JB ACADEMY, AYODHYA
HALFYEARLY EXAMINATION (2025-2026)
CLASS – XI, SUBJECT: BANKING (811)

Max. Time Allowed: 3hrs **Max. Marks: 60**

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

PART - A

Q. 1. Fill in the blanks: (Do any 5 out of 6) (1x5=5)

a. _______ is the apex bank for export and import finance in India.
b. _______ provides safety vaults or lockers to secure valuables like ornaments and documents
c. In a safe deposit locker facility, the banker is the _______ and the customer is the _______.
d. As per Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, a _______ is not competent to contract.
e. Asset Liability Management is supervised by the ________.
f. SLR is expressed as a percentage of ________.

PART - B

TRUE OR FALSE Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1X5=5)

a. . The RBI undertakes conventional banking business like accepting deposits from the public.
b. . Overdraft, cash credit, and discounting of bills are forms of advances provided by banks.
c. Retail banking involves large number of transactions with small amounts.
d. In hypothecation, the bank holds the ownership of the asset.
e. RTGS system settles inter-bank and customer transactions above Rs. 2 lakhs
f. A higher CRR reduces the bank's ability to lend. –
g. Secured loans generally carry higher interest rates than unsecured loans.

SECTION B: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 2 **Answer any 20 questions out of the given 22 questions** **(1 x 20 = 20 marks)**

1. **The head office of the Reserve Bank of India is located at:**

a) New Delhi b) Mumbai c) Kolkata d) Chennai

2. **The Imperial Bank of India was converted into the State Bank of India in the year:**

a) 1935 b) 1949 c) 1955 d) 1969

3. Which of the following ratios is prescribed by RBI to control liquidity?

a) GDP b) SLR and CRR c) RTGS d) NEFT

4. **Which of the following is an example of a payment bank?**

a) SBI b) HDFC c) Airtel M Commerce d) NABARD

5. **The relationship between a banker and a customer primarily depends on**:

a) Activities b) Products and services provided

c) Trust between both parties d) All of the above

6. **When a customer deposits cheques, drafts, or dividend warrants with the bank for collection, the banker acts as:**

a) Lessor b) Trustee c) Agent d) Guarantor

7. When a customer pledges certain assets or securities with the bank for a loan, the banker is called:

a) Bailo b) Hypothecatee c) Pledgee d) Trustee

8. **A married woman can bind her personal assets by contract, but her husband is liable only:**

a) When the loan is taken for business

b) When the loan is taken for necessities not provided by husband

c) When the loan is taken without her consent

d) Never

9. **ALM in banking refers to:**

a) Asset Liability Management b) Advanced Loan Mechanism

c) Accounts Ledger Management d) Automated Lending Method

10. **Which one is a secured loan?**

a) Personal loan b) Credit card loan

c) Auto loan d) Education loan without collateral

11. **The grace period for credit card payment usually ranges between:**

a) 5–10 days b) 20–55 days

c) 60–90 days d) None of these

12. **Education loan repayment usually starts:**

a) Immediately after disbursement b) 1 year after course completion or 6 months after job

c) After 10 years d) Never, it is waived

13. **Shubham is a businessman who deals in buying and selling computer parts. Shubham deals with lot of customers daily and receives money from them as his transactions are mostly on cash basis. He also deals with different suppliers and has to make frequent payments to them. As it becomes difficult from him to manage cash daily, his friend Rahul advised him to open a bank account in ABC Bank. Name the type of account which will be opened by Shubham in ABC Bank**.

a) Savings account b) Fixed deposit account

c) Current account d) Demat Account

14. **Call money refers to:**

a) Funds lent for 2–14 days b) Funds lent overnight

c) Funds lent for 15 days–1 year d) Funds invested in equity shares

15. **SLR is maintained in the form of:**

a) Cash and mutual funds

b) Government securities and gold

c) Shares and bonds of companies

d) Debentures and loans

16. **In bailment, the party delivering goods to another is called:**

a) Bailee

b) Bailor

c) Pledgee

d) Hypothecator

17. **The relationship between a bank and a customer cease on following cases except**

a) The death, insolvency, lunacy of the customer

b) When the customer invests in securities.

c) The customer closing the account i.e. Voluntary termination

d) Liquidation of the company

18. **Assertion: Under Indian Contract Act, a contract with a lunatic is void**

Reason: The lunatic being of unsound mind is not competent to comprehend the meaning of a contract.

a) Assertion is correct but reason is wrong

b) Both assertion and reason are correct

c) Both assertion and reason are wrong

d) Assertion is wrong but reason is correct

19. **The banker's duty is to ask clients withdrawing money to verify their identity**______

a) to improves its profit margin.

b) to make the process easy.

c) to prevent fraudulent activity

d) to prepare accounts and loans

20**. An Investment Bank is a bank-**

a) Which invests money in another bank

b) Which collects investments from public

c) An intermediary which performs a variety of financial services to corporate

21**.** _____________**are NOT a part of the Scheduled banking structure in India.**

a) Public sector banks

b) Private sector banks

c) Regional rural banks

d) Foreign banks

22. **Accepting deposits of money from the public in the form of ¬(which one is not applicable)**

a) Savings accounts

b) Current accounts

b) Fixed deposits

d) Collateral deposits

SECTION C: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions Answer each question in 20 – 30 words. (2x3 = 6)

1. Write the names of any two new private sector banks.
2. What is the objective of Payment Banks in India?
3. . Define the principal-agent relationship between banker and customer.

4. What is bailment? Give one banking example.
5. Define Call Money and Notice Money.

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6)

6. Write a short note on nationalisation of banks in India.
7. State the purpose of issuing Pass Book from bank to customer.
8. Explain the concept of Asset Liability Management (ALM).
9. Differentiate between CRR and SLR.
10. Explain the repayment terms of education loans in India.

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 =6)

11. What is Money Laundering? What are the objectives of prevention of Money Laundering?

12. Explain the three instruments of monetary control available with RBI.

13. Write any three benefits of retail banking loans for consumers

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12)

14. Explain the concept of Overdraft and Cash Credit.

15. Explain the advantages/disadvantages of the Savings accounts, Current account, Recurring Deposit account and Fixed Deposit accounts from the customer point of view.

16. Distinguish between Secured Loans and Unsecured Loans

17. Explain the difference between various types of charge created on an asset given for taking a loan.

18. Explain the difference between Partnership and Corporate accounts?