3 lakh                                      c) 5 lakh                                      **d) 1 lakh**
4. Minimum capital of public limited company in Joint stock company is -----  
a) 2 lakh                                      b) 3 lakh                                      **c) 5 lakh**                                      d) 1 lakh
5. In Joint stock company of public limited company director is -----  
a) 2                                      **b)3**                                      c)4                                      d)5
6. In Joint stock company of public limited company the quorums is -----  
a) 2                                      b)3                                      c)4                                      **d)5**
7. The Partnership act is -----  
a) 1930                                      **b) 1932**                                      c) 1934                                      d) 1935
8. The sold trading act is -----  
a\_ 1932                                      b) 1935                                      **c) No act**                                      d) 1934
9. In private limited company of Joint stock company the maxim number of members is -----  
a) 10                                      b)30                                      c)2                                      **d)50**
10. In private limited company of Joint stock company the minimum number of member is ---  
**a) 2**                                      b)10                                      c)50                                      d)15
- 11.-----limited company is a type of company which is formed with minimum two share holders and two directors  
**a) Private**                                      b) public                                      c) foreign                                      d) subsidies
12. the expansion of CAGI is -----  
a) control and audit general of Indian                                      b) Computerized and audit general of India  
**c) comptroller and auditor general of India**                                      d) Computer and audit general of India

13. The name of the private limited company should be Sufficed by -----

- a) std                                      b) ( P) Ltd                                      c) pvt Ltd                                      **d) b and c**

14. -----company means a company which is incorporated in a country outside India under the law of that country

- a) Foreign**                                      b) public limited                                      c) Domestic                                      d) Holding

15. -----operates in two or more country.

- a) MNC**                                      b) MOA                                      c) Foreign                                      d) Domestic

16. Microsoft cooperation is an example of -----

- a) Foreign                                      b) Domestic                                      c) Private                                      **d) MNC**

17. -----is required to list the company's asset

- a) capital clause**                                      b) name clause                                      c) Situation clause                                      d) Liability clause.

18. -----invite the public to say its share or debenture

- a) prospectus**                                      b) MOA                                      c) AOA                                      d) None of these

19. The public enterprises incorporated Indian company act -----is called government company

- a) 1957                                      **b) 1956**                                      c) 1955                                      d) 1965

20. -----requires to keep the company registers in the office

- a) name clause                                      **b) situation clause**                                      c) capital clause                                      d) Association clause

21. -----is a primary document of the company

- a) MOA**                                      b) AOA                                      c) prospectus                                      d) Debenture

22. Maximum of -----persons can become share holders in a private company

- a) 200**                                      b) 10 for banking                                      c) 20 for nonbanking                                      d) 50

23. A public company may be said to be an association which consist of at least ----member

- a) 7**                                      b) 8                                      c) 9                                      d) 6

24. The minimum paid up capital of public company is -----

- a) 5,00,000**                                      b) 51,000                                      c) 49,000                                      d) 50,000

25. -----companies are established by a special act made in parliament 1 state assembly

- a) statutory**                                      b) foreign                                      c) chartered                                      d) subsidiary

## CHAPTER-7

## CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

1. Co- operative Society can be started  
a) Only at villages      **b) In towns and villages**      c) Only in cities      d) Only in urban areas
2. The minimum number of numbers required to form a C-operative society is  
a) 2      b)7      c)10      **d)25**
3. A Co- operative super Market supplies  
a)Credit      b) Service      **c) Goods**      d) Cash
4. Dividend declared a Co-operative store to its members  
a) Share capital      b) Number of shares purchased  
**c) Amount of Patronage given**      d) None of the above
5. In a Co- operative society, the shares of a member  
a) Can be transferred      **b) can be repaid**  
c) Cannot be transferred      d) None of the above
6. Maximum, Membership in a co-operative Society is  
a) 50      b) 60      c)100      **d) unlimited**
7. Consumers Co- operation was first successful in  
**a)England**      b)USA      c)Swiss      d) India
8. Minority interest can be protected in  
a) Sole Trader      b) Partnership      **c) Co-operative Societies**      d)Public company
9. Central Co-operative Bank is established at  
a) Villages      **b) Districts**      c) State head quarters      d) Urban areas
10. The Latin word Co-operative means -----  
**a) to work with**      b) work efficiency      c) work effort      d) none of these
11. The father of the Co-operative movement was ----  
a) Alfred Marshall      **b) Robert Owen**      c) Keynes      d) Adamsmith
12. Co- operation is a mid-way between -----  
a) **Capitalism and communism**      b) Socialism and Feudalism  
c)Capitalism and socialism      d) Capitalism and feudalism
13. "All for each and each for all" is the philosophy behind the concept of -----  
**a) Co-operation**      b) co- ordination      c)Socialism      d) Capitalism
14. In India, the poverty and rural indebtedness were predominant during the ----country.  
a)12<sup>th</sup>      b)17<sup>th</sup>      c)18<sup>th</sup>      **d)19<sup>th</sup>**
15. The Government appointed a committee to review the working of co-operatives under the chairmanship of -----  
a) Florence Plunkett      b) Talmaki      **c)Meclagoon**      d)H.C.Calvert

## CHAPTER -8

### MULTI NATIONAL CORPORATION

1. -----corporation owns and manages business in two or more countries  
 a) **multinational**                      b) Join Hindu Family                      c) cooperative                      d) all of these
2. idle physical and human resources of host country resources in -----in national income of the host country.  
 a) minimum                      b) loudest                      c) **increases**                      d) maximum
3. MNC carry the advantage of technical development of -----host country  
 a) **10**                      b) 25                      c) 26                      d) 27
4. MNC produce only those things which are used by the -----  
 a) **rich**                      b) maximum                      c) minimum                      d) poor
5. MNC Employ -----management techniques  
 a) highest                      b) lowest                      c) **latest**                      d) medium
6. MNC may not generate job opportunities to the people of -----country  
 a) **home country**                      b) other country                      c) foreign country                      d) all of these
7. MNC promote international brother hood and -----  
 a) **culture**                      b) product                      c) both a and b                      d) All of these
8. MNC placed way for world peace and -----  
 a) **prosperity**                      b) culture                      c) product                      d) all of these
9. International Business machine (IBM) is an example of  
 a) **multinational company**                      b) International companies  
 c) Join stock company                      d) none of the above

## CHAPTER-9

### GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

1. During the -----century, various governments started participating in industrial and commercial activities  
 a) Seventeenth                      b) **twentieth**                      c) twenty first                      d) none of these
2. -----revolution helped all-round growth of industries.  
 a) **Industrial**                      b) Economic                      c) Non-economic                      d) none of these





7. Banking Regulation Act-----

- a) **1949**                                      b) 1948                                      c) 1947                                      d) 1946

8. -----banks were nationalized in 1969

- a) 40                                      b) 22                                      **c) 14**                                      d) 12

9. The head office of RBI is situated in -----

- a) **Mumbai**                                      b) Chennai                                      c) Delhi                                      d) Calcutta

10. Repo rate is the -----rate

- a) **Repurchase**                                      b) borrow                                      c) sales                                      d) depictive

11. -----being the fattest growing economy in the world.

- a) **India**                                      b) America                                      c) Japan                                      d) Italy

12. The -----member board is appointed by the government of India

- a) **21**                                      b) 22                                      c) 23                                      d) 24

13. SLR is expanded as -----

- a) **statutory liquidity Ratio**                                      b) Service liquidity Ratio  
c) Statutory lying Ratio                                      d) service lymph Ratio

14. -----is known as the lender of the last Resort.

- a) **RBI**                                      b) SBI                                      c) Canara                                      d) Indian

15. RBI is the -----authority for the printing and issue of all currency notes in India

- a) **sole**                                      b) Joint                                      c) Private                                      d) public

STD: XI ARTS

COMMERCE

### CHAPTER -11 TYPES OF BANKS

1. Types of banks-----  
 a) **three**                                      b) five                                      c) four                                      d) six
2. IDBI bank established as the apex development bank in the year -----  
 a) 1963                                      b) 1983                                      **c) 1964**                                      d) 1958
3. ----- banks in India are either urban based or rural based  
 a) commercial                                      **b) cooperatives**                                      c) Foreign                                      d) payment
4. Development banks are also called as -----  
 a) **Industrial banks**                                      b) cooperatives                                      c) Foreign                                      d) IDBI
5. All cooperative banks in Tamil Nadu are registered under Tamil Nadu cooperative societies Act  
 a) **1983**                                      b) 1963                                      c) 1964                                      d) 1958
6. National cooperative development corporation was established in -----  
 a) **1963**                                      b) 1983                                      c) 1964                                      d) 1958
7. Export and Import bank of India was set up through export Import banks of India Act.  
 a) **1981**                                      b) 1996                                      c) 1949                                      d) 2015
8. RBI receive -- application you setting up LSBS  
 a) **227**                                      b) 250                                      c) 275                                      d) 300
9. LMB Expand  
 a) **Land mortgage bank**                                      b) Land money bank  
 c) Labour mortgage bank                                      d) Land mortgage Business
10. Industrial and commercial bank of china is the first ranked bank in world with an asset side of USD -----billion

- a) 3,893m,23                      b) 4,893,23                      c) 5,893,23                      d) **3,893,23**

11. -----banking is a system of banking based on Islamic principles of banking or Shari.

- a) **Islamic**                      b) Foreign                      c) unit                      d) commercial

12. islamic banking It is practiced in UAE, Qatar , Pakistan Kuwait -----etc.

- a) **Bahrain**                      b) Srilanka                      c) France                      d) Goa

13. Private sector Bank -----

- a) Karur Vysya                      b) Indian Bank                      c) Kotak mahindra                      d) **both a and c**

14. Public sector Banks -----

- a) state bank India                      b) IDBI bank Ltd.                      c) All Nationalized bank                      d) **All of these**

15. Nationalized banks

- a) Indian bank,                      b) Indian overseas Bank                      c) **both a and b**                      d) All of these

16. Bharathiya Mahila Bank was established on -----

- a) **19 November 2013**                      b) 31 March 2017                      c) 21 Feb 2003                      d) 27 July 2001

17. National Bank of Australia has an asset base of USD -----

- a) **578.46**                      b) 578.50                      c) 578.42                      d) 578.48

18. NAFED was set up in

- a) **1958**                      b) 1068                      c) 1978                      d) 1988

19. All banks which satisfied the norms and included in the second schedule to the RBI Act -----

- a) **1934**                      b) 1935                      c) 1940                      d) 1945

20. Many lenders charge exorbitant rates as high as -----percent per day

- a) **20%**                      b) 30%                      c) 28%                      d) 21%

## CHAPTER -12

### FUNCTIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

1. Demand deposits consists of

- b) saving and fixed deposits                      b) Fixed and current deposits  
c) Recurrent and fixed deposits                      d) **Saving and current deposits**

2. Business firms are not permitted to open

- a) Fixed asset                      b) **savings account**                      c) Recurrent account                      d) current account

3. -----is suitable for business institutions.
- a) **current deposits**      b) saving deposits.      c) Time deposits      d) Fixed deposits
4. FDR is also called
- a) **term deposit**      b) Fixed deposit      c) saving deposit      d) Recurrent deposit
5. Minors or students can open
- a) Fixed account      b) current account      c) **Recurring Deposits**      d) saving account
6. -----is a credit facility extended mostly to current account holders'
- a) Discounting of bills      b) cash      c) **overdraft**      d) Housing loan
7. KYC means.
- a) **know your customer**      b) knowledge your customer  
c) know your credit      d) knight your customer
8. Six documents have been notified by the government of India as -----
- a) **officially valid document**      b) officially void document  
c) Fundamental document      d) valid document
9. IRDA means
- a) **Insurance regulatory and development authority of India.**  
b) Insurance regulatory and denied authority of India  
c) Indian requestor and development authority as India.  
d) Insurance remedy and development authority of India
10. Safety lockers are called -----
- a) **strong room**      b) Safety room      c) Weak room      d) dark room
11. Merchant Banks are controlled by-----
- a) SSB      b) SBI      c) **SEBI**      d) SIB
12. NEFT was launched in -----
- a) 2001      b) **2005**      c) 2010      d) 2003
13. IFSC means
- a) **Indian Financial system code**      b) Insurance Financial system code  
c) Italian Financial system code      d) Indian Forest system code

14. Minimum limit for RTGS Transaction is -----

- a) 6 lakh                      b) 5 lakh                      **c) 2 lakh**                      d) 8 lakh

15. CORE stands for

- a) Centralized online real time exchange**                      b) Common online Real Time exchange  
c) centralized online real Town exchange                      d) none of these

16. -----is the number for the fund transfer from mobile phone.

- a) \*99#**                      b) \* 100#                      c) \* 98#                      d) none of the above

17. ATM card is also called -----

- a) Debit card**                      b) credit card                      c) Master card                      d) None of these

### CHAPTER 13

### WAREHOUSES

1. -----are designed depending upon the nature of the products to be stored

- a) warehouse**                      b) private warehouse                      c) warehouse warrant                      d) public warehouse

2. -----means products or goods

- a) warehousing                      **b) ware**                      c) warehouse warrant                      d) dock warrant

3. -----means storage place or go downs

- a) warehouse                      **b) warehousing**                      c) ware

4. -----are licensed by government to accept the storage.

- a) public warehouse                      **b) bonded warehouse**                      c) private warehouse                      d) government

5. goods are transported in refrigerated containers and stored in -----

- a) climate controlled warehouses.                      b) special commodity  
**c) cold storage**                      d) allocated warehouse

6. Butter are stored in -----



- a) **refrigerated warehouse**                      b) general warehouse  
c) climate controlled warehouse              d) automated warehouse
7. -----can handle several hundred of kilogram of product at a time  
a) **automated warehouse**                      b) climate warehouse  
c) special commodity warehouse              d) general warehouse
8. -----is a function in which warehouse receives products from plant and mix and repack as per client requirement  
a) preparation of sale              b) risk baring              **c) transit mixing**              d) value added service
9. Drawbacks of warehousing -----  
a) **no adequate transport**              b) unskilled transport.              c) wholesaler              d) out of stock
10. -----avoids the out of stock  
a) **warehousing**              b) dock warrant              c) warehouse receipt              d) dock receipt
11. -----is a document issued in favour of the owner of goods by warehouse keeper  
a) Delivery order              b) Dock warrant              c) dock receipt              **d) warehouse warrant**
12. -----is a document of title of goods issued by dock authorities  
a) dock receipts              b) warehouse              **c) warehouse warrant**              d) dock warrant
13. -----is an acknowledgement of receipt of goods issued by dock authorities to the owner of goods  
a) **dock receipts**              b) warehouse receipts              c) delivery order              d) warehouse warrant
14. -----takes place through transfer of ownership.  
a) dock receipt              b) warehouse warrant              **c) delivery order**              d) dock warrant
15. -----not a document of title of good.  
a) **warehouse receipts**              b) warehouse warrant              c) dock warrant              d) dock receipts
16. India is a -----country.  
a) freedom              **b) agrarian**              c) independent              d) vast
17. Importance of warehouse was not felt till -----  
a) 1960              b) 1954              **c) 1950**              d) 1980
18. Agriculture contributes -----percent of GDP  
a) 18%              b) 62%              **c) 16%**              d) 20%

19. Agricultural produce corporation Act enacted in -----

- a) 1956                      b) 1957                      c) 1960                      d) 1955

20. Central warehousing corporation was established in -----

- a) 1957                      b) 1958                      c) 1960                      d) 1961

21. -----can be negotiated or transferred to others.

- a) warehouse warrant    b) dock warrant                      c) warehouse receipt    d) warehouse

22. -----go downs are across the state

- a) 256                      b) 257                      c) 258                      d) 259

#### LESSON -14

#### TRANSPORTATION

1. ----- facilitates travelling of people from one place to another place.

- a) Transport                      b) Trade                      c) Commerce    d) Service

2. There are ----- types of transport.

- a) 3                      b) 4                      c) 5                      d) 6

3. The term ----- includes all the clerical, mental and manual occupation in the operation of road, air, canal transport.

- a) transport                      b) commerce    c) service                      d) Trade

4. ----- is an integral part of commerce

- a) transport                      b) goods                      c) trade                      d) service

5. Transport of people and goods by land vehicles is known as ----- transport.

- a) Water transport                      b) Surface transport  
c) Air transport                      d) Pipeline transport

6. ----- is known as "land transport"

- a) Surface transport                      b) Water transport  
c) Air transport                      d) Railway transport

7. ----- transport has also played a significant role where there is no road and railway transport.  
a) **pack Animal** b) Bullock Carts c) Tramways d) Airways
8. The oldest form of transport is ----- transport  
a) Bullock carts b) Road transport c) **pathways** d) Airways
9. ----- transport is one of the most promising and potent means suitable for short and medium distances.  
a) **Road** b) Air c) Rail d) Pathways
10. Introduction of petrol engine and later diesel engine vehicle have been offering good competition to the -----  
A) **railways** b) Roadways c) Tramways d) Pathways
11. Tramways made their appearance in the ----- century.  
a) 15 b) 16 c) 23 d) **19**
12. The invention of steam engine by -----  
a) James Wolfenson b) **James Watt** c) James Wheeler d) Robert Owen
13. ----- are the cheapest and quickest means of transport for carrying heavy goods over long distance.  
a) **Railway** b) Airways c) Waterway d) Pathways
14. There are ----- types of tracks that are in operation  
a) 2 b) **3** c) 4 d) 6
15. ----- is a Mass Rapid Transport system (MRTS)  
a) **Metro Rail** b) Monorail c) Bullet train d) All of them
16. ----- are used to transport people around large cities  
a) None of these b) **Mono rail** c) Metrol rail d) Bullet train
17. ----- transport stated to be important in the industrial Revolution  
a) **Rail** b) Air c) Water d) Pipeline
18. The first monorail was invented in the --- century.  
a) 20 b) 22 c) 21 d) **19**
19. The first system began operations in Japan in -----  
a) **1964** b) 1967 c) 1977 d) 1974
20. ----- and ----- are transport in pipelines  
a) **liquid and gases** b) gases and solid  
c) liquid and solid d) None of these
21. Ropeway is another means of transport in -----  
a) **Naval lifting device** b) Hydrel lifting device

- c) Both a and b d) None of these
22. ----- Railway is the largest Railway Organization in world.  
a) American **b) Indian** c) Foreign d) All of these
23. The Indian Nation wide network is the ----- longest in the world  
a) **4** b) 7 c) 10 d) 5
24. The network carried about ----- billion passengers in 2013.  
a) **8** b) 9 c) 10 d) 11
25. ----- is a futuristic transport system  
a) Ropeway **b) Hyper loop** c) Both a and b d) None of these
26. ----- an entrepreneur had proposed this made of transport as a ----- made of transport in 2012.  
a) **Elon Musk, fifth** b) Robert Navel tenth  
c) None of them d) Sexena, third
27. Remarkable advancements are taking place in ----- transport  
a) **Water** b) Air c) Rail d) Pipeline
28. Water ways are divided into ----- types  
a) **2** b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
29. Inland waterways are also known as ----- water transport.  
a) **Internal** b) External c) Interior d) Exterior
30. Canals and canalized rivers belong to the category of ----- ways.  
a) **Artificial waterways** b) Natural waterways  
c) None of these d) All of these
31. International trade its growth to ----- transport  
a) **Ocean** b) sea c) lake d) pond
32. Ocean transport can be classified into ----- types.  
a) 3 **b) 2** c) 5 d) No types
33. Tramps are essentially ----  
a) **Cargo vessels** b) Air transport  
c) Road transport d) Coastal shipping
34. The modern air transport has its growth with the invention of Airplane by ----  
a) Adam Smith b) Marshall c) **Wright Brothers** d) None of these
35. Services of transport to Business creates ---- and --- utility.  
a) Place and knowledge b) Place and time  
c) time and risk d) person and place

### CHAPTER -15

**INSURANCE**

1. Risks can be transferred to specialized institution known as -----  
**a) Insurance companies**   b) Bank   c) Warehouse   d) Transport companies
2. -----is called socialization of risk  
a) banking   b) transport   **c) Insurance**   d) warehouses
3. -----is a contract between insurer and insured  
**a) Insurance**   b) Bank services   c) Debenture   d) prospectus
4. Insured is also called -----  
**a) assured**   b) Insurance   c) company   d) principle
5. The person who agrees to compensate the loss of risk is called -----  
**a) Insurer**   b) Insured   c) Assured   d) Insurance
6. -----means providing monetary coverage against loss  
**a) Insurance**   b) warehouse   c) compensation   d) association
7. According to Jahn merge Insurance is a  
a) co-operation   **b) plan**   c) Risk   d) Association
8. -----is the basic principle behind every insurance contract  
a) Insurer   **b) co-operation**   c) Association   d) Principles.
9. A business man has insurable interest in his stock of goods. This is an example of  
a) Utmost good faith   b) Indemnity   c) Causa Proxima   **d) Insurable interest**
10. -----means goes to the root of insurance contract  
a) subject matter   **b) material fact**   c) principle   d) cause prozima
11. -----is used for property insurance alone  
**a) Indemnity**   b) causa proxima   c) Insurable interest   d) utmost good faith
12. The same subject matter may be insured with more than one insurer then it is known as  
**a) Double insurance**   b) Triple insurance  
c) Insurance + Insurance   d) four Insurance
13. Subrogation means -----



- a) **stepping the shoes on others**    b) jumping    c) indemnity    d) loss
14. How many types of Insurance are there  
a) **two**    b) three    c) four    d) five
15. How many types of non life insurance is ?  
a) two    b) three    c) **four**    d) five
16. Non-life Insurance is also called -----  
a) **general insurance**    b) marine Insurance    c) Miscellaneous insurance
17. Name the type of insurance given after the death of a person  
a) fire insurance    b) **life Insurance**    c) Non-life Insurance    d) marine insurance
18. Life insurance provides compensation only to  
a) **premature death**    b) natured death    c) Returnable death    d) none of the above
19. How many types of life Insurance are there?  
a) a) two    b) three    c) four    d) **five**
20. -----is not related to human but related to properties  
a) life insurance    b) **non- life insurance**    c) marine insurance    d) children insurance
21. Marine insurance is based on the principle of -----  
a) **Indemnity**    b) Causa proxima    c) utmost good faith    d) all of the above
22. What are the types of marine insurance  
a) **Hull or ship Insurance or cargo Insurance freight**    b) Health insurance  
c) Both a and b    d) None of the above
23. The health insurance enacts primarily in the form of -----  
a) cargo policy    b) **Mediclaim policy**    c) goods policy    d) policy of heart surgery.
24. How many types of health insurance enacts  
a) a) two    b) **three**    c) four    d) five
25. Which of the following plans compensate hospitalization expenses?  
a) family floater policy    b) **Individual medicalim**  
c) unit linked health plans    d) All of the above

26. Expansion of TPA is

- a) **Third party administrator** d) Trust party Assignment  
c) truce promise account d) All of the above

27. How many types of marine insurance exists

- a) two b) **three** c) four d) five

28. Bulgary Insurance is based on the principle of

- a) **Insurable interest** b) causa proxima c) both a and b d) Indemnity

29. policy used to provide financial support to farmers is

- a) **crop insurance** b) marine insurance c) health insurance d) all the above

30. Expansion of ASSY is

- a) **Amartya sen siksha yojna** b) Amma summer siksha yojna  
c) all state siksha yojna d) none of the above

31. What is the expansion of RMKBY?

- a) **Rajeswari Mahila kaliyan Bima yojana** b) Rajeswari Madhya karim Bima yojana  
c) All the above d) none of the above

32. Nomination is based on the section -----

- a) **Sec 39, Insurance Act 1938** b) Sec 38, Insurance Act 1938  
c) Section 40 Insurance Act 1938 d) none of the above

33. The person who is authorized to received the payment of the policy is

- a) mature b) Nominate c) Nominer d) **nominee**

34. Surrender value is obtained from the -----

- a) **paid - up - value** b) percentage value c) policy holder value d) all the above

35. -----refers to the inadequate profit or loss due to uncertainties

- a) **Business risks** b) Insurance risks c) Natural risks d) None of the above

36. -----refers to lack of knowledge about what is going to be happen infuture

- a) Advance b) Natural calamity c) **uncertainty** d) Business risks

37. degree of risks depends upon the -----

- a) profit      b) volume of production      c) **Nature and size of business**      d) Both a and b

38. Fashionable items has

- a) no risk      b) less risk      c) **high risk**      d) none of the above

39. Business may suffer loss only if fire theft or strikes. It is a principle of

- a) Insurable risks      b) speculative risks      c) **Pure Risks**      d) uninsurable risks

40. Expansion of IRDAI is

**a) Insurance Regulatory development Authority of India**

b) Insurance Regulatory Department on Insurance

c) All of the above

d) None of the above

41. Which is the apex body of insurance

**a) IRDAI**

b) RBI

c) SBI

d) Commercial bank

42. IRDAI was constituted in

a) 2003

b) 2002

c) 2001

**d) 2000**

43. ----- is a voluntary insurance

a) cargo insurance

b) Marine insurance

**c) casco insurance**

d) freight insurance

44. How many members are there in IRDAI?

a) five

b) three

**c) ten**

d) six

45. The members of IRDAI are?

a) one chairman (5 years – max age- 60 yrs)

b) Five whole time members (Not 5 yrs max age -62)

**c) both a and b**

d) None of the above

46. IRDAI consist of

a) four part time members (Not more than 5 years)

b) 5 full time member

**c) both a and b**

d) none of the above

47. The first football player from uk who insured his legs is -----

**a) David beckham**

b) Christiano Ronaldo

c) marcelo viera

d) Sergio ramos

48. David Beckham insured his legs for about

- a) 200 million pounds      **b) 100 million pounds**      c) 300 Gores      d) 500 lakhs

49. Expansion of JLP is -----

- a) Joint life policy**      b) Jockey life policy      c) Joy live policy      d) none of the above

50. Life insurance is also called -----because the risk insured is -----

- a) Life Assurance, serious      b) Health insurance, negative  
c) General Insurance, certain and natural      **d) life assurance, certain and natural**

## CHAPTER -16

### EMERGING SERVICE BUSINESS IN INDIA

1. Franchise relationship is based on -----

- a) agreement**      b) Written format      c) oral method

2. The Individual who acquires the right to operate the business -----

- a) Frachison      **b) Franchisee**      c) Franchising

3. An example for Business format franchising is -----

- a) Suzuki      **b) Titan**      c) Bharat petroleum

4. Factoring is derived from -----term

- a) Latin**      b) France      c) Greek

5. The word "Faure" means -----

- a) to make or do**      b) to do      c) to make

6. The minimum investment for KIDZEE school is -----

- a) 1200000**      b) 1300000      c) 1000000

7. Mr. C.S Kalyanasundaram defines factoring as -----

- a) a continuing arrangement**      b) agreement      c) Non continuing arrangement

8. The factoring Regulation Act is -----

- a) 2012      **b) 2011**      c) 2010

9. When the factor does not undertake credit risk it is known as -----

- a) factoring      **b) recourse factoring**      c) factors

10. The factoring process involves -----

- a) client firm**      b) factoring      c) Institution

11. The finance is advance on the basis of export invoice is called as -----

- a) **international factoring**    b) National factoring    c) None of the above

12. An examples of factoring companies in India is -----

- a) SBI    b) IFCI    c) **Both a and b**

13. Forefaoting is variations of factoring with focus on -----

- a) **international exports**    b) national exports    c) All the above

14. Logistics management is defined as -----

- a) **design and operation of the physical**    b) managerial    c) Informational system

15. The government plays a significant role in logistics in -----

- a) **India**    b) Russia    c) Japan

16. The important elements of logistics cost are -----

- a) **Pipeline Inventory**    b) Product Inventory at source    c) **both a and b**

17. Logistics management deals with -----

- a) **efficient management**    b) static gap    c) supply chain.

18. BFO refers to -----

- a) routine natures    b) **Outsourcing the work**    c) out side agency

19. -----is the fastest growing segment in e- commerce spare.

- a) Business to Business    b) **customers to Business**    c) customer to Business

20. -----is an example for Business to Business (B&B)

- a) **Indamart**    b) old    c) Naukri com

21. -----is the fastest growing segment in e- commerce spare

- a) Business to Business    b) **Customer to Business**    c) Business to Business

22. Knowledge processes outsourcing (KPO) involves ----- Skilled staff

- a) Semi    b) **Highly**    c) low

23. Cheap labor available in developing countries like -----

- a) America    b) Italy    c) **China**

24. Outsourcing was initiated in -----

- a) India    b) **U.S.A**    c) China

25. In factoring cost is borne by the -----

- a) seller                      b) buyer                      c) Retailer

26. In foretainting cost is borne by the -----

- a) seller                      **b) buyer**                      c) wholesaler

27. In factoring risk can be bantered to -----

- [illegible]

28. In forfeiting risk can be transferred to -----

- a) sellers                      b) buyers                      c) **Forfeiter**

29. The franchise “ subway” was origin in -----

- a) U.S.A                      b) Face                      c) Facers

30. The Franchise “Domino’s pizza” was origin in -----

- a) Malaysia      b) India      c) U.S.A

31. The Franchise “Kidzee” was origin in -----

- a) Malaysia                      b) India                      c) U.S.A

## 32. An example for product franchising

- a) Lit'an                  b) Pantanijali                  c) KFC

33. The term of franchise may be for -----years or more

- a) 6                      b) 5                      c) 7

34. Franchising is classified into -----types

- a) 4                      b) 3                      c) 2

35. The important legislation that affects logistics -----

- a) GST                      b) octroi                      c) All of these

### 36. Example for consumer to consumer -----

- a) Ebay                      b) Naukri com                      c) A liable

### 37. Example for customer to business

- a) Ebay                                      **b) Naukri com**                                      c) A liable

### 38. Example for business to Business -----

- a) Ebay                                      b) **snap deal**                                      c) old



39. Example for franchise-----

a) Kidsee

b) old

c) A liable

## CHAPTER -17

### SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF BUSINESS AND BUSINESS ETHICS

1. The term social responsibility is defined in -----ways
  - a) same
  - b) Equal
  - c) various**
  - d) different
2. Social responsibility is the -----responsibility of business
  - a) Immoral
  - b) Moral**
  - c) significance
  - d) legal
3. A business unit can sustain in the market for a -----period only by assuming some social obligation
  - a) short
  - b) middle
  - c) current
  - d) longer**
4. A business can improve its image in public by assuming -----obligation
  - a) legal
  - b) Illegal
  - c) social**
  - d) moral
5. Consumers expect better quality -----at reasonable price
  - a) product**
  - b) service
  - c) Trade
6. The resulting chaos will threaten the very surgical of -----
  - a) Business**
  - b) Trade
  - c) Product
  - d) law
7. Business can play a vital role in solving regional disparities is -----
  - a) Moral justification**
  - b) law and order
  - c) Free Enterprise
  - d) Truteeship
8. Social responsibility of business can broadly be derided into categories
  - a) one
  - b) four**
  - c) six
  - d) Five
9. Indian automobile manufactures Mahindra and Mahindra established by K.C Mahindra Education greet in-----
  - a) 1954**
  - b) 1963
  - c) 1947
  - d) 1992
10. Mahindra company is following by Mahindra Foundation in -----
  - a) 1954
  - b) 1969**
  - c) 1947
  - d) 1968
11. The Tata group conglomerate in India carries out various -----project
  - a) MNC
  - b) CSR**
  - c) CSK
  - d) WTO
12. Business organization possess only----- power and not social power.

- a) Economic   **b) non-social**   c) physical   d) legal
13. Every business has a -----to operate within the law of the land  
**a) Responsibility**   b) Risk   c) social   d) Trade
14. -----are the person who owns the business  
 a) consumer   b) Employee   c) society   **d) Owner**
15. Example of protection of shareholder interest  
 a) Competitors   b) Investors   c) Business   **d) shareholders**
16. Social responsibility is one of the professional demands on -----  
**a) manager**   b) customer   c) Employee   d) shareholder
17. -----have considerable social power  
**a) Business man**   b) Employee   c) consumer   d) Investors
18. -----has a rich cultural heritage  
**a) India**   b) America   c) Japan   d) Germany
19. Who suggested that "those who own money or property should hold and use it in trust for society"  
 a) Nehru   **b) Gandhi**   c) Howard   d) peter F. Drucker
20. -----of business enterprises is being professionalized  
**a) management**   b) Employee   c) customer   d) owner
21. -----is the example of parks traffic islands.  
**a) public opinion**   b) social responsibility   c) competence   d) legitimacy
22. -----is a creation of society and used the resources of society  
**a) business**   b) owner   c) responsibility   d) shareholder

## CHAPTER -18

### BUSINESS ETHICS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1. Ethics is derived from -----word.  
 a) Italy   **b) Greek**   c) Japanese   d) Trench
2. The Primary objective of any business unit is to make -----  
 a) social welfare   b) good will   **c) Profit**   d) consumer satisfaction.

3. The subject matter of ethics is concerned with establishing linkages between -----and -----  
 a) Top management and publication of code.  
 b) Measuring result and Involving employees at all level  
 c) conflict and societal **d) Individual good and social good.**
4. Charging fair prices to customers is an example for -----  
**a) Ethical standard**      b) Balance of trade      c) channels of distribution      d) Retailing
5. The manufacturing sector accounts for -----GDP  
 a) 34.7%      b) 27.5 %      c) 36.4%      **d) 27.6%**
6. India ranks ----in the world in factory output  
 a) 10<sup>th</sup>      b) 7<sup>th</sup>      c) 12<sup>th</sup>      **d) 15<sup>th</sup>**
7. The percentage of women in executive positions at Japanese companies to 30% by -----  
 a) 2015      b) 2018      c) 2022      **d) 2020**
8. -----businesses had voluntary targets first set in 2011  
 a) Canada      **b) UK**      c) Japan      d) Europe
9. At federal level, -----bills are currently being tabled which will impose a 40% quota for female board members.  
 a) Four      **b) Two**      c) Three      d) seven
10. The council of Institutional Investors (CII) corporate Governance policies state that at least ---- of directors be independent  
 a) 1/3<sup>rd</sup>      **b) 2/3<sup>rd</sup>**      c) 6/9<sup>th</sup>      d) 4/5<sup>th</sup>
11. In -----the Audit committee is to be composed of independent directors only.  
 a) France      b) England      **c) china**      d) Italy
12. -----is defined as the system by which companies are directed and controlled  
 a) MNC      b) Hindu undivided family  
 c) International Benchmarking      **d) Corporate governance**
13. The organization principles are defined in written document called -----  
**a) Code**      b) business      c) Ethics      d) Code of Ethic s

## CHAPTER -19

### SOURCES OF BUSINESS FINANCE

1. The finance function is process of acquiring and utilizing fund by or business said by -----  
**a) R.C Osborn**    b) B.O wheller    c) Indra vooyi    d) H. Caleerd
2. The period long term finance is -----  
**a) more than five year**    b) labour one year    c) below one year    d) within one year
3. The period of medium term finance is -----  
**a) more than five year    b) above one year**    c) below one year    d) within one year
4. The period a short term finance is -----  
**a) more than five year    b) above one year    c) below one year    d) within one year**
5. -----refers to an arrangement where by the bank allow the customer to over draw the required amount from its current deposited  
**a) loan    b) bank overdraft**    c) Bills Receivable    d) Bills payable
6. -----is immovable assets  
**a) land and building**    b) javrels    c) Mochinery    d) stationery
7. -----are an important instrument for raising long term debt capital  
**a) Debenture**    b) Public deposited    c) public deposited    d) Retained Earning
8. -----refers to the process of retaining a part of net profit year after year  
**a) Retained Earning**    b) public deposited    c) Debenture    d) public deposited
9. -----have established various financial institution in India to provide financial to business enterprises for a longer period.  
**a) central government    b) state government    c) both a and b**    d) none of these
10. On the basis of ownership business finance can be divided into -----  
**a) 1    b) 2    c) 3    d) 4**
11. -----means funds which are provided by the owner of the enterprises who may be an individual  
**a) owner's fund**    b) borrowers fund    c) Debenture    d) loan from bank
12. On the basis of generation of funds the source of fund can be divided into -----types

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

13. ----- sources can meet only limited needs of business enter vises

- a) **Internal source**                      b) External source                      c) Equity source                      d) Retained earning

14. -----enter prices have to analyze the cost of mobilizing and utilizing the funds

- a\_ Business                      b) Financial capacity                      c) **cost**

15. -----are real owners of corporate enter pries

- a) **Equity shareholder**                      b) Retained Earning                      c) business enterprises                      d) hire purchase

16. -----share are those shares which enjoy priority regarding payment of divider at a fixed rate out of the het profit of the company

- a) **Preference**                      b) Debenture                      c) Equity                      d) Retained

17. -----banks are important source of raising business finance for various purpose as cell as for different time parole

- a) **commercial**                      b) village                      c) National

18. Bank in modern times offer long tenured loans for a period beyond -----years

- a) 3                      b) **5**                      c) 2                      d) 1

19. -----enables the investor to invest the money for a specific period.

- a) Bonds profit                      b) public deposits                      c) **Fixed deposits**                      d)

20. The fixed deposits can be opened from -----

- a) **7 days to 10 years**                      b) 31 days to 50 days                      c) 15 days to 2 week                      d) 1 day to 1 week

21. -----does not come under the reserve bank of India.

- a) Bonds                      b) **public deposits**                      c) Interest                      d) Post office

22. -----is the safest investment

- a) **postal investment**                      b) bank investment                      c) bank deposit                      d) bonds

23. -----can b e opened for a maximum period of 1 year to a maximum period of 10 years

- a) Bank deposit                      b) Fixed deposit                      c) installment                      d) **Recurring deposits**

24. Investment in bonds is totally -----

- a) **risk free**                      b) bond free                      c) Investment free                      d) Risk

25. Example for investing in metals -----

- a) plastics                      b) cash                      c) **gold bar**                      d) deposits

26. RD, stands for -----

- a) Recurring delay                      b) Regular deposit  
c) Month in come account scene                      **d) Recurring deposit Account**

27. FD stand for -----

- a) Frequent deposits                      **b) Fixed deposit**                      c) Filled delay                      d) Fixed delay

28. -----is the one of the fastest growing sectors in India

- a) Real estate Investment**                      b) Investment in metal                      d) share purchase

29. -----is one of the best investment in India

- a) systematic investment**                      b) Real estate                      c) Saving                      d) personal investment

30. The three aspect which should be considered before the investment of money-----

- a) liquidity, profitability, loss                      b) profitability, profit, loss  
c) liquidity, profit, loss                      **d) liquidity, profitability, safety.**

31. The concept of saving plays an important role in -----

- a) financial development                      **b) economic development**  
c) personal                      d) Industry development

32. Example of personal investment -----

- a) debenture**                      b) Fund                      c) loan                      d) bank overdraft

33. -----is defined as the difference between income and consumption

- a) fund                      b) creditor                      **c) savings**                      d) loan

34.-----is cell brated as worlds saving day

- a) Oct 20                      b) non 16                      **c) Oct 31**                      d) Mar 14

35. People invest saving to gain -----

- a) financial security**                      b) Economic                      c) Democracy                      d) personal safety

36. -----includes all those sources generated from within all business enterprises.

- a) External sources                      **b) internal sources**                      c) public sources                      d) private sources



## CHAPTER -20

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

1. Normal ceiling of -----of total equity capital  
a) 30%                      **b) 40%**                      c) 90%                      d) 50%
2. Prior to -----FDI was permitted selectively  
**a) 1999**                      b) 1984                      c) 1945                      d) 1950
3. Over -----foreign Institutional investors have registered their names.  
a) 300                      **b) 1450**                      c) 1000                      d) 1355
4. The estalliment of India economy after -----has faciliated indian company  
**a) 1990's**                      b) 1950's                      c) 1980's                      d) 1960's
5. ----- instrument insured abroad by a company.  
**a)GDR**                      b) DCB                      c) ADR                      d) SEC
6. Issue of -----200 not require foreign regulatory clearance  
a) SEC                      b) DCB                      **c) GDR**                      d) ADR
7. Foreign direct investment occurs -----cased  
**a) Investor**                      b) owners                      c) Partner                      d) Employer
8. International finance is a branch of -----  
**a) Financial economics**    b) financial investment    c) Financial exchange    d) Financial trade
9. International finance plays a fissional grade in -----  
**a) Exchange of goods**                      b) Exchange of service  
c) International trade                      d) Relationship of nation
10. Example of international finance organization  
**a) IMF**                      b) SBI                      c) RBI                      d) ICICI
11. -----of foreign equclies are permuted only in selected sectors  
**a) 100%**                      b) 56%                      c) 69%                      d) 75%
12. Expansion of FDI-----  
a) Rareign direct investment                      b) foreigners direct investment

c) Foreign direct interact

d) Foreign direct invest

13. Indian companies to expand their operations beyond the frontiers of -----

a) India

b) America

c) France

d) Daly

14. Eammercial wands expend for promo ling

a) National income b) Trade

c) Business opportunities

d) Employment

15. DRS receipt is a negotiable -----

a) Receipt

b) Financial instrument

c) Bill

d) Bill of purchase

16. FCCB is issued by -----

a) Indian company

b) foreign company

c) MNC

d) Fareign exchange

17. It is negotiate only ADR in -----

a) America

b) Indian

c) France

d) Burape

18. ADR requires aprons from

a) America

b) India

c) Europe

d) None of these

19. Financial instrument used to -----

a) Deposit receipt

b) Exchange of goods

c) Exchange of currency

d) None of these

20. Indian companies with sound financial track of -----

a) 3 years

b) 1 years

c) 4 year

d) 5 year

21. ADR concerts the issue conch are in rupee into -----

a) US dellors

b) Indian rupee

c) Foreign currency

d) All of the above

22. Amount received from the issue of -----

a) FCCB

b) ADR

c) FDI

d) GDR

23. FII are investment made by an -----

a) Investor

b) owner

c) Partner

d) Employer

STD: XI ARTS

COMMERCE

## CHAPTER-21

## MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

1. ----- helps towards the industrialisation of rural and backwards areas.  
a) **MSME**                      b) Manufacturing                      c) Small scale industries                      d) Large scale industries
2. The manufacturing enterprises are defined in terms of investment in ----  
a) Furniture                      b) Stock                      c) **Plant and machinery**                      d) None of the these
3. -----do not require a huge capital to start the unit  
a) Sole proprietorship    b) Joint Hindu Family    c) Co-operatives                      **d) MSMEs**
4. Pandyan Rural bank, Pallavan Rural bank are the example of  
a) Commercial bank    **b) Regional rural bank**    c) MUDRA bank                      d) none of these
5. Micro enterprises manufacturing sector does not exceed -----  
a) 1 lakhs                      **b) 25 lakhs**                      c) 2 lakhs                      d) 15 lakhs
6. MSME sector contributes about -----GDP  
**a) 8%**                      b) 5%                      c) 7%                      d) 4%
7. Mudra bank is example for -----  
a) Co operative Bank                      **b) Micro Finance institutions**  
c) Non Banking Finance Institution                      d) none the these
8. Even the Bureau of Indian standard distinguished their L.P.G stove by introducing a new type of labellig known as -----  
**a) GREEN LABEL**    b) YELLOW LABEL                      c) BLUE LABEL                      d) RED LABEL
9. -----distinct modes of credit to SHGs.  
a) One                      b) two                      c) **three**                      d) four
10. The total number of members in SHGs during the same period stood at -----all India level  
**a) 5,02,65.933**                      b) 5,02,65.934                      c) 5,02,65.937                      d) 5,02,65.935

## CHAPTER -22

## TYPES OF TRADE

1. Trade is conducted in order to earn

- a) **Profit**                      b) commodities                      c) interest                      d) Money
2. Trade is classified in -----
- a) **Two**                      b) Three                      c) Four                      d) Six
3. Internal trade takes place within
- a) states    b) country                      c) **boundaries of nations**                      d) continent
4. Internal trade is also called as
- a) **domestic trade or home trade**                      b) only domestic trade
- c) only home trade                      d) none of these
5. Internal trade takes place between
- a) creditors and debtors                      b) consumers and customers
- c) **buyers and sellers**                      d) MNC and consumers
6. Aim of home trade is to provide goods and services
- a) social welfare                      b) **economically**                      c) Earn profit                      d) none of these
7. Types of internal trade
- a) **Two**                      b) four                      c) six                      d) five
8. Wholesale trade means purchase goods in -----quantity
- a) Minimum                      b) small                      c) large                      d) **bulk**
9. Retail trade means deals with distribution of goods in -----quantities
- a) large                      b) bulk                      c) **small**                      d) Maximum.
10. Petrol and Aeroplanes are the examples of
- a) **Foreign trade**                      b) Internal trade                      c) International                      d) Retail trade
11. How many types of foreign trade
- a) Two                      b) **Three**                      c) four                      d) Five
12. Import trade means buying goods for
- a) foreign                      b) multinational                      c) **domestic**                      d) none of these
13. Petroleum product is an example of
- a) **Import**                      b) Export                      c) Retail                      d) wholesale
14. Export trade means sale of goods to

- a) domestic                      b) **Foreign**    c) Retail                      d)wholesale

15. Iron 1 tea, Jasmine Flowers are the examples of

- a) Import                      b) **Export trade**    c) Enter pot trade    d) Wholesale

16. Unit raw diamonds is an example of

- a) **Enter pot**                      b) Export                      c) Import                      d) wholesale

## CHAPTER -23

### CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION

1. Channels based on the -----

- a) **Middle man**                      b) Retailers                      c) consumers                      d) Producers

2. E- commerce is a -----channel

- a) private                      b) indirect                      c) public                      d) **direct**

3. An agreement is entered between the -----and channel partner

- a) **Producer**                      b) consumer                      c) wholesaler                      d) Retailer

4. VAR-----

- a) **Value added Reseller**                      b) Value added Retailer  
c) Value acted Reseller                      d) Value acted Retailer

5. A-----paned producer may have builders as VAR'S

- a) Hydro                      b) **Solar**                      c) Hydel                      d) Tydel

6. The producer appoints a -----

- a) **network of retailers**    b) Network of rosella    c) Network of consumer    d) All of these

7. Seasonal products are distributed through -----layer of middle man.

- a) more                      b) **less**                      c) All of these                      d) None of these

8. Mercantile agents are also called as -----middle man.

- a) **Functional**                      b) primary                      c) Secondary                      d) None of the above

9. Wholesales buys goods from-----

- a) Retailers                      b) consumer                      c) **Producer**                      d) All of above

10. Wholesaler buys goods in -----

- a) **bulk**                      b) less                      c) very low                      d) All of the above
11. Wholesaler sells goods to -----  
a) Customer                      b) consumer                      c) Producer                      d) **Retailer**
12. -----provide financial support to both manufactures and retailer  
a) **Wholesaler**                      b) consumer                      c) a&b                      d) None of the above
13. Risk takes is the functions of -----  
a) Retailer      b) consumer                      c) **wholesaler**                      d) Producer
14. super Bazaar is the example of -----  
a) **Retail wholesaler**      b) Producer                      c) a&b                      d) customer
15. retailers have a -----link with consumer.  
a) Indirect                      b) **Direct**                      c) a&b                      d) None of the above
16. Thyrocare's worth is -----  
a) **3377 Grores**                      b) 200 Grores                      c) 100 Grores                      d) 1 lakh Grores
17. SOHO means -----  
a) **small office - Home office**  
b) Home office      - Small office  
c) Small office      - Home office  
d) None of the above
18. Velumani opened the shop at the age of -----  
a) 60                      b) 23                      c) **37**                      d) 18
19. A Wholesaler generally deals in -----commodity  
a) **one**                      b) two                      c) three                      d) four
20. Velumani Owns -----stake in the company.  
a) **64%**                      b) 58%                      c) 60%                      d) 63%
21. According to American Marketing Association is ----- of structure of Intra Company organization.  
a) **A channel of distribution**                      b) manufactures  
c) Wholesaler                      d) Retailers
22. Channels based on the -----



- a) Consumer    b) first man    c) **Middleman**    d) Agent
23. Channels based on the type of -----  
a) goods and services    **b) E-commerce**    c) Marketing    d) consumer
24. ----- companies outsource distribution function and concentrate on their core production function  
a) Middleman    **b) Multi-National companies**  
c) Transporting    d) Third party
25. Micro soft India has appointed ----- as VAR in India  
**a) Au net and Redington**    b) Channel partner and consumer  
c) Manufacturer-Franchisor and consumer    d) Retailer-consumer
26. All purchases and sales between the -----  
**a) Producers and wholesalers**    b) Business men  
c) Consumer    d) Industrial Goods
27. Industrial machinery and equipment need shorter channel of -----  
a) Consumption    **b) Distribution**    c) Producers    d) none of the above
28. A Wholesaler buys goods in -----  
**a) bulk**    b) Medium    c) Maximum quantity    d) all of the above
29. The retailers having permanent establishment and dealing in large scale are called -----  
**a) Fixed shop large scale retailer**    b) non Fixed  
c) Tele-marketing    d) Mail order houses
30. ----- appoints department managers of each Department.  
**a) General Manager**    b) Public Manager  
c) Private Manager    d) Producer
31. Retail trade is a trade that deals with the distribution of goods in ----  
**a) Small quantities**    b) large quantities  
c) selling quantities    d) storage goods
32. If the sales are made directly to the end consumers it will be considered as -----  
a) Producing    b) Consuming    c) **retailing**    d) Distribution
33. Telemarketing can be divided into ---- parts  
**a) One**    b) Two    c) Three    d) Four
34. A super market is a large retail store selling a wide variety of consumer goods on the basis of --  
a) high price    **b) low price appeal**  
c) Co-operative stores    d) super marketing
35. The prices of goods are ----- and all sales are made on cash basis.  
**a) fixed**    b) different    c) nature    d) none of these above
36. Multiple shops deal only in ----- range of products  
a) flexibility    **b) unlimited**    c) limited    d) unflexible
37. Retailers help in promoting the sale of the -----  
**a) Products**    b) Goods    c) Consumer    d) Produce
38. ---- are individuals who sell their goods by carrying on their head as shoulders from place to place  
**a) Peddlers**    b) Cheap Jacks    c) Vendors    d) Pavement
39. ---- are petty retailers who sell their goods at various places such as bus stop etc.  
**a) Hawkers**    b) Market Traders    c) cheap Jacks    d) Small retailer
40. The retailers who maintain permanent establishment to sell their goods are called -----



2. -----are individuals who sell their goods by carrying on their head or shoulders  
a) **peddlers** b) Hawkers c) street vendors d) both a and b
3. -----are petty retailers who sell goods at various places such as bus stop railway station etc  
a) **Hawkers** b) peddlers c) street vendors d) both a and b
4. The traders sit on the foot path of the road is called -----  
a) Hawkers b) peddlers c) **street vendors** d) both b and c
5. Manapparai is an example of -----  
a) **market traders** b) cheap jacks c) supermarkets d) none of the above
6. -----are the retailers who have independent shops of temporary nature  
a) **cheap jack** b) peddlers c) Hawkers d) both a and c
7. The retailers who have maintain permanent establishment to sell their goods are called -----  
a) cheap Jacks b) permanent shop retailers c) **fixed shop retailers** d) Both a and b
8. Fixed shop retailers can be divided into -----type  
a) **2** b) 3 c) 4 d) 6
9. -----get their supplies from local suppliers and wholesalers  
a) **street stalls** b) specialty stores c) second shops d) all of the above
10. -----deal in a party clear type of product under one product line only.  
a) street stalls b) general stores c) **speciality stores** d) all of these
11. Administrative activities of the departmental stores are managed by -----  
a) **general manager** b) management c) M.D d) all of these
12. Bata is an examples of -----  
a) cheap jacks b) street stalls c) **chain stores** d) both a and b
13. In Europe chain stores are known as -----  
a) **Multiple shops** b) products shops c) both a and b d) speciality store
14. The Nilgiris is campus for  
a) mail order Houses b) cooperative stores c) **super markets** d) None of the above
15. Supermarkets are organized on -----basis  
a) **departmental** b) regular c) functional d) none of these

16. -----persons are needed to form a cooperative society  
 a) **25**              b) 22              c) 20              d) 26
17. -----is other name of installment system  
 a) differed online system    b) Differed Installment system  
 c) **deferred payment system**    d) both a and b
18. AVM means -----  
 a) **Automatic vending machine**    b) Automatic vainer machine  
 c) Automated vending              d) none of these
19. -----are placed at convenient location such as railway station airports petrol tums of to sell milk products  
 a) **AVM**    b) ACM    c) ATM              d) ABM
20. -----is an example for television marketing  
 a) **tablemate**    b) Forum    c) Flipchart    d) all of these
21. In there is no direct personal concoct between buyers and sellers  
 a) super market    b) chain stores    c) **mail order houses**    d) cooperative store
22. FICCI means -----  
 a) **Federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry**  
 b) Fcculation of Indian chamber of commerce and industry  
 c) Food and industry cumulative corporation of India  
 d) None of these

## CHAPTER -25

### INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

1. In ancient days. Trades are carried out mostly from  
 a) **Jawa and Sumatra islands in west to Arabian peninsula in the west**  
 b) India ocean to Arabian sea    c) bay for Bengal to Indian Ocean    d) All of the above
2. There are route os International business before -----century  
 a) 19<sup>th</sup>                      **b) 18<sup>th</sup>**                      c) 17<sup>th</sup>                      d) 16<sup>th</sup>
3. Salt Route is from (Ancient India )  
 a) **India to Egypt**    b) India to Europe    c) India to germany    d) India to srilanka

4. Silk Route is from (Ancient India)  
**a) china to India** b) India to Europe c) China to Japan d) India to srilanka
5. Spice route in ancient India is from  
**a) India to Europe** b) India to China c) India to Egypt d) none of the above
6. International business became investable after  
**a) American Indian war** b) First world war c) Second world war d) None of the above
7. Foreign trade is exported during  
a) Chera's period **b) chola's period** c) Pandya's period d) Pallava's period
8. Cholas extended their influence overseas to  
**a) China and south east Asia** b) India and Southeast Asia  
c) China and Europe d) none of the above
9. The best known guilds were  
**a) Manigramam and Ayyavole guilds** b) Maariyamman guilds  
c) Indian guilds d) None of the above
10. Expansion of ICI  
a) Information control technique b) International communication technique  
**c) Information and communication technology** d) International contract trade
11. Expansion of TNC is  
**a) Trans National company** b) Transport Never Comes  
c) Trade National company d) None of the above
12. ----- is a contractual agreement where in a firm agrees to its plants trade secrets on technology to another firm in a foreign country.  
**a) franchising** b) licensing c) Outsourcing d) logistics
13. McDonald's Pizza Hut is an example of -----  
**a) Franchising** b) Export c) outsourcing d) logistics
14. Outsourcing is also called  
a) contracting **b) contract manufacturing** c) outsourcing d) none of the above
15. ----- is a business agreement where in parties agree to develop a new entity and assets subscribing to equity shares

- a) Outsourcing b) Franchising c) Liscenling **d) Joint venture**
16. The firm to whom license is granted is called -----  
**a) Liscensee** b) Franchisee c) Jaintee d) None of the above
17. Expansion of FDI is  
**a) Foreign direct Investment** b) Freight direct investment c) Foreign dock investment
18. International business require  
**a) lot of formalities** b) No of formalities c) less formalities d) None of the above
19. In FDI goods are exchanged based on -----  
**a) Indian currency** b) Foreign currency c) American currency d) All of the above
20. Coimbatore specializes in  
a) Hosiery products b) Machinery c) Both a and b **d) coition textiles**
21. Trupur specializes in  
**a) cotton textiles** b) Machinery c) both a and b d) Hosiery products
22. In domestic business the consumers are -----  
a) Heterogenic b) **Homogeneous** c) All of the above d) None of the above
23. In international Business, the consumers are  
a) homogeneoces **b) Heterogeneous** c) None of the above d) All of the above
24. In domestic trade payment of excise duty in -----procedures and it is -----  
**a) Simple relatively low** b) costly high  
c) complicated relatively high d) none of the above
25. The goods involved in domestic business are mainly transported by -----  
a) Airways and waterways **b) Roadways and Railways**  
c) All of the above d) none of the above
26. The goods involved in international business in mainly transported by -----  
**a) Airways and waterways** b) Roadways and Railways  
c) waterways and Rail ways d) All of the above



27. India export -----product  
a) handicraft    b) Hebal product    c) Electronic goods    d) **All the above**
28. India imports -----product  
a) Electrical goods    b) petro lemur products    c) Medical equipments    d) **All of the above**
29. Import duty is not levied on -----  
**a) Enterport trade**    b) Import trade    c) Export trade    d) none of the above
30. International business may discourage    the growth of -----indue tries  
a) Developed    **b) indigenous**    c) under developed    d) all of the above
31. The major advantages of international business is or are is  
a) Generation of employment    b) Economic development  
c) International peace    **d) all of the above**
32. India company import ----- from Iran  
**a) crude oil**    b) petroleum    c) alcohol    d) Machinery
33. India company re-export petroleum to -----  
**a) Nepal**    b) Srilank    c) Iran    d) America

### LESSION - 26

#### EXPORT AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

1. ----- has emerged as one of the vital indicators of a nations social, economical and political growth  
**a) Export**    b) Import    c) Entrepots    d) None of these
2. ----- represents two sides of the same coin of international trade  
a) Trade and commerce    **b) Export and Import**  
c) None of these    d) goods and services
3. ----- trade agreements are entered into with foreign countries which offer bright prospects for export.  
a) Multilateral trade    **b) Bilateral trade**  
c) Entrepot trade    d) None of the these
4. EXIM represents ----  
**a) Export and Import Bank**    b) Ethical X-ray of Indian Import  
c) None of these    d) Both a and b
5. EXIM Bank set up in -----  
a) 1972    **b) 1982**    c) 1872    d) 1882
6. EXIM bank prides re-discount facility in respect of export bills for a period not exceeding --- days.  
**a) 90**    b) 1 year    c) 80    d) 60

7. Commercial banks provide financial assistance in ---- ways.  
a) 3                                      **b) 2**                                      c) 4                                      d) 6
8. ---- type of assistance given to enable exporters to purchase raw materials process them and create finished goods for the purpose of export.  
**a) Pre-shipment financial assistance**      b) post-shipment financial assistance  
c) Both a and b                                      d) All of these
9. An indent actually points to an order received from abroad for ---- of goods  
a) Import                                      **b) Export**                                      c) Entrepot                                      d) None of these
10. An Indent is prepared in -----  
a) Original                                      **b) Duplicate**                                      c) Both a and b                                      d) None of these
11. Indent are classified into ---- types  
**a) 3**                                      b) 5                                      c) 6                                      d) 8
12. LC is an abbreviation of ----  
**a) Letter of Credit**                                      b) Letter Credit  
c) Language Ceremony                                      d) Level of commerce
13. LC is opened only for well established and reputed ----  
a) Exporter                                      **b) Importer**                                      c) Both a and b                                      d) None of these
14. The LC imply transfers the burden of settling the transactions to the ----  
a) Self help group      b) Importers                                      **c) Bank**                                      d) Co-operative bank
15. Exporter has to apply in --- form  
**a) Ayaab Niryatt form**                                      b) Exporters report form  
c) None of these                                      d) Both a and b
16. ----- has to mention the number in all the shipping document  
a) Entrepoter      b) Importers                                      **c) Exporters**                                      d) All of these
17. ---- is a formal agreement between ship owner and the exporter.  
**a) Charter party**      b) voyage charter      c) None of these      d) Both a and b
18. The hiring of ship for specific voyage is -----  
a) Charter party      **b) Voyage charter**      c) both a and b      d) None of these
19. The hiring of entire ship for a specific time ----  
**a) Time charter**      b) voyage charter      c) charter party      d) none of these
20. The exporter or his agent prepares three copies of shipping bill in ---- form  
**a) printed**      b) non-printed      c) both a and b      d) none of these
21. ----- is the document issued by the captain of the ship  
**a) Mate's receipt**      b) Dock warrant      c) Dock dues      d) None of these
22. Bill of exchange can be classified into ---- types  
**a) 2**                                      b) 3                                      c) 4                                      d) 5
23. Import trade refers to purchasing goods and services from a ----  
**a) foreign country**      b) other states      c) none of these      d) Both a and b
24. An import license is valid for ---- month for capital goods and --- months for other goods.  
a) 12, 8                                      b) 24, 6                                      **c) 24, 18**                                      d) 24, 28
25. Importer has to fill in ---- form and grant of e-LEC and submit all documents required in this regard online.  
a) ANE 2A                                      **b) ANF 2A**                                      c) AFE 2 A                                      d) None of these

## CHAPTER - 27

**FACILITATORS OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS**

1. GATT was signed in -----  
a) **Geneva**      b) Singapore      c) Malaria      d) None of these
2. World trade organization was started on -----  
a) **1st Jan 1995**      b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1006      c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Jan 1997      d) 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 1006
3. GATT was signed by -----countries  
a) 30      b) 28      c) **23**      d) 24
4. WTO has -----member countries  
a) **164**      b) 165      c) 166      d) 175
5. WTO is located at -----  
a) **Switzerland**      b) Poland      c) Germany      d) all of these
6. International bank for reconstruction and development is known as -----  
a) Indian bank      b) **world bank**      c) international bank      d) State bank
7. First world war affected countries -----  
a) Asia      b) America      c) **Europe**      d) Germany
8. IMF was established by the recommendation of -----  
a) Paris peace conference      b) **Britton wood conference**      c) Amartya wood conference
9. -----Income independent after the establishment of IMF  
a) Asia currency      b) American dollar      c) **Indian rupee**      d) India paisa
10. India got help from IMF during -----  
a) **1966**      b) 1977      c) 1988      d) 1999
11. Member countries of SAARC include -----  
a) Nepal      b) India      c) Pakistan      d) **all of the above**
12. SAARC headquarter is located at -----Dhaka,bangladesh  
a) India      b) Nepal      c) Bhuta      d) **none of the above**
13. India faced serious economic crisis in -----  
a) **1990**      b) 1980      c) 1940      d) 2002
14. -----is the WTO agreements

- a) agreement forming part of GATT      b) Agreement on textile and clothing  
c) Agreement of Agriculture      **d) All of the above**
15. -----are the function of IBRD.  
a) Providing long term capital      b) Promoting capital investment  
c) Providing quarantines for loans      **d) none of the above**
16. IMF headquartered is in -----  
**a) Washington**      b) Germany      c) Poland      d) Geneva
17. SAARC was founded at -----  
a) Bhaka      b) Agra      **c) Dhaka**      d) Sahara
18. -----was created by IMF  
**a) SDR**      b) ADR      c) GDP      d) GDR
19. -----is a international financial institution that offers advisory services .a  
a) MIGA      b) ICSID      c) IDA      **d) IFC**
20. GATT was signed in -----  
a) 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 1948      b) 30<sup>th</sup> Oct 1946      c) 30<sup>th</sup> Sep 1947      **d) 30<sup>th</sup> Oct 1947**

## CHAPTER-28

### BALANCE OF TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

1. -----and -----are the important aspects in international trade  
a) Import and export      b) Balance of trade      c) Balance of payment      **d) Both b and c**
2. -----help in framing monetary, fiscal and trade policies of country  
a) Balance of trade      **b) balance of payment**      c) Invisible export      d) goods import
3. BOP includes all economic transaction both recorded on -----and -----  
**a) current account, capital account**      b) cash account, capital account  
c) current account , cash account      d) purchase account, current account
4. BOP shows economic -----of a country.  
a) growth      **b) weakness**      c) strongest      d) development
5. A balance of payment deficit points to the fact that country's -----is more than-----

- a) Export, import   b) Entreport, export   **c) Import, export**   d) import, entreport
6. Balacne of payment (BOP) Creates economic development in the -----term  
a) very short   **b) short**   c) very long   d) long
7. If a export of a country exceeds its import, it shows ----balance of trade.  
**a) Favorable**   b) unfavorable   c) both a and   d) none of these
8. Import and export of goods is called -----  
a) Invisible trade   b) favourabel trade   c) Only a and b   **d) visible trade**
9. Banking is an example of -----trade  
a) balance of trade   b) visible   **c) Invisible**   d) None of the above
10. -----record capital transactions  
a) balance of grade   **b) balance of payment**   c) balance of capital   d) balance of net position
11. Capital account consists of -----components.  
a) 4   **b)3**   c)2   d)5
12. -----consists of foreign investment, long term loan and foreign currency deposissts  
a) Banking capital   b) official capital   c)Credit capital   **d) private capital**
13. -----includes RBI's holding foreign currency  
**a) official capital**   b) private capital   c) banking capital   d) capital account

## CHAPTER-29

### ELEMENTS OF CONTRACT

1. Indian contract Act  
**a) 1<sup>st</sup> September 1872**   b) 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1872  
c) 16<sup>th</sup> November 1982   d) 19<sup>th</sup> December 1676
2. How many parts in Indian contract act  
**a) two**   b) Fill   c) six   d) Four
3. Formula of Agreement  
**a) offer/Proposal +Acceptance**   b) Acceptance + Proposal  
c) none of these   d) contract + proposal
4. Consideration means something is  
a) equal   **b) return**   c) minimum   d) maximum
5. Classification of contract

- a) **three**                      b) two                      c) five                      d) six
6. Types of valid contract  
a) **Five**                      b) Six                      c) Seven                      d) Four
7. Types of Formation contract  
a) **Four**                      b) Six                      c) Five                      d) Seven
8. Performance contract has ---- types  
a) **Four**                      b) Seven                      c) Five                      d) Three
9. Quasi contract is created by  
a) **Law**                      b) Un Law                      c) all of these                      d) none of these
10. Unilateral contract is ----- side contract  
a) two                      b) Three                      c) **One**                      d) All of these
11. Bilateral contract commit ----- parties  
a) Single                      b) **both**                      c) both(a) and (b)                      d) none of these
12. A contract between drug dealers to buy and sell drugs is  
a) Implied contract                      b) **void contract**  
c) illegal contract                      d) voidable contract
13. A contract may be oral or in writing  
a) **Necessary legal formalities**                      b) not declared void  
c) legal relationship                      d) offer and acceptance
14. As per the Indian contract act 1872 a contract is enforced by  
a) **Law**                      b) Un law                      c) All of these                      d) None of these
15. Contract :  
a) **Agreement + Enforceability by Law**                      b) contract  
c) consideration                      d) Acceptance

### CHAPTER -30 PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT

1. The performance of contract section -----of the Act states  
a) 36                      b) **37**                      c) 38
2. When the party had done what he had undertaken to do it is called -----performance  
a) Attempted                      b) **Actual**                      c) none of the above
3. Devolution of joint liabilities under -----section  
a) **42**                      b) 43                      c) 44



4. Devolution of joint rights under -----section  
a) 46            **b) 45**            c) 47
5. Reciprocal promises under -----section  
a) 2            **b) 2(f)**            c) 2 (g)
6. Performance within a reasonable time under -----section  
**a) 46**            b) 45            c) 47
7. Specified time and place for performance under -----section  
a) 46            b) 45            **c) 47**
8. performance on a certain day under -----section  
a) 46            b) 47            **c) 48**
9. Valid tender for performance under -----section  
a) 36            **b) 38**            c) 37
10. Performance is prescribed by the priorities under -----section  
a) 51            **b) 50**            c) 52
11. -----means application of payments  
**a) Appropriation**    b) concurrent    c) Mutual
12. Only a -----an demand performance  
**a) Promise**    b) Third party    c) employed
13. offer to performance is above known as -----  
a) promises    **b) Tender**    c) Promise
14. Promise which form consideration or part of consideration for each other are called as -----  
a) Joint promise    **b) reciprocal promise**    c) concurrent
15. A person is said to be a third person if he is not a -----  
a) promisor    b) promise    **c) Agent**

### CHAPTER -31

### DISCHARGE AND BREACH OF A CONTRACT

1. Performance must be done according to -----  
**a) Time and manner** b) actual performance c) both a and b
2. Agreement between the parties comes to an end by -----  
a) Actual performance **b) mutually agreeing** c) none of the above
3. A contract may be discharged if its performance becomes-----  
**a) impossible** b) possible c) All of the above
4. When the limitation Act was passed -----  
**a) 1963** b) 1965 c) 1950
5. According to the limitation act 1963 a contract must be performed within a -----time  
**a) specific** b) particular c) all the above
6. The other party or parties are called -----  
a) aggrieved party b) injured party **c) both a and b**
7. Injunction in an order passed by a -----court  
**a) competent** b) high c) supreme
8. The meaning of the phrase quantum meruit is -----  
**a) as much as earned** b) claim for quantum meruit c) none of these
9. The section 73 of Indian contract act is -----  
**a) 1872** b) 1870 c) 1860

## CHAPTER 32

### DIRECT TAXES

1. ----- is a compulsory contribution to state revenues  
**a) Tax** b) profit c) Income d) Security
2. Tax may be added to the price of -----  
a) building b) each **c) goods and service** d) Transport
3. Income tax is a -----tax  
**a) Direct** b) indirect c) compulsory d) optional
4. Direct tax is levied on -----  
**a) Income** b) luxuries c) goods d) services

5. Income tax is charged by -----government
- a) state                      **b) central**                      c) foreign                      d) Indian
6. The year of earning income is called -----
- a) previous Year**      b) Next year                      c) Assessment year      d) none of these
7. Income tax is charged at -----
- a) Income rate                      **b) Prescribed rate**      c) Earned rate                      d) none of these
8. Tax on long term capital at -----
- a) 30%                      **b) 20%**                      c) 50%                      d) 65%
9. Tax on short term capital at -----
- a) 10%                      **b) 15%**                      c) 70%                      d) 63%
10. Tax on Lottery income at -----
- a) 40%                      b) 70%                      **c) 30%**                      d) 20%
11. Income tax is appealed through out -----
- a) World                      **b) India**                      c) America                      d) None of these
12. Assessed means a -----
- a) person**                      b) citizens                      c) receiver                      d) All the above
13. Previous consisting of a period -----
- a) 1 month                      b) Half year                      **c) 12 month**                      d) 3 month
14. Income tax act section 14 -----
- a) 1961**                      b) 1999                      c) 1980                      d) 1970
15. Reduction under figure which we are arrived at is called -----
- a) Total income**      b) value income                      c) income                      d) None of these
16. The tax rate has been prescribed under -----
- a) GST                      **b) Income tax act**                      c) Excise duty      d) wealth tax
17. Income tax is applicable including -----
- a) Jammu and Kashmir**      b) Tamilnadu                      c) Assam                      d) Rajasthan
18. Income from salary -----
- a) Sec 15-17**                      b) sec 10-20                      c) Sec 2-10                      d) 28-30

19. Income from nousea property -----

- a) **sec 22-27**      b) Sec 2-10      c) Sec 45-55`      d) Sec 1-20

20. Income from profits land gains'-----

- a) **Section 28-44**      b) Sec 4-11      c) Sec 10-30      d) 40-50

21. Income from 'capital gains' -----

- a)**Sec 45-55**      b) Sec 10-20      c) Sec 70-85      d) Sec 40-50

22. Income from 'other sources'-----

- a) **Sec 56-59**      b) Sec 10-20      c) Sec 40-60      d) 70-80

23. Amount received under key man insurance policy including -----

- a) Income      b) **Bonus**      c) Earning      d) capital

### CHAPTER -33

#### INDIRECT TAXATION

1. Indirect tax is levied on -----

- a) **goods and service**      b) consumer      c) seller      d) government

2. -----tax is levied on goods and service

- a) **indirect**      b) Direct      c) VAT      d) Income tax

3. Indirect tax is collected from the buyer by the -----

- a) buyer      **b)seller**      c) consumer      d) government

4. Indirectly imposed on the -----it is called indirect lax

- a) buyer      b) seller      c) government      d) **consumer**

5. GST is applicable to all goods and service except -----and -----product

- a) coal and water      b) Entertainment and wealth  
c) **alcohol and petroleum**      d) diamond and gold

6. GST Act has proposed -----tax rater

- a) three      **b) four**      c) five      d) six

7. There is a tax evasion is -----in direct tax

- a) impossible      b) difficult      c) **possible**      d) more difficult

8. -----tax is can be shuttled to others  
a) **Indirect tax**                      b) direct tax                      c) Income tax                      d) wealth tax
9. GST came into effect from -----  
a) **1<sup>st</sup> July 2017**                      b) April 12 2017                      c) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017                      d) 1<sup>st</sup> march 2017
10. The chairman of the council is the union -----minister  
a) prime minister                      b) president                      **c) Finance**                      d) governor
11. Example of Indirect tax -----  
a) Income tax                      b) wealth tax                      c) capital gain tax                      **d) Excise duty**
12. Example of direct tax-----  
a) GST                      b) VAT                      c) Excise duty                      **d) Income tax**
13. Accordingly 101<sup>st</sup> constitution amendment Act 2016 was passed and the president is acceptance was received on -----  
a) Aug 2016                      b) June 22, 2016                      c) Sep 12, 2016                      **d) Sep 8 2016**
14. Input tax credit allowed will lower the prices to the -----  
**a) consumer**                      b) sewer                      c) Government                      d) buyer
15. -----tax were abolished and one tax exists today  
a) 19                      **b) 17**                      c) 29                      d) 20
16. The foremost objective of GST is to create a common market with uniform tax date in -----  
**a) India**                      b) America                      c) Australia                      d) china

**CLASS: XI**  
**SUB: COMMERCE**

**TIME :3.00 hrs**  
**MARK:90**

**PART -A**

**I. Choose the correct answer:-**

**20X1=20**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 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) Vasco da Gama                      c) Akbar                      d) Alauddin Khilji
2. The Primary objective of a business is  
a) Making Profit      b) Not Making Profit      c) Special skill      d) None of the above
3. Pick out the odd man out  
a) mail order house      b) telemarketing      c) second shops      d) shopping malls
4. A major disadvantage of sole proprietorship is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Limited liability      b) Unlimited liability      c) Easy Formation      d) Quick decision
5. The firm of Hindu Undivided Family is managed by whom?  
a) Owner                      b) Karta                      c) Manager                      d) Partner
6. Assertion: indirect tax is levied on the goods and service  
Reason: It is collected from the buyer by the seller and paid by the seller the Government  
a) A is true R is false                      b) A is false R is true  
c) A&R is true                      d) A&R is false
7. Centralised control in MNC's implies control exercised by  
a) Branches                      b) Subsidiaries                      c) Headquarters                      d) Parliament
8. The Reserve Bank of India commenced its operations from April 1,  
a) 1936                      b) 1935                      c) 1934                      d) 1933
9. Match it  
1) Departmental undertaking - STIL  
2) Public corporation - TIR  
3) Government company - Indian Railways  
4) Multinational company - ONGC  
a) 3,1,4,2      b) 3,4,1,2                      c) 1,2,3,4                      d) 4,3,2,1
10. \_\_\_\_\_ 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



11. Transport removes the hindrance of  
a) Time                      b) Place                      c) Person                      d) Knowledge
12. Which one is correct statement  
a) The companies act 2013  
b) The minimum number of members in co-operative society 50  
c) The government company paid up capital 51%
13. The role of government in logistics management is through  
a) Legislations                      b) Governance                      c) Transport                      d) Distribution
14. Socially Responsible business provides goods at  
a) high price                      b) low price                      c) reasonable price                      d) moderate price
15. Which one is incorrect statement  
a) The general Bank of India was established 1786  
b) Bank of Calcutta was first joint stock bank established in 1806  
c) 1991 witnessed the birth of Andhra Bank
16. \_\_\_ 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
17. Small scale Fixed retailers include \_\_\_\_\_  
a) General stores                      b) Pedlars                      c) Cheap Jacks                      d) Hawkers
18. STC is expansion for  
a. State Training Centre                      b) State Training Council  
b. State Trading Centre                      d) State Trading Corporation
19. The day to day administration of WTO is entrusted with  
a) Executive Council                      b. General Council  
b) Administrative Council                      d. General Body
20. 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.

## PART -B

**II. Answer the following questions: (any 7) (Q -No 30 is compulsory )      7x2=14**

21. Write a short note on transportation.
22. What is the basic feature of a Departmental undertaking?
23. State any two services rendered by transport.
24. What do you mean by e-commerce?
25. Give the meaning of Social Power
26. Give some examples for micro enterprises.
27. What are specialty stores?
28. What is GATT?
29. What is Quantum merit?
30. What is CGST?

## PART -C

**III. Answer the following questions: (any 7) (Q -No 40 is compulsory )      7x3=21**

31. Explain the meaning of the term“Vanigam”. The word ?
32. Define Departmental undertakings.
33. Write a note on IRDAI
34. What is the impact of e-commerce on buyers?
35. List the kinds of Social Responsibility.
36. State any three features of GDR.
37. Explain the characteristics of super markets.
38. Name the affiliate of World Bank
39. Define discharge by Performance.
40. Write any three demerits of GST.

## PART -D

**IV. Answer the following questions:      7x5=35**

41. What are the hindrances of business? (any 6)(OR)  
Compare business with profession and employment
42. Compare industry, commerce and trade. (OR)  
What are the disadvantages of Sole trading business?
43. What are the types of Cooperative society? (OR)  
What are the Features of Government company? (Any 5)
44. Discuss the causes of risk. (OR)  
Write a note on e-commerce models.
45. Describe the benefits of increasing the number of MNCs. (OR)  
Explain any five advantages of FDI
46. Describe the role of chambers of commerce in promotion of internal trade. (OR)  
Highlight the features of balance of trade.( any 6)
47. Write about the various remedies for breach of contract  
Distinguish between direct taxes and indirect taxes.

**CLASS: XI**  
**SUBJECT: COMMERCE**

**MARK: 90**  
**TIME: 3.00 HRS**

**PART-A**

**I. Choose the Correct answers:**

**20x1=20**

1. The place where the goods are sold is-----  
 a) Angadi                      b) Market                      c) Nalagadi                      d) Nalangadi
2. The following does not characterize business activity?  
 a) Production of goods and services                      b) Presence of Risk  
 c) Sale or exchange of goods and services                      d) Salary or wages
3. Pick out the odd man out : -(Public enterprises  
 a) PWD      b) ONGC                      c) STC                      d) STI
4. A partnership is registered with \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Registrar of Companies                      b) Registrar of Co-operatives  
 c) Registrar of Firms                      d) District Collector
5. Coca-Cola company is an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) MNC                      b) Government company  
 c) Joint Venture                      d) Public company
6. Assertion: TVS motor company is the third largest – two wheeler manufacturer in India.  
 Reason: With a revenue of over 13,300 G (12 billion) in 2016-17.  
 a) I and II correct                      b) I and II wrong  
 c) I is correct II is wrong                      d) I and II are not correct explanation of II
7. Bankers are not only dealers of money but also leaders in  
 a) Economic development                      b) Trade development  
 c) Industry development                      d) Service development
8. 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
9. Match it  
 1) Government company                      - 49%  
 2) Holding company                      - 1,00,000  
 3) Private company                      - 5,00,000  
 4) Public company                      - 51%  
 a) 2,3,4,1                      b) 1,2,3,4                      c) 4,2,1,3                      d) All of these
10. The role of government in logistics management is through  
 a) Legislations                      b) Governance                      c) Transport                      d) Distribution

11. Ethics is important for
  - a) Top management
  - b) Middle level managers
  - c) Non managerial employees
  - d) All of them
12. Which one is incorrect statement
  - a) The world savings days October 31
  - b) Self help Group main motto is saving first –Gedit Latter.
  - c) Indent can be classify three types
  - d) The world trade organisation established in 1<sup>st</sup> February 1995.
13. It may be wise to finance fixed assets through \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Creditors
  - b) Long term debts
  - c) Bank Overdraft
  - d) Bills Discounting
14. 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
15. Which one correct statement
  - i) Sole trading business there is no at
  - ii) Partnership Act is 1955
  - iii) Company's act 2012
  - iv) Metro train is a slowest transport.
16. 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
17. Selling of goods from home country to foreign country is called
  - (a) Home Trade
  - (b) Entrepot Trade
  - (c) Foreign Trade
  - (d) Joint Venture
18. Acceptance to be valid must
  - a) Be absolute
  - b) Be unqualified
  - c) Both be absolute & unqualified
  - d) Be conditional.
19. 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
20. Period of assessment year is
  - a) 1st April to 31st March
  - b) 1st March to 28th Feb
  - c) 1st July to 30th June
  - d) 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

#### PART-B

#### II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION (ANY 7)(Q.NO 30 IS COMPULSORY )

7X2=14

21. What is meant by Barter system?
22. What are the Non-corporate enterprises?

23. Write the meaning of 'Bank.'
24. Who is a franchisee?
25. What is a free enterprise?
26. Name any two internal sources of business finance.
27. How do you classify Trade?
28. What is meant by Entrepot Trade?
29. Define Contract
30. List out any four types of indirect taxes levied in India.

### PART-C

### III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION (ANY 7)(Q.NO 40 IS COMPULSORY ) 7X3=21

31. What was focused in Arthasasthra about creation of wealth?
32. Define Sole trading business.
33. Explain the origin of RBI.
34. What are the types of franchising?
35. Define the Concept of Social Responsibility?
36. List sources of raising long-term and short-term finance.
37. State the meaning of Retail trade.
38. Describe importance of the external trade to an economy
39. What is meant Charter Party?
40. Define a Voidable Contract

### PART-D

### IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION

7X5=35

41. Briefly explain the coastal trade in ancient Tamilnadu.(OR)  
What are the advantages of Sole trading business?
42. What are the advantages of cooperative society? (ANY 7) (OR)  
Explain the organizational structure of RBI.
43. Explain the different types of warehouses(OR)  
Discuss the advantages of transport.
44. Enumerate the characteristics of franchising. (OR)  
Describe the code of business ethics.
45. Write short notes on a) owner's funds b) borrowed funds(OR)  
What are the features of Internal trade?
46. Describe the role of chambers of commerce in promotion of internal trade. (OR)  
Enumerate the disadvantages of international trade
47. Difference between Contract and Agreement. (OR)  
Discuss the different kinds of GST.



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- Understanding
- Application
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Thanking you.

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