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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

A

BBA (Second Semester) Examination, July-2022

BBA-204(N)

Principle of Accounting

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : -
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरे, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : - प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

K-345

1. According to going concern, a business is assumed as having _____.
 - (A) A limited life
 - (B) An indefinite life
 - (C) A short life
 - (D) None of the above

2. Contingent liability is shown in the balance sheet because of _____.
 - (A) Convention of consistency
 - (B) Convention of materiality
 - (C) Convention of full disclosure
 - (D) Convention of conservatism

3. Accounting rules, practices and conventions should be observed continuously and applied. This is also called _____.
 - (A) Convention of consistency
 - (B) Convention of full disclosure
 - (C) Convention of Conservatism
 - (D) Convention of materiality

4. The basic function of financial accounting is to _____.
 - (A) Record all business transactions
 - (B) Interpret financial data
 - (C) Assist the management in performing functions effectively
 - (D) None of the above

5. Accounting provides information on _____.
 - (A) Cost and income for managers
 - (B) Company's tax liability for a particular year
 - (C) Financial conditions of an institutions
 - (D) All of the above

6. The long-term assets that have no physical existence but are rights that have value are known as _____.
- (A) Investments
 - (B) Intangible assets
 - (C) Fixed assets
 - (D) None of the above
7. Income is measured on the basis of _____.
- (A) Matching concept
 - (B) Consistency concept
 - (C) Cost concept
 - (D) None of these
8. Valuation of Inventory is dealt with _____.
- (A) AS2
 - (B) AS3
 - (C) AS4
 - (D) AS5
9. Final accounts must be prepared on a periodic basis rather than waiting till the business is terminated _____.
- (A) Money measurement concept
 - (B) Cost concept
 - (C) Dual aspect concept
 - (D) Accounting Period Concept
10. Which of the following is not an Accounting concept ?
- (A) Matching concept
 - (B) Dual Aspect concept
 - (C) True and Fair concept
 - (D) Going concern concept

11. An accounting concept according to which all relatively important and relevant items are disclosed in the financial statements is _____.
- (A) Materiality
 - (B) Going concern
 - (C) Accrual concept
 - (D) Matching
12. The debts which are repaid within a year are known as _____.
- (A) Current liabilities
 - (B) Fixed liabilities
 - (C) Contingent liabilities
 - (D) None of the above
13. The concept of conservatism will have the effect of _____.
- (A) Over-statement of assets
 - (B) Understatement of assets
 - (C) Understatement of provision for bad and doubtful debts
 - (D) Overstatement of stock
14. According to money measurement concept, which of the following will not be recorded in the books of accounts ?
- (A) Extra profits arising out of revaluation of assets
 - (B) Commission payable to a salesman
 - (C) Quality of the products
 - (D) All of these
15. Dividend Equalization Reserve is _____.
- (A) General Reserve
 - (B) None of these
 - (C) Secret Reserve
 - (D) Specific Reserve

16. Valuation of stock is done at lower of cost or market value because _____.
- (A) Consistency
 - (B) Conservatism
 - (C) Disclosure
 - (D) Materiality
17. AS-7 deals with accounting for construction contracts in financial statements of _____.
- (A) Contractors
 - (B) Accountants
 - (C) Agents
 - (D) Dealers
18. AS-26 deals with the treatment of costs of _____ in financial statements.
- (A) Research & development
 - (B) Construction contract
 - (C) Assets
 - (D) Risk & Rewards
19. This Accounting Standard also focuses on profit sharing and bonus plan :
- (A) AS-15
 - (B) AS-21
 - (C) As-28
 - (D) AS-7
20. What is the full form of GAAP ?
- (A) Generally Accepted Accounting Provision
 - (B) Generally Accepted Accounting Policies
 - (C) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
 - (D) None of these

21. Which Concept states - For every debit, there is credit ?
- (A) Money Measurement Concept
 - (B) Dual Aspect Concept
 - (C) Revaluation Reserve
 - (D) Market Value
22. How will the profits be divided among partners in the absence of a partnership deed?
- (A) Depending on the capital invested
 - (B) Depending on the work experience
 - (C) Unequal
 - (D) Equal
23. What is a limited liability partnership ?
- (A) Form of business partnership where there is no fixed term agreed for the duration of the partnership
 - (B) Partnership in which some or all partners can exhibit elements of partnerships and corporations
 - (C) Form of partnership under common law
 - (D) A partnership was formed for a single transaction
24. The agreement for the duration of partnership is absent in what kind of partnership?
- (A) Partnership at will
 - (B) Particular partnership
 - (C) General partnership
 - (D) Limited Liability partnership
25. The period for which a policy is taken known _____ as period.
- (A) Indemnity
 - (B) Short sales
 - (C) Long
 - (D) Fixed

26. Due to the inclusion of average clause in the fire insurance policy, an insured becomes a _____ in the event of under insurance.
- (A) Co-insurer
 - (B) Provision
 - (C) Profit
 - (D) Loss
27. _____ is mentioned in the balance sheet as foot note.
- (A) Contingent liability
 - (B) Preliminary expenses
 - (C) Debtors
 - (D) Closing stock
28. The _____ fund cannot be utilized for payment of dividend as bonus.
- (A) Building fund
 - (B) Reserve fund
 - (C) Education fund
 - (D) Loans and advances
29. Banks are to recognize their income on _____ basis in respect of income on performing asset.
- (A) Accrual
 - (B) Cash
 - (C) Credit
 - (D) None
30. Branch not keeping the full system of accounting is also known as _____.
- (A) Foreign branch
 - (B) Dependent branch
 - (C) Independent branch
 - (D) None of the above

31. Branch keeping the full system of accounting is also known as _____.
- (A) Independent branch
 - (B) Dependent branch
 - (C) Foreign branch
 - (D) None of the above
32. Stock and debtor system is popularly known as _____.
- (A) Foreign branch methods
 - (B) Analytical methods
 - (C) Synthetic methods
 - (D) Analytical methods
33. Branch debtor system is otherwise known as _____.
- (A) Synthetic methods
 - (B) Stock and debtor methods
 - (C) Foreign branch methods
 - (D) Analytical methods
34. Branch account is prepared to ascertain _____.
- (A) Profit and loss of the branch
 - (B) Financial statement of the business
 - (C) Assets and liability of the head office
 - (D) None of the above
35. The system in which profit and loss made by the branch is determined by preparing branch trading and profit & loss account at cost price is _____.
- (A) Synthetic methods
 - (B) Stock and debtor methods
 - (C) Final account methods
 - (D) Analytical methods

36. The account prepared for the ascertaining the amount of gross profit earned by the branch under stock and debtor system is _____.
- (A) Branch adjustment account
 - (B) Branch stock account
 - (C) Goods sent to branch account
 - (D) Branch debtor account
37. The account prepared to adjust the loading included in the value of opening and closing stock at branch is termed as _____.
- (A) Branch adjustment account
 - (B) Stock reserve and surplus account
 - (C) Goods sent to branch account
 - (D) Branch debtor account
38. The account prepared in the same way as that when goods are invoice at cost, except that all entries are made at invoice price is termed as _____.
- (A) Branch adjustment account
 - (B) Branch Stock account
 - (C) Goods sent to branch account
 - (D) Branch debtor account
39. In which methods goods are sent by the head office to the branch at invoice price :
- (A) Invoice price method
 - (B) Debtors method
 - (C) Stock and debtor methods
 - (D) Foreign branch methods
40. Which account is prepared when branch sells goods on credit ?
- (A) Branch adjustment account
 - (B) Branch debtors account
 - (C) Goods sent to branch account
 - (D) Branch debtor account

41. Which book of accounts is prepared to maintaining the small expenses like carriage postage, entertainment etc. ?
- (A) Management books
 - (B) Petty cash book
 - (C) Accounting books
 - (D) None of the above
42. The goods sent by the head office may be either at _____ or cost plus profit.
- (A) Cost price
 - (B) Selling price
 - (C) Market price
 - (D) Invoice price
43. Which account is prepared for recording all cash transaction relating to the branch?
- (A) Goods sent to branch account
 - (B) Branch debtor account
 - (C) Branch cash account
 - (D) None of the above
44. Net hire purchase price excludes _____.
- (A) Delivery expenses
 - (B) Registration fees
 - (C) Cost of insurance
 - (D) All of the above
45. The amount paid at the time of hire purchase agreement is known as _____.
- (A) Installment
 - (B) Down payment
 - (C) Cash price
 - (D) Hire purchase price

46. In hire purchase system cash price plus interest is known as _____.
- (A) Book value of assets
 - (B) Capital value of assets
 - (C) Hire purchase price of assets
 - (D) Hire purchase charges
47. Depreciation on hire purchase assets is claimed by _____.
- (A) Vendor
 - (B) Hire purchaser
 - (C) Buyer
 - (D) Seller
48. Under installment payment system ownership of goods _____.
- (A) Is transferred at the time of agreement
 - (B) Is transferred at the time of last installment
 - (C) Is not transferred
 - (D) None of the above
49. The persons who obtained delivery of possession of goods from the owner under the hire purchase agreement is known as _____.
- (A) Purchaser
 - (B) Hirer
 - (C) Vender
 - (D) None of the above
50. The difference between the net hire purchase price and net cash price of the goods is termed as _____.
- (A) Hire purchase charges
 - (B) Installment
 - (C) Down payment
 - (D) None of the above

51. In hire purchase, the maximum statutory charge should not exceed _____ of the installment.
- (A) 20%
 - (B) 30%
 - (C) 40%
 - (D) 50%
52. Excess of Hire purchase price over cash price is called _____.
- (A) Total interest
 - (B) Down payment
 - (C) Share
 - (D) None of the above
53. Hire purchase Debtors is also known a _____.
- (A) Stock with costumer
 - (B) Installments Due
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
54. Sacrificing ratios equal to _____.
- (A) Old Ratio-New Ratio
 - (B) New Ratio-Old Ratio
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
55. On the admission of a partner if the goodwill is raised at full value, it should be debited to _____.
- (A) Goodwill account
 - (B) Cash account
 - (C) Capital account
 - (D) None of the above

56. Any amount to be written off after the admission of a partner is transfer to the capital account of all partners in _____.
- (A) New profit sharing ratio
 - (B) Old profit sharing ration
 - (C) Capital ratio
 - (D) None of the above
57. Revaluation account is a _____.
- (A) Real account
 - (B) Nominal account
 - (C) Personal account
 - (D) None of the above
58. In case of retirement of partner, profit on revaluation is credited to the capital account of partner. This is called _____.
- (A) Profit sharing ratio
 - (B) Equally
 - (C) Capital ratio
 - (D) None of the above
59. Revaluation account is also known as _____.
- (A) Profit and loss adjustment account
 - (B) personal account
 - (C) Real account
 - (D) None of the above
60. Methods of valuation of goodwill is _____.
- (A) Average profit
 - (B) Super profit
 - (C) Capitalization
 - (D) All of the above

61. In case of retirement of a partner, goodwill at its full value is credited to the accounts of _____.
- (A) Retiring partner
 - (B) Old partner
 - (C) New partner
 - (D) All partners
62. At the time of admission of a new partner, reserve and undistributed profit are credited to old partner capital account in _____.
- (A) New profit sharing ratio
 - (B) Old profit sharing ratio
 - (C) Capital ratio
 - (D) None of the above
63. Goodwill bought in by an incoming partner in cash to join a partnership firm is share by the old partner in their _____.
- (A) New profit sharing ratio
 - (B) Old profit sharing ratio
 - (C) Capital ratio
 - (D) Sacrificing ratio
64. The written form of partnership agreement is call as _____.
- (A) Partnership deed
 - (B) Partnership bond
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
65. Current account of partner should be open when capitals are _____.
- (A) Fixed
 - (B) Fluctuating
 - (C) Up and down
 - (D) None of the above

66. The additional account prepared at the time of preparation of final account of partnership is called _____.
- (A) Profit and loss appropriation account
 - (B) Revaluation account
 - (C) Balance sheet
 - (D) None of the above
67. IASC Stands for _____.
- (A) International accounting standard committee
 - (B) Indian accounting standard committee
 - (C) International accounting standard company
 - (D) Indian accounting standard company
68. Income taxes comes under _____.
- (A) Ind AS 11
 - (B) Ind AS 12
 - (C) Ind AS 13
 - (D) Ind AS 14
69. Intangible assets come under _____.
- (A) AS 22
 - (B) AS 23
 - (C) AS 24
 - (D) AS 26
70. What is the liability of partners in a partnership firm ?
- (A) Limited
 - (B) Unlimited
 - (C) Limited to the capital of business
 - (D) No liability

71. The main aim of accounting standard is _____.
- (A) Standardize diverse accounting policies
 - (B) Lower the accounting dissimilarities
 - (C) Ensuring the comparability of financial statement
 - (D) All of the above
72. GAAP of India has been established by _____.
- (A) MCA
 - (B) ICAI
 - (C) Ministry of Finance
 - (D) ICSI
73. The global recognized set of standard for the preparation of financial statement by business entity used in multiple countries is termed as _____.
- (A) IFRS
 - (B) ICAI
 - (C) ASB
 - (D) IAS
74. Interim financial reporting comes under _____.
- (A) Ind AS 31
 - (B) Ind AS 32
 - (C) Ind AS 33
 - (D) Ind AS 34
75. AS-7 deals with accounting for Government grants :
- (A) False
 - (B) True
 - (C) May be true
 - (D) Neither true nor false

76. What is Royalty ?
- (A) A payment is made for the use of Assets
 - (B) A fixed payment for the use of Fixed Assets
 - (C) Payment made by owners
 - (D) None of the above
77. Copyright royalty is bases on _____.
- (A) Sales
 - (B) Production
 - (C) Purchase
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
78. Royalty Account is _____.
- (A) Nominal account
 - (B) Real account
 - (C) Personal account
 - (D) None of the above
79. Short working means _____.
- (A) Excess of Minimum rent over royalty
 - (B) Excess of royalty over minimum rent
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) All
80. Which of these can be called as wasting assets ?
- (A) Land
 - (B) Mine
 - (C) Stock
 - (D) Fixed Assets

81. Royalty is an income to lessee _____.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) None
 - (D) All
82. When there is a change in the current partners' association that results in ending the existing agreement and initiate a formation of a new agreement is known as _____.
- (A) Revaluation of Partnership
 - (B) Reconstitution of Partnership
 - (C) Realization of Partnership
 - (D) None of the above
83. Which goodwill is recorded in the books of Accounts ?
- (A) Purchase Goodwill
 - (B) Self-Generated
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None
84. The excess of Average profit over normal profit is called _____.
- (A) Super profit
 - (B) Normal profit
 - (C) Fixed profit
 - (D) Abnormal profit
85. Name the principle involved in the classification of Assets as Fixed and Current :
- (A) Cost Principle
 - (B) Going Concern Principle
 - (C) Matching Principle
 - (D) Prudence Principle

86. Commission provided by the consignor to the consignee to cover bad debt is known as _____.
- (A) Ordinary commission
 - (B) Del credere Commission
 - (C) Over-riding Commission
 - (D) Special Commission
87. Over-riding commission is calculated on _____.
- (A) Cash sales
 - (B) Credit sales only
 - (C) Sales at higher price
 - (D) Credit sales less cash sales
88. Del credere commission is allowed to cover _____.
- (A) Normal loss
 - (B) Abnormal loss
 - (C) Loss due to bad debts
 - (D) All of the above
89. Consignment Stock is valued _____.
- (A) Cost price
 - (B) Market price
 - (C) Selling price
 - (D) Cost or net realizable value, whichever is less
90. In the books of consignor, the profit of consignment will be transferred to _____.
- (A) General Trading A/c
 - (B) General P/L A/c
 - (C) Drawings A/c
 - (D) None of the above

91. Relation between Consignor and consignee is as a _____.
- (A) Master and servant
 - (B) Debtors and creditor
 - (C) Principle and agent
 - (D) Seller and buyer
92. The balance of consignment stock is shown _____.
- (A) Assets side of balance sheet
 - (B) Liability side of balance sheet
 - (C) By way of foot note
 - (D) As a contingent assets
93. In case del credere commission is allowed to consignee, then the Consignee bears _____.
- (A) Bad debts
 - (B) Consignor's expenses
 - (C) Consignee's expenses
 - (D) All of the above
94. A proforma invoice is sent by _____.
- (A) Consignee to consignor
 - (B) Consignor to consignee
 - (C) Debtors to consignee
 - (D) Debtors to consignor
95. Balance of consignment account shows _____.
- (A) Stock lying with consignee
 - (B) Profit and loss on consignment
 - (C) Amount due from consignee
 - (D) Amount due to consignee

96. Income & Expenditure Account is based on _____.
- (A) Cash Accounting
 - (B) Accrual Accounting
 - (C) Government Accounting
 - (D) Management Accounting
97. The Receipt and Payment account of a Non-Profit Organization is a _____.
- (A) Nominal Account
 - (B) Real Account
 - (C) Income Statement Account
 - (D) Financial Statements
98. Non-trading institutions prepare _____.
- (A) Profit and loss Account
 - (B) Trading Account
 - (C) Manufacturing Account
 - (D) Income and expenditure Account
99. Income and Expenditure Account belongs to _____ Account.
- (A) Real Account
 - (B) Personal Account
 - (C) Nominal Accounts
 - (D) All of the above
100. Income and Expenditure Account records income and expenditure item of _____.
- (A) Both capital and revenue nature
 - (B) Only capital nature
 - (C) Only revenue nature
 - (D) Only revenue nature related to a particular accounting period

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

1. Examinee should enter his / her roll number, subject and Question Booklet Series correctly in the O.M.R. sheet, the examinee will be responsible for the error he / she has made.
 2. **This Question Booklet contains 100 questions, out of which only 75 Question are to be Answered by the examinee. Every question has 4 options and only one of them is correct. The answer which seems correct to you, darken that option number in your Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) completely with black or blue ball point pen. If any examinee will mark more than one answer of a particular question, then the answer will be marked as wrong.**
 3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
 4. Every answer should be marked only on Answer Booklet **(O.M.R ANSWER SHEET)**. Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will not be considered valid.
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