B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

Periodic Test-1, 2026-27
INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL MARKETS
MARKING SCHEME

Class: IX | **Time: 1hr**
Date: 16.06.2026 | **Max Marks: 25**
Admission no: | **Roll no:**

INSTRUCTION:
1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of 17 questions in two sections: Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. Do as per the instructions given.
5. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part

SECTION-A

1. How do you receive information on phone? (1)
(a) **Listening** (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

2. Choose the correct example of oral communications. (1)
(a) Reports (b) Newspaper
(c) Face-to-face communication (d) Notes

3. If you have not understood a task given to you, which question should you ask? (1)
(a) Where are the reports of this task?
(b) Can you repeat the instructions for this task?
(c) Can you give me an example of this task?
(d) Why are you doing this task?

4. Exchange of money for another is called ___________ . (1)
(a) Exchange system (b) **Barter system** (c) Symbolic value system (d) none

5. Paper money was invented by ______ (1)
(a) India (b) **China** (c) America (d) None

6. Which of the following term describes money? (1)
(a) Real Value (b) Goods and Services
(c) **Medium of exchange** (d) None

7. The process of stamping of a coin is called as ______ . (1)
(a) Printing (b) Marking (c) **Minting** (d) None of the above

8. The Sanskrit word 'Rupyakam' means coins of. (1)
(a) **Silver** (b) Copper (c) Gold (d) Iron

9. A person deposits money into bank and used debit card to make payments.
What form of money is it? (1)
(a) Commodity money (b) Paper money (c) **Digital/bank money** (d) Barter

10. Match the following: (1)

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Commodity money	i. Bank deposits
2. Paper money	ii. Grain, cattle
3. Digital money	iii. Rs. 200 rupee note
4. Bank money	iv. UPI/ Debit card payment

Options:
(a) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3- iv, 4- i
(b) 1- i, 2- ii. 3- iii, 4- iv
(c) 1- iii, 2- iv. 3- ii, 4- i
(d) 1- iv, 2- ii. 3- iii, 4- iv

11. Re-order the following sequence according to their order of existence. (1)
1. Bank notes
2. Barter system
3. Coins
4. Paper money
Options:
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 **(c) 2, 3, 4, 1** (d) 3, 4, 1, 2

SECTION –B

12. What are the two basic principles of professional communication skills? Explain it. (2)
Ans) Clear, Concise, Concrete, Correct, Coherent, Complete, Courteous.

13. Give examples of any four common signs used for visual communication. (2)
Ans) 1) Traffic symbol which communicates not to blow horn.
2) Sign for ladies and gent's toilet
3) Sign for flammable substances
4) Sign used to pause a video or audio file in smartphone or computer.
5) Traffic Lights.
6) Sign showing railway crossing.
7) Sign for slippery surface.
8) Sign which communicates that the area is a no smoking zone.

14. What do you mean by barter system? State its limitation. (2)
Ans) Initially, people had to exchange one commodity with another commodity. But this kind of transaction was possible only when commodities were available according to their needs.

15. What is money? Give example of symbolic money. (2)
Ans) Money is a medium of exchange. It allows us to satisfy our needs and wants. Money is actually what money does. Eg:- cowrie shells, salt, snails etc.

16. What is plastic money? Give examples of it. (2)
Ans) Plastic money is a term that is used predominantly in reference to the hard **plastic** cards we use every day in

place of actual bank notes. They can come in many different forms such as cash cards, credit cards, debit cards, pre-paid cash cards and store cards

17. Explain the sequence of evolution of money. (4)

Ans) (i) Barter System—To get a particular commodity, people had to exchange it with another commodity. But this kind of transaction was possible only when commodities were available according to our needs and wants.

(ii) Symbolic Money : To overcome the limitation of barter system people started using symbolic money which had no real value but which had only agreed upon value. Examples are Salt, Snails, wampum etc

(iii) Metals: The ancient Egyptians used weighed amounts of precious metals.

(iv) Coins: The earliest coins were made in Turkey in the 7^{th} century B.C. They used lump of metals stamped with pictures to confirm their weight. The process of stamping is called Minting.

(v) Paper Money : The earliest paper money was invented in China during the 10^{th} century. Paper money was adopted in Europe much later than in Asia. The first paper mill in Europe was established in Spain in 1151 A.D. The Moguls in India introduced paper money in the year 1236 AD. The Sanskrit word RUPYAKAM means coin of silver.

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