SCOBA

END OF APRIL EXAMS 2020
COMMERCE FOR S.2

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS:

- *Answer all questions*

section (A)

1. commerce is .....
   A. a chain that links producers to consumers.
   B. a chain of production of goods only.
   C. the same as production.

2. which of the following factors of production earns profits.
   A. entreprenuership
   B. Land.
   C. Capital.
   D. Labour

3. the demand for goods and services is determined by the followng factors except.
   A. level of technology.
   B. price of other goods
   C. consumer tastes and preferances
   D. level of income.

4. the generation of gas from animal manure can be classified under?
   A. secondary production.
   B. primary production.
   C. tertialy production.
   D. direct production.

5. the quantity of goods a person is willing to put on market at a given period of time is known as;
   A. demand
   B. stock.
   C. supply.
   D. Consumption.

6. A form of tade where imports are re imported is called.
   A. Bi-lateral.
   B. customers draw back.
   C. Enter port
   D. Multi-lateral.

7. the main advantage of specialisation is that.
   A. Saves time.

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B. allows constant use of machinery.
C. leads to production of more goods.
D. promotes development of skills.

8. cash discoumt is allowed to all customers who?
   A. buy goods quickly.
   B. buy goods in large quantities.
   C. pay for goods bought promptly.
   D. buy damaged goods.

9. which occupation service would be classified as a direct service?
   A. Bank cashier.
   B. fisher man.
   C. Hair dresser
   D. tool maker.

10. the bearing of risks in the production process falls on.
   A. capital owner.
   B. entreprenuer
   C. Labourer
   D. Land owner.

11. A whole seller offers the following services to the manufacturer except?
   A. giving credit facilities.
   B. buying goods in bulk.
   C. giving debt facilities.
   D. advertising the goods.

12. a consumer is one who.
   A. manufactures a commodity.
   B. fuctions as a midde man.
   C. finally uses the produce for his own consumption.
   D. directs the retailer to the producer.

13. making goods for ones own consumption/use is called.
   A. self service.
   B. Direct service.
   C. Slf employment.
   D. Direct production.

14. capital as a factor of production is rewarded with.
   A. capital fee.
   B. profit
   C. Wage/salaries
   D. Intrest.

15. Ability of a good to sartisfy a human want is termed as.
   A. Production.
   B. Consumption.
   C. Demand.
   D. Utility.

16. retail outlets which specialise in selling products of Mukwano Entrerprise are classified under.

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A. Super markets.
B. Multiple shops.
C. Departmental stores.
D. Tied shops.

17. which of the following is after distinguishing a particular good from others of a sillar type?
A. prepackaging.
B. Branding.
C. Self service.
D. Automatic vending.

18. the chain of distribution is
A. manufacturer whole saler consumer agent.
B. manufacturer whole saler retailer consumer.
C. manufacturer wholesaler retailer agent.
D. manufacturer whole saler Agent Consumer.

19. the following are all large scale retailers except.
A. departmental stores
B. hawkers
C. super markets.
D. multiple shops.

20. commerce comes after
A. specialisation.
B. specialisation
C. Wholesale
D. Division of labour.

section B

answer any two (2) questions.

21. explain the services/ fuctions of a wholesaler provide to;
i. manufacturer (10 marks)
ii. a retailer. (10 marks)

22. (a). Distinguish between lacation and localisation of industries. (10 marks)
(b). What factors influence the location of an industry. (10 marks)

23. (a). Distinguish between supply and demand. (4 marks)
(b). Explain the efactors which affect the supply of a particular commodity. (16 marks)

24. (a) Distinguish between branding and packaging. (4 marks)
(b). Explain the characteristics of branded goods. (16 marks)
(c). Explain the benefits of branded goods. (10 marks)

END

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