NAAHAR PUBLIC SCHOOL (CBSE) SENIOR SECONDARY, VILLUPURAM
HALF - YEARLY EXAM (2022-2023)

CLASS:XI **DATE:23.12.22**
SUBJECT: BUSINESS STUDIES **DUR: 3 Hrs**
SUBJECT TEACHER: B.SUGANTHI **MARK:80**

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: **20×1=20**

1.Trade between Bangalore and Bombay is an example of …………… trade

(a) foreign trade (b) home trade. (c) wholesale trade. (d) retail trade

2. The shops which are owned by the same proprietor and located in different parts of the city or country are known as:

(a) Departmental store (b) Super bazar.
(c) Multiple shops. (d) Mail-order business

3.Which of the following is not an advantage of mail-order business?

(a) It required less capital. (b) There is no risk of bad debts.
(c) It is not suitable for illiterates. (d) Home delivery of goods is possible.

4.. In which of the following modes of entry, does the domestic manufacturer give the right to use intellectual property such as patent and trademark to a manufacturer in a foreign country for a fee

a)Licensing. (b) Contract manufacturing. (c) Joint venture (d) None of these

5. Outsourcing a part of or entire production and concentrating on marketing operations in international business is known as

a)Licensing (b) Franchising. (c) Contract manufacturing (d) Joint venture

6. When two or more firms come together to create a new business entity that is legally separate and distinct from its parents it is known as

a)Contract manufacturing. (b) Franchising. (c) Joint ventures (d) Licensing

6 Which of the following is not an advantage of exporting?

a)Easier way to enter into international markets b)Comparatively lower risks
(c) Limited presence in foreign markets d)Less investment requirements

7. Which one of the following modes of entry requires higher level of risks?

a)Licensing (b) Franchising. (c) Contract manufacturing (d) Joint venture

8. Which one of the following modes of entry permits greater degree of control over overseas operations?

(a) Licensing/franchising (b) Wholly owned subsidiary.
(c) Contract manufacturing (d) Joint venture

9. Which one of the following modes of entry brings the firm closer to international markets?

(a) Licensing (b) Franchising. (c) Contract manufacturing (d) Joint venture

10.Which one of the following is not amongst India's major export items?

a)Textiles and garments (b) Gems and jewellery.
(c) Oil and petroleum products (d) Basmati rice

11. Which one of the following is not amongst India's major import items?

a)Ayurvedic medicines (b) Oil and petroleum products.
(c)Pearls and precious stones (d) Machinery

12. Which one of the following is not amongst India's major trading partners?

a)USA (b) UK. (c) Germany (d) New Zealand

13.Expand EOUs

(a) Essential Operating units. (b) Export Order Units.

(c) Export Oriented units d)Essential order units

14.Any industry located in a rural area which produces any goods, renders any service with or without the use of power is known as ________

(a) City Industry. (b) Town Industry. (c) Village Industry d)District Industry

15.A small scale serivce and business enterprise is one whose investment in fixed assets of plant and machinery excluding land and building does not exceed ______

(a) Rs.25 Lakhs. (b) Rs.30 Lakhs. (c) Rs.10 Lakhs. (d) Rs.15 Lakhs

16.The small scale industry can enjoy the status of _______ unit if it exports more than 50% of its production.

(a) Domestic unit. (b) Export Oriented units.

(c) Small scale unit. (d) Import oriented units

17.Micro enterprises are those whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed rupees ______.

a)Rs.5 Lakh b)Rs.Rs.3akhss. (c) Rs.1 Lakh d)Rs.2 Lakhs

18. Limit of investment in a small scale industry is _________.

a)One crore b)Two crores. (c) Five crores d)Ten crores

19. Which of the following is part of the Village and Small Industries Sector?

a)Handicrafts b)Sericulture. (c) Handlooms d)All of the above

20.The persons who come in between the primary producer and the final consumer to promote trade is called as ____________

(a) Trader. (b) Middleman. (c) Auctioneer. (d) Agent

II .ANSWER THE FOLLOWING: 4×3=12

21."These traders have no fixed place of business, but deal in articles of small value having high mobility". Identify the category of traders and explain two types of such traders.

22. Define Bill of Entry.

23. Discuss any three advantages of international business.

24. Mention five characteristics of cottage industries.

III .ANSWER THE FOLLOWING: 6×4=24

25.Explain the features, advantages, and disadvantages of Consumers Co-operative store.

26.Explain the role of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the promotion of internal trade.

27.Explain the objectives of WTO?

28.Distinguish between licensing and franchising.

29.What are the major things that National Small Industries Corporation NSIC provide?

30. Identify the small scale industry according to their capital

(a) The total contribution of raw material and machinery is Rs. 9 lakh

(b) The total contribution of raw material and machinery is Rs. 2 crores

(c) The total contribution of raw material and machinery is Rs. 26,50,000

IV:ANSWER THE FOLLOWING: 4×6=24

31."Absence of salesman is one of the most important features of this shop".

a) Identify the shop. Explain

b) State its features, advantages, and disadvantages.

32. Explain the features, advantages, and disadvantages of departmental stores.

33.What is international business? How is it different from domestic business?

34. Role of small scale industries in socio economic development of India.