

CSSR & SRRM DEGREE & PG COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

UG (CBCS) REGULAR EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER-2024

B.Com. (CA) Honours, SEMESTER-I

COURSE II: BUSINESS ORGANISATION

(w.e.f. 2024-25 Admitted Batch)

Time: 2 hours

Max Marks: 70

A

(No additional sheet will be supplied)

Section-A

Answer all the multiple choice questions. Each question carries 1 mark. 30x1=30M

1. Which of the following is NOT a feature of business?

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|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Profit-making | B. Risk-taking |
| C. Certainty of returns | D. Production of goods and services |

2. Which of these stages represents the development of business from a primitive to a modern structure?

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Industrial Revolution | B. Agricultural Stage |
| C. E-commerce Stage | D. Technological Shift Stage |

3. Which business activity classification involves selling goods directly to consumers?

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|-------------|------------------|
| A. Commerce | B. Manufacturing |
| C. Industry | D. Warehousing |

4. A business organization aims to:

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Maximize profit only | B. Satisfy social needs |
| C. Ensure fair wages for employees | D. All of the above |

5. Which of the following is a primary difference between industry and commerce?

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|---|
| A. Industry involves trading activities |
| B. Commerce includes the production of goods |
| C. Industry produces goods, while commerce facilitates their distribution |
| D. Commerce focuses on raw material extraction |

6. Which is NOT a characteristic of modern business?

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. Emphasis on customer satisfaction | B. Focus on traditional trading methods |
| C. Technological reliance | D. Profit-oriented structure |

7. Which is an essential quality of a successful businessman?

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|------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Risk aversion | B. Inflexibility |
| C. Adaptability | D. Lack of communication skills |

8. The simplest form of business ownership is:

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|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Sole proprietorship | B. Partnership |
| C. Joint Stock Company | D. Co-operative society |

9. In a partnership, profits and losses are typically:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Distributed equally among partners | B. Retained by one partner |
| C. Only shared by senior partners | D. Transferred to shareholders |

10. Which of these is a feature of a public company but not a private company?

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|--|--|
| A. Limited liability | B. Ownership by shareholders |
| C. Right to issue shares to the public | D. Requirement of a minimum of two directors |

[P.T.O]

- 11. Which form of business organization is created to serve a single member's interests?**
 A. Sole Proprietorship
 B. Joint Stock Company
 C. One Person Company
 D. Public Company
- 12. Which of these forms of business organization has "one member, one vote" as a principle?**
 A. Sole Proprietorship
 B. Partnership
 C. Co-operative society
 D. Joint Stock Company
- 13. The term "plant location" refers to:**
 A. Selecting a country for a business
 B. Choosing an area for setting up a factory
 C. Arranging machinery in a factory
 D. Measuring the size of a business unit
- 14. Which of the following is a critical factor in deciding plant location?**
 A. Proximity to resources
 B. Internet access
 C. Office design
 D. Brand presence
- 15. Which type of plant layout arranges machines based on the sequence of production steps?**
 A. Process layout
 B. Product layout
 C. Fixed-position layout
 D. Cellular layout
- 16. The size of a business unit can be measured by:**
 A. The number of employees only
 B. Output capacity
 C. Both input and output criteria
 D. Total income only
- 17. A layout designed to produce large volumes of standardized products is a:**
 A. Fixed-position layout
 B. Product layout
 C. Process layout
 D. Office layout
- 18. Which term describes the ideal scale of production that minimizes costs per unit?**
 A. Standard size
 B. Optimal size
 C. Large size
 D. Small size
- 19. A business combination is:**
 A. A merger of two firms
 B. Collaboration among businesses to achieve common objectives
 C. Government takeover of industries
 D. An increase in production by a single firm
- 20. Which of the following is NOT an objective of business combination?**
 A. Reducing competition
 B. Achieving higher production efficiency
 C. Decreasing market reach
 D. Reducing production costs
- 21. Rationalization primarily aims to:**
 A. Distribute products equally
 B. Improve production efficiency
 C. Increase competition
 D. Nationalize industries
- 22. Which is a key difference between rationalization and nationalization?**
 A. Rationalization increases competition, while nationalization reduces it
 B. Rationalization is a private effort, while nationalization is a government initiative
 C. Nationalization reduces efficiency
 D. Rationalization reduces production
- 23. Which form of business combination is primarily aimed at controlling prices?**
 A. Merger
 B. Trust
 C. Cartel
 D. Rationalization
- 24. Business combinations often lead to:**
 A. Decreased bargaining power
 B. Increased operational costs
 C. Reduced market competition
 D. Lower efficiency

[P.T.O]

- 25. The generation of computers known for using transistors is the:**
 A. First
 B. Second
 C. Third
 D. Fourth
- 26. Which protocol is primarily responsible for assigning IP addresses?**
 A. TCP
 B. HTTP
 C. IP
 D. FTP
- 27. A service providing internet access to customers is known as:**
 A. ISP
 B. DNS
 C. URL
 D. HTTP
- 28. Which of these techniques is NOT considered a form of malware?**
 A. Virus
 B. Firewall
 C. Trojan
 D. Spyware
- 29. Symmetric cryptography uses:**
 A. A pair of keys for encryption and decryption
 B. A single key for both encryption and decryption
 C. No key at all
 D. Different keys each time
- 30. Firewalls are used to:**
 A. Store data
 B. Encrypt files
 C. Block unauthorized access to networks
 D. Slow down internet speed

Section-B

Answer all fill in the blanks questions. Each question carries 1 mark. 10x1=10M

31. The main objective of any business organization is to satisfy the _____ needs and wants of its customers.
32. Sole proprietorship, partnership, and corporation are all different _____ of business organizations.
33. A partnership is a form of business where two or more individuals share _____ and management responsibilities.
34. The difference between a private and public company is that a public company can sell shares to the _____.
35. Plant location refers to selecting a suitable place for establishing a _____.
36. The optimum size of a business unit is determined by balancing production _____ with operational costs.
37. A business combination is a consolidation of two or more business entities to achieve certain _____.
38. Rationalization is the reorganization of resources to increase _____ within a business or industry.
39. The first generation of computers used _____ tubes as a key component.
40. IP stands for Internet Protocol and is used to assign a unique _____ to every device on the network.

[P.T.O]

Section-C

Answer all very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark. 10x1=10M

41. What is the meaning of business?
42. What is the importance of business in economic development?
43. What is the first consideration when establishing a new business?
44. What is the difference between a private company and a public company?
45. What is plant layout?
46. What is meant by the optimum size of a business unit?
47. Name one form of business combination.
48. What is the difference between rationalization and nationalization?
49. What is malware?
50. What is the role of firewalls in network security?

Section-D

Answer all match the following questions. Each question carries 1 mark. 10x1=10M

Group-A

51. Commerce
52. Trade
53. Co-operative Societies act
54. Sole Proprietorship
55. Horizontal Combination
56. Vertical Combination
57. Acquisition
58. ALU
59. Network
60. Key Board

Group-B

- A) The practice and study of techniques for secure communication
- B) Combination of trade and aids-to-trade
- C) Purchase of one company by another company
- D) 1912
- E) Unlimited liability
- F) Buying & selling with money worth
- G) A combination of companies that operate at different stages of the production process.
- H) A combination of companies that operate in the same industry and are direct competitors.
- I) Arithmetic Logic Unit.
- J) Input Device.

Section-E

Answer all True or False questions. Each question carries 1 mark. 10x1=10M

61. Business is an economic activity concerned with the production and distribution of goods and services.
62. Industry is a place where the raw materials are converted in to finished goods.
63. A sole proprietorship is a form of business organization owned by two or more individuals.
64. A partnership deed is a legal document that outlines the terms and conditions of a partnership.
65. The size of a business unit can be measured in terms of capital employed, number of employees, and turnover.
66. Plant layout is the arrangement of machinery and equipment outside of a factory.
67. A merger is a type of business combination where two or more companies combine to form a new entity.
68. Nationalization can be used to control strategic industries.
69. A firewall is a hardware or software system that protects a network from unauthorized access.
70. RAM is a type of non-volatile memory.

