परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, नरौरा
Atomic Energy Central School Narora
Annual Examination 2019-20

Class : XI   **Time: 3 Hours**

Subject : Business Studies   **Marks : 80**

Section A (1 Mark each)

1. State the meaning of business.

2. How will you determine whether a particular activity is an economic activity or a non-economic activity?

3. Deepak started a catering business a few years back. Due to perpetual losses in business he has now decided to close it down. He owes Rs. 3 lakhs to a supplier from whom he had been procuring goods on credit. His business funds are insufficient to repay the debt.

   In the context of the above case answer the following:

   Can the supplier recover his dues from the personal assets of Deepak since the business assets are insufficient? Why or why not? Give a suitable reason in support of your answer.

4. Why the size of sole proprietorship generally remains small?

5. In which form of public sector enterprise, at least 51% of the capital is contributed by the state or thecentral government?

6. Mention any one advantage of joint venture.

7. What is meant by Bank Draft?

8. How does life insurance provide both protection and investment benefit?

9. Why is India a preferred destination for BPO?

10. What do you mean by pollution?

11. What do you mean by owner's funds?

12. What do you mean by working capital?

13. Give any one limitation of Retained Earnings as a source of finance.

14. Anuradha plans to initiate candle making business as people lighten candle not only for religious purpose but also as a decor item. Therefore, there is a very potential market for scented and decorative candles of varied types like colorful, scented, spiral, birthday type, tapered, LED, pillar candles, etc. Her total investment in Plant & Machinery will be about Rs. 10 lakhs. Under what category will

Anuradha's business be placed as per the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006.

15. Manisha established a snack (Namkeen, Chips, Biscuits, etc.) manufacturing unit in Punjab. Manisha invested Rs. 70,00,000 in Plant and Machinery. Manisha has decided to allocate 10% profit for the educational and health needs of employees and their family members.

On the basis of the given information, answer the following questions:

    i.   Which Act of Industries is applicable to the above manufacturing unit?

    ii.   Identify the category in which Manisha's business will be placed as per the Act identified in part (i).

16. Identify the type of Fixed Shop Large Retailers in the following case:

"Bata and Nirula's are examples of this type of retailer."

17. Why does the Mail Order Houses require limited capital?

18. How does a wholesaler facilitate large-scale production to the manufacturer?

19. Define import.

20. State two objectives of export trade.

Section B (3 Marks each)

21. Explain any two business activities which are auxiliaries to trade.

22. Even though the public sector played a significant role in economic development, still the number of industries reserved for it was reduced to 3. Why?

23. Tata Sky is a direct broadcast satellite television provider in India. It was incorporated in the year 2004. Tata Sky is a joint venture between the Tata Group and 21st Century Fox. Its primary competitors in this segment are Airtel Digital TV, Dish TV, Sun Direct, Reliance Digital TV, DD Free Dish and Videocon D2H. In the context of the above case answer the following questions:

    a. Identify the type of service is being provided by Tata Sky.

    b. Explain briefly any two other telecom services available in our country.

24. E-Business and E-Commerce mean one and the same thing. Defend or refute.

25. There are a number of automated machines at Terminals 1, 2 and 3 of Indira Gandhi International Airport, which are very helpful for travelers as the machines dispense various kinds of beverages and snacks on inserting currency notes.

    a. What does 'Automated Machines' refer to in the given case?

    b. State any feature of the type of retailing as identified in part (a) of the question.

Section C (4 Marks each)

26. How does a cooperative society exemplify democracy and secularism? Explain.

27. Write a note on various telecom services available for enhancing business.
28. Discuss the financial instruments used in international financing.

Section D (5 Marks each)

29. Discuss the limitations of cooperative form of organization.
30. What are the arguments in favour of social responsibility of business?
31. After completing her Masters in medicine, Nitya has opened a small nursing home in the hilly area of Valparai. Valparai is a Taluk and hill station in the Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu, India. It is located 3,500 feet above sea level on the Anaimalai Hills range of the Western Ghats. What are the incentives that are likely to be made available to her from the Government of India for promoting small business?

Section E (6 Marks each)

32. Parineeta has set up in a Ghaziabad unit to manufacture various types of home decorations items. Shedeals in various kinds of vases, chimes, figurines, and other things that can beautify houses. She now wishes to export her products to different countries and develop export-worthiness.

    In the context of the above case answer the following questions:

    a. Briefly describe any one of such agencies that she can approach in this regard.

    b. Explain the document which is considered best to secure guarantee of international payments?

33. Why are consumer's cooperative stores considered to be less expensive? What are its relative advantages over other large scale retailers?

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

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Annual Examination 2019-20

Class : XI   Time: 3 Hours

Subject : Accountancy   Marks : 80

Section A (1 Mark each)

1. Briefly explain intangible assets.

2. Which qualitative characteristics of accounting information is reflected when accounting information is clearly presented?

3. Appointment of a new managing director is not recorded in the books of accounts. Why?

4. The management of a firm is remarkably incompetent but the firm's accountants cannot take this into account whilepreparing book of accounts of which concept?

5. Name the basis of accounting in which outstanding and prepaid expenses are taken into consideration.

6. Niranjan & Co has been charging depreciation @ 20% per annum on straight line method. It now wants to change the method to diminishing balance method, the rate of depreciation being 35% per annum, can the company do so?

7. What does a credit balance of bank account in cash book shows?

8. Where would a second hand motor car purchased on credit from Mr Bhagwan be recorded?

9. State the need for the preparation of bank reconciliation statement.

10. What is a bank overdraft?

11. With which balance, is the bank reconciliation prepared?

12. State whether bank reconciliation statement is a statement or an account.

13. Cost of a machine is Rs.4,20,000 with scrap value Rs.20,000. What is the depreciation amount for second year as per written down value method. Charge deprecation @ 10% per annum.

14. Name the term used for writing-off the cost of intangible assets?

15. What is meant by acceptance of a bill of exchange?

16. What is meant by dishonour of a bill of exchange?

17. What is meant by error of principle?

18. Purchase of office furniture Rs.1,200 has been debited to general expense account. Which error is it?

19. Explain central processing unit, as a component of computer system.

20. Name the printers in which the head of the printer touches the paper during printing.

21. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Madan.
    Sept2   Sold goods costing Rs 45,000 to Suresh at a profit of 33 % on cost less 20% trade discount.
    Sept5   Spent Rs 300 for refreshment of a customer.
    Sept7   Machinery purchased Rs 10,000 paid, installation expenses Rs 2,500.
    Sept9   Sold goods costing Rs 40,000 to Prateek for cash at a profit of 25% on cost less 20% trade discount and paid cartage.

22. From the following transactions, prepare the **purchases returns book** of Bindal & Co., a saree dealer;

    2013

    4 Jan   Returned to Mittal Mills, Bangalore, 5 Silk Sarees @ Rs.520 each(-) Trade discount @ 10%

    8 Jan   Garg Mills, Kota accepted the returns of goods (which were purchased for cash) from us, 5
            Kota Sarees @ Rs.80.

    12 Jan Returned to Payal Mills, Surat-5 polyester sarees @ Rs.200 each(-) Trade discount @ 10%

    30 Jan Returned one typewriter (being defective) @ 7,000 to Bansal & co.

Section C (4 Marks each)

23. Give journal entries to rectify the following:

    i. A purchase of goods from Varun amounting to Rs 300 has been wrongly entered through the sales book.

    ii. A credit sale of goods amounting Rs 240 to Arjun has been wrongly passed through the purchase book.

    iii. On 31st December, 2013 goods of the value of Rs 600 were returned by X and were taken into stock on thesame date but no entry was passed in the books.

    iv. An amount of Rs 400 due from Y which had been written-off as a bad debt in a previous year, was unexpectedly recovered, and had been posted to the personal account of Y.

    v. A cheque for Rs 200 received from Z was dishonoured and had been posted to the debit of sales returns account.

24. Write a short note on the meaning and utility of Trial Balance.

25. Draw up the balance sheet of 'R' Ltd as on 31st March, 2013 from the following information in the order of permanence:
    Cash in hand Rs. 11,200; sundry creditors Rs. 28,800; bills payable Rs. 3,500; bills receivable Rs. 5,300; sundrydebtors Rs. 18,000.Machinery as on 1st April, 2012 Rs. 85,000 and depreciation provided for the year Rs. 8,500; furniture andfixtures as on 1st April, 2012 Rs. 21,000 and depreciation provided for the year Rs. 2,100; closing stock Rs.15,400. Proprietor's capital account Rs. 90,000; his drawings during the year Rs. 8,000. Net profit as per profit and loss account Rs.31,000.

26. Businessmen keep incomplete records because of various reasons? Give any four such reasons.

27. From the following balances obtained from the accounts of Mr. Ranjeet, Prepare the Trading and Profit & Loss Account:

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Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Stock on April 01, 2012	8,000	Bad debts	1,200
Purchases for the year	22,000	Rent	1,200
Sales for the year	42,000	Discount (Dr.)	600
Wages	2,500	Commission paid	1,100
Salaries & Wages	3,500	Sales Expenses	600
Advertisement	1,000	Repairs	600

Closing stock on March 31, 2013, is Rs. 4,500.

Section D (6 Marks each)

28. Discuss the concept based on the premise 'do not anticipate profits but provide for all losses'.

29. On 31st December, 2014, the cash book of Mittal Bros showed an overdraft of Rs 6,920. From the following particulars, prepare a bank reconciliation statement and ascertain the balance as per pass book.

    i. Debited by bank Rs 200 on account of interest on overdraft and Rs 50 on account of charges for collecting bills.

    ii. Cheques drawn but not encashed before 31st December, 2014 for Rs 4,000.

    iii. The bank has collected interest and has credited Rs 600 in pass book.

    iv. A bill receivable for Rs 700 previously discounted with the bank had been dishonoured and debited in the pass book.

    v. Cheques paid into bank but not collected and credited before 31st December, 2014 amounted Rs 6,000.

30. Computer softwares are of various types. Discuss any two types of softwares.

Section E (8 Marks each)

31. From the following trial balance extracted from the books of MMN, prepare the trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 2013 and the balance sheet as at that date.

Name of Accounts	Debit Balance(Rs)	Credit Balance(Rs)
Capital		90,000
Drawings	6,480	
Land and buiding	25,000	
Plant and machinery	14,270	
Furniture and fixtures	1,250	
Carriage inwards	4,370	
Wages	21,470	
Salaries	4,670	
Provision for bad debts		2,470

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Sales		91,230
Sales return	1,760	
Bank charges	140	
Coal, gas and water	720	
Rates and taxes	840	
Discount		120
Purchases	42,160	
Purchases return		8,460
Bills receivable	1,270	
Trade expenses	1,990	
Sundry debtors	37,800	
Sundry creditors		12,170
Stock (1st January, 2013)	26,420	
Apprentice premium		500
Fire insurance	490	
Cash at bank	13,000	
Cash in hand	850	
Total	**2,04,950**	**2,04,950**

Additional Adjustments

Charge depreciation on land and building at 2 %, on plant and machinery account at 10% and on Furniture and fixtures at 10%. Make a provision of 5% on debtors for doubtful debts. Carry forward the followingunexpired amounts.

i. Fire insurance Rs 125

ii. Rates and taxes Rs 240

iii. Apprentice premium Rs 400

iv. Closing stock Rs 29,390

32. A Company purchased on 1st July 2015 machinery costing Rs.30,000. It further purchased machinery on 1st January 2016 costing Rs.20,000 and on 1st October 2016 costing Rs.10,000.On 1st April, 2017 one third of the machinery installed on 1st July 2015 became obsolete and was sold forRs.3,000. The company follows a financial year as the accounting year.

Show how the Machinery Account would appear in the books of company if depreciation is charged 10% p.a. on Written Down Value Method.

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Name:_____ R. No:_____ Class/Sec: _____ Invig. Sign:_____ Total Pages-3

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL, NARORA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2019-2020

Class: XI **Sub: Economics** **Max. Marks: 80** **Time: 3 hrs**

General instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks for questions are indicated against each.
(iii) Electronic devices are prohibited to use in the examination.
(iv) Use Black or Blue pen only.

SECTION-A (MICRO ECONOMICS)

Choose the correct options:

1. When Marginal Utility is negative, total utility is: **1**
   (a) Zero (b) Diminishing (c) maximum (d) minimum
2. When TR increases at constant rate, MR should be **1**
   (a) increasing (b) decreasing
   (c) constant (d) Zero
3. Budget line indicates: **1**
   (a) Price Ratio (b) Cost Ratio (c) Income Ratio (d) None of these
4. PPC is a straight line in case of: **1**
   (a) Rising Marginal Oppurtunity Cost
   (b) Falling Marginal Oppurtunity Cost
   (c) Constat Marginal Oppurtunity Cost
   (d) None of these
5. Explain the central problem 'what to produce' and in what quantities? **3**
   OR
   Define Total Utility and Marginal Utility. **3**
6. Complete the following table:

Output	Total variable cost	Average variable cost	Marginal cost
1	20	---	---
2	---	16	12
3	54	---	---
4	---	20	26

7. At Rs. 26 per unit, the demand for a commodity is 30units. If the price increases from Rs.26 to Rs.30 per unit, the demand decreases to 15 units. Calculate the price elasticity of demand. **4**
8. Define Demand. State the factors affecting demand for a commodity by a consumer. **4**

9. Distinguish between:
   (a). Total Revenue and Marginal Revenue.
   (b). Fixed cost and Variable cost.   4

<div align="center">OR</div>

Complete the following Table:

Output	Average Revenue	Total Revenue	Marginal Revenue
1	20	---	---
2	---	36	---
3	---	---	9
4	13	52	---
5	---	---	-2

10. Explain the Law of Variable Proportions with the help of a diagram.   6
11. (a) Define supply. Briefly explain the Law of supply.   3
    (b) What is meant by producer's equilibrium. Mentions its Conditions.   3
12. Define Monopoly. Explain any four features of Monopoly Market.   6

<div align="center">OR</div>

Define perfect competition. Explain the main features of perfect competition market.

<div align="center">

SECTION B (Statistics for Economics)

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Choose the correct options:
13. Data collectedfrom census report of India is   1
    (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data(c) Sample data(d) None of these
14. When the Variable change in a constsnt proportion it is called   1
    (a) Linear correlation   (b) Non- Linear correlation
    (c) Partial correlation   (d) none of these
15. Graphic presentation of cumulative frequency distribution is called   1
    (a) Frequency polygon   (b) Historam   (c) Ogive   (d) none
16. Median can be calculated from :   1
    (a) Individual Series (b) Discrete series (c) continous series (d) All of these
17. Define statistics. Explain the importance of statistics in Business.   3
18. Distinguish between Positive and Negative Correlation.   3

<div align="center">OR</div>

Define the following:
   (i) Standard Deviation   (ii) Frequency Polygon   (iii) Multiple bar diagram
19. Define Primary data. Briefly discuss the main sources of primary data. 4
20. Calculate quartile deviation and coefficient of quartile deviation from the following data: 4

Heights(in Inches):	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
No. of Persons:	2	3	6	15	10	5	4	3	1

21. Calculate the coefficient of rank correlation from the following data: 4

X	10	12	8	15	20	25	40
Y	15	10	6	25	16	12	8

<div align="center">OR</div>

Calculate the mode by inspection method:
2 3 4 5 10 15 3 6 7 9 12 10 16 18
20 10 9 8 19 11 14 10 13 17 9 11

22. Define questionnaire. What are the qualities of a good questionnaire?   6

23. (a) Calculate Median , Q1 , Q3 and D7 from the following data: 3

Marks:	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
No. Of Students:	4	5	7	10	12	3	4	2

(b) Calculate Price index number for 2015 taking 2011 as the base year from the following data by simple aggregative method: 3

Commodities	A	B	C	D	E
Price in 2011(in Rs)	100	80	160	220	40
Price in 2015(in Rs)	140	120	180	240	40

24. Answer the following questions.   1X3=3

(a) (i) Find out Median from the following data:

Marks: 17   32   35   33   31   15   21   41   32   11   10   20

(ii)Find out the arithmetic mean from the following data:

Marks: 48 32 42 39 36 48 41 44 37 48

(iii) Calculate mode from the following data:

Size of Items: 18   22   24   27   23   24   24   19   26   24 22 24

(b) Define a Statistical table. Prepare a format of a table showing all its parts.   3

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