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**CLASS: Xl-**B **PERIODIC TEST-2 MARKS: 40**

**DATE: 11 /11/22 BUSINESS STUDIES [054] TIME: 1hr.30mts.**

**General instruction**

**Question number 1 to 8 carries 1 mark each.**

**Question number 9 to 12 carries 3 marks each.**

**Question number 13 and 14 carries 4 marks each.**

**Question number 15 and 16 carries 6 marks each.**

**All questions are mandatory**

1. Here, parties involved in the electronic transactions are from within a given [1] business firm, hence, the name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Intra-C Commerce (b) Intra-D Commerce  
(c) Intra-B Commerce (d) Intra-A Commerce

2. Which method is very popular for making online transactions? [1]  
(a) Credit Card (b) Debit Card  
(c) Net banking (d) All of these

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to contracting out some of its activities to a third party [1]

which were earlier performed by the organisation.  
(a) BPO (b) E-Commerce

(c) Outsourcing (d) E-Banking

4. Which of the following is capable of doing maximum good to society? [1]  
(a) Business success (b) Laws and regulations  
(c) Ethics (d) Professional management

5. That an enterprise must behave as a good citizen is an example of its [1]

responsibility towards  
(a) owners (b) workers  
(c) consumers (d) community

6. Which statement is true? [1]  
(a) Human values system plays a vital role in total quality management   
(b) Values give the real meaning to total quality management effort

(c) Total quality management is a corporate management strategy   
(d) All of the above

7. Which one of the following is not principle business ethics? [1]  
(a) Principle of universality (b) Principle of humanity  
(c) Principle of autonomy (d) Principle of dissatisfaction

8. Which statement is/are true? [1]  
(a) Ethics is not synonymous to religious morality or moral theology  
(b) Ethics is the principle that guide the human behavior  
(c) The terms ‘ethics’ and ‘morality’ are not synonymous terms  
(d) All of the above

9. State any three differences between e-business and traditional business. [3]

10. Describe briefly any two applications of e-business. [3]

11. State the meaning of Corporate Social Responsibility as per the [3]

Companies Act 2013.

12. What is business ethics? Mention the basic elements of business ethics? [3]

13. Discuss the limitations of electronic mode of doing business. Are these [4]

limitations severe enough to restrict its scope? Give reasons for your answer

14. Build up argument using any three points for and against social responsibilities.[4]

15. Discuss the salient aspects of B2C commerce. [6]

16. Discuss the limitations of electronic mode of doing business. Are these limitations severe enough to restrict its scope? Give reasons for your answer [6]

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**CLASS: Xl-**B **PERIODIC TEST-2 MARKS: 40**

**DATE: 14 /11/22 ACCOUNTANCY TIME: 1hr.30mts.**

**General instruction**

**Question number 1 to 10 carries 1 mark each.**

**Question number 11 carry 2 marks each.**

**Question number 12 to 15 carries 4 marks each.**

**Question number 16 and 17 carries 6 marks each.**

**All questions are mandatory**

1. Which of the following is the example of Capital Reserve? [1]  
(a) Workmen’s Compensation Fund (b) General Reserve

(c) Premium Received on issue of shares or debentures (d) None of these

2. At the end of the year, Depreciation Account is transferred to : [1]  
(a) Balance Sheet (b) Trading Account  
(c) Profit & Loss Appropriation Account (d) Profit & Loss Account

3. Provision is created by debiting: [1]  
(a) Profit and Loss Account (b) Trading Account  
(c) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account (d) None of these

4. The cause of Depreciation is: [1]  
(a) wear and tear (b) obsolescence  
(c) usage of Asset (d) All of these

5. Depreciation is a process of: [1]  
(a) allocation (b) valuation  
(c) depletion (d) none of these

6. Under Reducing Balance Method, depreciation to be charged: [1]  
(a) scrap value (b) original value   
(c) real value (d) None of these

7. The depreciation charged on an asset will be credited to: [1]  
(a) Depreciation A/c (b) Asset A/c  
(c) Bank A/c (d) Cash A/c

8. Every fixed asset loses its value due to use or other reasons. This decline [1] in the value of asset is known as   
(a) Amortization (b) Provisions  
(c) Depreciation (d) Devaluation

9. Following are the causes of Depreciation except [1]  
(a) wear and tear due to use or passage of time. (b) normal factors  
(c) expiration of legal rights. (d) obsolescence.

10. State an alternative term used for accumulated depreciation expenses [1]  
(a) provision for depreciation (b) cumulative depreciation  
(c) targeted depreciation (d) depletion

11. Define the term depletion and amortization. [2]

12. Explain basic factors affecting the amount of depreciation. [4]

13. Distinguish between straight line method and written down value [4]

method of calculating depreciation

14. In case of a long term asset, repair and maintenance expenses are [4]

expected to rise in later years than in earlier year. Which method is suitable

for charging depreciation if the management does not want to increase burden

on profits and loss account on account of depreciation and repair.

15. Distinguish between provision and reserve. [4]

16. On 1st April, 2015, a limited company purchased a Machine for [6]

Rs.1, 90,000 and spent Rs. 10,000 on its installation. At the date of purchase,

it was estimated that the scrap value of the machine would be Rs. 50,000 at the

end of sixth year. Give Machine Account and Depreciation A/c in the books

of the Company for 4 years after providing depreciation by Fixed Installment

Method. The books are closed on 31st March every year.

17. A Company purchased machinery for Rs 50,000 on 1st Oct., 2016. [6]

Another machinery costing Rs.10, 000 was purchased on 1st Dec., 2017.

On 31st March, 2019, the company charges depreciation at the rate of

15% p.a. on Diminishing Balance Method. Accounts are closed on 31st March

every year. Prepare Machinery account for 3 years.

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