

<b>Roll Number</b>		
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**SET**

**C**



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
FIRST PERIODIC TEST  
BUSINESS STUDIES (054)**

**CLASS: XI**

**Max. Marks: 20**

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
C	1	b) Good Management	1
C	2	Two and Fifty	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
C	3	<p>A person who is not a partner in a firm but through his/her words or conduct or behaviour represents him/her as a partner is called partner by estoppel.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Lakshmi is not a partner but she tells Shyam that she is a partner in a firm called Gurpreet Enterprises. On this impression Shyam sells goods worth Rs.40,000 to Gurpreet Enterprises. Later on the firm fails to pay the amount. Shyam can recover the amount from the lakshmi. Here she is a partner by estoppel.</p>	1+1
C	4	<p><b>Economic activities:</b></p> <p>1) Economic activities refer to a human activity related to production &amp; consumption of goods &amp; services for economic gain.</p> <p>2) Economic motive is to earn money.</p> <p><b>Non-economic activities:</b></p> <p>1) Non-economic activity refers to a activity performed with the aim of providing services to others without any regard to monetary gain.</p> <p>2) Non-economic motive is social or psychological.</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
C	5	<p>The various objectives of businesses being discussed in the above paragraph are as follows:</p> <p>a) <b>Market standing:</b> Every business should strive to create and maintain a reputable market position with regard to its competitors. In order to achieve a stronger market standing a business needs to focus on enhancing customer's satisfaction.</p>	

		<p>b) <b>Innovation:</b> In order to obtain an edge over its competitors and boost its public image every business needs to constantly review and revise its products and process in terms of creating better technology and utility.</p> <p>c) <b>Productivity:</b> The ratio of values of input to values of outputs reflects a productivity of activities. Every business seeks to achieve a higher level of productivity by increasing its efficiency.</p>	1+1+1
C	6	<p>a) The type of partnership being described above in particular partnership. Particular partnership is a type of partnership which is formed for the accomplishment of a particular project or for an activity to be carried on for a specified time period. it dissolves automatically when the purpose for which it was formed is fulfilled or when the time duration expires in the given case Karan's shows Kunal's plans of moving abroad for studies and so they can enter in so they enter into the partnership only for limited period of three years this partnership will come to an end when Kunal moves abroad after three years. Hence they are in particular partnership</p> <p>b) Particular partnership is classified under the basis of duration.</p>	2+1
C	7	<p>A sole proprietorship form of business is the one which is owned, managed and controlled by one person.</p> <p><b>Merits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Personal Touch</b></li> </ul> <p>In a sole proprietorship, all the work is done by the owner himself. So, he is in direct contact with the employees and customers of the organization, and can make changes in the product according to the demands of the customer. Also, he will be able to solve the problems faced by the employees easily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maximum Incentive</b></li> </ul> <p>In this type of business organization, there is a direct relationship between the rewards and efforts. If the proprietor puts extra effort into the business, then the profits increase and the proprietor get an extra reward for the efforts. Similarly, the owner gets maximum incentive, if he/she performs better.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Confidentiality of Information</b></li> </ul> <p>To make the business successful, it is essential for the owner to maintain secrecy within the organization. The sole proprietor does not have to share the information with others and can keep it confidential, as he/she has the</p>	

		sole decision-making authority. Also, it is not legally required for the owner to publish business accounts. So, it is easy for him/her to maintain secrecy.	1+1+1+1
C	8	<p><b>(a) Manufacturing Industries:</b> These industries are engaged in producing goods for intermediate or final consumption through processing of raw materials and thus creating form utilities. Manufacturing industries may be further divided into four categories on the basis of method of operation for production.</p> <p><b>Analytical Industry:</b> Which analyses and separates different elements from the same materials?</p> <p><b>Synthetical Industry:</b> Which combines various ingredients into a new product?</p> <p><b>Processing Industry:</b> Which involves successive stages for manufacturing finished products?</p> <p><b>Assembling Industry:</b> Which assembles different component parts to make a new product?</p> <p><b>(b) Construction Industries:</b> These industries are involved in the construction of buildings, dams, bridges, roads, tunnels and canals. Engineering and architectural skills play an important role in construction industries. These industries are important for infrastructure development.</p>	3+1