PERSONAL DATA

Name of the student : 
Name of the School : Govt./Aided/Unaided
Sex : Male /Female
Locality of the School : Village/Town
Residence : Village / Town
Standard of Studying : XI / XII

Dear Students,

I am doing Ph.D., Research in Alagappa University, Karaikudi. I would like to know your Personal Data for the use of this research. Therefore, I request you that, students are kindly cooperate and to be filled up the questioners and the statements are enclosed herewith and also I assure that your information are used only for the above said purpose.

Thanking you,

Yours,

(GOVINDARAJAN.K)
COMMERCE APTITUDE TEST

01. Trade means
   a. to produce commodities
   b. to bring commodities to the consumers
   c. both

02. Commerce is
   a. connected with the production of articles
   b. taking finished product to the consumers.
   c. both

03. Business
   a. is connected with production
   b. is taking finished goods to the consumers
   c. both

04. Office means
   a. a nerve centre of administration
   b. circle for information and collection
   c. all the things above mentioned.

05. Industry means
   a. the factories
   b. the workshops
   c. the above two
06. The term ‘Commerce’
   a. is broader than trade
   b. includes the entire supplements and services to trade
   c. the above two.

07. Small business means
   a. something connected with labourers
   b. something connected with capital
   c. the above two

08. Administration means
   a. the continuation of barter
   b. the earning of maximum profits
   c. the fulfillment of human needs

09. For an entrepreneur
   a. there is a social responsibility
   b. there is no social responsibility
   c. there is a need for education

10. Commerce means
   a. the continuation of barter
   b. the earning of maximum profits
   c. the fulfillment of human needs
11. To start a private enterprises
   a. at least two persons are needed
   b. at least seven persons are needed
   c. at least a person is needed.

12. In the sole proprietorship, decision can be taken
   a. Quickly
   b. slowly
   c. neither two

13. The main aim of private enterprises is
   a. to earn profit
   b. to increase production and to serve people
   c. the above two

14. The national aim of commerce is
   a. to ensure social justice and to ensure self fulfillment
   b. to advance or encourage small entrepreneur
   c. the above two

15. Membership by birth is main feature in
   a. sole trader
   b. Join Hindu Family Business
   c. as a Co-operative business
16. The reasons for forming partnership business
   1. huge capital is required
   2. because of division of labour and individual skill
   3. to share the work
   4. to perfect the administration
   a. 1, 2 are correct
   b. 3, 4 are correct
   c. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

17. Listion the following statement
   1. contract which do not have the aim of trade is not to be a Partnership
   2. Minors are not responsible for the loss of business in the partnership business
   a. 1 and 2 is correct
   b. 1 and 2 is wrong
   c. 1 is correct; 2 is wrong

18. Loss in the partnership business
   a. members need not share
   b. members are liable to share
   c. members are liable to share according to their profit sharing ratio

19. A partnership business
   a. should be registered
   b. can be formed on oral basis
   c. the above two
20. In a partnership business, profit can be distributed
   a. equally
   b. on the basis of capital contributed by the partners
   c. on the basis of agreed ratio

21. The maximum number of members in banking business is
   a. 10
   b. 20
   C. 50

22. At the time of admission of a new partner in the firm, the value of asset decreases, the existing partner get
   a. Profit
   b. Loss
   c. Income

23. In this business, administration and capital contribution is the same hand
   a. Sole proprietorship
   b. Partnership
   C. Government enterprises

24. Company means
   a. artificial person
   b. natural person
   c. an organization

25. The life of the company is
   a. short
   b. too short
   c. long
26. The life of a Company comes to an end when 
   a. all the promoters of the company died
   b. Existing share holder transferred their excess shares to others
   c. neither of the above said

27. How many companies can be under one name?
   a. Only one company
   b. Two companies
   c. Three companies

28. Who are the real owners of the companies?
   a. Those who contribute the share capital
   b. Those who contribute the preference share capital
   c. Debenture holders.

29. Public can buy shares from this enterprises.
   a. Departmental stores
   b. Public Corporations

30. Example for Government Enterprises
   a. Indian Tele Communication
   b. State Transport Corporation
   c. Both
31. Co-operative Supermarket gives
   a. Loan
   b. Service
   c. Cash

32. “One Man-One Vote” is the principles of
   a. Joint Stock Companies
   b. Partnership
   c. Co-operative society

33. Listen the following statement
   1. It is the Voluntary association of General Public
   2. It is the voluntary association of weaker section of the people
   Its objects is members of the society attain the economic status.
   a. 1 is correct ; 2 is incorrect
   b. 1 is incorrect ; 2 is correct
   c. 1 and 2 is correct

34. Long term planning is
   a. One year plan
   b. 5 years or 10 years plan
   c. 25 years plan

35. To form a Co-operative society , the minimum number of members are
   a. 7
   b. 10
   c. 12

36. To earn profit of the firm is based on the following factors
   a. Investment of the managers and other factors
   b. Market competition, growth and changes of consumers taste
   c. All the above
37. Tax authorities do not accept the following
   a. Single Entry System
   b. Double Entry System
   c. Statement of Affairs

38. The Liabilities of the Ready made shop is Rs.4000; its capital Rs. 36,000;
   Its assets value is
   a. 32,000
   b. 36,000
   c. 40,000

39. Rs. 10 value of shares is issued in the market is Rs.11. Its premium amount is
   a. 10
   b. 1
   c. 11

40. Accounts are prepared under single entry system is
   a. Reliable
   b. not reliable
   c. Incomplete

41. Book value of building is Rs. 1,00,000. Its selling price is Rs. 110,000.
   Its capital receipt is
   a. 1,10,000
   b. 10,000
   c. 1,00,000

42. Cost of an asset is Rs.1,00,000. Rate of depreciation is 10% p.a.
   Depreciation is calculated under straight line method. Book value of asset at
   the end of second year is
a. Rs. 90,000
b. Rs. 80,000
c. Rs. 70,000

43. Under incomplete Double Entry, capital of a business is ascertained by preparing
   a. Trading account
   b. Statement of Profit or Loss
   c. Statement of affairs

44. If selling price is more than the book value of asset on the date of sale, it is
   a. a loss
   b. an income
   c. a profit

45. Liquid Liabilities means
   a. current liabilities
   b. current liabilities – Bank Overdraft
   c. Current liabilities + Bank Overdraft

46. Capital which is not mentioned in the Balance sheet
   a. Paid up capital
   b. Uncalled capital
   c. Issued capital
47. Goodwill is
   a. Fixed assets
   b. Flexible assets
   c. Intangible assets

48. Appointment of Company Secretary is
   a. by the Government
   b. by the Board of Directors
   c. by the shareholders in the annual general meeting

49. Which one of the asset is easily converted into cash
   a. Current Asset
   b. Liquid Asset
   c. Fixed Asset

50. Selling price of machinery is Rs. 3,00,000. profit made on sale of machinery is Rs. 28,000. Find the cost of machinery
   a. Rs. 3,28,000
   b. Rs. 2,72,000
   c. Rs. 3,30,000.