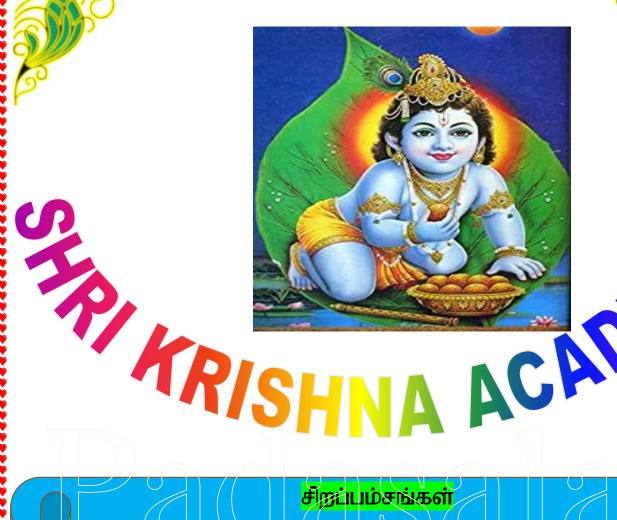


Padasalai⁹S Telegram Groups!

(தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்!)

- Padasalai's NEWS Group https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA
- Padasalai's Channel Group https://t.me/padasalaichannel
- Lesson Plan Group https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw
- 12th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai 12th
- 11th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai_11th
- 10th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai_10th
- 9th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai 9th
- 6th to 8th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai_6to8
- 1st to 5th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai_1to5
- TET Group https://t.me/Padasalai_TET
- PGTRB Group https://t.me/Padasalai_PGTRB
- TNPSC Group https://t.me/Padasalai_TNPSC



- அரசுப் பொதுத்தோவு விடைக்குப்புகள் அடிப்படையில் கற்றல் கையேடு(Minimum Material) உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- 🕨 மெல்லக் கற்கும் மாணவர்கள் விரைவாகக் கற்று அதிக மதிப்பெண் பெறும் வகையில் இவ்விடைக்களஞ்சியம் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
 - 🕨 அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வு தேர்வில் கட்டாயமாகக் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்களுக்கு(அகவய வினாக்கள்) விடைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
 - 🕨 கற்பதற்கு எளிய நடையில் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- 🕨 புறவய வினாக்கள் மற்றம் அகவய வினாக்கள் விடைக்குறிப்புகளுடன் அமைந்துள்ளது.
 - அனைத்துப் பாடப்பிரிவுகளுக்கும் மாதிரி வினாத்தாள் கிடைக்கும்.

CONTACT:9965**531**727,94**432317**27

SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY-NAMAKKAL

ANNUAL EXAMINATION MARCH -2020

COMMERCE TIME SCHEDULE-XI (6/3/2020 TO 11/3/2020)

DATE	TIME	PORTION
	3.00PM TO 5.30 PM	UNIT -1 (FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS)
		2,3,5 MARK
6/3/2020(FRI)	6.45 PM TO 10.30PM	UNIT -2 (FORM OF BUSINESS) 2,3,5 MARK
	5.00AM TO 7.30AM	REVISTION
	8.00AM TO 9.00 AM	TEST
7/3/2020 (SAT)	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
	5.00AM TO 7.00AM	UNIT-6 (BUNISESS 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
8/3/2020(SUN)	10.00 AM to 11.00AM	UNIT-8 (INTERNATION BUSINESS) 2,3,5 MARK
3,0,1313(33.11)	11.15AM TO 2.00PNI	UNIT-8 (INTERNATION BUSINESS) 2,3,5 MARK
	2.00PM TP 5.30PM	UNIT-9 (THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT) 2,3,5
	.5	MARK
	6.45 PM TO 10.30PM	UNIT-10 (DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAX)
		2,3,5 MARK
	5.00 AM TO 7.30 AM	BOOK BACK ONE MARK TEST
	7.30AM TO 9.00 AM	INTERIOR ONE MARK READING
9/3/2020(MON)	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 REVISTION
11/03/2020(WED)	9.45 AM TO 1.15 PM	EXAM

COMMERCE

CHAPTER-1

HISTORICAL BACKROUND OF COMMERCE IN THE SUB - CONTINENT

1.	Barter system refers to			
	a) Exchange of goods against	st cash	b) Exchange of	of Cash against cash
	c) Exchange of goods agains	st goods	d) Exchange of	f service against cash.
2.	Warehouse removes the hind			
	a) personal	b) time	c) place	d) risk
3.	Which one of the following is	is not correctly m	atched?	
	a) Barter system – Goods ag		b) Hindrance of	of risk - Insurance
	c) Hindrance of finance – Ba			of knowledge - Service
4.	is part and parcel of		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	a) Commerce	b) Industry		d) Business
5.	The word vaniyam or vanipa	ım would have ha	ıd a origin	ı.
	a) Tamil	b) Dravidian	c) Greek	d) None of these
6.	Day market was called as		,	
			c) Market	d) None of these
7.	Foreigners who transacted by			
	a) Jonagar	b) Arabs		d) Yavanars
8.	Arabs who traded with Tami	,		,
	a) Yavanars		c) Both	d) None of these
9.	focused on creati			
	a) Thirukural		c) Arthasastra	
10.	Commerce serves as a valual			
				vorker d) consumer, manager
11.	The barter envisages mutual			
		b) Services		d) None of these
12.	Warehouse facilities create -			
		b) Place	c) Time	d) Form
13.				, activities were developed
	_	b) trade	c) industry	=
		~ 7	CHAPTER -2	,
		OBJECT	TIVE OF BUSINESS	
1.	Which one of the following is	is not an economi	ic activity?	
	a) Production of goods	ł	o) Distribution	
		C	d) Selling by retailers	
2.	Which one of the following	is not a non- econ	nomic activity?	
	a) Cooking food for family		b) Medical advice rea	ndered by physicians
	c) Celebrating festivals		d) Doing meditation	
3.	The Occupation in which pe	ople work for oth	ers and get remunera	ted in return is known as
	a) Business	b) Employment		d) Trade
4.	The reward for doing a busing	ness is		
	a) Profit	b) Salary	c) Wages	d) Fees
5.	Human activities can be cate	gorized in	· •	,
	a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five
6.	Activities undertaken with t	he object of earni	ng money are called	activities
	a) primary	b) secondary	c) economic	d) non- economic
7.	Economic activities are unde	· •	*	,
	a) profit	b)money	c) income	d) none of these
8.	are the examples of emp	,	,	,
	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 s systematic b			
	a) Employment	b) profession	c) Business	d) None of these
		CHAPT	'ER -3	
	C	LASSIFICATION OF E	BUSINESS ACTIVITES	5
1.	Industries on the basis of a	ctivitiescatego	ories	
	a) 3	b) 4	c) 8	d) 2
2.	a) 3refers to economic ac	ctivities which are ani	nexed with conversio	n of rescores into useful
	good.			•
	a) commerce	b) Trade	c) Industry	d) None of them
3.	The termis used	to mean group of firm	ns producing similer	Releted good.
	a) Industry	b) Trade	c) none of the	em d) commerce
4.	industry is concerned			
	a) genetic	<i>y</i> 1	c) secondary	d) Extractive
5.	Horticultures is an example	e ofindustry		
	a) Primary	b) secondary	c) genetic	d) none of these
6.	Oil drilling and mining are			
		b) extractive		
7.	industries remain e	ngaged in breeding p	lants and animals for	their we in further
	reproduction.			
		~,		d) none of these
8.	Fisheries and apiary are the	e examples ofi	industry	
	a) primary	b) secondary	c) genetic	d) extractive
9	There are industries are en	gaged in producing g	oods through process	sing of raw material and
	there creating utiliti	es		
	a) form	b) place	c) time	d) service
10.	industry analyses ar	id separates different	elements from the sa	ame materials.
	a) Analytical	b) synthetic	c)none of the	ese d)a and b
11.	industry comb	ines various ingredie	nts into a new produc	et.
	a) Analytical			
12.	Industry Involves	successive stages for	manufacturing finish	ned products in case of
	paper.			
	a) processing	b) synthetic	c) assuming	d) analytical
13.	Industry assemble di		-	
	a) Assembling	b) synthetic	c) Analytical	d) processing
14.	Industries are invo			
	a) synthetic	b) construction	,	d) manufacturing
15.	plumber and servant maid			
	a) personalized	b) public	c) distributiv	e d) quandary
16.	is an essentials p			
	a) trade	b) commerce	c) industry	d) both a and c
_	The term "trade" is used to	mean		
	a) buying and selling		b) purchasin	
	c) Income and loss		d) business a	
18.	are required to	be protected against		
	a) Employees		b) Single per	
	c) Business entrepreneurs		d) none of th	
19.	are maintained at a			_
	a) storage	b) price	c) both a and b	d) none of these

CHAPTER -4 SOLE PROPERITORSHIP

1.	is owned by Single person.			
	a) Sole proprietorship	b) Joint Hindu Family		
	c) Public Company	d) Private Com	ipany	
2.	A Sole proprietor concern is free from			
	a) Private b) Government	c) Indian Contr	ract Act	d) Indian Law
3.	is an Important as well as Specific	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,
	-	vork hard c) small cap		l) Flexibility
4.	Sole trading business can be started by	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		.,
	a) at least two persons b) at least three p		en persons	d) any one person
5.	Sole Proprietorship is suitable for			
	a) Large scale concerns	b) Medium sca	le concerns	
	c) Small scale concerns	d) None of the		
6.	A sole trader	.,		
•	a) cannot keep his business secrets	b) can kee	p his busine	SS
	c) both	d) none of the	- "	
7.	There is a limit to ability of a sole tra			
	a) managerial b) worker	c) owner	d) none	of these
8.	A sole trader concern is owned by an			01 411000
٠.	•	c) organisation	d) societ	v
9.	The business organisation which runs on the			
•	a) Sole trading concern	b) Co- operative socie		VII 15
	c) Joint Hindu Family	d) Partnership		
10.	The sold Trader is entitled to enjoy all	•		
	a) income b) profit	c) loss	d)none of the	nese
	5, F-5555	CHAPTER -5		
	HINDH	UNDIVIDED FAMILY		
1.	LLP means			
	a) limited liability partnership	b) Liability partnersh	nip	
	c) Local limited partnership	d) Limited local parti		
2.	LLP Act was published in	()	- Contracting	
	a) 2008 b) 2009	c) 2010	d)No	one of the above
3.	A partner who taker a active part in the		•	
	a) active partner b) sleeping partner	c) secret partner	d) N	ominal partner
	Fourrts was founded in	.,	- ,	
	a) 1977 b) 1978	c) 1960	d) 1	980
5.	The members in the JHF is	- ,	- ,	
	a) coparceners b) Karta	c) generations	d) p	artners
6.	The Head of the Hindu undivided family	, 0	71	
	a) Karta b) Coparceners		d) p	artners
7.	Ais one whose association is not kn			
	a) secret partners b) Active partners			eeping partner
8.	Indian partnership Act was passed in	-	,	1 01
	a) 1932 b) 1940	c) 1080	d) 2	003
		CHAPTER -6		
	JOIN 7	Γ STOCK COMPANY		
1.	is the fraction of capital			
	a) share b) stock	c) debe	enture	d) bond
2.	is the fraction part of capital	,		•
	a) share b) stock	c) Debe	enture	d) Bond
3.	Minimum capital of private limited comp			•
	a) 2 lakh b) 3 lakh	c) 5 lak		d) 1 lakh
4.	Minimum capital of public limited compa	_		

	a) 2 lakh	b) 3 lakh	c) 5 lakh	d) 1 lakh
5.	In Joint stock company of pr	ublic limited company	director is	•
	a) 2	b)3	c)4	d)5
6.	In Joint stock company of pu			
_	a) 2	b)3	c)4	d)5
7.	The Partnership act is		3.400.4	D 400F
0	a) 1930	b) 1932	c) 1934	d) 1935
8.	The sold trading act is		a) No oat	J) 1024
a	a_ 1932 In private limited company	b) 1935	-	d) 1934
9.	a) 10	b)30	c)2	d)50
10	In private limited company			
10.	a) 2	b)10	c)50	d)15
11.	limited company is	,	,	
	holders			
	and two directors			
	a) Private	b) public	c) foreign	d) subsidies
12.	the expansion of CAGI is			
	a) control and audit genera			
	c) comptroller and auditor g			
13.	The name of the private lim			
11	a) std	b)(P) Ltd	c) pvt Ltd	d) b and c
14.	company means a co	ompany which is inco	rporated in a country	y outside India under the
	law of that country a) Foreign	b) public limited	c) Domostic	d) Holding
15	operates in two o		c) Domestic	u) Holuling
15.	a) MNC		c) Foreign	d) Domestic
16.	. Microsoft cooperation is an	- / /	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	d) Domestic
	a) Foreign	_	c) Private	d) MNC
17.	is required to list	t the company's asset		
	a) capital clause			d) Liability clause.
18.	invite the public to	say its share or debe	nture	
			c) AOA	d) None of these
19.	The public enterprises inco			
	,	,	c) 1955	d) 1965
20.	requires to kee			1) A 1
21	a) name clause		c) capital clause	d) Association clause
41.	is a primary document a) MOA		c) prospectus	d) Dohonturo
22	. Maximum ofpersons o	-		-
<i></i> .		or banking		
23.	A public company may be sa	_	-	-
	a) 7 b) 8		c) 9	d) 6
	The minimum paid up capi		,	,
4	a) 5,00,000 b) 51,0	000	c) 49,000	d) 50,000
25.	companies are establ	ished by a special act	made in parliament i	
	a) statutory b) fore	eign	c) chartered	d) subsidiary
		CHAPT		
1	Co. oparativa Casister ass 1-	CO-OPERATIVE O	KGANIZATION	
1.	Co- operative Society can be a) Only at villages b) In to		c) Only in cities	d) Only in urban areas
2	The minimum number of num	_	•	· ·
	a) 2	b)7	c)10	d)25
	,	<i>,</i> •	-/	/

3.	A Co- operative super Market supplies		
	a)Credit b) Service	c) Goods	d) Cash
4.	Dividend declared a Co-operative store to its mer	nbers	
	a) Share capital		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		
0.	a) 50 b) 60	c)100	d) unlimited
7.	Consumers Co- operation was first successful in	C)100	d) diffillited
1.		a) Cruica	d) India
0	a)England b)USA	c)Swiss	d) India
δ.	Minority interest can be protected in	a) Ca a manadiana Ca ai ad	
0	a) Sole Trader b) Partnership	c) Co-operative Societ	ies d)Public company
9.	Central Co-operative Bank is established at	\ C 1 1	A TIV
10	a) Villages b) Districts	c) State head quarters	d) Urban areas
10.	The Latin word Co-operative means	1 00	
	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) Keyness	d) Adamsmith
12.	Co- operation is a mid-way between		
	a) Capitalism and communism	b) Socialism and Feu	
	c)Capitalism and socialism	d) Capitalism and feu	
13.	"All for each and each for all" is the philosophy b	_	
	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 th b)17 th	c)18 th	d)19 th
15.	The Government appointed a committee to	review the working o	f co-operatives under the
	chairmanship of		
	a) Florence Plunkett b) Talmaki	c)Meclagoon	d)H.C.Calvert
		TER -8	
		AL CORPORATION	
1.	corporation owns and manages busine		
		ily c) cooperativ	
2.	idle physical and human resources of host cour	ntry resources in	in national income
	of the hast country.		
	a) minimum b) loudest	c) increases	d) maximum
3.	MNC carry the advantage of technical developm	nent ofhost o	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 Employmanagement technique	ues	
	a) highest b) lowest	c) latest	d) medium
6.	MNC may not generate job opportunities to the		
		c) foreign cou	
7.	MNC promote international bother hood and -		•
	a) culture b) product	c) both a and	d 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 exa		,
<i>,</i> .	a) multinational company	_	nal companies
	c) Join stock company	d) none of th	
		PTER-9	
		ORGANIZATION	
	GO V LIMIVIEN I		

1.	During thecentury, various governments st activities		industrial and commercial
	a) Seventeenth b) twentieth	•	d) none of these
2.	revolution helped all-round growth of industr		
	a) Industrial b) Economic	c) Non-economic	d) none of these
3.	entrepreneurs worked, only for the profit motiv		
	a) Public b) government	c) Private	d) None of these
4.	Railways are the examples of		
		rganisation c) MN	Cs d)None of these
5.	Public corporation is also known as		4
	a) Statutory corporation b) District corporation	c) Both 'a' and 'b'	d) None of these
6.	Broad casting comes under form of organis		
	a) Public b) Multinatinal		d) Department
7.	For the efficient working of state enterprise the form		rally considered suitable is
	a) Departmental organisation b) Pu		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ne of these	
8.	The most suitable form of organisation for manufac	_	is
	, ,	tnership	, i
		partmental organisation	
9.	Public corporation is managed by a		
		c) Board of Directors	d) Directors
	СНАРТ		
	RESERVE BA		
1.	Service sector emerged has thesec		
	a) Dynamic b) public	c) Private	d) Banking
2.	is the most important banking ser		
	a) Central bank b) RBI	c) SBI	d) Canola
3.	is the central bank of India		
	a) central bank b) central	c) canola	đ) RBI
4.	Bank ofis the first bank in India		
_ =	a) Hindustan b) Burma	c) China	d) Italy
5.	Bank ofwar the first joint stock bank	וים ג	D.D I
_	a) Calcutta b) Kerala	c) Bihas	d) Punjale
6.	Bank of Bombay was established in		J) 1000
7	a) 1840 b) 1843 Banking Regulation Act	c) 1860	d) 1890
/.		-) 1047	D 1046
0	a) 1949 b) 1948	c) 1947	d) 1946
ъ.	banks ware nationalized in 1969	-) 14	J) 12
0	a) 40 b) 22 The head office of RBI is situated in	c) 14	d) 12
7.	a) Mumbai b) Chennai	c) Delhi	d) Calcutta
10	Repo rate is therate	c) Dellii	d) Calcutta
	a)Repurchase b) borrow	c) sales	d) depictive
	being the fattest growing economy in the	-	a) acpicave
	a) India b) America	c) Japan	d) Italy
12	Themember board is appointed by the		
	a) 21 b) 22	c) 23	d) 24
13	SLR is expanded as	o) = 0	~, = ·
_5	a) statutary liquidity Ratio	b) Service liquidity	Ratio
	c) Statutory lying Ratio	d) service lymph Ra	
14	is known as the lender of the last Re	, , ,	
	a) RBI b) SBI c) Ca		d) Indian
15	. RBI is theauthority for the printing and i		
	a) sole b) Joint c) Pri	_	d) public

COMMERCE

CHAPTER -11 TYPES OF BANKS

1.	Types of banks	-		
	a) three	b) five	c) fourth	d) six
2.	IDBI bank established as th	e apex development bank	in the year	
	a) 1963	b) 1983	c) 1964	d) 1958
3.	banks in India	a 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 Tai	nil Nadu are registered ui	nder Tamil Nadu coope	erative societies Act
	a) 1983	b) 1963	c) 1964	d) 1958
6.	National cooperative develo	pment corporation was e	established in	
	a) 1963	b) 1983		d) 1958
7.	Export and Import bank of I	ndia was set up through e	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
	LMB Expand			
	a) Land mortgage bank	b) Land m	oney bank	
	c) Labour mortgage bank			
10.	Industrial and commercial b	oank of china is the first r	anked bank in world w	ith an asset side
	of USDbillion			
	a) 3,893m,23	b) 4,893,23	c) 5,893,23	d) 3,893,23
11.	banking is a syster			
	a)Islamic b) For			
12.	islamic banking It is practic			CC.
	a) Bahrain b) Srila		d) Goa	
13.	Private sector Bank			
	a) Karur Vysya b) Ind	_	nahindra d) bo	oth a and c
14.	Public sector Banks			
	a) state bank India b) IDBI	bank Ltd. c) All Natio	onalized bank d)All of	these
15.	Nationalized banks	5	11 12 411 6.1	
	a) Indian bank, b) Indian o		_	se
16.	Bharathiya Mahila Bank wa			
	a) 19 November 2013	b) 31 March 2017 c) 2		/ July 2001
,	National Bank of Australia h			
	a) 578.46 b) 578	.50 c) 578.42	d) 578.48	
18.	NAFED was set up in	3.4050	1) 4000	
40	a) 1958 b) 106		d) 1988	.l DDIA.
19.	All banks which satisfied the			tne KBI Act
20	a) 1934 b) 193	,	d) 1945	
ZU.	Many lenders charge exorb	_		
	a) 20% b) 309	% c) 28%	d) 21%	

CHAPTER -12 FUNCTIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

1.	Demand deposits consists of				
	b) saving and fixed deposits	b) Fixed and cur	rent depos	its	
	c) Recurrent and fixed deposits	d) Saving and cu	rrent depo	sits	
2.	Business firms are not permitted to open	-	•		
	a) Fixed asset b) savings account		ccount	d) current account	
3.	is suitable for business institution			,	
-	a) current deposits b) saving deposits.		3	d) Fixed deposits	
4	FDR is also called	of rance deposite		a) i mod doposito	
••	a) term deposit b) Fixed depo	osit c) saving	denosit	d) Recurrent deposit	F
5	Minors or students can open	of saving	асроби	a) notations apposi	-
٥.	a) Fixed account b) current acco	unt c Recurrin	g Denosits	d) saving account	
6.	is a credit facility extended	-			
0.	a) Discounting of bills b) cash		erdraft	d) Housing loan	
7	KYC means.	c) ove	Turait	d) Housing toan	
٠.	a) know your customer	h) knowl	edge your	customor	
	c) know your credit	-			
0	•		your custo		
ο.	Six documents have been notified by the g				
	a) officially valid document		ly void doc	ument	
^	c) Fundamental document	d) valid d	ocument		
9.	IRDA means				
	a) Insurance regulatory and developmen		ııa.		
	b) Insurance regulatory and denied auth				
	c) Indian requestor and development aut				
10	d) Insurance remedy and development at	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			
10.	Safety lockers are called		2 747 1		
11	a) strong room b) Safety roo	om	c) Weak i	room d) dark room	
11.	Merchant Banks are controlled by) CERI		
12	a) SSB b) SBI		c) SEBI	d) SIB	
12.	NEFT was launched in		-) 2010	1) 2002	
12	a) 2001 b) 2005		c) 2010	d) 2003	
13.	IFSC means	1) 1		1	
	a) Indian Financial system code	b) Insurance Fin	•		
	c) Italian Financial system code		system coo	ie –	
14.	Minimum limit for RTGS Transaction is		12.0.1	1.1	
	a) 6 lakh b) 5 lakh	c) 2 lakh	d) 8 la	akh	
15.	CORE stands for	12.0		,	
	a) Centralized online real time exchange	-		ne exchange	
	c) centralized online real Town exchange				
	the number for the fun				
	a) *99# b) * 100#	c) * 98#		d) none of the above	
	ATM card is also called	-) M1 -		D. N C. I	
•	a) Debit card b) credit cord	c) Maste	r cara	d) None of these	
		CHAPTER 13			
		VAREHOUSES			
1	are designed depending upon the		nducts to b	e stored	
1.	a) warehouse b) private warehouse				
2	means products or goods	c, wai chouse we	a. 1 UIII	aj public wai cilousc	
	a) warehousing b) ware c) war	ehouse warrant	ძ) ძიი	rk warrant	
3.	means storage place or go d		aj aoc	MI TOME I WILL	
٠.	a) warehouse b) warehousing				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				

4.	are licensed by government to accept the	storage.	
	a) public warehouse b) bonded warehouse c) p	•	government
5.	goods are transported in refrigerated containers		8
٠.	a) climate controlled warehouses. b) spe		
		cated warehouse	
6	Butter are stored in	acca waremouse	
0.	a) refrigerated warehouse b) general wa	rehouse	
	c) climate controlled warehouse d) auto		
7	can handle several hundred of kilogram of p	roduct at a time	
٠.	a) automated warehouse b) clim		A
	c) special commodity warehouse d) gen-	oral warehouse	
Ω	is a function in which warehouse recei		nt and mix and ronack
0.		ves products from plai	it and mix and repack
	as per client requirement	trancit miving	d) valvo addod corriec
Ω	a) preparation of sale b) risk baring c) t	transit illixilig	d) value added service
9.	Drawbacks of warehousing	a) audaalaaalau	d) and a flat a di-
10	a) no adequate transport b) unskilled transport.	c) wholesaler	d) out of stock
10	avoids the out of stock	,	
4.4	a) warehousing b) dock warrant c) v		
11	is a document issued in favour of the		
40	a) Delivery order b) Dock warrant c) do) warehous waerrent
12	is a document of title of goods issue		
	a) dock receipts b) warehouse c) wa		
13	is an acknocvedegement of receipt of g	goods issued by dock a	authorities to the owner
	of goods		
5	a) dock receipts b) warehouse receipts of) warehouse warrant
14	takes place through transfer of ownership		
	a) dock receipt b) warehouse warrant c) delive	ry order d) dock wari	rant
15	not a document of title of good.		
	a) warehouse receipts b) warehouse warrant	c) dock warrant	d) dock receipts
16	India is acountry.		
	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 contributespercent 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 establishe	ed 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
			•
4	LESSON	I -14	
	TRANSPRO	TATION	
1.	facilitates travelling of people from one pl	ace to another place.	
	a) Transport b) Trade c) Com	merce d) Service	
2.	There are types of transport.	,	
		c) 5 d) 6
3.	The term includes all the clerical, mental and		,
	air, canal transport.	1	1
	a) transport b) commerce c) service	d) Trade	
4.	is an integral part of commerce	<i>,</i>	

5.	a) transport b) goods c) trade d) service 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
10.	a) None of these b) Mono rail c) Metrol rail d) Bullet train
17	transport stated to be important in the industrial Revolution
17.	a) Rail b) Air c) Water d) Pipeline
18	The first monorail was invented in the century.
10.	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
_0.	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
	The Indian Nation wide network is the longest in the world
254	a) 4 b) 7 c) 10 d) 5
24	The network carried about billion passengers in 2013.
2 1.	a) 8 b) 9 c) 10 d) 11
25	is a futuristic transport system
_ J.	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
20.	a) Elon Musk, fifth b) Robert Navel tenth
	c) None of them d) Sexena, third
27	Remarkable advancements are taking place in transport
<i>-</i> / .	remarkable advancements are taking place in transport

•	a) Water		c) Rail	d) Pipeline	
28.	Water ways are divi		2.4	15 F	
20	a) 2	b) 3	c) 4	d) 5	
29.	Inland waterways ar				
	a) Internal		,	d) Exterior	
30.	Canals and canalized				
	a) Artificial waterwa	nys	b) Natural wa	•	
- 4	c) None of these		d) All of these	9	
31.	International trade	_	-	15 1	
	a) Ocean	b) sea	c) lake	d) pond	
32.	Ocean transport can			D. M.	
	a) 3	b) 2	c) 5	d) No types	
33.	Tramps are essentia	lly	13.41		~ //
	a) Cargo vessels		b) Air transp		110.
	c) Rood transport	. 1	d) Coastal shi		
34.	The modern air tran	=		=	
٥.	-	-		others d) None of th	ese
35.	Services of transpor				
	a) Place and knowled	age	b) Place and		
	c) time and risk		d) person and	d place	
		СНАРТ	ER -15 INSUR	ANCE	
1.	Risks can be transfer				
		_		d) Transport compan	ies
2.	is calle			, 1101110000100011	
	a) banking b) tra		surance	d) warehouses	
3.	is a contra				
	a) Insurance b) Ba	nk services	c) Debenture	d) prospectus	
4.	Insured is also called]			
	a) assured b) Insi	urance	c) company	d) principle	
5.	The person who agr	ees to compensate th	ne loss of risk i	s called	
	a) Insurer b) Ins	sured	c) Assured	d) Insurance	
6.	means prov	riding monetary cove	rage against lo	SS	
		arehouse	c) compensa	tion d) association	
7.	According to Jahn m	_			
	a) co-operation		-	d) Association	
8.	is the ba				
		operation c) As		=	_
9.	A business man has				
				d) Insurable intere	st
10	means goes to				
11		o) material fact c) p	•	ause prozima	
	is used			. 12 1.6	•••1
	a) Indemnity b) c				
14	The same subject ma	_			is known as
	a) Double insurance		b) Triple insu		
12	c) Insurance + Insu		d) four Insua	ince	
13	. Subrogation means			٠٠ : ٠٠ ما د ٠٠٠ د	4) 1
1 1		s on others b) jui	nping	c) indemnity	d) loss
14	. How many types of I		a) form	4) C	
1 5	a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five	
15	. How many types of 1				
	a) truro	h) three	a) form	4) e	
16	a) two . Non-life Insurance is	b) three	-	d) five	

a) general insurance b)marine Insuranc	ce c) Mis cellaneous insurance
17. Name the type of insurance given after the	e death of a person
a) fire insurance b) life Insurance c)	Non-life Insurance d) marine insurance
18. Life insurance provides compensation on	ly to
a) premature death b) natured death c) Returnable death d) none of the above
19. How many types of life Insurance are then	re?
a) a) two b) three	c) four d) five
20is not related to human but re	
a) life insurance b) non-life insurance	• •
21. Marine insurance is based on the principl	
	c) utmost good faith d) all of the above
22. What are the types of narine insurance	
a) Hull or ship Insurance or cargo Insura	nce freight b) Health insurance
c) Both a and b	d) None of the above
23. The health insurance enacts primarily in	
	b) c) goods policy d) policy of heart surgery.
24. How many types of health insurance enac	
a) a) two b) three	c) four d) five
25. Which of the following plans compensate	
a) family floater policy	b) Individual medicalim
c) unit linked health plans	d) All of the above
26. Expansion of TPA is	a) In or the above
a) Third party administrator	d) Trust party Assignment
c) truce promise account	d) All of the above
27. How many types of marine insurance exis	
a) two b) three	c) four d) five
28. Bulgary Insurance is bared on the princip	
a)lnsurable interest b) causa proxima	
29. policy used to provide financial support to	
a) crop insurance b) marine insurance	c) health insurance d) all the above
30. Expansion of ASSY is	to notice in the district of t
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, none or the above
	b) Rajeswari Madhya karim Bima yojana
c) All the above	d) none of the above
32. Nomination is based on the section	
	b) Sec 38, Insurance Act 1938
c) Section 40 Insurance Act 1938	
33. The person who is authorized to received	
a) mature b) Nominate	
34. Surrender value is obtained from the	
a) paid - up - value b) percentage value	
35refers to the inadequate profit or lo	
a) Business risks b) Insurance risks	
36refers to lack of knowledge al	
a) Advance b)Natural calamity	
37. degree of risks depends upon the	
a) profit b) volume of production	
38. Fashionable items has	a, bom a and o
	c) high risk d) none of the above
39. Business may suffer loss only if fire theft	
a) Insurable risks b) speculative risks	
40. Expansion of IRDAI is	-,, «

a)Insurance Regulatory develop	_	1
b) Insurance Regulatory Departs		
c) All of the above		e
41. Which is the apeu body of insur	ance	
a) IRDAI b) RBI	c) SBI	d)Commercial bank
42. IRDAI was constituted in		
a) 2003 b) 2002	c) 2001	d) 2000
43is a voluntary insurance	e	
a) cargo insurance b) Marine in	nsurance c) casco insu	rance d) freight insurance
44. How many members are there in	n 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 (No	ot 5 yrs max age -62)	
c) both a and b d) N	lone of the above	
46. IRDAI consist of		
a) four part time members (Not	more than 5 years)	
b) 5 full time member c) b		d) none of the above
47. The first football player from uk		
a) David beckham b) Christia		
48 David Reckham insured his legs	for about	
a) 200 million pounds	b) 100 million poun	ds c) 300 Gores d) 500 lakhs
49. Expansion of JLP is		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	life policy c) lov	live policy d) none of the above
50. Life insurance is also called		
a) Life Assurance, serious		alth insurance, negative
c) General Insurance, certain a		
	CHAPTER -16	
ЕМЕН	RGING SERVICE BUSIN	ESS IN INDIA
1. Franchise relationship is based		77(**)
a) agreement b) \	Written format	c) oral method
2. The Individual who acquires the	right to operate the bu	ısiness
2. The Individual who acquires thea) Frachisonb) I	Franchisee	c) Franchising
3. An example for Business format	franchising is	
	Titan	c) Bharat petroleum
4. Factoring is derived from		o) =
	rance	c) Greek
5. The word "Faure" means		of aroun
a) to make or do b) to		c) to make
6. The minimum investment for K		
	300000	c) 1000000
7. Mr. C.S Kalyanasundaram define		
a) a continuing arrangement b		
8. The factoring Regulation Act is		
	2011	c) 2010
9. When the factor does not under		
	ecourse factoring	c) factors
10. The factoring process involves -	_	c) lactors
	actoring	c) Institution
		CIMBULUUI
	•	
	sis of export invoice is	called as
a) international factoring b) Na	sis of export invoice is ontional factoring	called as c) None of the above
a) international factoringb) Na12. An examples of factoring compa	sis of export invoice is on ational factoring unies in India is	called as
a) international factoring b) Na	isis of export invoice is dational factoring unies in India isb) IFCI	called as

	a) international exports b	•	c) All the above
1	1. Logistics management is defined a		
	a) design and operation of the phy	sical b) managerial	c) Informational system
1	5. The government plays a significan	t role in logistics in	
	a) India b) Rus	ssia	c) Japan
1	The important elements of logistic	s cost are	
	a) Pipeline Inventory b) Pro	oduct Inventory at source	c) both a and b
1	7. Logistics management deals with -		
	a) efficient management b) station	c gap	c) sypply chain.
1	B. BPO refers to		
	a) routine natures b) Outso	ourcing the work	c) out side agency
1	θ is the fastest growing	segment in e- commerce sp	
	a) Business to Business b) custon	mers to Business	c) customer to Business
2)is an example for Busi	ness to Business (B&B)	
	a) Indamart	b) old	c) Naukri com
2	Lis the fastest growing:	segment in e- commerce spa	re
	a) Business to Business	b) Customer to Business	c) Business to Business
2	2. Knowledge processes outsourcing	(KPO) involves	- Skilled staff
	a) Semi	b) Highly	c) low
2	3. Cheap labor available in developin	g countries like	
	a) America	b) Italy	c) China
2	4. Outsourcing was initiated in)
	a) India	b) U.S.A	c) China
2	5. In factoring $$ cost is borne by the -		
	a) seller	b) buyer	c) Retailer
2	6. In foretaiting cost is borne by the -		
	a) seller	b) buyer	c) wholesaler
2	7. In factoring risk can be bantered to		
_	a) seller	b) buyers	c) Forfeiter
2	3. In forfeiting risk can be transferred		
_	a) sellers	b) buyers	c) Forfeiter
2	9. The franchise "subway" was origin		.
_	a) U.S.A	b) Face	c) Facers
3	D. The Franchise "Domino's pizza" v	_	211.0.4
2	a) Malaysia	b) India	c) U.S.A
3	L. The Franchise "Kidzee" was origin		-D II C A
2	a) Malaysia	b) India	c) U.S.A
Э.	2. An example for product frrach8isin	=	a) VEC
2	a) Lit an	b) Pantanijali	c) KFC
J.	3. The term of franchise may be for a) 6	b) 5	c) 7
2	4. Franchising is classified into		C) 7
J.	a) 4	b) 3	c) 2
2	5. The important legislation that affe		C) Z
	a) GST	b) octroi	c) All of these
3	6. Example for consumer to consume	,	c) In or these
5	a) Ebay	b) Naukri com	c) A liable
3	7. Example for customer to business	b) Naukii com	c) II liable
J	a) Ebay	b) Naukri com	c) A liable
3	B. Example for business to Business	-	-,
	a) Ebay	b) snap deal	c) old
3	9. 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 inways	
	a) same b) Equal c) various d) different	
2.	Social responsibility is theresponsibility of business	
	a) Immoral b) Moral c) significance d) legal	
3.	A business unit can sustain in the market for aperiod only by assuming some so	cial
	obligation	
	a) short b) middle c) current d) longer	4
4.	A business can improve its image in public by assumingobligation	\
	a) legal b) Illegal c) social d) moral	4
5.	Consumers expect better qualityat 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 variousproject	
	a) MNC b) CSR c) CSK d) WTO	
12.	. Business organization possess only	
	a) Economic b) non-social c) physical d) legal	
13.	. Every business has ato 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	
1.	a) Competitors b) Investors c) Business d) shareholders	
16.	. Social responsibility is one of the professional demands on	
17	a) manager b) customer c) Employee d) shareholder	
1/.	have considerable social power	
1 Q	a)Business man b) Employee c) consumer d) Investors has a rich cultural heritage	
10.	a) India b) America c) Japan d) Germany	
10	. Who suggested that "those who own money or property should hold and use it in trust f	or
	society"	OI
,	a) Nehru b) Gandhi c) Howard d) peter F. Drucker	
204	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 fromword.	
	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 satisfac	ction.
3.	The subject matter of ethics is concerned with establishing linkages betweenand	
	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	ıg
5.	The manufacturing sector accounts forGDP	
	a) 34.7% b) 27.5 % c) 36.4% d) 27.6%	
6.	India ranksin the world in factory output	
	a)10 th b) 7 th c) 12 th d) 15 th	
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 f	or
	female board members.	
10	a) Four b) Two c) Three d) seven	
10	O. The council of Institutional Investors (CII) corporate Governance policies state that at lea	st
	of directors be independent a) 1/3 rd b) 2/3 rd c) 6/9 th d) 4/5 th	
11		
11	1. Inthe Audit committee is to be composed of independent directors only. a) France b) England c) china d) Italy	
12	2is defined as the system by which companies are directed and controlled	
14	a) MNC b) Hindu undivided family	
	c) International Benchmarking d) Corporate governance	
13	3. The organization principles are defined in written document called	
10	a) Code b) business c) Ethics d) Code of Eth	hic s
	CHAPTER -19	.110 5
	SOURCES OF BUSINESS FINANCE	
1.	The finance function is process of acqivreing 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 alb us the customer to over drow	n the
	required amount from its current deposed	
	a) loan b) bank overdraft c) Bills Receivable d) Bills payable	
	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 deposed c) public deposed d) Retained Earning	
В.	refers to the process of retaining a port of net profit year after year	
0	a) Retained Earning b) public deposed c) Debenture d) public deposed	
9.	have established various financial institution in India to provide financial to busin	ess
	enter prices for a longer period.	
10	a)central government b) state government c) both a and b d) none of these	
10	0. On the basis of owpership business finance can be divided into	
	a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4	

11.	means finds which are provided by	the owner of the enter p	orises who may be on
	individual		
	a) owner's fund b) barrowers fund c) Debe	enture d) low from ban	ık
12.	On the basis of generation of funds the source		ntotynes
	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) E	quity source d) Reta	nined earning
14.	enter prices have to analyze the cost of	of mobilizing and utilizing	ng the funds
	a_Business b) Financial capacity c	c) cost	
15.	are real owners of corporate enter prie		
	a) Equity shareholder b) Retained Earni		
16.	share are those shares which enjoy pr	iority regarding paymer	nt of divider at a fixed
	rate out of the het profit of the company		
		c) Equity	
17.	banks are important source of raising	business finance for vari	ous purpose as cell as
	for different time parole	3 NY	~X/
10	e., coge	c) National	
18.	Bank in modern times offer long tenured loans		
10	a) 3 b) 5	c) 2	d) 1
19.	enables the investor to invest the mo	oney for a specific period c) Fixed depo	
20	a) Bonds b) public deposits The fixed deposits can be opened from		sits uj pront
20.	a) 7 days to 10 years b) 31 days to 50 days		d) 1 day to 1 week
21	does not come under the reserve		uj i day to i week
41 .	a) Bonds b) public deposits	c) Interest	d) Post office
22	is the safest investment	c) interest	a) i ost office
	a) postal investment b) bank investment	c) bank deposit	d) bonds
23.	can be opened for a maximum pe	eriod of 1 year to a maxi	num period of 10 years
	a) Bank deposit b) Fixed deposit	-	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 depo	sit Account
27.	FD stand for		
	a) Frequent deposits b) Fixed deposit		d) Fixed delay
28.	is the one of the fastest growing s		
	a) Real estate Investment b) Investment in n		d) share purchase
29.	is one of the best investment in Ind		
	a) systematic investment b) Real estate		
	The three aspect which should be considered l		
	a) liquidity, profitability, loss		ty, profit, loss
	c) liquidity, profit, loss		profitability, safety.
31.	The concept of saving plays an important role		1 1 ,
	a) financial development	b) economic	-
วว	c) personal	d) Industry de	evelopment
34.	Example of personal investment		d) hank awardraft
33	a) debenture b) Fundis defined as the difference between		
JJ.	a) fund b) creditor	c) savings	
34	is cell brated as worlds saving day	c) savings	aj ioan
J I	a) Oct 20 b) non 16	c) Oct 31	d) Mar 14
	- ,	J, 5 30 5 1	~-y

35. People invest say	ing to gain				
_	ity b) Econom		c) Demo	ocracy	d) personal safety
-	des all those sources ge				
	es b) internal sou				_
.,	.,	CHAPT			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	INTER		NAL FINANCE		
1. Normal ceiling of	fof total equit				
	b) 40%			d) 50%	, 0
	DI was permitted selec		, 0	a, co,	o .
	b) 1984		45	d) 195	0
	reign Institutional inv			-	
a) 300				d) 135	
	India economy after				
	b) 1950's			d) 196	
	strument insured abro			u) 170	0.3
a)GDR		c) AD		d) SEC	
-	not require foreign re	-		uj JLC	
a) SEC	_	_		d) ADF	
-	estment occurs	-		u) ADI	
	b) owners			d) Emp	Novor
,	ice is a branch of	,	tilei	, այ եւուլ	Dioyei
			at a) Einanaia	al ayabay	ngo d) Einangial trade
=	_			ii exciiai	nge d) Financial trade
	nce plays a fissional gra			of coursi	
a) Exchange of go			b) Exchange		
c) International		2	d) Relationsh	np or na	LUOII
	national finance organi	zation	a) DDI		4) ICICI
a) IMF			c) RBI		d) ICICI
	eign equclies are perm	uteu or		sectors	12.750/
a) 100%			c) 69%		d) 75%
12. Expansion of FD		126			
a) Rareign direct		-	reigners direc		nent
c) Fareign direct	es to expand their oper	a) Fa	reign direct in	vest	2
		rations i		ntiers of	
a) India		1.	c) France		d) Daly
	nds expend for promo				D. F. J.
	ne b) Trade	c) Bi	isiness opport	unities	d) Employment
15. DRS receipt is a			2.541	12 70.1	
	b) Financial instru	ıment	c) Bill	d) Bil	l of purchase
16. FCCB is issued by	•				
	y b) foreign compan	ıy	c) MNC		d) Fareign excnange
	only ADR in				
a) America	-		c) France		d) Burape
18. ADR requires app					
a) America			c) Europe		d) None of these
19. Financial instrun	nent used to	-			
a) Deposit receip	ot b) Exchange of goo	ds	c) Exchange	of curre	ncy d) None of these
20. Indian companie	es with sound financial	track o	f		
a) 3 years	b) 1 years		c) 4 year		d) 5 year
21. ADR concerts the	issue conch are in rup	ee into			
a) US dellors	b) Indian rupee	c) Fo	reign currency	7	d) All of the above
	from the issue of				
a) FCCB	b) ADR		c) FDI		d) GDR
-	ent made by an	-	-		
	b) owner		rtner		d) Employer

COMMERCE

CHAPTER-21

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRIESES

1	halms toxyands the industrialis	otion of mural	and hadrwards areas		4
1.	helps towards the industrialis a) MSME b)Manufactur		mall scale industries	d) Laro	ge scale industries
2.	The manufacturing enterprises are de			a) Larg	ge seare maastries
			ant and machinery	d) Non	ne of the these
3.	do not require a huge c			.,	
	a) Sole proprietorship b) Joint Hind			d) MSI	MES
	Pandiyan Rural bank, Pallavan Rura	•	-		
	a) Commercial bank b) Regional		-	d) no	one of these
5.	Micro enterprises manufacturing sec				
	a) l lakhs b) 25 lakhs	c)2 la	akhs d) 15	lakhs	
6.	MSME sector contrilbutes about	(GDP		
	a) 8% b) 5% c) 7%	d) 4%	6		
7.	Mudra bank is example for		() '		
	a) Co operative Bank	b) M	icro Finance institution	S	
	c) Non Banking Finance Institution	d) no	ne the these		
8	Even the Bureau of Indian standar	d distinguishe	d their L.P.G stove by	/ introdu	cing a new type of
	labellig known as				
	a) GREEN LABEL b) YELLOW	LABEL	C) BLUE LABEL	D) RE	D LABEL
9.	distinct modes of credit to	o SHGs.			
	a) One b) two c) three		d) four		
10	The total number of members in SH				
	a) 5,02,65.933 b) 5.0	2,65.934	c) 5,02,65.937	d) 5,02	2,65.935
	CH	ADTED 22 T	YPES OF TRADE		
	Cn	AFIEK-22 I	IFES OF TRADE		
1.	Trade is conducted in order to ear	'n			
	a) Profit b) commodi	ties	c) interest		d) Money
2.	Trade is classified in		•		
	a) Two b) Three		c)m Four		d) Six
3.	Internal trade take place within				
	a) stats b) country	c) boundari	es of nations		d) continent
4.	Internal trade is also called as				
	a) domestic trade or home trade		b) only domestic t	rade	
	c) only home trade		d) none of these		
5.	Internal trade is takes place between	een			
	a) creditors and defter		b) consonants and	custome	ers
4	c) buyers and sellers		d) MNC and consu	mers	
6.	ATM of home trade is to provide g	goods and serv	vices		
		onomically	c) Earn profit		d) none of these
7.	type of internal trade				
	a) Two b) for		c) six		d) five
8.	Wholesale trade means purchase	goods in	quantity		
	a) Minimum b) sm	all	c) large		d) bluk
9.	Retail trade means deals with dist	ribution of go	ods inqı	ıantities	
	a) large b) blu	ık	c) small		d) Maximum.

10. Petrol and Aeroplanes are the examples	of	
a) Foreign trade b) Internal		anal d) Retail trade
11. How many types of foreign trade	trade cy internation	onai u j ketan trade
a) Two b) Three	c) four	d) Five
12. Import trade by means buying goods for		a) Tive
a) foreign b) multinational		d) none of these
13. Petroleum product is an example of	ej domestie	aj none of these
a) Import b) Export	c) Retail	d) wholesale
14. Export trade means sale of goods to	oj notan	a) wheresale
-	c) Retail	d)wholesale
15. Iron 1 tea, Jasmine Flowers are the exam		
		trade d) Wholesale
16. Unit raw diamonds is an example of	•	
a) Enter pot b) Export	c) Import	d) wholesale
	CHAPTER -23	
	ELS OF DISTRIBUTION	
1. Channels based on the		
a) Middle man b) Retailers	c) consumers	d) Producers
2. E- commerce is achannel	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	D. H.
a) private b) indirect	- 1	d) direct
3. An agreement is entered between the		
a) Producer b) consume 4. VAR	er c) wholesaler	d) Retailer
a) Value added Reseller	b) Value add	od Potailor
c) Value acted Reseller	d) Value acte	
5. Apaned producer may have build		u Retailer
		d) Tydel
6. The producer appoints a	c) Hydel	ay 19 der
a) network of retailers b) Network of	rosella c) Network o	f consumer d) All of these
7. Seasonal products are distributed through		
a) more b) less	c) All of thes	e 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	2	15 AH C-1 1
a) bulk b) less	c) very low	d) All of the above
11. Wholesaler sells goods to	a) Draduaan	d) Datailan
a) Customer b) consumer	c) Producer	d) Retailer
12provide financial support to both a Wholesaler b) consumer	c) a&b	d) None of the above
13. Risk takes is the functions of	,	d) None of the above
a) Retailer b) consumer	c) wholesaler	d) Producer
14. super Bazaar is the example of	0)	u) 1 10 uu 00 1
a) Retail wholesaler b) Producer	c)a&b	d) customer
15. retailers have alink with consum	_	,
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	2		
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	_		
a) one b) two	c) thi	ee	d) four
20. Velumani Ownsstake in th			
a) 64% b) 58%	c) 60 ⁹		d) 63%
21. According to American Marketing	Association is of	structure of Ir	itra Company
organization.	h) manufacti	iroc	
a) A channel of distributionc) Wholesaler	b) manufactı d) Retailers	nes	
22. Channels based on the	u) Retailers		
a) Consumer b) first man	c) Middlema	ın	d) Agent
23. Channels based on the type of	•		dyngen
a) goods and services b) E-c		rketing	d) consumer
24 companies outsource distrib	_		-
function			
a) Middleman	b) Multi-National co	mpanies	
c) Transporting	d) Third party		
25. Micro soft India has appointed			
a) Au net and Redington			and consumer
c) Manufacturer-Franctisor an		tailer-consume	er
26. All purchases and sales between t		. 5	
a) Produces and wholesalers		siness men	
c) Consumer		lustrial Goods	
27. Industrial machinery and equipme a) Consumption b) Dis		duces	d) none of the above
28. A Wholesaler buys goods in	disadon ej Fre	uutes	u) none of the above
a) bulk b) Medium	c) Maximum	quantity	d) all of the above
29. The retailers having permanent es	- 1		
a) Fixed shop large scale retail		n Fixed	
c) Tele-marketing	_	il order house	S
30 appoints department manage	rs of each Departmen	ıt.	
a) General Manager			
c) Private Manager	d) Producer		
31. Retail trade is a trade that deals w			
a) Small quantities	b) large quar		
c) selling quantities	d) storage go		,
32. If the sales are made directly to th			
a) Producing b) Consumin	, ,	a) Dis	tribution
33. Telemarketing can be divided into a) One b) Two	c) Three	d) For	ır
34. A super market is a large retail sto	•	•	
a) high price	b) low price	-	er goods on the basis of
c) Co-operative stores	d) super mar	• •	
35. The prices o goods are and all			
a) fixed b) different	c) nature		ne of these above
36. Multiple shops deals only in r	ange of products	-	
		ited d) uni	flexible
37. Retailers help in promoting the sa			
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) Arithmatic 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
	CIVADEED OA DEELAN ING
	CHAPTER 24 RETAILING
- 1	1. The traders who have no fixed place of sales are called
,	a) itinerants b) peddlers c) Hawkers d) none of the above
	2are individuates who sell their goods by carrying on their head or shoulders
	a) peddlers b) Hawkers c)street vendors d) both a and b
	3are petty retailers who sell goods at various placer 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
	6are 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 intotype
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6
9get their supplies from local suppliers and wholesalers
a) street stalls b) specialty stores c) second shops d) all of the above
10deal 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 onbasis
a) departmental b) regular c) functional d) none of these
16persons are needed to form a cooperative society
a) 25 b) 22 c) 20 d) 26
17is 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
10 are placed at convenient location such as railway station airports notrol turns of to call
19are placed at convenient location such as railway station airports petrol tums of to sell
milk products
milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM
milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is an example for television marketing
milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is an example for television marketing a) tablemate b) Forum c) Flipchart d) all of these
milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is 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
milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is an example for television marketing a) tablemate b) Forum c) Flipchart d) all of these
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milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is 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) Foculation 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
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milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is 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 beforecentury a) 19th b) 18th c) 17th d) 16th
milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is 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 beforecentury a) 19 th b) 18 th c) 17 th d) 16 th 3. Salt Route is from (Ancient India)
milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is 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
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milk products a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM d) ABM 20is 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

6.	International business became investable after
7	a) America Indian war b) First world war c) Second world war d) None of the above
/.	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
0.	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
12	c) Trade National company d) None of the above
12.	is a contractual agreement where in a firm agreement to its plants trade secrets of technology to another firm in a foreign country.
	a) franchising b) lislenising c) Outouricing d) logistics
13.	MC Donald pisa Hut is an example of
10.	a) Franchishing b) Export c) outsourcing d) logistics
14.	Outsouring 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) Jaint venture
16.	The firm to whom license is granted is called
17	a) Liscensee b) Franchisee c) Jaintee d) None of the above
17.	Expansion of FDI is
18.	a) Foreign direct Investment b) Freight direct investment c) Foreign dock investment International business require
10.	a) lot of formalities b) No of formalities c) less formalities d) None of the above
19.	
1).	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
22	a) Heterogenic b) Homogeneous c) All of the above d) None of the above
23.	In international Business, the consumers are
24	a) homogeneoces b) Heterogeneous c) None of the above d) All of the above In domestic trade payment of excise duty inprocedures and it is
	a)Simple relatively low b) costly high
	c) complicated relatively high d) none of the above
25.	
	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 exportproduct

a) have discussed. The Halland docate of Floretransia and dead Allaha ahasas	
a) handicraft b) Hebal product c) Electronic goods d) All the above 28. India importsproduct	
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 ofindue 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	r
3 trade agreements are entered into with foreign countries which offer bright prospects for export.	I
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 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	
1 7	

	a) Self helf group b) Importers	c) Bank	d) Co-operative bank		
15	. Exporter has to apply		0) 20	a) so sperance same		
	a) Ayaab Niryatt form		orters report f	form		
	c) None of these	-	th a and b			
16	has to mention th	,		ment		
) Importers		d) All of these		
17	is a formal agreem					
	_) voyage charter		-		
18	. The hiring of skin for s	, ,	•	1, 11 11 11		
	a) Charter patty b			b d) None of these		
19	. The hiring of entire sh			3,311		
	a) Time charter b	=		ty d) none of these		
20	. The exporter or his ag					
		non-printed	c) both a and			
21	is the document is	, .	-			
) Dock warrant		d) None of these		
22	. Bill of exchange can be	,	,			
	_	o) 3	c) 4	d) 5		
23	. Import trade refers to	,	,			
	a) foreign country b			ese d) Both a and b		
24				s and months for other goods.		
) 24, 6	c) 24, 18	d) 24, 28		
25			-	ibmit all documents required in this		
	regard online.					
		o) ANF 2A	c) AFE 2 A	d) None of these		
	СНАРТ	TER - 27 FACILITA	TORS OF INTE	ERNATIONAL BUSINESS		
1.	GATT was signed in					
	a) Geneva b) Singa		laria	d) None of these		
2.	World trade organizat					
	a)1st Jan 1995	b)2 nd Jan 100		c) 3 rd Jan 1997 d) 1 st Jan 1006		
3.	GATT was signed by	countries				
	a) 30 b) 28	-c) 23	d) 24			
4.	WTO hasmem					
	a) 164 b) 165	c) 166	d) 175			
5.	WTO is located at					
	a) Switzerland b) Po	oland c) Germany	d) all c	of these		
6.	International bank for	reconstruction and	d development	is known as		
	a) Indian bank	b) world ban	k	c) international bank d) State bank		
7.	First world war affecte	ed countries				
	a) Asia l	b) America	c) Europe	d) Germany		
8.	IMF was established	but the recommen				
a) Paris peace conference b) Britton wood conference c) Amartya wood conference						
		nce b) Britton w	ood conference	e c) Amartya wood conference		
9.	a) Paris peace confereIncome ind	nce b) Britton w	ood conference	e c) Amartya wood conference		
9.		nce b) Britton w ependent after the	ood conference establishment	e c) Amartya wood conference of IMF		
	Income ind	nce b) Britton w ependent after the American dollar	ood conference establishment (c) Indian rupee	e c) Amartya wood conference of IMF		
10	a) Asia currency b) . India got help from IM a) 1966	nce b) Britton w ependent after the American dollar of IF during b) 1977	ood conference establishment of c) Indian rupee - c) 1988	e c) Amartya wood conference of IMF d) India paisa		
10	a) Asia currency b) . India got help from IM	nce b) Britton w ependent after the American dollar of IF during b) 1977	ood conference establishment of c) Indian rupee - c) 1988	e c) Amartya wood conference of IMF d) India paisa		
10 11	a) Asia currency b) . India got help from IM a) 1966 b . Member countries of S a) Nepal	nce b) Britton we pendent after the American dollar of the IF during	ood conference establishment (c) Indian rupee - c) 1988 c) Pakistan	e c) Amartya wood conference of IMF d) India paisa d) 1999 d) all of the above		
10 11	a) Asia currency b) India got help from IM a) 1966 b Member countries of S a) Nepal l SAARC headquarter is	nce b) Britton wependent after the American dollar of the second of the	ood conference establishment of c) Indian rupee - c) 1988 c) Pakistan Dhaka,bangla	e c) Amartya wood conference of IMF d) India paisa d) 1999 d) all of the above desh		
10 11 12	a) Asia currency b) . India got help from IM a) 1966 b . Member countries of S a) Nepal l . SAARC headquarter is a) India	nce b) Britton wependent after the American dollar of the IF during	ood conference establishment (c) Indian rupee - c) 1988 c) Pakistan Dhaka,bangla c) Bhuta	e c) Amartya wood conference of IMF d) India paisa d) 1999 d) all of the above		
10 11 12	a) Asia currency b) India got help from IM a) 1966 b Member countries of S a) Nepal l SAARC headquarter is	nce b) Britton wependent after the American dollar of the IF during	ood conference establishment (c) Indian rupee - c) 1988 c) Pakistan Dhaka,bangla c) Bhuta	e c) Amartya wood conference of IMF d) India paisa d) 1999 d) all of the above desh		

a) 1990	b) 1980	c) 1940	d) 2002
14is t	he WTO agreements		
a) agreement fo	rming part of GATT	b) Agreement on tex	tile and clothing
c) Agreement of	f Agriculture	d) All of the above	
15are the	e function of IBRD.		
a) Providing lon	ıg term capital	b) Promoting capita	ıl investment
,	arantines for loans	d) none of the above	
16. IMF headquarte		,	
•	b) Germany	c) Poland	d) Geneva
17. SAARC was four		.,	.,
a) Bhaka		c) Dhaka	d) Sahara
18was cr		oj Briana	a) sanara
a) SDR	b) ADR	c) GDP d) GDI	R
	a international financial ir		
	b) ICSID c) IDA		duvisory services .a
20. GATT was signed		u) irc	
		046 a) 20th Cap 1047	d) 30 th Oct 1947
a) 51 st 000 1940	b) 30 th Oct 19		u) 30 ··· Oct 1947
		CHAPTER-28	DANAGRATIC
4		E AND BALANCE OF	
	dare the important		
_	xport b) Balance of trac		
•	framing monetary, fiscal a	-	
	ade b) balance of paymo		
	ll economic transition bot		
	ount, capital account b)		
	int , cash account d) pur		nt account
4. BOP shows ecor	nomicof a coun	try.	
a) growth	b) weakness		d) development
5. A balance of pay	yment deficit points to the	fact that country's	is more than
a) Export, impo	rt b) Entreport, export	c) Import, export	d) import, entreport
6. Balacne of payr	nent (BOP) Creates econo	mic development in t	heterm
a) very short	b) short	c) very long	d) long
7. If a export of a c	country exceeds its import	t, it showsbalance	of trade.
_	b) unfavorable	c) both a and	d) none of these
_	ort of goods is called	-	,
	le b) favourabel trade		d) visible trade
	xample oftrade		.,
a) balance of tra		c) Invisible	d) None of the above
10record cap		0) 1111101010	ay trone of the above
		nt_c) halance of canit	al d) balance of net position
	consists ofcompon		ar a balance of het position
a) 4	b)3	c)2	d)5
	ts of foreign investment, l		
	tal b) official capital		
, , ,	-	-	d) private capital
	es RBI's holding foreign cu	•	tal account
a) omciai capita	al b) private capital c) ba		itai account
	•	CHAPTER-29	
	ELEME	NTS OF CONTRACT	
1. Indian contract	Δct		
a) 1st September		b) 2 nd October 1872	
		d) 19 th December 16	
c) 16 th Novembe	zi 1704	uj 13 December 16)/U

2	Harry many nauta in Indian acutus at	. a at				
۷.	How many parts in Indian contract	act	a) ai		d) Form	
2	a) two b) Fill		c) six		d) Four	
3.	Formula of Agreement		la) A accordance a Dura			
	a) offer/Proposal +Acceptance	٠	b) Acceptance + Pro	posai		
4	c) none of these	a) con	tract + proposal			
4.	Consideration means something is		-)!-!		1)	
_	a) equal b) return		c) minimum		d) maximum	
5.	Classification of contract		-) (° -		17 -:	4
_	a) three b) two		c) five		d) six	1
6.	Types of valid contract	-) C		J) F		7
7	a) Five b) Six	c) Sev	en	d) Fou	II.	
/.	Types of Formation contract		a) Fivo		d) Coyon	
o	a) Four b) Six Performance contract has type:		c) Five		d) Seven	
о.		5	a) Fivo		d) Thron	
ο	a) Four b) Seven Quasi contract is created by		c) Five		d) Three	
9.	a) Law b) Un Law	م) ماا د	of those	d) non	o of those	
10	Unilateral contract is side cont	-	n these	u) noi	e of these	
10	a) two b) Three	lact	c) One		d) All of these	
11	Bilateral contract commit par	tios	c) one		u) All of these	
11	a) Single b) both	ues	c) both(a) and (b)	1	d) none of these	
12	A contract between drug dealers to	hiiv ai			u) none of these	
12	a) Implied contract	buy ai	b) void contract			
	c) illegal contract		d) void contract	t		
13	A contract may be oral or in writing	σ	a) voluable contrac			
10	a) Necessary legal formalities	ь	b) not declared voice	}		
	c) legal relationship		d) offer and accepta			
14	As per the Indian contract act 1872					
			of these d) No	ne of th	ese	
15	Contract:	13		92		
	a) Agreement + Enforceability by L	aw	b) contract			
	c) consideration		d) Acceptan	ce		
		C	CHAPTER -30			
	PEI	RFORM	IANCE OF CONTRAC	CT		
1.	The performance of contract section	n	of the Act states	5		
	a) 36 b) 37 c) 38		1 . 1 1		C	
2.	When the party had done what he				performanc	e
	a) Attempted b) Ac	tuai	c) none of the above	<u>;</u>		
2	De day of the all deleters and	_				
	Devolution of joint liabilities under	`	section			
	a) 42 b) 43 c) 44		a ati a m			
	Devolution of joint rights under	S	ection			
-	a) 46 b) 45 c) 47	anatio	_			
Э.	Reciprocal promises undera) 2 b) 2(f) c) 2 (g		11			
6	Performance within a reasonable t	•	ndorsoction			
U.	a) 46 b) 45 c) 47	onie ul	ideisceliuli			
7	Specified time and place for perform	mance	undersection	1		
/.	a) 46 b) 45 c) 47	mance	ander -section	1		
8	performance on a certain day undo	or	section			
0.	a) 46 b) 47 c) 48	-1	50001011			
9	Valid tender for performance unde	r	section			
<i>,</i> .	tonati for portormance ande	-				

	a)36 b) 38 c) 37					
10.	10. Performance is prescribed by the prioresses undersection					
	a) 51 b) 50 c) 52					
11.	means application of payments					
	a) Appropriation b) concurrent c) Mu	tual				
12.	Only aan demand performance					
	a) Promise b) Third party c) emplo	ved				
13.	offer to performance is above known as -					
	a) promises b) Tender c) Promise		4			
14	Promise which form consideration or pa		loch other are called as			
	a) Joint promise b) reciprocal promise		ioen other are cancatas			
15	A person is said to be a third person if he					
10.		Agent				
		CHAPTER -31				
		ND BREACH OF A CON	JTD A CT			
1	Performance must be done according to		TRACT			
1.	a) Time and manner b) actual performa					
2						
۷.	Agreement between the parties comes to	_				
2	a) Actual performance b) mutually agre		Jove			
٥.	A contract may be discharge d if its perf					
4	a) impossible b) possible c) All					
4.	When the limitation Act id passed					
_	a) 1963 b) 1965	c) 1950	and the control			
5.	According to the limitation act 1963 a co	_	med within atime			
_	,	the above				
6.	The other party or parties are the called					
_	a) aggrieved party b) injured party					
7.	Injunction in an order passed by a					
	a) competent b) high c) suprer					
8.	The meaning of the phrase quantum me					
	a) as much as earned b) claim for quant		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					
_	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	e d) Transport			
3.	Income tax is atax					
	a) Direct b) indirect	c) compulsory	d) optional			
	Direct tax is levied on					
	a) Income b) luxuries	c) goods	d) services			
5.∢	Income tax is charged bygovernme	ent				
	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 an 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%	
	Гах an Rottery incon				
	a) 40%	b) 70%	c) 30%	d) 20%	
		ed through out		d) None of th	.000
	a) World Assessed means a		c) America	d) None of th	iese
		b) citizens	c) receiver	d) All the abo	ove
		of a period		a) Thi the abo	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
_		b) Half year		d) 3 month	4
14. I	ncome tax act section	on 14	,	•	
	a) 1961	b) 1999	,	,	
		ıre which we are arr			
		value income		d) None of these	
		en prescribed under		- d) alab 4	
		ome tax act able including		d) wealth tax	
		nir b) Tamilnadu		d) Rajasthan	
	income from salary-		t Cj H33aiii	uj Kajastilali	
		b) sec 10-20	c) Sec 2-10	d) 28-30	
19. I	ncome from nausea	property			
a	a) sec 22-27	b) Sec 2-10 land gains'	c) Sec 45-55`	d) Sec 1-20	
20. I	income from profits	land gains'			
		b) Sec 4-11		10-30 d) 40-	-50
21.1	ncome from 'capital	gains'	a) C - 70 OF	d) C 40 F0	
22 I	ajsec 45-55 Income from 'other s	b) Sec 10-20	c) Sec 70-85	d) Sec 40-50	
		b) Sec 10-20	c) Sec 40-60	d) 70-80	
23.	Amount received un	der key man insuran	ice policy includ	ling	
	a) Income		c) Earning		
			CHAPTER -33		
			IRECT TAXATIO	ON	
	Indirect tax is levied		2 11	15	_
		b) consumer		er d) governme	nt
	a) Indirect	d on goods and serv		' d) Inc	iomo tav
		ed from the buyer b	c) VAT v the		ome tax
	a) buyer		c) cons		vernment
4. I	Indirectly imposed o	on theit is ca	alled indirect lax	Κ	
		b) seller			ısumer
		all goods and service			
		b) E			
		eum d) di	amond and gold		
	3ST Act has propos) C	15 .	
ä	a) three	b) four	c) five	d) six	
7 7	Phoro is a tay ovasio	n isin direct	t tav		
		b) difficult		d) more diffi	cult
	*	oe shuttled to others		aj more ami	cuit
		b) direct tax		c) Income tax	d) wealth tax
9. (GST came into effect	t from			•
a	a) 1 st July 2017	b) April 12	2017	c) 1st January 2017	d) 1st march 2017

10. The chairman of the council is the unionminister	
	governor
11. Example of Indirect tax	D =
a) Income tax b) wealth tax c) capital gain tax 12. Example of direct tax	d) Excise duty
a) GST b) VAT c) Excise duty d) Income tax	
a) GST b) VAT c) Excise duty d) Income tax 13. Accordingly 101st constitution amendment Act 2016 was passed and the	nresident is
acceptance was received on	president is
a) Aug 2016 b) June 22, 2016 c) Sep 12, 2016	d) Sep 8 2 0 16
14. Input tax credit allowed will lower the prices to the	
a) consumer b) sewer c) Government	d) buyer
15tax were abolished and one tax exists today	17.20
a) 19 b) 17 c) 29 16. The foremest objective of CST is to greate a sommon market with uniform	d) 20
16. The foremost objective of GST is to create a common market with uniforma) Indiab) Americac) Australia	d) china
a) mula b) milerica c) mustrana	uj ciiiia
) *

COMMERCEI

CHAPTER-1

	HISTORICAL BACKI	ROUND OF COMMER	RCE IN THE SUB - CO	NTINENT		
1.	Barter system refers toa) Exchange of goods against c) Exchange of goods again	t cash	b) Exchange of Cash d) Exchange o	against cash f service against cash.		
2.	Warehouse removes the hind	rance of				
	a) personal	b) time	c) place	d) risk		
3.	Which one of the following i	s not correctly matche	d?			
	a) Barter system – Goods aga	ainst goods	b) Hindrance of risk -	- Insurance		
	c) Hindrance of finance – Ba	nks	d) Hindrance of kno	owledge - Service		
4.	is part and parcel of l	human life, whether it	is a king or common m	nan.		
	a) Commerce	b) Industry	c) Trade	d) Business		
5.	The word vaniyam or vanipa	m would have had a	origin.			
	a) Tamil	b) Dravidian	c) Greek d) Nor	ne of these		
6.	Day market was called as					
	a) Allangadi	b) Nalangadi	c) Market	d) None of these		
7.	Foreigners who transacted by	isiness were known as				
	a) Jonagar	b) Arabs	c) Europe	d) Yavanars		
8.	Arabs who traded with Tami	l were called				
	a) Yavanars	b) Jonagar	c) Both	d) None of these		
9.	focused on creation	on of wealth as the me	ans to promote the wel	l being of the state.		
	a) Thirukural	b) llakiyam	c) Arthasastra	d) Tholkapiyem		
10.	. Commerce serves as a valual	ole link between				
	a) producer, consumer	b) consumer, worker	c) producer, worker	d) consumer, manager		
11.	The barter envisages mutual	exchange of goods wit	thout as a me	dium 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 an	d standard of living of	f the people, a	ctivities were developed.		
	a) Commerce	b) trade	c) industry	d) business		
	CHAPTER -2					

	OBJECTIVE OF BUSINESS					
1.	Which one of the following i	s not an economic ac	ctivity?			
	a) Production of goods b) Distribution					
	c) Celebrating birthday	d) Se	elling by retailers			
2.	Which one of the following	is not a non- econom	nic activity?			
	a) Cooking food for family	b) N	Medical advice rende	red by ph	ysicians	
	c) Celebrating festivals	d) D	oing meditation			
3.	The Occupation in which peo	ople work for others	and get remunerated in	n return is	known as	
	a) Business	b) Employment	c) Profession	d) Tra	de	
4.	The reward for doing a busin	ness is				
	a) Profit	b) Salary	c) Wages	d) Fee	es	
5.	Human activities can be cate	gorized in acti	vities			
	a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five	?	
6.	Activities undertaken with the	he object of earning i	money are called ac	ctivities		
	a) primary	b) secondary	c) economic	d) non	- economic	
7.	Economic activities are unde	ertaken to earn				
	a) profit	b)money	c) income	d) non	e of these	
8.	are the examples of emp	oloyees				
	a)Owners	b) producers	c) wholesalers	d) fac	tory workers	
9.	Large scale units require	capital				
	a) less	b) huge	c) fixed	d) non	e of these	
10	should be s systematic b	oody of knowledge				
	a) Employment	b) profession	c) Business	d) Noi	ne of these	
		СНА	PTER -3			
	C	LASSIFICATION OF	BUSINESS ACTIVIT	ES		
1.	Industries on the basis of a	activitiescate	egories			
	a) 3	b) 4	c) 8		d) 2	
2.	good.	ctivities which are a	nnexed with convers	ion of res	scores into useful	
	a) commerce	b) Trade	c) Industr	y	d) None of them	
3.	The termis used	to mean group of fi	rms producing simile	er Releted	l good.	
	a) Industry	b) Trade	c) none of t	them	d) commerce	
4.	industry is concerned	d with production o	f goods with the help	of nature	e .	

	a) genetic	b) primary	c) secondary	d) Extractive		
5.	Horticultures is an example	e ofindustry				
	a) Primary	b) secondary	c) genetic	d) none of these		
6.	Oil drilling and mining are	the examples ofindus	stry.			
	a) primary	b) extractive	c) genetic	d) secondary		
7.	industries remain e reproduction.	engaged in breeding plants a	nd animals for their v	ve in further		
	a) primary	b) extractive	c) genetic	d) none of these		
8.	Fisheries and apiary are the	e examples ofindustr	Ту			
	a) primary	b) secondary	c) genetic	d) extractive		
9.	There are industries are enthere creating utiliti	gaged in producing goods thes	nrough processing of a	aw material and		
	a) form	b) place	c) time	d) service		
10	industry analyses ar	nd separates different eleme	nts from the same ma	iterials.		
	a) Analytical	b) synthetic	c)none of the	ese d)a and b		
11	industry comb	ines various ingredients into	o a new product.			
	a) Analytical	b) synthetic	c) manufacturing	d) None of these		
12	Industry Involves	successive stages for manuf	facturing finished pro	ducts in case of		
	a) processing	b) synthetic	c) assuming	d) analytical		
13	Industry assemble di	ifferent component parts to	make new product.			
	a) Assembling	b) synthetic	c) Analytical	d) processing		
14	Industries are invo	olved in construction of sam	e, canals buildings etc			
	a) synthetic	b) construction	c) As eroding	d) manufacturing		
15	plumber and servant maid	is an example ofser	vice			
	a) personalized	b) public	c) distributive	d) quandary		
16	16is an essentials 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 selli	ng	b) purcha	asing and selling
	c) Income and loss		d) busine	ss activities
18	are requ	ired to be protected	l against the risk of accider	nt and occupational hazards
	a) Employees		b)	Single person
	c) Business entrepre	eneurs	d) none o	f these
19	are maintain	ed at a reasonable le	evel trough continuous sup	oply of goods.
	a) storage	b) price	c) both a and b	d) none of these
			CHAPTER -4	
		SOLI	E PROPERITORSHIP	
1.	is owned	by Single person.		
	a) Sole proprietorsh		b) Joint Hindu Fa	mily
	c) Public Company		d) Private Compa	ny
2.	A Sole proprietor con	ncern is free from	regulation.	
	a) Private	b) Government	c) Indian Contrac	t Act d) Indian Law
3.	is an Importa	nt as well as Specific	Advantage of sole propriet	orship.
	a) Easy formation	b) Incentive to	work hard c) small capit	al d) Flexibility
4.	Sole trading business	can be started by		
	a) at least two person	s b) at least three	persons c) at least seven	persons d) any one person
5.	Sole Proprietorship is	s suitable for		
	a) Large scale concer	ns	b) Medium scale	concerns
	c) Small scale conce		d) None of the ab	
6.	A sole trader	THS	d) None of the ab	OVC
٠.	a) cannot keep his bu	siness secrets	b) can keep l	his business
	c) both		d) none of the a	
7.	There is a limit to	ability of a sole tr	rader	
	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 husiness organic	ation which runs on	the principle " All he and he	e is all in all" is
7.	a) Sole trading conc		b) Co- operative society	
	,	- -	i, ii operanie society	

	c) Joint Hindu Famil	у	d) Partnership	
10	The sold Trader is en	ntitled 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 partnersh	ip
	c) Local limited part	tnership	d) Limited local partn	ership
2.	LLP Act was publish	ned in		
	a) 2008	b) 2009	c) 2010	d)None of the above
3.	A partner who taken	r a active part in the c	onduct of Business is	known as
	a) active partner	b) sleeping partner	c) secret partner	d) Nominal partner
4.	Fourrts was founded	ed in		
	a) 1977	b) 1978	c) 1960	d) 1980
5.	The members in the	e JHF is		
	a) coparceners	b) Karta	c) generations	d) partners
6.	The Head of the Hin	du undivided family i	S	
	a) Karta	b) Coparceners	c) generations	d) partners
7.	Ais one whose	association is not kno	own to the general pub	lic
	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

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

1.	is the fraction of	capital		
	a) share	b) stock	c) debenture	d) bond
2.	is the fraction pa	rt of capital		4
	a) share	b) stock	c) Debenture	d) Bond
3.	Minimum capital of private	limited company in Joint st	ock company is	
	a) 2 lakh	b) 3 lakh	c) 5 lakh	d) 1 lakh
4.	Minimum capital of public l	imited company in Joint sto	ck company is	
	a) 2 lakh	b) 3 lakh	c) 5 lakh	d) 1 lakh
5.	In Joint stock company of p	ublic limited company direc	toris	
	a) 2	b)3	c)4	d)5
6.	In Joint stock company of p	ublic limited company the q	uorums 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 me	mbers 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
21	limited company is holders	a type of company which is	formed with minimur	n two share
	and two directors			
	a) Private	b) public	c) foreign	d) subsidies
12	. the expansion of CAGI is			
	a) control and audit genera	al of Indian b) Con	mputerized and audit	general of India
	c) comptroller and audito	or general of India	d) Computer and au	dit 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		
14company m	neans a company which is inc	corporated in a coun	try outside India under the		
a) Foreign	b) public limited	c) Domestic	d) Holding		
15operates	in two or more country.				
a) MNC	b) MOA	c) Foreign	d) Domestic		
16. Microsoft cooperat	ion is an example of				
a) Foreign	b) Domestic	c) Private	d) MNC		
17is requir	red to list the company's asse	et	() ·		
a) capital clause	b) name clause	c) Situation clause	d) Liability clause.		
18invite the public to say its share or debenture					
a) prospectus	b) MOA	c) AOA	d) None of these		
19. The public enterpr	ises incorporated Indian con	npany actis ca	lled government company		
a) 1957	b) 1956	c) 1955	d) 1965		
20requir	es to keep the company regis	sters in the office			
a) name clause	b) situation clause	e c) capital clause	d) Association clause		
21is a primary d	locument of the company				
a) MOA	b) AOA	c) prospectus	d) Debenture		
22. Maximum of	persons can become share ho	olders in a private co	mpany		
a) 200	b) 10 for banking	c) 20 for nonbank	ing d) 50		
23. A public company i	may be said to be an associat	tion which consist of	at leastmember		
a) 7	b) 8	c) 9	d) 6		
24. The minimum paid	up capital of public compar	ny is			
a) 5,00,000	b) 51,000	c) 49,000	d) 50,000		
25companies a	re established by a special ac	ct made in parliamen	t 1 state assembly		
a) statutory	b) foreign	c) chartered	d) subsidiary		

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

1.	Co- operative Society car	i 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	n a C-operative societ	y is
	a) 2	b)7	c)10	d)25
3.	A Co- operative super Ma	arket supplies		
	a)Credit	b) Service	c) Goods	d) Cash
4.	Dividend declared a Co-o	operative store to its men	nbers	
	a) Share capital		b) Number of	of shares purchased
	c) Amount of Patronage	given	d) None of t	he 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	ve .
6.	Maximum, Membership i			d)lii4o d
7.	a) 50Consumers Co- operation	b) 60 was first successful in	c)100	d) unlimited
	a)England	b)USA	c)Swiss	d) India
8.	Minority interest can be p			
	a) Sole Trader	b) Partnership	c) Co-operative Soc	ieties d)Public company
9. =	Central Co-operative Ban			
	a) Villages	b) Districts	c) State head quarte	ers d) Urban areas
10.	The Latin word Co-opera			
	a) to work with	b) work efficiency	,	d) none of these
11.	The father of the Co-oper	rative movement was	-	
	a) Alfred Marshall	b) Robert Owen	c) Keyness	d) Adamsmith
12.	. Co- operation is a mid-wa			
	a) Capitalism and comm	nunism	b) Socialism and F	eudalism
	c)Capitalism and socialis		d) Capitalism and fo	
13.	"All for each and each for	or all" is the philosophy b	ehind the concept of -	
4	a) Co-operation	b) co- ordination	c)Socialism	d) Capitalism
14.	In India, the poverty and	rural indebtedness were p	predominant during th	•
	a)12 th	b)17 th	c)18 th	d)19 th
15.	The Government appoint	inted a committee to 1	review the working	of co-operatives under the
	chairmanship of			
	a) Florence Plunkett	b) Talmaki	c)Meclagoo	d)H.C.Calvert

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 resofthe hast country.	sources of host country reso	ources inin	national income	
	a) minimum	b) loudest	c) increases	d) maximum	
3.	MNC carry the advantage o	f technical development of -	host country	M.	
	a) 10	b) 25	c) 26	d) 27	
4.	MNC produce only those th	ings which are used by the -		Y	
	a) rich	b) maximum	c) minimum	d) poor	
5.	MNC Employm	anagement techniques	()'		
	a) highest	b) lowest	c) latest	d) medium	
6.	MNC may not generate job	opportunities to the people	ofcountry		
	a) home country	b) other country	c) foreign country	d) all of these	
7.	MNC promote international	l bother 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 mad	hine (IBM) is an example of			
	a) multinational company	y	b) International com	npanies	
	c) Join stock company		d) none of the above)	
		CHAPTER-9			
	2	GOVERNMENT ORGAN	IZATION		
1.	During thecentury, va	arious governments started pa	articipating in industr	rial and commercial	
	activities				
	a) Seventeenth	b) twentieth	c) twenty first	d) none of these	
2.	revolution helped all-ro	ound growth of industries.			
	a) Industrial	b) Economic	c) Non-economic	d) none of these	

3.	3entrepreneurs worked, only for the profit motive.			
	a) Public	b) government	c) Private	d) None of these
4.	Railways are the examples of	f		
	a) Public	b) Departmenta	al organisation c) MN	Cs d)None of these
5.	Public corporation is also kn	own as		
	a) Statutory corporation	b) District corporate	ion c) Both 'a' and 'b'	d) None of these
6.	Broad casting comes under -	form of orga	nisation	
	a) Public	b) Multinatinal	c) Statutory	d) Department
7.	For the efficient working of	state enterprise the f	form of organisation gener	rally considered suitable is
	a) Departmental organisation		Public Corporation	
	c) Government company		None of these	
8.	The most suitable form of or			is
	a) solo trading concern		partnership	
0	c) joint stock company		lepartmental organisatio	on
9.	Public corporation is manag	•	c) Board of Directors	d) Dimentons
	a) Partners	b) Shareholders	c) Board of Directors	d) Directors
		СНАІ	PTER -10	
		RESERVE E	BANK OF INDIA	
1.	Service sector emerged has	s thes	sector of the world	
		b) public		d) Banking
	a) Dynamic		c) Private	u) balikilig
2.	is the most im	portant banking so	ervice	
	a) Central bank	b) RBI	c) SBI	d) Canola
3.	is the central	bank of India		
	a) central bank	b) central	c) canola	d) RBI
4.			•	-
7.) al :	22.7
	a) Hindustan	b) Burma	c) China	d) Italy
5.	Bank ofwar the first	st joint stock bank		
	a) Calcutta	b) Kerala	c) Bihas	d) Punjale
6.	Bank of Bombay was estab	lished in		
	a) 1840	b) 1843	c) 1860	d) 1890
	,	· -	-,	, -··-

7. Banking Regulation Ac	ct					
a) 1949	b) 1948	c) 1947	d) 1946			
8banks ware na	tionalized in 1969					
a) 40	b) 22	c) 14	d) 12			
9. The head office of RBI	is situated in		4			
a) Mumbai Calcutta	b) Ch	ennai c) Delhi d)			
10. Repo rate is the	10. Repo rate is therate					
a)Repurchase	b) borrow	c) sales	d) depictive			
11being the fatte	11being the fattest growing economy in the world.					
a) India	b) America	c) Japan	d) Italy			
12. Themember	board is appointed	d by the government of	India			
a) 21	b) 22	c) 2	d) 24			
13. SLR is expanded as		. ~				
a) statutary liquidity	Ratio	b) Service liqui	dity Ratio			
c) Statutory lying Rat	io	d) service lym	ph Ratio			
14is known a	s the lender of the	last Resort.				
a) RBI	b) SBI	c) Canara	d) Indian			
15. RBI is theauthor	15. RBI is theauthority for the printing and issue of all currency notes in India					
a) sole	o) Joint	c) Private	d) public			

STD: XI ARTS

COMMERCEI

		CHAPTER -11 TYPES OF BANI		4
1.	Types of banks	-		
	a) three	b) five	c) fourth	d) six
2.	IDBI bank established as th	e apex development bank i	n the year	_
	a) 1963	b) 1983	c) 1964	d) 1958
3.	banks in India	a are either urban based o	r rural ba s ed	
	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 Tai	mil Nadu are registered und	der Tamil Nadu coope	rative societies Act
	a) 1983	b) 1963	c) 1964	d) 1958
6.	National cooperative develo	opment corporation was es	stablished in	
	a) 1963	b) 1983	c) 1964	d) 1958
7.	Export and Import bank of I	ndia was set up through ex	sport 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 mor	ney bank	
	c) Labour mortgage bank	d) Land mo	ortgage Business	
10	. Industrial and commercial b of USDbillion	oank of china is the first rai	nked bank in world w	ith an asset side

a) 3,893m,23	b) 4,893,23	c) 5,	893,23	d) 3,893,23	
11bankin	g is a system of banking	g based on Islamic pr	inciples of ban	ıking or Shari.	
a)Islamic	b) Foreign	c) unit	d) commerc	ial	
12. islamic banking	It is practiced in UAE, Q	atar, Pakistan Kuwa	itet	c.	
a) Bahrain	b) Srilanka	c) France	d) Goa	4	
13. Private sector Ba	ank			1	
a) Karur Vysya	b) Indian Bank	c) Kotak mahindr	a d) b o	oth a and c	
14. Public sector Ba	nks				
a) state bank Inc	lia b) IDBI bank Ltd.	c) All Nationalized	bank d)All o	fthese	
15. Nationalized ba	nks				
a) Indian bank,	b) Indian overseas Bar	nk c) both a and b	d) All of thes	se	
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	f Australia has an asset	base of USD			
a) 578.46	b) 578.50	c) 578.42	d) 578.48		
18. NAFED was set u	ıp in				
a) 1958	b) 1068	c) 1978	d) 1988		
19. All banks which a) 1934	satisfied the norms and b) 1935	included in the secon c) 1940	nd schedule to t d) 1945	the RBI Act	
20. Many lenders ch	narge exorbitant rates a	s high asper	cent per day		
a) 20%	b) 30%	c) 28%	d) 21%		
		CHAPTER -12			
5	FUNCTION	S OF COMMERCIAL I	BANKS		
1. Demand deposit	s consists of				
b) saving and fix	ked deposits	b) Fixed and curre	nt deposits		
c) Recurrent and	l fixed deposits	d) Saving and cur	rent deposits		
2. Business firms a	re not permitted to ope	n			
a) Fixed asset	b) savings account	c) Recurrent acco	ount d) cur	rent account	

3.	is suitable for business institutions.					
	a) current deposits	b) saving depos	sits.	c) Time deposits		d) Fixed deposits
4.	FDR is also called					
	a) term deposit	b) Fixed deposit	t	c) saving deposit	d)	Recurrent deposit
5.	Minors or students can op	en				4
	a) Fixed account	b) current accoun	t c)Recurring Deposi	ts	d) saving account
6.	is a credit fac	cility extended mo	stly	to current account l	olders'	
	a) Discounting of bills	b) cash		c) overdraft	d) Ho	using loan
7.	KYC means.			<		
	a) know your customer			b) knowledge you	r custor	ner
	c) know your credit			d) knight your custo	omer	
8.	Six documents have been	notified by the gov	erni	ment of India as		
	a) officially valid docum	ent		b) officially void d	ocumen	t
	c) Fundamental documer	nt		d) valid document		
9.	IRDA means					
	a) Insurance regulatory	and developmen	nt au	uthority of India.		
	b) Insurance regulatory ar	nd denied authori	ity of	f India		
	c) Indian requestor and de	evelopment author	rity a	as India.		
	d) Insurance remedy and	development auth	ority	of India		
10.	Safety lockers are called -					
	a) strong room	b) Safety roon	n	c) Weak	room	d) dark room
11.	. Merchant Banks are contr	olled by		-		
	a) SSB	b) SBI		c) SEBI		d) SIB
12	NEFT was launched in					
	a) 2001	b) 2005		c) 2010		d) 2003
13.	13. IFSC means					
	a) Indian Financial syste	m code b)) Insi	urance Financial syst	em code	
	c) Italian Financial system	code d)) Ind	ian Forest system co	de	

14	14. Minimum limit for RTGS Transaction is						
	a) 6 lakh	b) 5 lakh	c) 2 lakh	d) 8 lakh			
15	6. CORE stands for						
	a) Centralized o	nline real time ex	change b) Com	mon online Real Tin	ne exchange		
	c) centralized on	line real Town exch	ange d) none	e of these	4		
16	ji	s the number for th	ne fund transfer from	mobile phone.	4		
	a) *99#	b) * 100#	c) * 98#	d) noi	ne of the above		
17	. ATM card is also	called					
	a) Debit card	b) cred	it cord	c) Master card	d) None of these		
			CHAPTER 13				
1.	are desi	gned depending up	WAREHOUSES on the nature of the p	roducts to be stored	<u> </u>		
	a) warehouse warehouse	b) private wareh	ouse c) ware	house warrant	d) public		
2.	me	ans products or go	ods				
	a) warehousing	b) ware) warehouse warran	t d) dock warra	ant		
3.	me	ans storage place o	r go downs				
	a) warehouse	b) warehousi	ng c) ware				
4.	are licen	sed by government	to accept the storage	2.			
•	a) public wareho	use b) bonded w a	arehouse c) private	e warehouse d) gov	rernment		
5.			d containers and stor	ed in			
	a) climate contro	olled warehouses.	b) special con	nmodity			
	c) cold storage		d) allocated wa	arehouse			
6.	Butter are stored	in					

a) refrigerated warehouse b) general warehouse
c) climate controlled warehouse d) automated warehouse
7can handle several hundred of kilogram of product at a time
a) automated warehouse b) climate warehouse
c) special commodity warehouse d) general warehouse
8is 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
10avoids the out of stock
a) warehousing b) dock warrant c) warehouse receipt d) dock receipt
11is 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
12is a document of title of goods issued by dock authorities
a) dock receipts b) warehouse c) warehouse warrant d) dock warrant
13is 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 14takes place through transfer of ownership.
a) dock receipt b) warehouse warrant c) delivery order d) dock warrant
15not a document of title of good.
a) warehouse receipts b) warehouse warrant c) dock warrant d) dock receipts
16. India is acountry.
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 contributespercent of GDP
a) 18% b) 62% c) 16% d) 20%

19.	19. Agricultural produce corporation Act enacted in						
	a) 1956	b) 1957	c) 1960	d) 1955			
20.	Central warehousing	g corporation was es	stablished in				
	a) 1957	b) 1958	c) 1960	d) 1961			
21.	can be negotiat	ted or transferred to	others.	4			
	a) warehouse war	rant b) dock warrar	nt c) warehouse receip	ot d) warehouse			
22.	go downs are	across the state					
	a) 256	b) 257	c) 258	d) 259			
1.	facilitates tra		LESSON -14 ANSPROTATION m one place to another place.				
1.	a) Transport	b) Trade	c) Commerce d) Service				
2.	There are typ						
	a) 3	b) 4	c) 5 d) 6			
3.	The term includ	es all the clerical, me	ental and manual occupation in	the operation of road,			
	air, canal transport.						
	a) transport	b) commerce c) ser	vice d) Trade				
4.	is an integral	_	ما در ال				
5.4	a) transport Transport of people	b) goods	c) trade d) service chicles is known as transpo				
J.	a) Water transport	and goods by faild ve	b) Surface transport	n c.			
	c) Air transport		d) Pipeline transport				
6.	is known as "	land transport"	.)F				
	a) Surface transpor	•	b) Water transport				
	c) Air transport		d) Railway transport				

7.	transport has	also played a si	gnificant r	ole where tl	here is n	o road and rails	way transport.
	a) pack Animal		b) Bullo	ck Carts		c) Tramways d) Airways
8.	The oldest form of	transport is	transpo	rt			
	a) Bullock carts	b) Ro	ad transpo	ort	c) path	ıways d) Airwa	ıys
9.	transport is	one of the most	promising	g and potent	t means	suitable for sho	rt and medium
	distances.						
	a) Road b) A	Air c) Ra	il d) Pathways			
10). Introduction of po	etrol engine and	d later die	sel engine ve	ehicle ha	ave been	
	offering good c	ompetition to t	he				10.
	A) railways	b) Ro	adways	c) Tram	ways	d) Pathwa	ys
11.	Tramways made t		e in the	century.			
	a) 15	b) 16	•) 23		d) 19	
12.	The invention of st	•					
	a) James Wolfenso	-) James Whe		d) Robert Owe	
13.	are the cheap	est and quickes	st means o	f transport f	for carry	ing heavy good	s over long
	distance.						
	a) Railway	b) Airways	c) Waterway	d) Path	iways	
14.	There are type						
_	a) 2	b) 3)4		d) 6	
15.	is a Mass Rapi			-		12 AU C.1	
1.6	a) Metro Rail	b) Monorail) Bullet trair	1	d) All of them	
16.	are used to tra			_	1		
17	a) None of these						
1/.	transport state	-					
10	a) Rail b) A		c) Water		d) Pipe	enne	
18.	The first monorail					d) 10	
10	a) 20 The first quatem be	b) 22	•) 21		d) 19	
19.	The first system be a) 1964	b) 1967		n) 1977		d) 107 <i>1</i>	
20	and are tr	,	-) 19//		d) 1974	
۷0.				and solid			
	a) liquid and gasec) liquid and solid	53	d) None				
21	Ropeway is anothe	or means of trai					
41.	a) Naval lifting d		-) Hydrel lifti	ing devi	re	
	aj wavai intilig u	CAICE	Ü	j iiyui ei iiiti	ing uevi		

c) Both a and b	d) None of these
22 Railway is the largest Raily	,
a) American b) Indian	c) Foreign d) All of these
23. The Indian Nation wide networ	, ,
a) 4 b) 7 c)	
24. The network carried about	
a) 8 b) 9 c)	
25 is a futuristic transport sys	
a) Ropeway b) Hyper loop	c) Both a and b d) None of these
	osed 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	
a) Water b) Air	c) Rail d) Pipeline
28. Water ways are divided into	
a) 2 b) 3	c) 4 d) 5
29. Inland waterways are also kno	
a) Internal b) External	
30. Canals and canalized rivers bel	
a) Artificial waterways	b) Natural waterways
c) None of these	d) All of these
31. International trade its growth	
a) Ocean b) sea	c) lake d) pond
32. Ocean transport can be classific	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
a) 3 b) 2	c) 5 d) No types
33. Tramps are essentially	
a) Cargo vessels	b) Air transport
c) Rood transport	d) Coastal shipping
34. The modern air transport has i	s growth with the invention of Airplane by
a) Adam Smith b) Marsha	ll c) Wright Brothers d) None of these
35. Services of transport to Busine	s 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 Procima 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
4	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 Insuance
13.	Subrogation means

a) stepping the	e shoes on others	b) jumping	c) indemnity	d) loss
14. How many type	es of Insurance are t	here		
a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five	
15. How many type	es of non life insurar	nce is ?		
a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five	4
16. Non-life Insura	nce is also called			
a) general inst	urance b)marine	Insurance	c) Mis cellar	neous insurance
17. Name the type	of insurance given a	fter the death of a	person	
a) fire insuranc	ce b) life Insuranc	e c) Non-life Ir	surance d) marine	insurance
18. Life insurance p	provides compensat	ion only to		
a) premature	death b) natured o	death c) Returnal	ole death d) none of	the above
19. How many type	es of life Insurance a	re there?		
a) a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five	
			,	
20is n	ot related to human	but related to pro	perties	
a) life insuranc	e b) non- life insu	r ance c) marine	insurance d) child	ren insurance
21. Marine insuran	ice is based on the p	rinciple of		
a) Indemnity	b) Causa proxim	a c) utmost g	ood faith d) all c	of the above
22. What are the ty	pes of narine insura	ance		
a) Hull or ship	Insurance or carg	go Insurance freig	ht b) Health insurai	nce
c) Both a and b		d) N	one of the above	
23. The health insu	rance enacts prima	rily in the form of		
a) cargo policy	b) Mediclaim po	olicy b) c) goods	s policy d) policy of	heart surgery.
24. How many type	es of health insuranc	ce enacts		
a) a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five	
25. Which of the fo	ollowing plans com	pensate hospitaliza	tion expenses?	
a) family floate	r policy	b) Individ	ual medicalim	
c) unit linked	health plans	d) All of the	e above	

26. Expansion of TPA is	5			
a) Third party adn	ministrator	d) Trust party Assignment		
c) truce promise ac	ccount	d) All of the above		
27. How many types of	marine insurance exi	sts		
a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five	
28. Bulgary Insurance	is bared on the princi	ple of		
a)Insurable intere	est b) causa proxima	c) both a and	l b d) Indemnity	
29. policy used to prov	ide financial support t	to farmers is		
a) crop insurance	b) marine insuran	ce c) health insuranc	ce d) all the above	
30. Expansion of ASSY	is			
a) Amartya sen si	ksha yojna	b) Amma summer s	siksha yojna	
c) all state siksha yo	ojna	d) none of the abov	ve	
31. What is the expansi a) Rajeswari Mahi	ion of RMKBY? la kaliyan Bima yoja	na b) Rajeswari Ma	adhya karim Bima yojana	
c) All the above	.6	d) none of the abov	re	
32. Nomination is base	d on the section			
a) Sec 39, Insuran	ce Act 1938	b) Sec 38, Insurance	e Act 1938	
c) Section 40 Insura	ance Act 1938	d) none of the above	e	
33. The person who is a	authorized to received	d the payment of the	policy is	
a) mature	b) Nominate	c) Nominer	d) nominee	
34. Surrender value is	obtained from the			
a) paid – up – val	ue b) percentage val	lue c) policy holder	value d) all the above	
35refers to the	inadequate profit or lo	oss due to uncertainti	es	
a) Business risks	b) Insurance risks	c) Natural risks	d) None of the above	
36refers	to lack of knowledge a	about what is going to	o be hahppen 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 th	e above				
39. Business ma	ay suffer loss only if fire the	eft or striks. It is a p	orinciple of	4				
a) Insurable	e risks b) speculative ris	sks c) Pure Risks	d) uninsurable ris	sks				
40. Expansion o	of IRDAI is							
a)Insurance	e Regulatory developme	nt Authority of Inc	dia					
b) Insurance	e Regulatory Department	on Insurance						
c) All of the	above d) l	None of the above						
41. Which is the	e apeu body of insurance		CX					
a) IRDAI	b) RBI c)	SBI	l)Commercial bank					
42. IRDAI was c	constituted in	Y						
a) 2003	b) 2002 c) 2	2001	1) 2000					
43is a	a voluntary insurance							
a) cargo insu	urance b) Marine insuran	ce c) casco insur	ance d) freight ins	surance				
44. How many n	members are there in IRDA	1?						
a) five	b) three	c) ten	d) six					
45. The member	rs of IRDAI are?							
a) one chairi	man (5 years – max age- 60	yrs)						
b) Five whol	le time members (Not 5 yr	s max age -62)						
c) both a an	d) None of	the above						
46. IRDAI consis	st of							
a) four part t	time members (Not more t	chan 5 years)						
b) 5 full time	e member c) both a	and b	d) none of the abov	e				
47. The first foo	tball player from uk who	insured his legs is						
a) David be	ckham b) Christiano R	ohaldo c) marshil	o viera d) Sergio r	amos				
48. David Beckh	nam insured his legs for ab	out						

	a) 200 million pounds	b) 100 mill	ion pounds	c) 300 Gor	es d) 500 lakhs
49	. Expansion of JLP is				
	a) Joint life policy	b) Jockey life policy	c) Joy live p	oolicy	d) none of the above
50	. Life insurance is also	calledbecause the 1	risk insured is		
	a) Life Assurance, seri	ious	b) Health ins	surance, nega	itive
	c) General Insurance,	certain and natural	d) life assur	rance, certai	n and natural
		СНАРТ	TER -16		
		EMERGING SERVICE	E BUSINESS IN	INDIA	
1.	Franchise relationship	o is based on			
	a) agreement	b) Written format	Ī	c) oral met	hod
2.	The Individual who ac	quires the right to opera	te the business		
	a) Frachison	b) Franchisee		e) Franchis	sing
3.	An example for Busine	ess format franchising is			
	a) Suzuki	b) Titan		c) Bharat	petroleum
4.	Factoring is derived f	romterm			
	a) Latin	b) France		c) Greek	
5.	The word "Faure" me	eans			
	a) to make or do	b) to do		c) to make	
6.	The minimum investm	nent for KIDZEE school	ol is		
	a) 1200000	b) 1300000		c) 1	000000
7.	Mr. C.S Kalyanasundar	ram defines factoring as			
	a) a continuing arrar	ngement b) agreement	c) Non cor	ntinuing arra	ngement
8.	The factoring Regulati	on 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 facto	ring	c) factors	
10	. The factoring process	involves			
	a) client firm	b) factoring		c) Institutio	on

11. The finance is advance on th	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 co	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 def	ined as						
a) design and operation of	the physical b) managerial	c) Informational system					
15. The government plays a sign	nificant role in logistics in						
a) India	b) Russia	c) Japan					
16. The important elements of le	ogistics cost are						
a) Pipeline Inventory	b) Product Inventory at source	e) both a and b					
17. Logistics management deals	with						
a) efficient management	b) static gap	c) sypply chain.					
18. BPO refers to							
a) routine natures b)	Outsourcing the work	c) out side agency					
19is the fastest gr	rowing segment in e- commerce s	spare.					
a) Business to Business b)	customers to Business	c) customer to Business					
20is an example fo	or Business to Business (B&B)						
a) Indamart	b) old	c) Naukri com					
21is the fastest gro	owing segment in e- commerce sp	oare					
a) Business to Business	b) Customer to Busine	ss c) Business to Business					
22. Knowledge processes outso	urcing (KPO) involves	Skilled staff					
a) Semi	b) Highly	c) low					
23. Cheap labor available in dev	eloping 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	e by the	
a) seller	b) buyer	c) Retailer
26. In foretaiting cost is borne	e by the	
a) seller	b) buyer	c) wholesaler
27. In factoring risk can be ba	ntered to	4
a) seller	b) buyers	c) Forfeiter
28. In forfeiting risk can be tra	ansferred to	
a) sellers	b) buyers	c) Forfeiter
29. The franchise "subway" w	as 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" wa	as origin in	
a) Malaysia	b) India	c) U.S.A
32. An example for product fr	rach8ising	
a) Lit an	b) Pantanijali	c) KFC
33. The term of franchise ma	y be foryears or more	
a) 6	b) 5	c) 7
34. Franchising is classified in	totypes	
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 b	ousiness	
a) Ebay	b) Naukri com	c) A liable
38. Example for business to B	Business	
a) Ebay	b) snap deal	c) old

39	. Example for	franchise			
	a) Kidsee		b) old		c) A liable
			СНАРТЕ	ER -17	
		SOCIAL RESPONSIBI	LITY OF BUS	SINESS AND E	BUSINESS ETHICS
1.	The term so	cial responsibility is defi	ned in	ways	4
	a) same	b) Equal	c) vari	ious	d) different
2.	Social respo	nsibility is theres	sponsibility o	of business	
	a) Immoral	b) Moral	c) sign	ificance	d) legal
3.	A business u	ınit can sustain in the ma	rket for a	period o	only by assuming some social
	a) short	b) middle	c) curr	ent	d) longer
4.	A business of	can improve its image in p	public by ass	sumingol	oligation
	a) legal	b) Illegal	c) soci	al	d) moral
5.	Consumers	expect better quality	at	reasonable pr	ice O
	a) product	b) service	c) Trad	ie	
6.	The resultin	g chaos will threaten the	very surgica	al of	
	a) Business	b) Trade c) Product	d) law		
7.	Business car	n play a vital role in solvi	ing regional	disparities is ·	
	a) Moral ju	stification b) law and o	order c) Fr	ee Enterprise	d) Truteeship
8.	Social respo	nsibility of business can	broadly be d	erided into ca	tegories
	a) one b)	four c) six	d) Five	?	
9.		nobile manufactures Mal reet in	hindra and M	Iahindra estal	blished by K.C Mahindra
C	a) 1954	b) 1963 c)) 1947	d) 199	02
10	. Mahindra	company is following by	Mahindra Fo	oundation in	
	a) 1954	b) 1969	c) 194'	7	d) 1968
11	. The Tata gr	oup conglomerate in Ind	ia carries ou	t various	project
	a) MNC	b) CSR c)) CSK	d) WTO	
12	. Business or	ganization possess only	pow	ver and not so	cial power.

	a) Economic l	b) non-social c)	physical d) l	egal			
13	13. Every business has ato operate within the law of the land						
	a) Responsibility b) Risk c) social d) Trade						
14	14are the person who owns the business						
	a) consumer b	o) Employee	c) society	d) Owner	4		
15	. Example of pro	tection of sharehol	der interest				
	a) Competitors	b) Investors	c) Business	d) sha	reholders		
16	. Social responsi	bility is one of the p	orofessional de	emands on			
	a) manager b	o) customer c) En	nployee d) sł	nareholder			
17	have cor	nsiderable social po	ower				
	a)Business ma	n b) Employee	c) consumer	d) Investor	rs ·		
18	has	s a rich cultural her	itage				
	a) India	o) America	c) Japan	d) Ger	many		
19		that "those who ov	wn money or p	property should	l hold and use it in trust for		
	society"						
20	a) Nehru		7	eter F. Drucker			
20		business enter pris					
0.4		b) Employee					
21		the example of par			D.1		
00		ion b) social resp		_	d) legitimacy		
22		on of society and u					
	a) business	o) owner c) respo					
	CHAPTER -18						
4	BUSINESS ETHINCS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE						
1.		d fromword		a) Iananaga	d) Trongh		
2.	a) Italy The Primary of	b) Gre bjective of any busi		c) Japanese	d) Trench		
۷.	a) social welfar		ness unit is to	c) Profit	d) consumer satisfaction.		
	,	- 7 800		, - 	,		

3.	The subject matter of a) Top management an		ith establishing linkages betwe	enand
	b) Measuring result as	nd Involving employe	ees at all level	
	c) conflict and societal	d) Indivi	dual good and social good.	
4.	Charging fair prices to	customers is an exa	ample for	
	a) Ethical standard	b) Balance of tra	de c) channels of distribution	d) Retailing
5.	The manufacturing see	ctor accounts for	GDP	
	a) 34.7%	b) 27.5 %	c) 36.4%	d) 27.6%
6.	India ranksin the	world in factory outpu	ıt	
	a)10 th	b) 7 th	c) 12 th	d) 15 th
7.	The percentage of wo	men in executive posi	tions at Japanese companies to	30% by
	a) 2015	b) 2018	c) 2022	d) 2020
8.	businesses had	voluntary targets fir	st set in 2011	
	a) Canada	b) UK	c) Japan	d) Europe
9.			being tabled which will impose	a 40% quota for
	female board member			
	a) Four	b) Two	c) Three	d) seven
10	. The council of Institut of directors be indepe		corporate Governance policies s	state that at least
	a) 1/3 rd	b) 2/3 rd	c) 6/9 th	d) 4/5 th
11	. Inthe Audit co		posed of independent directors	s only.
	a) France	b) England	c) china	d) Italy
12			ch companies are directed and o	•
	a) MNC) Hindu undivided family	
	c) International Bench	ımarking d) Corporate governance	
13	.The organization prin	ciples are defined in v	vritten document called	
	a) Code	b) business	c) Ethics	d) Code of Ethic s

SOURCES OF BUSINESS FINANCE

1.	The finance function is process of acqivreing 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 alb us the customer to over drown the required amount from its current deposed
	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 deposed c) public deposed d) Retained Earning
8.	refers to the process of retaining a port of net profit year after year
	a) Retained Earning b) public deposed c) Debenture d) public deposed
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 finds which are provided by the owner of the enter prises who may be on individual
	a) owner's fund b) barrowers fund c) Debenture d) low from bank
12	. On the basis of generation of funds the source of fund can be divided intotynes

a) 1 b) 2	c) 3	d) 4				
13 sources	can meet only limited r	eeds of bu	siness enter vises			
a) Internal source	e b) External s	ource c)	Equity source	d) Ret	ained earning	
14enter pric	es have to analyze the	cost of mol	oilizing and utiliz	ing the	funds	
a_Business	b) Financial capacit	y c) cos	t		4	
15are real ow	ners of corporate enter	· pries			1	
a) Equity shareho	b) Retained	Earning c) business enterpi	ises	d) hire purchase	
	those shares which enj profit of the company	oy priority	regarding payme	ent of di	vider at a fixed	
a) Preference	b) Debenture	ž	c) Equity		d) Retained	
17banks are i	mportant source of rai	sing busin	ess finance for vai	rious pu	irpose as cell as	
a) commercial	b) village		c) National			
18. Bank in modern tii	mes offer long tenured	loans for a	period beyond	у	ears	
a) 3 19enables 1	b) 5 the investor to invest to b) public dep		c) 2 or a specific perio		d)	
profit	2) publication	33163				
20. The fixed deposits	can be opened from					
a) 7 days to 10 ye	ears b) 31 days to 50	days c)	15 days to 2 week		d) 1 day to 1 week	
21does	not come under the re	serve banl	c of India.			
a) Bonds	b) public deposits		c) Interest		d) Post office	
22is the safe	st investment					
a) postal investr	nent b) bank investn	nent c) bank deposit		d) bonds	
23can b	e opened for a maximu	ım period (of 1 year to a max	imum	period of 10 years	
a) Bank deposit	b) Fixed deposit	c) i	installment	d) Ro	ecurring deposits	
24. Investment in bonds is totally						
a) risk free	b) bond free	c) Investment free	d)) Risk	
25. Example for invest	ing in metals					

a) plastics	b) cash	c) gold bar	d) deposits
26. RD, stands for			
a) Recurring dela	у	b) Regular depos	sit
c) Month in come	e account scene	d) Recurring d	eposit Account
27. FD stand for			4
a) Frequent depo	sits b) Fixed deposi t	c) Filled delay	d) Fixed delay
28is th	ne one of the fastest growing	ng sectors in India	
a) Real estate In	vestment b) Investmen	t in metal	d) share purchase
29is one	of the best investment in	India	
a) systematic in	vestment b) Real esta	te c) Saving	d) personal investment
30. The three aspect	which should be consider	ed before the investment	of money
a) liquidity, profi	itability, loss	b) profitab	ility, profit, loss
c) liquidity, profi	t, loss	d) liquidit	y, profitability, safety.
31. The concept of sa	ving plays an important r	ole in	
a) financial devel	opment	b) econom	ic development
c) personal		d) Industry	development
32. Example of perso	nal investment		
a) debenture	b) Fund	c) loan	d) bank overdraft
33is defin	ed as the difference betwe	een income and consump	tion
a) fund	b) creditor	c) savings	d) loan
34is cell b	orated as worlds saving da	ay	
a) Oct 20	b) non 16	c) Oct 31	d) Mar 14
35. People invest say	ving to gain		
a) financial secu	rity b) Economic	c) Democrac	cy d) personal safety
36includ	des all those sources gene	rated from within all busi	ness enterprises.
a) External sourc	es b) internal sour	ces c) public sour	rces d) private sources

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

1. Normal ceiling ofof total equity capital							
a) 30%	b) 40%	c) 90%	d) 50%				
2. Prior to	FDI was permitted so	electively		4			
a) 1999	b) 1984	c) 1945	d) 1950				
3. Over	foreign Institutional	investors have registe	ered their names.				
a) 300	b) 1450	c) 1000	d) 1355				
4. The estalliment of	4. The estalliment of India economy afterhas facilated indian company						
a) 1990's	b) 1950's	c) 1980's	d) 1960's				
5i	instrument insured a	broad by a company.					
a)GDR	b) DCB	c) ADR	d) SEC				
6. Issue of200	not require foreig	gn regulatory clearance					
a) SEC	b) DCB	c) GDR	d) AD	OR .			
7. Foreign direct in	vestment occurs	cased					
a) Investor	b) owners	c) Partner	d) Employer				
8. International fina	ance is a branch of						
a) Financial ec	onomics b) financi	al investment c) Fin	ancial exchange	d) Financial trade			
9. International fin	ance plays a fissiona	l grade in					
a) Exchange of	goods	b) Exchai	nge of service				
c) Internationa	al trade	d) Relatio	d) Relationship of nation				
10. Example of inte	rnational finance org	ganization					
a) IMF	b) SBI	c) RBI		d) ICICI			
11of fo	reign equclies are p	ermuted only in select	ed sectors				
a) 100%	b) 56%	c) 69%		d) 75%			
12. Expansion of F	`DI						
a) Rareign direc	ct investment	b) foreigners di	rect investment				

c) Fareign direct i	nteract	d) Fareign direct i	invest
13. Indian companies	to expand their opera	ations beyond the frontiers	s of
a) India	b) America	c) France	d) Daly
14. Eammercial wand	ls expend for promo l	ling	
a) National income	b) Trade	c) Business opportunit	d) Employment
15. DRS receipt is a n	egotiable		
a) Receipt	b) Financial instr	ument c) Bill	d) Bill of purchase
16. FCCB is issued by			
a) Indian compan	${f y}$ b) foreign compar	ny c) MNC	d) Fareign excnange
17. It is negotiate on	ly ADR in		
a) America	b) Indian	c) France	d) Burape
18. ADR requires apro	ns from		
a) America	b) India	c) Europe	d) None of these
19. Financial instrume	nt used to		
a) Deposit receip	t b) Exchange of goo	ds c) Exchange of cur	rency d) None of these
20. Indian companies	with sound financial t	brack of	
a) 3 years	b) 1 years	c) 4 year	d) 5 year
21. ADR concerts the i	ssue conch are in rupe	ee into	
a) US dellors) Indian rupee	c) Foreign currency	d) All of the above
22. Amount received f	rom the issue of		
a) FCCB	b) ADR	c) FDI	d) GDR
23. FII are investmen	t made by an		
a) Investor	b) owner	c) Partner	d) Employer

STD: XI ARTS

COMMERCEI

CHAPTER-21

		MICRO, SMALL	AND ME	DIUM ENTERPRIES	SES
1	helps towards	the industrialisation o	of rural an	d backwards areas.	
a) M	ISME	b)Manufacturing	c) Sm	all scale industries	d) Large scale industries
2. The	manufacturing en	nterprises are defined i	in terms o	f investment in	
a) F	uniture	b) Stock	c) Plan	t and machinery	d) None of the these
3	do not re	equire a huge capital t	o start the	unit	
a) So	ole proprietorship	b) Joint Hindu Fam	ily c) (Co-operatives	d) MSMES
4. Pano	diyan Rural bank,	Pallavan Rural bank	are the ex	ample of	
a) (Commercial bank	b) Regional rural	bank c	MUDRA bank	d) none of these
5. Mic	ro enterprises ma	nufacturing sector do	es not exc	eed	
a) l	lakhs	b) 25 lakhs	c)2 lak	d) 15	lakhs
6. MS	ME sector contril	butes about	GD	OP) (
a) 8	b) 5%	c) 7%	d) 4%		
7. Mu	dra bank is examp	ole for			
a) C	Co operative Bank		b) Mic	ro Finance instituti	ons
c) N	Ion Banking Fina	nce Institution	d) none	the these	
8. Eve	n the Bureau of	Indian standard distin	nguished	their L.P.G stove by	y introducing a new type of
labe	ellig known as				
a) (REEN LABEL	b) YELLOW LABE	EL	C) BLUE LABEL	D) RED LABEL
9.	distinct mo	odes of credit to SHG	S.		
a) C	one b) two	c) three		d) four	
10. The	total number of r	members in SHGs dur	ring the sa	me period stood at -	all India level
a) 5	,02,65.933	b) 5,02,65.93	34	c) 5,02,65.937	d) 5,02,65.935
			СНАРТЕ	R -22	
		T	YPES OF	TRADE	
1. Tra	de is conducted	in order to earn			

	a) Profit	b) commodities	c) interest	d) Money
2.	Trade is classified i	n		
	a) Two	b) Three	c)m Four	d) Six
3.	Internal trade take	place within		
	a) stats b) country	y c) bounda	aries of nations	d) continent
4.	Internal trade is als	so called as		-
	a) domestic trade	or home trade	b) only do	mestic trade
	c) only home trade		d) none of these	
5.	Internal trade is tal	kes place between		
	a) creditors and de	fter	b) consonants and	customers
	c) buyers and sell	lers	d) MNC and consu	mers
6.	ATM of home trade	e is to provide goods and se	ervices	
	a) social welfare	b) economically	c) Earn profit	d) none of these
7.	type of internal tra	nde		
	a) Two	b) four	c) six	d) five
8.	Wholesale trade m	eans purchase goods in	quantity	
	a) Minimum	b) small	c) large	d) bluk
9.	Retail trade means	deals with distribution of	goods inq	uantities
	a) large	b) bluk	c) small	d) Maximum.
10	. Petrol and Aeropla	nes 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 m	eans buying goods for		
	a) foreign	b) multinational c) do	omestic d) n	one of these
13	. Petroleum produc	t is an example of		
	a) Import	b) Export	c) Retail	d) wholesale
14	. Export trade means	s sale of goods to		

a) domestic	b) Foreign c) Retail d)wh	iolesale
15. Iron 1 tea, Jasmine	Flowers are the examples	s of	
a) Import	b) Export trade	e c) Enter pot trade	d) Wholesale
16. Unit raw diamonds	s is an example of		
a) Enter pot	b) Export	c) Import	d) wholesale
	CHA	APTER -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 en	ntered between the	and channel partner	
a) Producer	b) consumer	c) wholesaler	d) Retailer
4. VAR			
a) Value added F	Reseller	b) Value added Re	tailer
c) Value acted Res	eller	d) Value acted Reta	ailer
5. Apaned prod	ucer may have builders a	as VAR'S	
a) Hydro	b) Solar	c) Hydel	d) Tydel
6. The producer app	ooints a		
a) network of re	tailers b) Network of ro	osella c) Network of co	nsumer d) All of these
7. Seasonal products	are distributed through	layer of middle ma	n.
a) more	b) less	c) All of these	d) None of these
8. Mercantile agents	are also called asmid	dle 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 g	goods in		
, ,			

a) bulk	b) less	c) very low	d) All of the above
11. Wholesaler sells	s goods to		
a) Customer	b) consumer	c) Producer	d) Retailer
12provide fir	nancial 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		4
a) Retailer b)	consumer	c) wholesaler	d) Producer
14. super Bazaar is	the example of	-	
a) Retail whole	esaler b) Producer	c)a&b	d) customer
15. retailers have a -	link with consun	ner.	
a) Indirect	b) Direct	c) a&b	d) None of the above
16. Thyrocare's wo	rth 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 ab	oove		
18. Velumani opene	ed the shop at the age of	f	
a) 60	b) 23	c) 37	d) 18
19. A Wholesaler ge	nerally deals in	commodity	
a) one	b) two	c) three	d) four
20. Velumani Owns	stake in the con	npany.	
a) 64%	b) 58%	c) 60%	d) 63%
organization	l of distribution r	ciation is of structure of b) manufactures d) Retailers	Intra Company

a) Consumer b) first man	c) Middleman	d) Agent
23. Channels based on the type of		
a) goods and services b) E-comme		·
24 companies outsource distribution fu	inction and concentr	ate on their case production
function		
a) Middleman b) Mu	ılti-National compa	nies
, ,	rd party	
25. Micro soft India has appointed as VA		
a) Au net and Redington		annel partner and consumer
c) Manufacturer-Franctisor and consu	•	onsumer
26. All purchases and sales between the		
a) Produces and wholesalers	b) Business	
c) Consumer	d) Industrial	
27. Industrial machinery and equipment need		
a) Consumption b) Distribution	ion c) Produces	d) none of the above
28. A Wholesaler buys goods in		
a) bulk b) Medium	c) Maximum quanti	
29. The retailers having permanent establish		
a) Fixed shop large scale retailer	b) non Fixed	
c) Tele-marketing	d) Mail orde	r nouses
30 appoints department managers of ea		
a) General Manager	b) Public Manager	
c) Private Manager	d) Producer	
31. Retail trade is a trade that deals with the		5111
a) Small quantities c) selling quantities	b) large quantities d) storage goods	
32. If the sales are made directly to the end co	, ,	onsidered as
a) Producing b) Consuming		d) Distribution
33. Telemarketing can be divided into par		a) Distribution
a) One b) Two	c) Three	d) Four
34. A super market is a large retail store selli		
a) high price	b) low price appe a	_
c) Co-operative stores	d) super marketing	
35. The prices o goods are and all sales a	, ,	
a) fixed b) different	c) nature	d) none of these above
36. Multiple shops deals only in range of	,	
a) flexibility b) unlimited		d) unflexible
37. Retailers help in promoting the sale of the	•	-
	nsumer d) Pro	oduce
38 are Individuals who sell their goods b	y carrying on their h	ead as shoulders from place to
place		
a) Peddlers b) Cheap Jacks c) Ven	ndors d) Pa	vement
39 are petty retailers who sell their good	s at various place su	ch as bus stop etc.
a) Hawkers b) Market Traders c) che	ap Jacks d) Sm	nall retailer
40. The retailers who maintain permanent es	stablishment to sell tl	neir goods are called

a) Small Retailers	b) Fixed shop Reta	nilers
c) large Retailers	d) retailers	
41. The person who come in between	,	es and the Final Consumer is called
a) Trade b) Middle m		d) Auctioneers
42. An agent is appointed by the	un cyngent	d) Medioneers
	c) Potailor	d) Wholesaler
a) Principal b) Customer	-	uj wholesalei
43. A Wholesaler deals in quantity	_	Diame
a) Medium b) Small	c) limited	d) large
44. Commission Agents play a vital Ro	_	D. W. J
a) Agricultural b) Industrial	c) Financial	d) Telemarketing
45. Which one of the following is not c	-	
a) Broker-Brokerage	b) Auctioneer- Pro	
c) All the Above	d) None of the abov	
46 is a type of purchase in which	=	-
a) Installment system	b) Mail order House	
c) Shopping Malls	d) None of the abov	re .
47. What is the Abbrevision of AVM		
a) Automatic Vending Machines	b) Automation	c Value Machines
c) Arithmatic value method	d) None of th	ne above
48. Supermarkets are generally situate	ed at	
a) Forest area	b) Main sho	pping Centers
c) Cooperative stores	d) No	one 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 Industr	У	
c) Tamil Nadu Traders Associati	on	
d) both (a) and (b)		
51. Television products are made thro	ugh methods	
a) Two b) One	c) Five	d) Six
52. Mail order houses are the retail ou	tlets that sell their m	nerchandise through
a) Mail b) Message	c) Chatting	d) None of the above
	, 0	,
9		
	CHAPTER 24	
	RETAILING	
1. The traders who have no fixed pla	ce of sales are called	l
a) itinerants b) peddlers c) Ha	wkers d) none of	f the above

2are individuates who sell their goods by carrying on their head or shoulders
a) peddlers b) Hawkers c)street vendors d) both a and b
3are petty retailers who sell goods at various placer 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
6are 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 intotype
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6
9get their supplies from local suppliers and wholesalers
a) street stalls b) specialty stores c) second shops d) all of the above
10deal 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 onbasis
a) departmental b) regular c) functional d) none of these

16	per	sons are needed	l to form a coo	perative society	
	a) 25	b) 22	c) 20	d) 26	
17	is	other name of i	nstallment sys	stem	
	a) differed o	online system	b) Differed In	stallment system	
	c) deferre d	l payment syst	em d) both a	and b	4
18	. AVM means	S			
	a) Automa	tic vending ma	chine b) Aut	omatic vainer mach	ine
	c) Automat	ced vending	d) none of th	ese	
19	are p milk produc		ient location s	uch as railway static	on airports petrol tums of to sell
	a) AVM b) ACM c) ATM	d) AB	M	
20	i	s an example fo	r television m	arketing	J'
	a) tablema	te b) Forum	c) Flipchart	d) all of these	,
21	. In there is r	no direct person	al concoct bet	ween buyers and sel	llers O
	a) super ma	arket b) chain	stores c) mai	d order houses d)	cooperative store
22	. FICCI mean	S			
	a) Federat	ion of Indian c	hambers of c	ommerce and indu	stry
	b) Fcculation	on of Indian cha	mber of comm	erce and industry	
	c) Food and	l industry cumu	lative corpora	tion of India	
	d) None of t	these			
			(CHAPTER -25	
	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS				
1.	In ancient d	lays. Trades are	carried out m	ostly from	
a)Jawa and Sumatra islands in west to Arabian peninsula in the west					
	b) India oc	ean to Arabian s	sea c) bay fo	r Bengal to Indian O	cean d) All of the above
2.	There are r	oute os Internat	tional busines	s beforecentur	у
	a) 19 th	b) 18	th	c) 17 th	d) 16 th
3.	Salt Route i	s from (Ancient	India)		
	a) India to	Egypt b) India	a 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) lislenising c) Outouricing d) logistics
13.	MC Donald pisa Hut is an example of
	a) Franchishing b) Export c) outsourcing d) logistics
14.	Outsouring 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) Jaint venture			
The firm to whom license is granted is called			
a) Liscensee b) Franchisee c) Jaintee d) None of the above			
Expansion of FDI is			
a) Foreign direct Investr	nent b) Freight direct investment c) Foreign dock investment		
International business red	quire		
a) lot of formalities	b) No of formalities c) less formalities d) None of the above		
In FDI goods are exchange	d based on		
a) Indian currency	b) Foreign currency c) American currency d) All of the above		
Coimbatore specializes in			
a) Hosiery products	b) Machinery c) Both a and b d) coition textiles		
Trupur specializes in			
a) cotton textiles	b) Machinery c) both a and b d) Hosiery products		
In domestic business the c	onsumers are		
a) Heterogenic b) He	omogeneous c) All of the above d) None of the above		
In international Business,	the consumers are		
a) homogeneoces b) He	terogeneous c) None of the above d) All of the above		
In domestic trade paymen	t of excise duty inprocedures and it is		
a)Simple relatively low	b) costly high		
c) complicated relatively l	nigh d) none of the above		
The goods involved in don	nestic business are mainly transported by		
a) Airways and waterways	b) Roadways and Railways		
c) All of the above	d) none of the above		
The goods involved in int	ernational business in mainly transported by		
a)Airways and waterway	b) Roadways and Railways		
c) waterways and Rail wa	d) All of the above		
	The firm to whom license a) Liscensee b) Franchis Expansion of FDI is a) Foreign direct Investor International business rec a) lot of formalities In FDI goods are exchange a) Indian currency Coimbatore specializes in a) Hosiery products Trupur specializes in a) cotton textiles In domestic business the c a) Heterogenic b) Hetero		

27.	India exportproduct		
	a) handicraft b) Hebal product	c) Electronic goods d) All the above
28.	India importsproduct		
	a) Electrical goods b) petro lemur	products c) Medical e	quipments d) All of the above
29.	Import duty is not levied on		
	a) Enterport trade b) Import tr	ade c) Export trade d) r	none of the above
30.	International business may disco	urage the growth of	indue tries
	a) Developed b) indigenous c)	under developed d) all d	of the above
31.	The major advantages of internati	onal business is or are is	
	a) Generation of employment	b) Economic deve	elopment
	c) International peace	d) all of the abo	ve
32.	India company import from	n Iran	
	a) crude oil b) petroleum	c) alcohol d) Ma	chinery
33.	India company re-export petroleu	m to	
	a) Nepal b) Srilank c) Iran d) A	America	
		LESSION - 26	
	EXPO	RT AND IMPORT PROCE	EDURES
1.	has emerged as one of the vita	ll indicators of a nations :	social, economical and political
	growth		
2	-		None of these
۷.	represents two sides of the sar a) Trade and commerce		rade
	c) None of these	b) Export and Import	
2		d) goods and services	as which offer bright progress for
Э.	trade agreements are entered	into with for eigh countri	es which offer bright prospects for
	export.	h) Dilataval tua da	
	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 o	t 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 facil	ity in respect of export b	ills for a period not exceeding
	days.	a) 00	4) 60
	a) 90 b) 1 year	c) 80	d) 60

7. Commercial bunks p	rovide financial assis	stance in ways.	
a) 3	b) 2	c) 4	d_) 6
8 type of assistance	e given to enable exp	orters to purchase sa	w materials process them and
create finished good	s for the purpose of e	export.	
a) Pre-shipment fir	nancial assistance	b) post-shipment fir	nancial assistance
c) Both a and b		d) All of these	
9. An indent actually po	oints to an order rece	eived from abroad for	of goods
a) Import	b) Export	c) Entreport	d) None of these
10. An Indent is prepare	ed in		
a) Original	b) Duplicate	c) Both a and b	d) None of these
11. Indent are classified	l into types		
a) 3	b) 5	c) 6	d) 8
12. LC is an abbreviation	n of		
a) Letter of Credit	b) Let	ter Credit	
c) Language Ceremo	ny d) Lev	vel of commerce	
13. LC is opened only for	r well established and	d reputed	
a) Exporter	b) Importer	c) Both a and b	d) None of these
14. The LC imply transfe	ers the burden of sett	ling the transactions	to the
a) Self helf group	b) Importers	c) Bank	d) Co-operative bank
15. Exporter has to appl	y in form		
a) Ayaab Niryatt fo	` `	porters report form	
c) None of these		th a and b	
16 has to mention t			
a) Entreporter		c) Exporters	
17 is a formal agree			
a) Charter party			d) Both a and b
18. The hiring of skin for			
		c) both a and b	d) None of these
19. The hiring of entire s			d) of the co-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	b) voyage charter		d) none of these
20. The exporter or his a			
, ,	b) non-printed	•	d) none of these
21 is the document a) Mate's receipt		c) Dock dues	d) None of these
22. Bill of exchange can	-	•	d) None of these
a) 2	b) 3	c) 4	d) 5
23. Import trade refers t	,	,	
a) foreign country			d) Both a and b
	-	-	months for other goods.
a) 12, 8	b) 24, 6	c) 24, 18	d) 24, 28
	•		all documents required in this
regard online.	G		
a) ANE 2A	b) ANF 2A	c) AFE 2 A	d) None of these
•	•		•
	C	CHAPTER – 27	

FACILITATORS OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

1.	GATT was sig	gned in				
	a) Geneva	b) Singapore	c) Ma	alaria	d) None of these	•
2.	World trade	organization w	vas started on			
	a)1st Jan 19	95	b)2 nd Jan 10	06	c) 3 rd Jan 1997	d) 1 st Jan 1006
3.	GATT was sig	gned by	countries			-4
	a) 30	b) 28	c) 23	d) 24		
4.	WTO has	member c	ountries			
	a) 164	b) 165	c) 166	d) 175		
5.	WTO is locate	ed at				
	a) Switzerla	nd b) Polan	d c) German	y d) all	of these	
6.	International	l bank for reco	nstruction an	d developmen	t is known as	
	a) Indian ban	ık	b) world ba	nk	c) international	bank d) State bank
7.	First world w	var affected cou	untries			
	a) Asia	b) Am	nerica	c) Europe	d) Germany	
8.	IMF was est	ablished by th	ne recommen	dation of		
	a) Paris peac	e conference	b) Britton v	wood confere	ence c) Amartya	wood conference
9.	In	come independ	dent after the	establishment	of IMF	
	a) Asia curre	ncy b) Ame	rican dollar	c) Indian rupe	ee d) India paisa	
10	. India got helj	p from IMF dur	ing			
	a) 1966	b) 197	7	c) 1988	d) 1999	
11	. Member cou	ntries of SAAR(C include			
	a) Nepal	b) Ind	lia	c) Pakistan	d) all o	f the above
12	SAARC heado	quarter is locat	ed at	Dhaka,bangl	adesh	
	a) India	b) Ne	pal	c) Bhuta	d) none	of the above
13	. India faced so	erious econom	ic crisis in			
	a) 1990	b) 198	80	c) 1940	d) 2002	
14	i	s the WTO agr	eements			

a) agreement forming part of GATT		b) Agreement on textile and clothing	
c) Agreement of Agriculture d) All of the above			
15are the function of	of IBRD.		
a) Providing long term cap	pital b	o) Promoting capita	l investment
c) Providing quarantines f	or loans d) none of the abov	re 🐧
16. IMF headquartered is in			
a) Washington	b) Germany c)	Poland	d) Geneva
17. SAARC was founded at			
a) Bhaka b) A	.gra c]) Dhaka	d) Sahara
18was created by I	MF		
a) SDR b) AD	OR c)) GDP d) GDI	2
19is a internation	onal financial inst	itution that offers a	dvisory services .a
a) MIGA b) ICSID	c) IDA	d) IFC	
20. GATT was signed in			
a) 31st Oct 1948	b) 30th Oct 1940	5 c) 30 th Sep 1947	d) 30th Oct 1947
	CH	APTER-28	
BALA	NCE OF TRADE A	AND BALANCE OF	PAYMENTS
1are	the important as	pects in internation	al trade
a) Import and export b)	Balance of trade	c) Balance of payr	ment d) Both b and c
2help in framing mo	onetary, fiscal and	trade policies of co	ountry
a) Balance of trade b) b	alance of payme	nt c) Invisible exp	oort d) goods import
3. BOP indudes all economic	c transition both	recorded on	and
a) current account, capi	i tal account b)	cash account, capit	al account
c) current account, cash a	account d) purch	ase account, currer	nt account
4. BOP shows economic	of a country	7.	
a) growth b) w	reakness	c) strongest	d) development
5. A balance of payment defic	cit points to the fa	act that country's	is more than

	a) Export, import	b) Entreport, export	c) Import, export	d) import, entreport
6.	Balacne of paymer	nt (BOP) Creates econo	mic development in t	heterm
	a) very short	b) short	c) very long	d) long
7.	If a export of a cour	ntry exceeds its import	t, it showsbalance	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 exam	ple oftrade		
	a) balance of trade	b) visible	c) Invisible	d) None of the above
10	record capita	l transactions		
	a) balance of grade	b) balance of paymo	ent c) balance of cap	oital d) balance of net position
11	. Capital account cor	nsists ofcompon	ents.)
	a) 4	b)3	c)2	d)5
12	consists o	f foreign investment, l	ong term loan and for	reign currency deposissts
	a) Banking capital	b) official capital	c)Credit capital	d) private capital
13	includes R	BI's holding foreign cu	errency	
	a) official capital	b) private capital c) l	oanking capital d) ca	pital account
			CHAPTER-29	
	. 1	ELEME	NTS OF CONTRACT	
1.	Indian contract Act			
	a) 1st September 1	1872	b) 2 nd October 1872	
	c) 16 th November 1	982	d) 19 th December 16	576
2.	How many parts in	Indian contract act		
	a) two	b) Fill	c) six	d) Four
3.	Formula of Agreem	ent		
	a) offer/Proposal	+Acceptance	b) Acceptance + Pro	posal
	c) none of these	d) con	tract + proposal	
4.	Consideration mea	ns something is		
	a) equal	b) return	c) minimum	d) maximum
5.	Classification of co	ntract		

	a) three	b) two	c) five	d) six
6.	Types of valid contr	act		
	a) Five	b) Six	c) Seven	d) Four
7.	Types of Formation	contract		
	a) Four	b) Six	c) Five	d) Seven
8.	Performance contra	ct has types		4
	a) Four	b) Seven	c) Five	d) Three
9.	Quasi contract is cre	eated by		
	a) Law	b) Un Law	c) all of these	d) none of these
10	. Unilateral contract i	s side contract		
	a) two	b) Three	c) One	d) All of these
11	. Bilateral contract co	mmit parties		
	a) Single	b) both	c) both(a) and (b)	d) none of these
12	. A contract between	drug dealers to buy a	nd sell drugs is	
	a) Implied contract		b) void contract	
	c) illegal contract		d) voidable contract	
13	. A contract may be o	ral or in writing		
	a) Necessary legal	formalities	b) not declared void	
	c) legal relationship		d) offer and acceptance	
14	. As per the Indian co	ntract act 1872 a con	tract is enforced by	
	a) Law	b) Un law	c) All of these d)	None of these
15	. Contract :			
	a) Agreement + En	forceability by Law	b) contract	
	c) consideration		d) Acceptance	
			CHAPTER -30	
		PERFORM	MANCE OF CONTRACT	
1.	The performance of	contract section	of the Act states	
	a) 36 b) 37	c) 38		
Ç		•		
2.	When the party had	done what he had un	dertaken to do it is called	lperformance
	a) Attempted	b) Actual	c) none of the above	
3.	Devolution of ioint l	iabilities under	section	
	•			
	a) 42 b) 43	c) 44		

4. Devolution of	joint rights u	ndersection			
a) 46	b) 45	c) 47			
5. Reciprocal pro	5. Reciprocal promises undersection				
a) 2	b) 2(f)	c) 2 (g)			
6. Performance v	within a reaso	nable tome undersection			
a) 46	b) 45	c) 47			
7. Specified time	and place for	performance undersection			
a) 46	b) 45	c) 47			
8. performance	on a certain d	ay undersection			
a) 46	b) 47	c) 48			
9. Valid tender fo	or performand	ce undersection			
a)36	b) 38	c) 37			
10. Performance i	s prescribed l	by the prioresses undersection			
a) 51	b) 50	c) 52			
11means	application o	of payments			
a) Appropriation b) concurrent c) Mutual					
12. Only a	an demand pe	erformance			
a) Promise	b) Third part	c) employed			
13. offer to perfor	mance is above	ve known as			
a) promises	a) promises b) Tender c) Promise				
14. Promise which	14. Promise which form consideration or part of consideration for loch other are called as				
a) Joint promi	se b) recip i	rocal promise c) concurrent			
15. A person is sai	id to be a third	d person if he is not a			
a) promisor	b) promi	ise 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 betwee	en the parties comes	to an and by		
	a) Actual performa	nce b) mutually ag	greeing c) none of the	above	
3.	A contract may be	discharge d if its pe	rformance becomes		
	a) impossible b)	possible c) A	all of the above		
4.	When the limitatio	n Act id passed			
	a) 1963	b) 1965	c) 1950		
5.	According to the lin	mitation act 1963 a c	ontract must be perfo	rmed within atime	
	a) specific b) p	oarticular	c) all the above		
6.	The other party or	parties are the called	d		
	a) aggrieved party	b) injured party	c) both a and b		
7.	Injunction in an or	der passed by a	court		
	a) competent	b) high c) supi	reme		
8.	The meaning of the	e phrase quantum m	eritis		
	a) as much as earned b) claim for quantum merit c) none of these				
9.	The section 73 of I	ndian contract act is			
	a) 1872	b) 1870	c) 1860		
			CHAPTER 32		
			DIRECT TAXES		
1.	is a co	mpulsory contribution	on to state revenges		
	a) Tax	b) profit	c) Income	d) Security	
2.	Tax may be added	to the price of			
•	a) building	b) each	c) goods and serv	ice d) Transport	
3.	Income tax is a				
	a) Direct	b) indirect	c) compulsory	d) optional	
4.	Direct tax is levied			-	
	a) Income	b) luxuries	c) goods	d) services	

5.	Income tax is charge	ed bygovernme	nt			
	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 charge	ed at		4		
	a) Income rate	b) Prescribed rate	c) Earned rate	d) none of these		
8.	Tax an long term cap	oital at				
	a) 30%	b) 20%	c) 50%	d) 65%		
9.	Tax on short term ca	apital at				
	a) 10%	b) 15%	c) 70%	d) 63%		
10	. Tax an Rottery inco	ne at				
	a) 40%	b) 70%	c) 30%	d) 20%		
11	. Income tax is appea	led 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	13. priviours consisting of a period					
	a) 1 month	b) Half year	c) 12 month	d) 3 month		
14	. Income tax act secti	on 14				
	a) 1961	b) 1999	c) 1980	d) 1970		
15	15. Reduction under figure which we are arrived at in called					
	a) Total income	o) value income	c) income d) No	ne of these		
16	. The tax rate have be	en prescribed under				
	a) GST b) Inc	ome tax act	c) Excise duty d) v	vealth 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	3-30		

19. Income from nausea property							
	a) sec 22-27	b) Sec 2-10	c) Sec 45-55`	d) Sec 1-20			
20	. Income from profit	s land gains'					
	a) Section 28-44	b) Sec 4-11	c) Sec 10-30	d) 40-50			
21	. Income from 'capita	al gains'		4			
	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 u	nder key man insuran	ice policy including				
	a) Income	b) Bonus	c) Earning	d) capital			
			CHAPTER -33				
			IRECT TAXATION				
1. Indirect tax is levied on							
a) goods and service b) consumer c) seller d) government							
2tax 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.	4. Indirectly imposed on theit is called indirect lax						
	a) buyer	b) seller	c) government	d) c onsumer			
5.							
	a) coal and water b) Entertainment and wealth						
c) alcohol and petroleum d) diamond and gold							
6. GST Act has proposedtax rater							
	a) three	b) four	c) five	d) six			
7.	There is a tax evasi	on isin direct	t tax				
	a) impossible	b) difficult	c) possible	d) more difficult			

8tax is can be shut	ttled to others		
a) Indirect tax	b) direct tax	c) Income tax	d) wealth tax
9. GST came into effect from			
a) 1 st July 2017	b) April 12 2017	c) 1st January 2017	d) 1st march 2017
10. The chairman of the counci	il is the union	-minister	4
a) prime minister	b) president	c) Finance d) go	vernor
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 101st constitution acceptance was received on		2016 was passed and the pro	esident is
a) Aug 2016 b) Jun	ie 22, 2016	c) Sep 12, 2016	d) Sep 8 2016
14. Input tax credit allowed wi	ll lower the prices to	the	
a) consumer b) sev	ver c)	lovernment	d) buyer
15tax were abolished	and one tax exists too	lay	
a) 19 b) 17		c) 29	d) 20
16. The foremost objective of (ST is to create a com	mon market with uniform ta	x date in
a) India b) An	nerica	c) Australia	d) china

CLASS: XI TIME :3.00 hrs SUB: COMMERCE MARK:90

PART -A

	oose the corr was first s		way in the	dense forest	20X1=20 and helped traders to move
		lace to others plac	-		_
	a)Balban	b)Vascoda Gam)Akbar	
	,	,	,	<i>JA</i> KUaI	d) Alauddin Khilij
		ive of a business i			
a)) Making Profit	b)Not Making P	Profit c) S	pecial skill	d) None of the above
a)				-	d) shopping malls
a)) Limited liability	y b)Unlimited l	iability c) Easy Form	ation d) Quick decision
5. Th	e firm of Hindu	Undivided Family	is manage	ed by whom?	
a)	Owner	b) Karta c) M	Manager	d) Pa	rtner
Re Go (a) c)	eason: It is colle overnment A is true R is fa A&R is true		ver by the is false R d) A&R	seller and p is true is false	paid by the seller the
a)	Branches	b) Subsidiaries	c) Head	lquarters	d) Parliament
8. Th	e Reserve Bank	of India commenc	ed its oper	ations from A	April 1,
a)) 1936	b) 1935	c)1934	d) 1933
9. Ma	atch it				
1)	Departmental	undertaking - ST	IL		
	_	ion - Tin			
		ompany -Ir		ways	
-		company - 0		4) 4 2 2	1
-	-	4,1,2		-	nancial assistance from
	_	iven as a conatera	is security.	ioi gettilig li	nanciai assistance ironi
	ank.	1 > ***	–		. ***
	a)Dock warrant	b) Warehouse rec	eipt c) Do	ck receipt d) Warehouse warrant

es the hindrance o	of				
b) Place	c) Person	d) K	Inowledge		
es act 2013 number of mem ent company paid	d upcapital 51%		ety 50	1	
b) Governan	c) Tra	nsport	d) Distributio	n	
sible business prov	vides goods at				
b) low price	c) reasona	able price	d)modera	te price	
ank of inida was tta was first joint ed the birth of Au	established 178 stock bank esta udh Bank	blished in		currency.	
onds	b) Fore	ign Currer	ncy Convertible	Bond	
ds	d) Inve	estment Bo	onds		
d retailers include					
b) Pedlars	c) Cheap Jac	ks	d) Hawkers		
	b) State Train	ing Counc	il		
ng Centre	d) State Tradi	ng Corpor	ation		
19. The day to day administration of WTO is entrusted with					
ıncil	b. General Co	ouncil			
e Council	d. General Bo	ody			
romised to pay Rs	a.50,000 to D. Bet	fore perfor	mnce of the co	ntract, C	
ntract					
on C's death					
b. Should be performed by A and B alongwith C's legal representatives.					
Formed by A and I	3 alone.				
ewed between A, I	B and D.				
	b) Place rrect statement es act 2013 number of mem ent company paid rnment in logistics b) Governant sible business prov b) low price correct statement ank of inida was tta was first joint ed the birth of Au eial type of bond is onds ds d retailers include b) Pedlars n for ing Centre dministration of V uncil re Council remised to pay Rs ntract on C's death formed by A and I formed by A and I formed by A and I	rrect statement es act 2013 number of members in co-operatent company paid upcapital 51% rement in logistics management is b) Governance c) Transible business provides goods at b) low price c) reasons correct statement ank of inida was established 178 tta was first joint stock bank estated the birth of Audh Bank etal type of bond issued in the curre onds b) Fore ds d) Invent d retailers include b) Pedlars c) Cheap Jac n for ing Centre b) State Train ng Centre d) State Train dministration of WTO is entrusted uncil b. General Co re Council d. General Bo romised to pay Rs.50,000 to D. Bei intract on C's death	b) Place c) Person d) Kerrect statement es act 2013 a number of members in co-operative socie ent company paid upcapital 51% rmment in logistics management is through b) Governance c) Transport sible business provides goods at b) low price c) reasonable price correct statement ank of inida was established 1786 tta was first joint stock bank established in ed the birth of Audh Bank cial type of bond issued in the currency other onds b) Foreign Curren ds d) Investment Bod d retailers include b) Pedlars c) Cheap Jacks a for ing Centre b) State Training Counce dministration of WTO is entrusted with uncil b. General Council the Council d. General Body romised to pay Rs.50,000 to D. Before perforentract on C's death formed by A and B alongwith C's legal represertation formed by A and B alone.	b) Place c) Person d) Knowledge rrect statement so act 2013 In number of members in co-operative society 50 ent company paid upcapital 51% rnment in logistics management is through b) Governance c) Transport d) Distribution sible business provides goods at b) low price c) reasonable price d) moderate correct statement ank of inida was established 1786 tta was first joint stock bank established in 1806 ed the birth of Audh Bank sital type of bond issued in the currency other than the home of conds b) Foreign Currency Convertible ds d) Investment Bonds d retailers include b) Pedlars c) Cheap Jacks d) Hawkers in for ing Centre b) State Training Council dministration of WTO is entrusted with ancil b. General Council de Council d. General Body romised to pay Rs.50,000 to D. Before performance of the countract on C's death formed by A and B alongwith C's legal representatives.	

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". The word?
- 32. Define Departmental undtertakings.
- 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 MARK:90 TIME:3.00HRS SUBJECT:COMMERCE **PART-A** I. Choose the Correct answers: 20x1=201. The place where the goods are sold is----a)Angadi b) Market c) Nalangadi d) Nalangadi 2. The following does not characterize business activity? a)Production of goods and services b)Presence of Risk d)Salary or wages c)Sale or exchange of goods and services 3. Pick out the add man out : - (Public enterprises a) PWD b) ONGC c) STC d) STI 4. A partnership is registered with _____ b)Registrar of Co-operatives a) Registrar of Companies d) District Collector c) Registrar of Firms 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 b) I is correct II is wrong. c) I and is 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 -51% 4) Public company b) 1,2,3,4 c) 4,2,1,3 d) All of these a) 2,3,4,1 10. The role of government in logistics management is through c) Transport d) Distribution a) Legislations b) Governance

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 statementa) The world savings days Octoberb) Self help Group main no to is savc) Indent can be classify three typesd) The world trade organisation es13. It may be wise to finance fixed assets	ring first –Gedit Latter. s tablished in 1 st February 1995.
a)Creditors b) Long term debt	s 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 f	und c) Group fund d) none of the above
 15. Which one correct statement i) Sole trading business there is no ii) Partnership Act is 1955 iii) Company's act 2012 iv) Metro train is a slowest transpo 16. A is a mercantile agent to 	
and takes physical possession of the	
	c) Warehouse-keeper d) Commission agent
17. Selling of goods from home country	to foreign country is called
(a)Home Trade (b) Entrepot Trade	e (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 (AN 21. What is meant by Barter system?	Y 7)(Q.NO 30 IS COMPULSORY) 7X2=14
22. What is incant by Barter system:	

- 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=2:

- 31. What was focused in Arthasasthra aboutcreation 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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