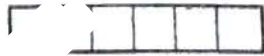


HIGHER SECONDARY QUARTERLY EXAMINATION - 2017

12 - 5

COMMERCE



Time : 1.00 Hrs

Marks : 200

Instructions : (1) Check the question paper for correctness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.

(2) Use Blue or Black ink to write and use pencil to draw diagrams.

ART-A

Note : Answer All questions. Choose the correct answers :-

1. The most suitable form of organisation for operating defence industry is a) Government Company
b) Public Corporation c) Departmental organization d) Board organization.
2. What is the advantage of sole proprietorship
a) Small Capital b) Hasty decision c) Limited Capital d) Limited Managerial ability.
3. Member by birth is main feature in
a) Sole Trader b) Joint Hindu family business c) Co-operative Society d) Partnership.
4. Tarapur Atomic Electricity Board is an example of
a) Public Corporation
b) Government Company c) Departmental Undertaking d) Board Organization
5. From the following which is not a principle of organization
a) Simplicity b) Efficiency c) Unlimited liability d) Flexibility.
6. Sole Proprietorship is suitable for
a) Large Scale concerns b) Medium Scale concerns c) Small Scale concerns d) All Scale concerns
7. A Sole trader
a) Cannot keep his business secrets b) Can keep his business secrets c) None of the above
d) Must register his business
8. Registration of sole proprietorship is
a) Compulsory b) Optional c) Need not be registered.
d) None of the above
9. The liability of a sole trader is
a) Limited only to his Investment in the business
b) Limited to total property of the business c) Unlimited.
d) None of the above
10. In Partnership there exists a relationship of
a) Principal and Agent b) Owner and Servant c) Employer and Employee.
d) None of the above
11. Indian Partnership Act was enacted in
a) 1932 b) 1956 c) 1912 d) 1922
12. A partner may bring a suit in a court of law to get partnership dissolved under which section
a) Section 40 b) Section 44 c) Section 42 d) Section 43
13. The Partnership Act consists of two types of partnerships general and limited.
a) Partnership at will b) Partnership by deed c) Limited Partnership
d) Partnership by contract
14. A partnership is formed by
a) Agreement b) Relationship c) Long persons d) The direction of Government
15. Table A of the Companies Act is a
a) Model Minutes b) Model form of Memorandum
c) Model of Articles of Association d) Model of Memorandum of Association
16. Debenture holders of a Company are its
a) Creditors b) Members c) Credit Customers d) Borrowers
17. The maximum number of members for a Public Limited company is
a) 50 b) 25 c) Limitless d) None of the above
18. A director is acting as an agent of the Company
a) b) Trustee of the company
c) d) None of these
19. A company should compulsorily appoint a qualified company secretary having a paid up capital
a) more than Rs. 10 lakh b) Rs. 50 lakh c) Rs. 25 Lakh d) Rs. 15 lakh.
20. Name of the person who is entrusted with substantial powers of management in a company
a) Managing Director b) General Manager c) Manager d) Company secretary

II Fill in the blanks :

21. Division of work is called _____.
22. Broad casting comes under _____ form of organisation.
23. _____ is the oldest form of Business Organisation.
24. Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India are the examples of _____.
25. The sole trader is also the _____ of the business.

26. The liability of a sole trader is _____.
27. The maximum number of members in a non-banking financial institution is _____.
28. A partner who takes part in the management of the partnership is known as _____.
29. An _____ is a right with a partner to be used in emergency situations to _____ the interest of the firm.
30. Companies are formed by special Acts of Parliament or State Legislatures are called _____.
31. The manner in which the internal management of a company is carried out is contained in _____.
32. Preference shares which carry a right to arrears of dividend are known as _____.
33. An advertisement inviting the public to buy the debenture of a public company is known as _____.
34. A document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it is called as _____.
35. A statutory report must be sent to every member of the company at least _____ days before the meeting is to be held.
36. A company secretary is appointed by _____.
37. Profits and losses are shared _____.
38. Government Company employees are not _____.

PART-B

Note: i) Answer any four questions. ii) Answer to each question should not exceed four lines.
10 X 4 = 40

39. Define Organisation.
40. What is Scalar principle?
41. Give four examples of multinational companies.
42. Who is a dormant partner?
43. Define Partnership.
44. Bring out the difference between dissolution of partnership and dissolution of partnership firm?
45. Define 'Sole trader'.
46. What are the non-Corporate forms of enterprises?
47. What is a guarantee company?
48. For what reasons are shares forfeited?
49. What are cumulative preference shares?
50. What is Government Company?
51. Who is an alternate director?
52. Write a Short note on Managerial Remuneration.
53. Define Private Limited Company.

PART-C

Note: i) Answer any Five questions. ii) Answer to each question should not exceed one page.
5 X 8 = 40

54. Explain any two types of Individualistic Institutions.
55. Discuss any eight merits of sole trading form of business.
56. What are the drawbacks of non-registration of partnership firm?
57. What are the conditions for issuing shares at a discount?
58. State briefly the contents of articles of association?
59. How are directors appointed in a public limited company?
60. Describe any four kinds of shares.
61. Write short Notes on: i. Continuity of business ii. Unity of control.

PART-D

Note: i) Answer any four questions. ii) Answer to each question should not exceed two pages.
4 X 20 = 80

62. Describe the various types of business organizations. (OR) What are the differences between a Private Limited Company and a Public Limited Company? (OR)
63. Explain the main characteristics of sole trading form of organization. (OR) Discuss the powers of Directors and restrictions placed on them. (OR)
64. What are the differences between partnership and sole proprietorship? (OR) Discuss the functions and duties of a Company Secretary? (OR)
65. Explain the rights and duties of partners. (OR) Distinguish between shares and debentures.