

INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUSINESS STUDIES QUESTION PAPER PATTERN FOR 2015-16
CLASS XI

SECTIONS	QUESTIONS	MARKS
SECTION A	12 QUESTIONS (ONE OR TWO SENTENCE	1 MARK EACH (12MARKS)
SECTION-B	10 QUESTIONS (60 WORDS)	3MARKS EACH(30 MARKS)
SECTION-C	6 QUESTION (100 WORDS)	5MARKS EACH (30 MARKS)
SECTION-D	3 QUESTIONS (200 WORDS)	6MARKS EACH(18 MARKS)
	31 QUESTIONS	TOTAL MARKS=90

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
BUSINESS STUDIES
CLASS XI

TIME: 3HRS

MARKS: 90

I. Answer the following questions carrying 1 mark each.

1. Which of the following does not characterize business activity?
- a) Production of goods & services c) sale or exchange of goods & services
b) Presence of risk d) salary or wages

II. Answer the following carrying 3marks each.

1. State the different types of economic activities with examples?
- Economic activities may be further divided into 3 categories,
Business,(eg: sole proprietorship, Partnership, HUF etc)
Profession, (Doctors, Engineer, etc)
Employment, (Labors, workers etc)

III. Answer the following carrying 4 marks each.

1. What is E-Commerce? Benefits of E-Commerce?
- E-Commerce: E- Commerce is one of the most important facets of the Internet to have emerged in the recent times. Ecommerce or electronic commerce involves carrying out business over the Internet with the

assistance of computers, which are linked to each other forming a network. To be specific ecommerce would be buying and selling of goods and services and transfer of funds through digital communications.

The benefits of Ecommerce:

- Ecommerce allows people to carry out businesses without the barriers of time or distance. One can log on to the Internet at any point of time, be it day or night and purchase or sell anything one desires at a single click of the mouse.
- The direct cost-of-sale for an order taken from a web site is lower than through traditional means (retail, paper based), as there is no human interaction during the on-line electronic purchase order process. Also, electronic selling virtually eliminates processing errors, as well as being faster and more convenient for the visitor.
- Ecommerce is ideal for niche products. Customers for such products are usually few. But in the vast market place i.e. the Internet, even niche products could generate viable volumes.
- Another important benefit of Ecommerce is that it is the cheapest means of doing business.
- The strategic benefit of making a business 'ecommerce enabled', is that it helps reduce the delivery time, labor cost and the cost incurred in the following areas:
 1. Document preparation
 2. Error detection and correction
 3. Reconciliation
 4. Mail preparation

IV. Long answer carrying 6 marks..

1. Describe the role of small business in rural area?

2. In a developing country like India, the role and importance of small-scale industries is very significant towards poverty eradication, employment generation, rural development and creating regional balance in promotion and growth of various development activities.
3. It is estimated that this sector has been contributing about 40% of the gross value of output produced in the manufacturing sector and the generation of employment by the small-scale sector is more than five times to that of the large-scale sector.
4. This clearly shows the importance of small-scale industries in the economic development of the country. The small-scale industry has been playing an important role in the growth process of Indian economy since independence in spite of stiff competition from the large sector and not very encouraging support from the government.

a. Employment generation:

The basic problem that is confronting the Indian economy is increasing pressure of population on the land and the need to create massive employment opportunities. This problem is solved to larger extent by small-scale industries because small-scale industries are labour intensive in character. They generate huge number of employment opportunities. Employment generation by this sector has shown a phenomenal growth. It is a powerful tool of job creation.

b. Mobilisation of resources and entrepreneurial skill:

Small-scale industries can mobilize a good amount of savings and entrepreneurial skill from rural and semi-urban areas remain untouched from the clutches of large industries and put them into productive

use by investing in small-scale units. Small entrepreneurs also improve social welfare of a country by harnessing dormant, previously overlooked talent.

Thus, a huge amount of latent resources are being mobilised by the small-scale sector for the development of the economy.

c. Provides opportunities for development of technology:

Small-scale industries have tremendous capacity to generate or absorb innovations. They provide ample opportunities for the development of technology and technology in return, creates an environment conducive to the development of small units. The entrepreneurs of small units play a strategic role in commercialising new inventions and products. It also facilitates the transfer of technology from one to the other. As a result, the economy reaps the benefit of improved technology.

d. Promotes exports:

Small-scale industries have registered a phenomenal growth in export over the years. The value of exports of products of small-scale industries has increased to Rs. 393 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 71, 244 crores in 2002-03. This contributes about 35% India's total export. Thus they help in increasing the country's foreign exchange reserves thereby reduces the pressure on country's balance of payment.

e. Supports the growth of large industries:

The small-scale industries play an important role in assisting bigger industries and projects so that the planned activity of development work is timely attended. They support the growth of large industries by providing, components, accessories and semi finished goods required by them. In fact, small industries can breath vitality into the life of large industries.

f. Better industrial relations:

Better industrial relations between the employer and employees helps in increasing the efficiency of employees and reducing the frequency of industrial disputes. The loss of production and man-days are comparatively less in small- scale industries. There is hardly any strikes and lock out in these industries due to good employee-employer relationship.

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

ECONOMICS

CLASS XI

SECTIONS	QUESTIONS	MARKS
SECTION A - STATISTICS	3 QUESTIONS (ONE OR TWO SENTENCE)	1 MARK EACH (3MARKS)
	5QUESTIONS (60 WORDS)	3MARKS EACH (15 MARKS)
	1QUESTION (70 WORDS)	4MARKS
	3QUESTIONS (200 WORDS)	6MARKS EACH(18 MARKS)
SECTION B- ECONOMICS	2 QUESTIONS (ONE OR TWO SENTENCE)	1MARK EACH (2 MARKS)
	4QUESTIONS (60 WORDS)	3 MARKS EACH(12 MARKS)
	2QUESTIONS (70 WORDS)	4MARKS EACH(8 MARKS)
	3QUESTIONS (200 WORDS)	6MARKS EACH(18 MARKS)
		TOTAL 80 MARKS

N.B CLASS XI ECONOMICS HAS OTBA FOR 10 MARKS (2 QUESTIONS OF 5 MARKS EACH, TO BE ANSWERED IN 200 WORDS FOR SA-II.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

ECONOMICS CLASS XI

TIME: 3HRS

MARKS: 90

SECTION A

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CARRYING 1 MARK

(1 x 3)

1. Define statistics

Statistics is defined as the collection, organising, analysis, and interpretation.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION CARRYING 3 MARKS

(3X5)

1. Findout mean from the following data

X: 15, 10,10,15,10

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N} = \frac{60}{5} = 12$$

CALCULATE THE FOLLOWING 4 MARKS

(4X1)

1. Calculate the quartile deviation for the following data

CLASS	FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY
20-30	6	6
30-40	18	24
40-50	25	49
50-60	50	99
60-70	37	136
70-80	30	166
80-90	24	190

90-100	10	200
--------	----	-----

$$QD=Q3-Q1/2$$

$$Q_1 = I_1 + \left(\frac{n}{4} - c\right) h/f$$

$$= 50 + (50 - 49)10 / 50$$

$$= 50 + 1/5 = 50 + 0.2 = 50.2$$

$$Q_3 = I_3 + (3N/4 - C)H / F$$

$$= 70 + (150 - 136)10 / 30$$

$$= 70 + 4.67$$

$$= 74.67$$

$$QD = Q3 - Q1/2$$

$$= 74.67 - 50.20/2$$

$$= 24.47/2 = 12.23$$

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING 6MARKS

(6X3)

CALCULATE CORRELATION CO-EFFICIENT

1.X : 22,26,29,30,31,33,34,35

Y: 19,21,22,29, 27, 24, 27, 31

$$r = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X) \sum Y}{\sqrt{\sum X^2 - (\sum X/N)^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y/N)^2}}$$

$$= 104 / \sqrt{133 \times 122}$$

$$= 0.816$$

SECTION B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CARRYING 1MARK EACH

(1X2)

1. What is commercialisation of agriculture?

Ans: Production of crops in the market for sale in the market rather than self-consumption.

ANSWER THE FOLOWING CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH

(3X4)

1. STATE THE IMPORTANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- RAISE PRODUCTIVITY
- INDUCE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

- FACILITATE OUTSOURCING

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION CARRYING 4 MARKS EACH

(4X2)

1. WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF POVERTY?

- RAPID INCREASE IN POPULATION
- RISE IN PRICE
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- CAPITAL DEFFICENCY
- LOW LEVEL OF GROWTH
- LOW LEVEL OF NATIONAL PRODUCT

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING CARRYING 6 MARKS

(6X3)

1. EXPLAIN THE REQUIREMENTS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS 1991

- FALL IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE
- ADVERSE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
- MOUNTING FISCAL DEFICIT
- RISE IN PRICES
- FAILURE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
- GULF CRISIS

**QUESTION PAPER PATTERN FOR
ACCOUNTANCY
CLASS XI**

SECTIONS	QUESTIONS	MARKS
SECTION A	6 QUESTIONS (ONE OR TWO SENTENCE) & MCQ	1 MARK EACH (6MARKS)
SECTION-B	6 QUESTIONS (60 WORDS) & SP	3 MARKS EACH(18 MARKS)
SECTION-C	5 QUESTION (70 WORDS) & SP	4 MARKS EACH (20 MARKS)
SECTION-D	5 QUESTIONS (200 WORDS) & LP	6MARKS EACH(30 MARKS)
SECTION- E	2 QUESTIONS VLP	8 MARKS EACH(16 MARKS) TOTAL 90 MARKS

- MCQ- MULTI CHOICE QUESTIONS
- SP- SHORT PROBLEM

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
ACCOUNTANCY
CLASS XI**

TIME: 3HRS

MARKS: 90

SECTION –A MCQ & VSA (6 X 1 mark each = 6)

Q1. A person who owes money to a firm is called a debtor

a)creditor b)debtor c)none of these

Q2. Define Book-keeping

SECTION –B SA- I (6 x 3 mark each = 18)

Q1. Explain any three advantages of accounting?

A1. The three advantages of accounting are:

1. Financial information about business
2. Assistance to Management
3. Replaces Memory

SECTION –C SA- II (6 x 4 mark each = 20)

Q1. Mention any four external users of accounting information.

A1. The four external users of accounting information are:

1. Banks and Financial Institutions
2. Investors and Potential Investors
3. Creditors
4. Researchers

SECTION –D LA- I (5 x 6 mark each = 30)

Q1. DEFINE ANY SIX:

1. Capital
2. Drawings
3. Income
4. Debtors
5. Creditors
6. Purchases
7. Sales

1. Capital is the amount invested by the proprietor in the business.
2. Drawings is the amount withdrawn or goods taken by the proprietor for personal use.
3. Income is the profit earned during a period.
4. Debtors is a person who owes the amount to the enterprise against credit sales of goods or services
5. The term Purchases is associated with or used for the purchases of goods.

SECTION- E LA -II (2 x 8 each = 16 MARKS)

1. Mr. Gopal started business for buying and selling of readymade garments with Rs. 8,00,000 as an initial investment. Out of this he paid Rs 4,00,000 for the purchase of garments and Rs 50,000 for furniture and Rs 50000 for computers and the remaining amount was deposited into the bank. He sold some of the ladies and kids garments for Rs 3,00,000 for cash and some garments for Rs 1,50,0000 on credit to Mr Rajesh.

Subsequently he bought men's garments of Rs 2,00,000 from Mr. Satish . In the first week of the next month a fire broke out in his office and stock of garments worth Rs 1,00,000 was destroyed. Later on, some garments which cost Rs. 1,20,000 were sold for Rs 1,30,000. Expenses paid during the same period were Rs 15000. He insured goods and paid insurance premium of Rs 10000. Out of which 5000 are for the next year.

Mr Gopal withdrew Rs 20,000 from business for his domestic use.

From the above, answer the following:

1. What is the amount of capital with which Mr. Gopal started the business?
2. What fixed assets did he buy?
3. What is the value of goods purchased?
4. Who is the creditor and state the amount payable to him?
5. Who is the debtor and what is the receivable from him?
6. What is the total amount of expenses?
7. What is the amount of prepaid expenses?
8. What is the amount of drawings of Mr. Gopal?

