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Paper Code		
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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
A

BCA (Second Semester) Examination, July-2022

BCA-204(N)

Financial Accounting & Management (B.P.)

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-368

1. Accounting is Commonly treated as a language of Business:
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Partial True
 - (D) None of the above
2. According to going concern concept, a Business organization is assumed to have:
 - (A) A Indefinite life
 - (B) A Short life
 - (C) A Very Short life
 - (D) A Definite life
3. According to cost concept the Assets are always valued at:
 - (A) Market price
 - (B) Purchase price
 - (C) Current price
 - (D) Future price
4. A Person who owes money to a business against sale of Goods is Called:
 - (A) Creditor
 - (B) Debtor
 - (C) (A) & (B) Both
 - (D) None of the above
5. A liability arises because of:
 - (A) Cash Transaction
 - (B) Credit Transaction
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
6. The expenditure Incurred on acquiring fixed Assets is called:
 - (A) Revenue Expenditure
 - (B) Capital Expenditure
 - (C) Revenue Receipt
 - (D) Capital Receipts

7. Which is not a capital expenditure?
- (A) Building
 - (B) Laptop
 - (C) Salaries
 - (D) Plant
8. Mr. xyz ltd Sale goods to abc and Received Rs 50,000 which kind of Receipt is this:
- (A) Revenue Receipts
 - (B) Capital Receipts
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
9. Interest on loan paid by a Business is an example of:
- (A) Deferred Expenses
 - (B) Revenue Expenses
 - (C) Capital Expenses
 - (D) None of the above
10. Amount Invested by the owner in the business should be credit to:
- (A) Cash
 - (B) Capital
 - (C) Drawing
 - (D) None of the above
11. Transaction are first Recorded in which book/Account:
- (A) Book of Original Entry
 - (B) Book of Secondary Entry
 - (C) Book of Final Entry
 - (D) T Accounts
12. Goods returned by the Customer will be debited to which Account:
- (A) Sales A/C
 - (B) Purchase A/C
 - (C) Purchase Return
 - (D) Sales Return

13. Journal lists transactions in _____ order.
- (A) Chronological
 - (B) Decreasing
 - (C) Alphabetical
 - (D) Increasing
14. The proprietor withdraws cash Rs. 50,000 for his personal use the account to be debited:
- (A) Capital A/C
 - (B) Loan A/C of proprietor
 - (C) Drawings A/C
 - (D) Expenses A/C
15. Sold Goods to xyz for Rs. 24,000, allowed him 10% Trade discount and 10% cash discount Half the payment was Received at the time of sale, what is the amount of cash Received at the time of sale?
- (A) 9,720
 - (B) 1,080
 - (C) 11,880
 - (D) 10,820
16. Goods worth Rs. 5,000 Given as charity (Sales price 6,000). What amount would be debited to charity Account?
- (A) 5,000
 - (B) 6,000
 - (C) 11,000
 - (D) 10,000
17. While passing an opening entry all the assets are _____ while all the liabilities are _____.
- (A) Debited, Credited
 - (B) Credited, Credited
 - (C) Credited, Debited
 - (D) None of the above

18. What account will be debited if cheque received from a debtor and not deposited in to bank the same day?
- (A) Cash A/C
 - (B) Debtors A/C
 - (C) Bank A/C
 - (D) None of the above
19. In journal the ledge folio column is used to:
- (A) Record the number of ledger account to which information is posted
 - (B) Record the number of amounts posted to the ledger account
 - (C) Record the page number of the ledger Account
 - (D) None of the above
20. When one account is debited and more than one account is credited such type of entries are called:
- (A) Compounding Entry
 - (B) Compound Entry
 - (C) Single Entry
 - (D) Singular Entry
21. Establishment expenses of new machine will be debited in:
- (A) Expenses Account
 - (B) Machine Account
 - (C) Profit and loss Account
 - (D) None of the above
22. Double Entry system was introduced in:
- (A) America
 - (B) Japan
 - (C) India
 - (D) Italy

23. Which of the following is not an approach to the capital structure?
- (A) Gross profit Approach
 - (B) Net Operating Income Approach
 - (C) Net Income Approach
 - (D) Modigliani-Miller Approach
24. What factor are considered while planning the capital structure of corporate?
- (A) Trading on Equity
 - (B) Capital Market Conditions
 - (C) Cost of financing
 - (D) All of the above
25. Capital structure refers to _____ in the total capital.
- (A) Long-term debts and equity
 - (B) Short-term debts and equity
 - (C) Short-term debts and owner's equity
 - (D) None of the above
26. Capital structure _____ financial structure.
- (A) Is a part of
 - (B) Is not a part of
 - (C) Is the same as
 - (D) Is different from
27. _____ stands for the ratio between the various kinds of securities to the total capitalization.
- (A) Capital Gearing
 - (B) Capital Market
 - (C) Cost of Capital
 - (D) None of the above

28. In the concept of Capital gearing A firm is said to be highly geared when:
- (A) Ownership Capital > Creditorship Capital
 - (B) Ownership Capital < Creditorship Capital
 - (C) Ownership Capital = Creditorship Capital
 - (D) None of the above
29. When profit on sale of a fixed asset is Rs. 8,000 and net profit is Rs. 48,000, what is the fund from operation?
- (A) 40,000
 - (B) 44,000
 - (C) 48,000
 - (D) None of the above
30. Fund flow statement is prepared on the basis of:
- (A) The balance sheet of previous and current year
 - (B) Profit and loss A/C of current year
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
31. The statement prepared while conducting fund flow analysis is called:
- (A) Fund flow statement
 - (B) Schedule of changes in working Capital
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
32. Fund flow statement is based on the concept of:
- (A) Matching Concept
 - (B) Accrual Concept
 - (C) Going Concern
 - (D) Accounting period

33. Fund flow statement is used for:
- (A) Human Resource Analysis
 - (B) Controlling Cost
 - (C) Financial Analysis
 - (D) All of the above
34. Which of the following is not a fund out flow for the firm?
- (A) Depreciation
 - (B) Dividends
 - (C) Interest payments
 - (D) Taxes
35. Cash flow means:
- (A) Movement of cash in and out of the business
 - (B) Movement of cash out of the business
 - (C) Movement of cash inside the business
 - (D) None of the above
36. Cash flow statement estimates the _____ by a firm in a presented time.
- (A) Cash produced
 - (B) Cash used
 - (C) Profit & loss Account
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
37. Which item comes under financial activity in cash flow?
- (A) Issue of Preference Share
 - (B) Interest Paid on Borrowings
 - (C) HR Accounting
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
38. Cash payment to employees is a cash flow from:
- (A) Finance Activities
 - (B) Operating Activities
 - (C) Investing Activities
 - (D) All of the above

39. Purchase of land & Building is a cash flow from:
- (A) Investing Activities
 - (B) Financial Activities
 - (C) Operating Activities
 - (D) None of the above
40. Break Even point is the point of:
- (A) Zero profit and zero loss
 - (B) High profit or High loss
 - (C) Low profit or low loss
 - (D) None of the above
41. Break Even Analysis explain the Relationship between:
- (A) Cost, volume of sales, profit
 - (B) Cost, volume of purchase, profit
 - (C) Cost, volume of sales, loss
 - (D) Cost, volume of purchase, loss
42. Break-even point can be calculated in the follows way:
- (A) B. E. P in Units
 - (B) B. E. P in Rupees
 - (C) B. E. P in Capacity
 - (D) All of the above
43. Motive of holding cash:
- (A) Transaction
 - (B) Precautionary
 - (C) Compensation
 - (D) All of the above
44. Payment of dividend should be done within _____ days of its declaration.
- (A) 30
 - (B) 45
 - (C) 42
 - (D) 90

45. Financial leverage is called synonym to:
- (A) Trading on Equity
 - (B) Trading on Capital
 - (C) Trading on Credit
 - (D) Trading on fixed cost
46. The Capital contributed by the share holders is known as:
- (A) Borrowed Capital
 - (B) Owned Capital
 - (C) Both of them
 - (D) None of them
47. Fund needed for acquiring fixed Assets are known as:
- (A) Short term finance
 - (B) Long term finance
 - (C) Medium term finance
 - (D) None of the above
48. Distribution of dividend be done out of:
- (A) Capital
 - (B) Interest
 - (C) Profits
 - (D) Debentures
49. Preference shares which guarantee a fixed rate of dividend is known as:
- (A) Cumulative preference shares
 - (B) Non-Cumulative preference shares
 - (C) Participating preference shares
 - (D) None of the above
50. The Capital contributed by equity share holders in business is called:
- (A) Venture Capital
 - (B) Debenture Capital
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above

51. Ploughing back of profit is also known as:
- (A) Self financing
 - (B) Equity financing
 - (C) Reserve financing
 - (D) None of the above
52. Debenture is a:
- (A) White paper
 - (B) Promissory note
 - (C) Voting paper
 - (D) All of the above
53. Debenture holders are known as the _____ of the company.
- (A) Debtors
 - (B) Owners
 - (C) Creditors
 - (D) Partners
54. Book keeping means:
- (A) Keeping of Books
 - (B) Keeping the books in library
 - (C) Keeping the Account in Almirah
 - (D) Recording of Business Transactions in a set of Books
55. Kinds of Accounting are:
- (A) Financial Accounting
 - (B) Cost Accounting
 - (C) Management Accounting
 - (D) All of the above
56. Amount withdrawn by a businessman for personal use is:
- (A) Cash
 - (B) Expenses
 - (C) Drawings
 - (D) Loss

57. Intangible Asset is:
- (A) Good will
 - (B) Patent
 - (C) Building
 - (D) (A) & (B) Only
58. XYZ Ltd follows the written down value method of depreciating Building year after year due to:
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Consistency
 - (C) Comparability
 - (D) None of the above
59. Accounting standard's:
- (A) Improve the reliability of financial statements
 - (B) Ensure uniformity in the preparation of financial statements
 - (C) Harmonises accounting policies
 - (D) All of the above
60. When accounting standard board has been constituted:
- (A) 21 Feb 1977
 - (B) 21 Jan 1977
 - (C) 19 Apr 1977
 - (D) 21 Apr 1977
61. Which Accounting standard deals with the accounting for government grants?
- (A) AS - 12
 - (B) AS - 13
 - (C) AS - 14
 - (D) AS - 15
62. What is accounting equation?
- (A) $\text{Assets} = \text{Capital} + \text{Liability}$
 - (B) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} - \text{Capital}$
 - (C) $\text{Capital} = \text{Assets} + \text{Liability}$
 - (D) None of the above

63. Which among the following component is calculated as the sum of the fixed cost that happen each time an item is ordered?
- (A) Carrying cost
 - (B) Order cost
 - (C) Holding cost
 - (D) Storing cost
64. Which Technique applied for Inventory Management?
- (A) Economic order Quantity
 - (B) Just - in - time
 - (C) Inventory Ratio
 - (D) All of the above
65. The objective of credit sales by firm is:
- (A) Attaining growth in sales
 - (B) Enhancing profit
 - (C) Facing competition
 - (D) All of the above
66. The closing stock is appeared in:
- (A) Balance sheet
 - (B) Trading A/C
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
67. Depreciation is provided on:
- (A) Fixed Assets
 - (B) Current Assets
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above

68. Provision for doubtful debts given in the credit side of the trial balance is known as an:
- (A) Old provision
 - (B) New provision
 - (C) Doubtful provision
 - (D) None of the above
69. At the Beginning of the Accounting year a firm has assets worth 25,000, liabilities 5,000 and 1,800 as the debit balance the Income and expenditure account. The opening capital is:
- (A) 21,800
 - (B) 15,800
 - (C) 11,200
 - (D) 31,800
70. Drawings are deducted from:
- (A) Sales
 - (B) Purchase
 - (C) Return outward
 - (D) Capital
71. Which of the following is debited to Trading Account:
- (A) Sales
 - (B) Closing stock
 - (C) Salaries & wages
 - (D) Wages & salaries
72. Which error will be discovered by the preparation of Trial Balance?
- (A) Wrong totalling of debit & credit amount
 - (B) Wrong posting
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of these

73. What shall be the amount of capital If Cash is ₹10,000 fixed Assets ₹ 1,20,000, stock of ₹ 60,000 and creditors ₹ 60,000?
- (A) ₹ 1,30,000
 - (B) ₹ 1,90,000
 - (C) ₹ 2,40,000
 - (D) ₹ 2,50,000
74. A Trial balance is:
- (A) A Book
 - (B) A Statement
 - (C) Chapter
 - (D) None of the above
75. Which regulatory body regulate securities and commodity market in India?
- (A) SEBI
 - (B) IRDA
 - (C) Reserve bank of India
 - (D) None of the above
76. Which is the type of leverage?
- (A) Operating leverage
 - (B) Financial leverage
 - (C) Cost leverage
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
77. A Newly established company cannot be successful in Raising fund by:
- (A) Issue of equity share
 - (B) Issue of preference share
 - (C) Issue of debentures
 - (D) None of the above

78. Discount Received Account will always have:
- (A) Credit Balance
 - (B) Debit Balance
 - (C) No Balance
 - (D) None of the above
79. What type of following Accounts will have the debit balance only?
- (A) Real Account
 - (B) Personal Account
 - (C) Nominal Account
 - (D) All of the above
80. Ledger is a book in which:
- (A) Real & Nominal Account are Included
 - (B) Only Real Account are Included
 - (C) Real personal and Nominal Accounts are Included
 - (D) No Account are Included
81. The size of Account Receivables depends on:
- (A) Sales level
 - (B) Credit policies
 - (C) Credit period
 - (D) All the above
82. The cost Involved in maintaining account Receivable is:
- (A) Cost of Capital
 - (B) Cost of Collection
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
83. To Goal of Receivable Management is to maximize the value of the firm by achieving Trade off between:
- (A) Risk and profitability
 - (B) Liquidity & profitability
 - (C) Return & Liquidity
 - (D) None of the above

84. The payment to a creditor will:
- (A) Decrease in Asset and decrease in liability
 - (B) Increase an Asset and Increase in liability
 - (C) Increase one Asset and decrease another
 - (D) None of these
85. A Ledger is called the book of:
- (A) Original Entry
 - (B) Secondary Entry
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
86. Transfer of entry from journal to ledger is called:
- (A) Posting
 - (B) Journalizing
 - (C) Balancing
 - (D) None of the above
87. Which of the following has an Implicit Cost of capital?
- (A) Equity share capital
 - (B) Debentures
 - (C) Retained Earning
 - (D) All of the above
88. Cost of Capital highest in case of:
- (A) Equity
 - (B) Debentures
 - (C) Retained earning
 - (D) Fixed deposits

89. Cash balance ₹ 15,000; Trade Receivable ₹ 70,000 Inventory ₹ 95,000; Trade payables ₹ 24,000 and Bank overdraft is ₹ 6,000 current Ratio will be:
- (A) 1 : 3
 - (B) 1 : 3.75
 - (C) 3.75 : 1
 - (D) 3 : 1
90. Inventory Ratio is the Relationship between:
- (A) Cost of goods sold & cost of average Inventory
 - (B) Current Assets & Current liabilities
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
91. The basic measure of liquidity are:
- (A) Current Ratio and Quick Ratio
 - (B) Gross profit ratio and operating Ratio
 - (C) Inventory turnover and Current Ratio
 - (D) None of the above
92. Generally Ideal Ratio for debt to equity ratio is:
- (A) 2 : 1
 - (B) 1 : 1
 - (C) 1 : 2
 - (D) 1 : 75
93. Working capital is expressed by:
- (A) Current Assets – Current liabilities
 - (B) Current Assets + Current liabilities
 - (C) Current Assets = Current liabilities
 - (D) None of the above

94. Which one of the following emphasises the Qualitative aspect of working capital ?
- (A) Gross working capital
 - (B) Quick working capital
 - (C) Net working capital
 - (D) None of the above
95. Which of the following factors affect the working capital requirement of a Business unit ?
- (A) Nature of Business
 - (B) Credit policy
 - (C) Production policy
 - (D) All of the above
96. Net working capital will be called positive working capital when:
- (A) $\text{Current Assets} > \text{Current Liabilities}$
 - (B) $\text{Current Assets} < \text{Current Liabilities}$
 - (C) $\text{Current Assets} = \text{Current Liabilities}$
 - (D) None of the above
97. Working Capital Management is concerned with:
- (A) Raising fund for day to day operation
 - (B) Planning the total Investment is Current Assets
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above

98. The Balance sheet of the firm shows:
- (A) Financial position of the firm
 - (B) Profit & loss of the firm
 - (C) Sale of goods of the firm
 - (D) None of the above
99. Balancing of Accounts are also known as:
- (A) Closing of Account
 - (B) Opening of Account
 - (C) End of Account
 - (D) None of the above
100. An explicit cost is a _____ made to others in the course of running a Business.
- (A) Direct Payment
 - (B) Indirect Payment
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) No actual Payment

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