

JK

Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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BCA (II Semester) Examination, 2025-26

Financial Accounting & Management

Paper Code							
B	C	A	2	0	0	4	T

Question Booklet Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. **All** questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। **सभी** प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

1. Basic function of financial accounting is to
 - (A) Interpret financial data
 - (B) Assist the employees
 - (C) Record all business transactions
 - (D) All of these
2. The financial position of the business is determined by
 - (A) Financial Accounting
 - (B) Cost Accounting
 - (C) Management Accounting
 - (D) All of these
3. Which one of the following statement is not true.
 - (A) The job of book keeping is analytical in nature
 - (B) Book-keeping is an art as well as science of Recording Business-transactions
 - (C) Transactions are recorded in a certain set of books
 - (D) Book-keeping is the method of recording in Account books
4. Which of the following is the final stage of Accounting as a process of Information
 - (A) Communication of information
 - (B) Analysis and Interpretation of Information
 - (C) Recording of data in the books of Accounts
 - (D) Preparation of summary in the form of financial statements
5. Which of the following is not a function of Accounting
 - (A) Keeping systematic record
 - (B) Meeting legal requirement
 - (C) Maximising the result
 - (D) All of these
6. What is the limitation of Accounting?
 - (A) It is not fully exact
 - (B) It record only monetary Transactions
 - (C) It may lead to window dressing
 - (D) All of the above
7. Which one is the advantage of Accounting?
 - (A) Show the present value of the business
 - (B) Is affected by personal bias
 - (C) Show the effect of price level change
 - (D) Replacement of Memory

8. Financial Accounting focuses on providing Information to
 - (A) Shareholders and Investors
 - (B) Suppliers and Vendors
 - (C) Analysts and competitors
 - (D) Internal Managers and employees
9. How would you classify an amount of ₹5,000 recorded as depreciation.
 - (A) Asset
 - (B) Expense
 - (C) Liability
 - (D) Income
10. Which of the following is not a business transaction?
 - (A) Withdrew ₹20,000 from business for personal use by owner
 - (B) Owner Withdrew ₹30,000 from the bank Account of the firm to pay school fees of his children's
 - (C) Owner withdrew ₹15,000 from his personal account to pay the school fees of his son
 - (D) Goods taken worth ₹3,000 for personal use
11. Which of the following is not the user of Accounting Information
 - (A) Long term creditors
 - (B) Public
 - (C) Debtors
 - (D) Government
12. Which of the following is not a tangible Assets
 - (A) Factories
 - (B) Offices
 - (C) Machinery
 - (D) Trademark
13. Who relies on accounting Information to evaluate whether a business can repay its debts.
 - (A) Employees
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Creditors
 - (D) Customers
14. Which group user accounting Information to manage, plan and oversee business activities?
 - (A) Government
 - (B) Management
 - (C) Customers
 - (D) Creditors
15. Revenue is generally recognised being earned at the time when
 - (A) Agreement of sale is effected
 - (B) Cash is received
 - (C) Production is completed
 - (D) Goods are delivered

16. The principle that "an accountant should not anticipate profits, but must provide for all losses is known as
- (A) The realisation concept
 - (B) The consistency concept
 - (C) The conservatism concept
 - (D) The Materiality concept
17. According to _____ convention, accounting rules, methods should be observed alike and should not be changed from year to year
- (A) Consistency
 - (B) Full disclosure
 - (C) Conservatism
 - (D) Going concern
18. Capital Account comes under which concept?
- (A) Separate Equity Concept
 - (B) Accounting Period Concept
 - (C) Accrual Concept
 - (D) Realisation Concept
19. The basis of Income Measurement is
- (A) Matching Concept
 - (B) Accounting Period Concept
 - (C) Money Measurement Concept
 - (D) Cost Concept
20. A company can not issue
- (A) Redeemable Equity Shares
 - (B) Redeemable Preference shares
 - (C) Redeemable Debenture
 - (D) Fully Convertible debentures
21. A concept that a business enterprise will not be sold or liquidated in the near future is know as
- (A) Going Concern
 - (B) Economic Entity
 - (C) Monetary Unit
 - (D) None of these
22. Accounting Period Concept means
- (A) A period of 6 months
 - (B) A period of 3 months
 - (C) Indefinite period
 - (D) Period of 12 months
23. Ind-AS are
- (A) Rule based accounting standards
 - (B) Principle based accounting standards
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
24. Accounting Standard Board of India was established in the year
- (A) 1970
 - (B) 1972
 - (C) 1973
 - (D) 1977
25. _____ is applied for property, plant and Equipment
- (A) AS-10
 - (B) AS-6
 - (C) AS-14
 - (D) AS-03

26. Accounting Standard-3 (AS-3) deals with
- (A) Fund flow statement
 - (B) Cash flow statement
 - (C) Financial Ratios
 - (D) None of the above
27. Final Goal of Accounting standard is
- (A) Profit
 - (B) Uniform Reporting
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) Expenses
28. The nature of capital is
- (A) An Asset
 - (B) A Liability
 - (C) An Income
 - (D) An Expense
29. Trade Discount allowed
- (A) Is shown separately in the books of account
 - (B) Is not shown separately in the books of Account
 - (C) Can be shown either separately or deducted from purchase cost
 - (D) None of the above
30. Under the Companies Act, 2013 all companies are required to maintain their accounts on the
- (A) Cash basis
 - (B) Accrual basis
 - (C) Either Cash or Accrual basis
 - (D) None of the above
31. In accounting, the double entry system Refers to
- (A) Only debit recording
 - (B) A single entry method
 - (C) Three-sided Recording
 - (D) Two-sided recording in two Accounts
32. If capital is ₹50,000, Liability is ₹30,000, and fixed assets are ₹70,000 , then the value of current Assets will be
- (A) ₹90,000
 - (B) ₹50,000
 - (C) ₹10,000
 - (D) ₹1,60,000
33. Debtors and Creditors are classified as _____ in Accounting.
- (A) Personal Account
 - (B) Real Account
 - (C) Nominal Account
 - (D) None of the above

43. Purchase goods from Vinayak for Rs 15,000 on credit, the Journal entry will be
- (A) Purchase A/c Dr. 15,000
To Vinayak 15,000
- (B) Vinayak Dr. 15,000
To Purchase A/c 15,000
- (C) Purchase A/c Dr. 15,000
To Cash A/c 15,000
- (D) Cash A/c Dr. 15,000
To Purchase A/c 15,000
44. In journal transaction are recorded on
- (A) Chronological basis
(B) Analytical basis
(C) Convenience basis
(D) Selective basis
45. When goods distributed as free sample, the journal entry will be
- (A) Advertisement Dr.
A/c To Purchase A/c
- (B) Purchase A/c Dr.
To Advertisement A/c
- (C) Charity A/c Dr.
To Purchase A/c
- (D) Purchase A/c Dr.
To Charity A/c
46. Lalit who owed ₹50,000 became insolvent. 70 paise in a rupee was received from his estate bad debts Account will be debited by
- (A) 50,000
(B) 10,000
(C) 15,000
(D) 35,000
47. Sold goods to Sunil for Rs. 50,000, allowed him 20% Trade discount and 5% cash discount. What is the amount of cash received at the time of sale.
- (A) 50,000
(B) 40,000
(C) 38,000
(D) 10,000
48. Received ₹5,000 from David wrongly posted to his account as 50,000. This is error of
- (A) Error of Commission
(B) Error of principle
(C) Compensating error
(D) None of the above
49. Cash received from Kumkum ₹36,000 after allowing her discount @ 10%. Amount debited to discount account will be
- (A) ₹3,600
(B) ₹4,000
(C) ₹4,400
(D) ₹40,000
50. When all the Transactions related to an account are collected at one place it is known as
- (A) Trial Balance
(B) Balance Sheet
(C) Journal
(D) Ledger

51. A ledger maintains
- (A) Personal Account
 - (B) Real Account
 - (C) Nominal Account
 - (D) All of the above
52. Received ₹7,500 from Riya in full settlement of ₹8,000. Posting will be made in Riya's A/c
- (A) ₹7,500 on Debit side
 - (B) ₹7,500 on Credit side
 - (C) ₹8,000 on Debit side
 - (D) ₹8,000 on Credit side
53. Which of the following balance of account is shown on the credit side of Trial balance
- (A) Sales A/c
 - (B) Purchase Return A/c
 - (C) Capital A/c
 - (D) All of the above
54. Which of the following is a revenue expenditure
- (A) Purchase of Machinery
 - (B) Repairs to Machinery
 - (C) Purchase of land
 - (D) None of the above
55. "Salaries and wages" appearing in trial balance is shown
- (A) on the debit side of Trading A/c
 - (B) on the debit side of Profit and loss A/c
 - (C) on the Asset side of Balance Sheet
 - (D) on the liabilities side of Balance Sheet
56. Cost of Goods sold ₹1,50,000; closing stock ₹40,000; opening stock ₹60,000; amount of purchase will be
- (A) ₹1,30,000
 - (B) ₹1,70,000
 - (C) ₹50,000
 - (D) None of these
57. Inventory turnover Ratio is
- (A) Activity Ratio
 - (B) Profitability Ratio
 - (C) Solvency Ratio
 - (D) Liquidity Ratio
58. If the current ratio is 2:1 and working capital is ₹60,000. What is the value of Current Assets?
- (A) ₹60,000
 - (B) ₹1,00,000
 - (C) ₹1,20,000
 - (D) ₹1,80,000

59. Primary objective of Financial Management is
- (A) Profit Maximisation
 - (B) Wealth Maximisation
 - (C) Cost Minimisation
 - (D) Sales Maximisation
60. Debenture holders are _____ of the company
- (A) Owners
 - (B) Creditors
 - (C) Customers
 - (D) Employees
61. Debenture can be secured against
- (A) Profit only
 - (B) Fixed Assets of the company
 - (C) Good will only
 - (D) Share capital
62. Which of the following rights do equity shareholders enjoy?
- (A) Right to vote on election of directors
 - (B) Right to transfer share
 - (C) Ownership right
 - (D) All of the above
63. Equity share holders get dividend
- (A) After preference share holders
 - (B) Before preference share holders
 - (C) Before debenture holders
 - (D) None of these
64. Equity Capital is also called
- (A) Borrowed Capital
 - (B) Loan Capital
 - (C) Risk Capital
 - (D) Fixed Capital
65. Cumulative Preference Shares are those which
- (A) Guarantee a fixed rate of dividend
 - (B) participate in surplus profit along with equity share holders
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
66. _____ preference shares are to be repaid after a fixed time
- (A) Redeemable
 - (B) Irredeemable
 - (C) Convertible
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
67. "Ploughing-Back of profit is also known as:
- (A) Retained Earning
 - (B) Self financing
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Reserve financing

68. Capitalization consist of
- (A) Debenture capital only
 - (B) Preference share capital only
 - (C) Equity share capital only
 - (D) Equity, preference capital and debenture capital
69. _____ stand 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
70. Capitalization is a _____ aspect of financial planning.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Both Quantitative & Qualitative
 - (D) None of these
71. In the concept of capital Gearing, A firm is said to be low geared when
- (A) Ownership Capital > Creditorship Capital
 - (B) Ownership Capital < Creditorship capital
 - (C) Ownership Capital = Creditorship Capital
 - (D) None of the above
72. Capital structure refers to _____ in the total capital
- (A) Total Assets of a company
 - (B) Mix of debt and equity
 - (C) Only equity capital
 - (D) Only borrowed fund
73. What factors 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
74. Which of the following influences a company's capital structure
- (A) The level of business risk
 - (B) Prevailing market conditions
 - (C) The cost involved in raising capital
 - (D) All of these
75. A company is said to be Trading on equity when it uses
- (A) Owned and borrowed capital
 - (B) Reducing profit
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

76. Debt financing has
- (A) No fixed obligation
 - (B) Fixed Interest obligation
 - (C) No risk
 - (D) No tax benefit
77. 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
78. Break even point can be calculated as
- (A) Units
 - (B) Rupees
 - (C) Capacity
 - (D) All of these
79. Cost of capital refers to
- (A) Total expenses of a firm
 - (B) Profit earned by a company
 - (C) Cost of production
 - (D) Minimum return required by investors
80. Cost of capital highest in case of
- (A) Equity
 - (B) Debentures
 - (C) Retained earning
 - (D) Fixed deposits
81. What is another term used for the total cost of capital?
- (A) Fixed cost
 - (B) Opportunity cost
 - (C) Weighted average cost of capital
 - (D) Marginal cost
82. Generally ideal Ratio for debt to equity ratio is
- (A) 2:1
 - (B) 1:1
 - (C) 1:2
 - (D) 1:75
83. 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
84. Working capital Management is primarily concern with
- (A) Expansion into new market
 - (B) Efficient Management of current assets and current liability
 - (C) Raising fund for day to day operation
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)

85. Net working capital will be called positive working capital when
- (A) Current Assets exceeds current liabilities
 - (B) Current Assets equal current liabilities
 - (C) Current liabilities exceeds Current Assets
 - (D) None of the above
86. Which of the following factor affect the working capital requirement of a business unit.
- (A) Nature of Business
 - (B) Credit policy
 - (C) Production policy
 - (D) All of the above
87. Variable working capital changes with
- (A) Time only
 - (B) Production level
 - (C) Fixed Assets
 - (D) Capital
88. Permanent working capital is financed by
- (A) Long term fund
 - (B) Short term fund
 - (C) Cash
 - (D) Trade credit
89. Why is working capital management important for a business
- (A) It helps in managing long-term investment only
 - (B) it ensures the firm can meet its short term obligation
 - (C) It is only concerned with profit maximisation
 - (D) None of the above
90. What is the primary goal of managing working capital in a business
- (A) To increase long-term investment activities
 - (B) To maintain a balance between liquidity and profitability
 - (C) To focus on reducing taxes
 - (D) None of the above
91. Cash conversion cycle relates to
- (A) Fixed Assets
 - (B) Working Capital
 - (C) Capital Structure
 - (D) Cost
92. Primary objective of cash management is
- (A) Maximise cash balance
 - (B) Minimise cash balance
 - (C) Maintain optimum cash balance
 - (D) Eliminate Cash

93. Motive for holding cash for emergencies is
- (A) Transaction Motive
 - (B) Precautionary Motive
 - (C) Speculative Motive
 - (D) Investment Motive
94. Speculative motive relates to
- (A) Routine Payments
 - (B) Unexpected needs
 - (C) Opportunity gains
 - (D) Fixed expenses
95. The primary objective of Inventory Management is
- (A) Maximise stock
 - (B) Increasing storage space
 - (C) Preventing stock outs and maintaining optimal stock level
 - (D) Increase liability
96. EOQ Model minimises
- (A) Ordering costs
 - (B) Holding costs
 - (C) Production costs
 - (D) Total Inventory costs
97. ABC Analysis classifies inventory based on
- (A) Weight
 - (B) Value
 - (C) Size
 - (D) Quantity
98. Receivable arise due to
- (A) Cash sales
 - (B) Credit sales
 - (C) Purchases
 - (D) Expenses
99. Payment of dividend should be done with in _____ days of its declaration.
- (A) 30 Days
 - (B) 45 Days
 - (C) 42 Days
 - (D) 90 Days
100. Which of the following is a cost associated with account receivable?
- (A) Opportunity cost of fund tied up
 - (B) Bad debts
 - (C) Collection cost
 - (D) All of the above

Rough Work
रफ कार्य

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
- Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
- Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
- प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
- प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

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