SET	A

## INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023 **ELEMENTS OF BUSINESS (154)**

CLASS:IX Max.Marks: 70

MARKING SCHEME							
SET	QN. NO						
	1	(b) Political	1				
	2	(b) Profit	1				
	3	(a)Employment	1				
	4	(a) Non-economic Activity	1				
	5	(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1				
	6	(a) Economic	1				
	7	(b) A Manager working in a Five Star Hotel	1				
	8	(c)Vocation	1				
	9	(a)Production of Goods	1				
	10	(d) Uncertainty of return	1				
	11	(a)Employment	1				
	12	(b) Employment	1				
	13	(c) Profession	1				
	14	(c) Traditions	1				
	15	(b) Primary	1				
	16	(c) Tertiary Industry	1				

17	(b) Pro	ocessing			1	
18	3 (a) Construction Industry					
19	Difference between Economic Activity and Non-Economic Activity.					
		Basis	Economic Activity	Non-Economic Activity		
	1	Meaning	Economic activity refers to a human activity related to production and consumption of goods and services for economic gain.	Non-economic activity is a performed gladly, with the providing services to other any regard to monetary gain	e aim of	
	2	Motive	Economic, i.e. to earn money.	Social or psychological, i love, affection, etc.	e. out of	
	3	Money measurement	Measured in monetary terms.	Lacks money measurement.		
	(Any t	two points)				
	units of competency which together make up the overall set of skills and knowled required for qualification.  (iii) Job Ready – Training provided includes practical and hands-on training which relevant to the industry of work hence making an individual job-ready upon success completion of the training.					
21	source fishing (b) Ge their compa	<ul> <li>(a) Extractive industries: These industries extract or draw out products from natural sources. Important extractive industries include farming, mining, lumbering, hunting and fishing operations.</li> <li>(b) Genetic industries: These industries remain engaged in breeding plants and animals for their use in further reproduction. For the breeding of plants, the seeds and nursery companies are typical examples of genetic industries. In addition, activities of cattle-breeding farms, poultry farms, and fish hatchery come under the class of genetic industries.</li> </ul>				
22	Ford Motor Company is an Assembling Industry which assembles different component parts to make a new product, as in the case of television, car, computer, etc.  The other three kinds of manufacturing industries are Synthetical, Processing and Analytical					
23	(i)it is (ii)it c (iii)it i	a source of incom an be a source of indicates the effici	as an essential objective of business for ne for business persons, finance for meeting expansion requirem tent working of business, ciety's approval of the utility of business	nents of business,	4	

	Two points of differences between 'Business' and 'Profession'.				4
	]	Basis	Business	Profession	
	1 Mod		Entrepreneur's decision and	Membership of a professional	
	Estal	olishment	C	body and certificate of practice	
	2 Nature of		necessary	Dandaria of constant description	
	2 Natu work		Provision of goods and service	Rendering of personalized expert service	
	WOIN	-		Service	
25		of differ	ences between 'Business' and 'E	<u> </u>	4
	Basis	Busi		Employment	
	Reward o	r Prof	t earned	Salary or Wages	
	return	f Dagg	:L1.	Not Possible	
	Transfer of interest	of Poss	ible	Not Possible	
26		concerne	d with the production or processi	ng of goods and materials.	
	<ul> <li>(i)Primary Industries: These include all those activities which are connected with the extraction and production of natural resources and reproduction and development of living organisms, plants etc.</li> <li>(ii)Secondary Industries: These industries process such materials to produce goods for final consumption or for further processing by other industrial units. For example: but manufacturing of steel by way of further processing of raw iron is a secondary industry.</li> <li>(iii)Tertiary Industries: These are concerned with providing support services to primary and secondary industries as well as activities relating to trade. Included in this category are transport, banking, insurance, warehousing, communication, packaging and advertising.</li> </ul>				
	(iii)Tertiar and second transport, b	ring of ste y Industri lary indus panking, in	el by way of further processing of es: These are concerned with patries as well as activities relating insurance, warehousing, communications	of raw iron is a secondary industry.  providing support services to primary to trade. Included in this category are	
27	(iii)Tertiar and second transport, by Factors aff (a)Economy market indicates the management of the ma	y Industrice Industrices and Interestices and Interestices and Interestices that Interestication the course in the course in the course Interestication the Interestication that Interestication the Interestication that Intere	es: These are concerned with parties as well as activities relating assurance, warehousing, communisations are:  est rates, inflation rates, changes the value of rupee are some of es in a business enterprise.  all environment of business including trends, society's expectation have lasted for decades or even call environment includes political trends and specific attitudes that electrical trends are controlled to the call trends are controlled to the call environment includes political trends and specific attitudes that electrical trends are concerned to the call trends are call trends are called trends are concerned to the called trends are called trends.	or o	(

	(i)An economic activity: Business is considered to be an economic activity because it is undertaken with the object of earning money or livelihood and not because of love, affection, sympathy or any other sentimental reason.  (ii)Production or procurement of goods and services: Before goods are offered to people for consumption they must be either produced or procured by business enterprises. Thus, every business enterprise either manufactures the goods it deals in or it acquires them from producers, to be further sold to consumers or users.  (iii)Sale or exchange of goods and services for the satisfaction of human needs: Directly or indirectly, business involves transfer or exchange of goods and services for value. If goods are produced not for the purpose of sale but say for internal consumption, it cannot be called a business activity. Thus, one essential characteristic of business is that there should						
	be sale or exchange of goods or services between the seller and the buyer.						
29	<ul> <li>(a) Employment- Anita is employed in Infosys gets a salary of ₹ 3,00,000 per month.</li> <li>(b) Profession- Raj is a doctor registered with the Medical Board of India.</li> <li>(c) Business – Meera takes risk to open new branches in adjoining areas.</li> </ul>						
30		Activities	Industries	6			
	(i)	Fishing Operations	Extractive				
	(ii)	Poultry Farms	Genetic				
	(iii)	Construction of Flyovers	Construction				
	(iv)	Cotton Textile Industry	Processing				
	(v)	Cement Industry	Synthetical				
	(vi)	Oil Refinery	Analytical				