

Roll No.-----

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(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

A

B.Com. (Honors) (Fifth Semester)
Examination, February/March-2022
Group-A(Accounting & Financial Services)
BCHO-505
Specialized Accounting
(for Regular Students)

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 भरें, 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 निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया 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 प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक—पृथक 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।

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

1. _____ is a term used in the field of accounting which measures the environmental and natural resources accounting, which tends to incorporate the natural and environmental assets of the firm and its resources.
 - (A) Social Accounting
 - (B) Green Accounting
 - (C) Inflation Accounting
 - (D) None of above
2. The main elements of environmental accounting are _____.
 - (A) Environmental Conservation costs and activities and environmental benefits
 - (B) Environmental activities and environmental benefits
 - (C) Environmental Conversion costs and environmental benefits
 - (D) None of the above
3. What is the classical view of management's social responsibility?
 - (A) To create specific environment in work place
 - (B) To maximize profit
 - (C) To protect and improve society's welfare
 - (D) All of the above
4. A _____ Accounting signifies the activities related to the conservation of Environment.
 - (A) Inflation
 - (B) Human Resource
 - (C) Environment
 - (D) Forensic

5. _____ is when a firm engages in social actions because of its obligation to meet certain economic and legal responsibilities.
- (A) Social Obligation
 - (B) Social Responsibility
 - (C) Social Responsiveness
 - (D) None of the above
6. The stakeholder view of social responsibility states that organizations must respond to the needs of:
- (A) Employees and Customers
 - (B) Shareholders and Owners
 - (C) All interested parties
 - (D) All those who might sue the organization
7. _____ acts as an evidence of social commitment.
- (A) Social Accounting
 - (B) Environmental Accounting
 - (C) Inflation Accounting
 - (D) None of the above
8. _____ is the method where all assets and liabilities are recorded on a balance sheet according to the cost of replacing them rather than their historical costs.
- (A) Replacement Cost Accounting
 - (B) Current Value
 - (C) Current Cost Accounting
 - (D) None of the above

9. For assessing effective utilization of manpower, the system accounting useful is_____.
- (A) Human Resource Accounting
 - (B) Forensic Accounting
 - (C) Environmental Accounting
 - (D) Inflation Accounting
10. Inflation accounting is a system of accounting to deal with_____.
- (A) Labour Turnover
 - (B) Price Level Change
 - (C) Environmental Change
 - (D) Others
11. Every Banking company should transfer the following...% of annual net profit to Statutory Reserve:
- (A) 10%
 - (B) 20%
 - (C) 25%
 - (D) None
12. In Bank Final Account Current Deposit balance is recorded as_____.
- (A) Demand Deposit
 - (B) Term Deposit
 - (C) Separately
 - (D) None
13. In Bank Final Account Security Deposit from employee is recorded as_____.
- (A) Deposit
 - (B) Current Liability
 - (C) Other
 - (D) None

14. In Bank Final Accounting loan form L.I.C. is recorded under_____.
- (A) Schedule 4 borrowing from other bank
 - (B) Schedule 5 Other Liability
 - (C) Schedule 4 borrowing from other
 - (D) None
15. In Bank Final Account branch adjust/inter office Adjust having debit balance in recorded in_____.
- (A) Schedule No. 5
 - (B) Schedule No. 11
 - (C) Schedule No. 8
 - (D) Schedule No. 12
16. In Bank Final Account balance with RBI is recorded in_____.
- (A) Schedule No.6
 - (B) Schedule No.7
 - (C) Schedule No.8
 - (D) Schedule No.11
17. In Bank Final Account balance with banks other than RBI is recorded in_____.
- (A) Schedule No.6
 - (B) Schedule No.7
 - (C) Schedule No.8
 - (D) None
18. In Bank Final Account Investment in shares if shares are partly paid, uncalled amount is shown as _____.
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Contingent Liability
 - (C) Other
 - (D) None

19. In Bank Final Account Computer System is recorded in schedule of _____.
(A) Fixed Assets
(B) Other Assets
(C) Investments
(D) None
20. In Bank Final Account Interest on Advances is recorded in schedule _____.
(A) Income in Sch.13
(B) Expenses in Sch.15
(C) Other
(D) None
21. In case of Bank Final Account divided declared/proposed dividend is recorded as _____.
(A) Other Income Sch.14
(B) Operating Expenses Sch.16
(C) Appropriation of Profit
(D) Other
22. Interest on Doubtful Debts is transfer to _____.
(A) Internal Earned
(B) Interest Suspense A/c
(C) Interest Expenditure
(D) Other
23. In bank final account taxation provision is adjusted under:
(A) Sundry Creditors
(B) Advances
(C) Other Assets
(D) Other Liability

24. Claims against bank not acknowledged as debt is recorded as:
- (A) Other Liability
 - (B) Contingent Liability
 - (C) Foot none
 - (D) Other
25. _____ is the assistance of finance professionals to settle disputes concerning allegations, fraudulence, suspicion of fraud and misconduct in business.
- (A) Forensic accounting
 - (B) Human Resource Accounting
 - (C) Financial Accounting
 - (D) Cost Accounting
26. _____ aim to measure and inform the general public about the social welfare activities undertaken by the enterprise and their effects on the society.
- (A) Corporate Accounting
 - (B) Forensic Accounting
 - (C) Social Audit
 - (D) Environmental Accounting
27. _____ also called green accounting.
- (A) Corporate Social Responsibility
 - (B) Corporate Accounting
 - (C) Environmental Accounting
 - (D) Forensic Accounting
28. _____ manages business finances effectively, make the right decisions and maximize your profits.
- (A) Corporate Accounting
 - (B) Inflation Accounting
 - (C) Environmental Accounting
 - (D) Proactive Accounting

29. _____ refers to the process of adjusting the financial statements of a company to show the real financial position of the company during the inflationary period.
- (A) Corporate Accounting
 - (B) Inflation Accounting
 - (C) Environmental Accounting
 - (D) Proactive Accounting
30. Increase in the price of various goods and services over a period of time is known as _____.
- (A) Deflation
 - (B) Price Level Changes
 - (C) Shift
 - (D) Inflation
31. During inflation the purchasing power of money _____.
- (A) Increases
 - (B) Does not change
 - (C) Shift
 - (D) Decreases
32. Price for changes accounting can be done by the following method _____.
- (A) Current purchasing power, Current Value Accounting
 - (B) Replacement Cost Accounting, Current Cost Accounting
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
33. _____ Accounting deals with employees and management in an organization.
- (A) Inflation
 - (B) Human Resource
 - (C) Environment
 - (D) Forensic

34. Forensic Accounting is very much useful to _____ industry.
- (A) Banking
 - (B) Communication
 - (C) Insurance
 - (D) None of the above
35. A branch of accounting which decodes the human nature to hide failures, conceal problems, defend wrong decisions, and cover up mistakes is known as _____.
- (A) Inflation Accounting
 - (B) Human Resource Accounting
 - (C) Environment Accounting
 - (D) Forensic Accounting
36. An asset which has remained NPA for a period of less than or equal to 12 Months is called as _____.
- (A) Sub-Standard Assets
 - (B) Standard Assets
 - (C) Loss Assets
 - (D) Fixed Assets
37. _____ are a central feature of financial reporting.
- (A) Financial Statement
 - (B) Financial Information
 - (C) Financial Records
 - (D) Financial Curve

38. Insurance sector is regulated by_____.
- (A) IRDA
 - (B) RBI
 - (C) SEBI
 - (D) AMFI
39. Following is source of Income of Insurance Company_____.
- (A) Premium
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Commission
 - (D) Legal Expenses
40. CSR stands with_____.
- (A) Corporate Social Responsibility
 - (B) Corporate Systematic Responsibility
 - (C) Company Social Responsibility
 - (D) Co-operation Social Responsibility
41. IFRS-17 Deals with _____.
- (A) Share Based Payment
 - (B) Insurance Contract
 - (C) Lease
 - (D) Hire Purchase
42. _____Accounting is concerned with the valuation of brands and their reflection in the financial statements of an enterprise.
- (A) Environment Accounting
 - (B) Forensic Accounting
 - (C) Value added Accounting
 - (D) Brand Accounting

43. GAAP stands for?
- (A) Generally Accepted Accounts Principles
 - (B) Generally Accounting Accepted Principle
 - (C) General Accepted Accounting Principles
 - (D) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
44. The 'Net Value Added' can be ascertained by deducting the amount of _____ from the amount of 'Gross Value Added'.
- (A) Net indirect taxes
 - (B) Net income from abroad
 - (C) Depreciation
 - (D) Net profit
45. EVA mean _____.
- (A) Economic Value Added
 - (B) Economies Value Added
 - (C) Economic Valuation Added
 - (D) Economic Value Additional
46. The ratio which measures the expected output in relation to the capital employed in the project is termed as:
- (A) Cost benefit ratio
 - (B) Capital output ratio
 - (C) Turnover ratio
 - (D) None of these

47. The banking regulation Act_____.
- (A) 1949
 - (B) 1947
 - (C) 1932
 - (D) 1956
48. Banks are to recognize their income on_____ basis in respect of income on performing asset.
- (A) Accrual
 - (B) Cash
 - (C) Credit
 - (D) None
49. The first attempt to value human beings in monetary terms was made by:
- (A) William Petty
 - (B) William C. Pyle
 - (C) Shultz
 - (D) None of these
50. The replacement cost approach for valuing human resources was developed by:
- (A) Pyle
 - (B) Rensis Linkt
 - (C) David Watson
 - (D) None of these

51. Every banking company should prepare a balance sheet and profit and loss accounts as on _____ each year.
- (A) 31st March
 - (B) 31st July
 - (C) 31st December
 - (D) 31st October
52. Inflation accounting as already state is also called as the _____ accounting.
- (A) Price Level Accounting
 - (B) Inflationary Accounting
 - (C) Corporate Accounting
 - (D) Management Accounting
53. Form A-RA represented as _____.
- (A) Revenue A/c of Life Insurance Company
 - (B) Profit & Loss A/c of Life Insurance Company
 - (C) Balance Sheet of General Insurance Company
 - (D) Profit & Loss A/c of General Insurance Company
54. _____ are a central feature of financial reporting.
- (A) Financial Statement
 - (B) Financial Information
 - (C) Financial Records
 - (D) Financial Curve
55. As per Section 129 of the Companies Act 2013 the Board of Direction should present _____ before the company of the annual General Meetings.
- (A) Financial Information
 - (B) Financial Statement
 - (C) Financial Records
 - (D) Financial Curve

56. _____ is the process of identifying the financial strength and weakness of a firm.
- (A) Technical Analysis
 - (B) Financial Reporting Analysis
 - (C) Ratio Analysis
 - (D) Financial Statement Analysis
57. WACC stands for?
- (A) Weighted Average Cost of Capital
 - (B) Weighted Actual Cost of Capital
 - (C) Weight Average Cost of Capital
 - (D) Weighted Average Cost Curve
58. Property, Plant and Equipment are defined as:
- (A) Tangible assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business
 - (B) Tangible assets held to earn rental or for capital appreciation or both
 - (C) Tangible assets used in the process of production or supply of goods or services or for rental to others
 - (D) None of the above
59. Consumable stores are:
- (A) Inventories Property
 - (B) Property, Plant and Equipment
 - (C) Investment Property
 - (D) Intangible Asset
60. GIC stands for:
- (A) General Insurance Companies
 - (B) Group of Insurance Companies
 - (C) General Insurance co-operatives
 - (D) General Insurance Corporation

61. Life insurance business was nationalized by the government on_____.
- (A) 19th January 1956
 - (B) 19th January 1958
 - (C) 1st April 1956
 - (D) 31st December 1950
62. Which insurance company is not a subsidiary of GIC?
- (A) The New India Assurance Company Limited
 - (B) United India Insurance Company Limited
 - (C) SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd
 - (D) Oriental Insurance Company Limited
63. General Insurance does not include:
- (A) Fire Insurance
 - (B) Life Insurance
 - (C) Marine Insurance
 - (D) Miscellaneous Insurance
64. General insurance policies are generally taken for:
- (A) One year
 - (B) Two year
 - (C) Three year
 - (D) None of these
65. The fixed assets of an insurance company are shown in:
- (A) Schedule 6
 - (B) Schedule 7
 - (C) Schedule 8
 - (D) Schedule 10

66. Reserve for unexpired risk is shown under:
- (A) Reserves and Surplus
 - (B) Current Liabilities
 - (C) Provisions
 - (D) None of these
67. Life insurance is contract of _____.
- (A) Guarantee
 - (B) Indemnity
 - (C) Profit
 - (D) None of these
68. General insurance is a contract of _____.
- (A) Guarantee
 - (B) Indemnity
 - (C) Profit
 - (D) None of these
69. Double insurance is common in _____ Insurance.
- (A) Life
 - (B) Fire
 - (C) Marine
 - (D) None of these
70. Re insurance is generally found in _____ Insurance.
- (A) Fire
 - (B) Marine
 - (C) Life
 - (D) None of these

71. To ascertain profit in life insurance business_____ prepared.
- (A) Revenue account
 - (B) Profit and Loss account
 - (C) Valuation balance sheet
 - (D) None of these
72. The agreement of insurance is called as_____.
- (A) Policy
 - (B) Premium
 - (C) Annuity
 - (D) None of these
73. _____is the party who undertakes the risk in insurance.
- (A) Insurer
 - (B) Assurer
 - (C) Underwriter
 - (D) All of these
74. LIC was nationalized in _____.
- (A) 1935
 - (B) 1954
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1964
75. The amount given to the policy holder due to his liability of paying Further premium is called_____.
- (A) Annuity
 - (B) Bonus
 - (C) Surrender Value
 - (D) Claim

76. _____ is an arrangement between two insurance companies whereby one transfer a part of risk to other.
- (A) Re insurance
 - (B) Sub insurance
 - (C) Shared policy
 - (D) None of these
77. Revenue account is also called _____.
- (A) Share holder A/c
 - (B) Policy holder A/c
 - (C) Creditors A/c
 - (D) None of these
78. The commission given by insurance companies to others for receiving Business under re insurance is called _____.
- (A) Commission on re-insurance ceded
 - (B) Commission on re-insurance accepted
 - (C) Agents commission
 - (D) None of these
79. The profit and loss amount of general insurance companies are prepared in _____.
- (A) Form A-PL
 - (B) Form B-RA
 - (C) Form B-PL
 - (D) Form B-BS

80. The principles of subrogation is applicable to _____.
- (A) Fire insurance
 - (B) Marine insurance
 - (C) Burglary insurance
 - (D) All of these
81. Under _____ the sum assured is given to the beneficiary only on death of policy holder.
- (A) Whole life policy
 - (B) Endowment policy
 - (C) Annuity
 - (D) None of these
82. Assets which does not carry more than normal risk attach to business and no provision in required to be made against such assets are called:
- (A) Standard asset
 - (B) Substandard asset
 - (C) Fixed asset
 - (D) Current asset
83. Bonus payable only on maturity of the policy is termed as:
- (A) Cash bonus
 - (B) Reversionary bonus
 - (C) Interim bonus
 - (D) None of the above
84. Legal fees with respect to claim is shown in:
- (A) Revenue A/c
 - (B) Profit and Loss A/c
 - (C) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
 - (D) None of the above

85. Current assets include:
- (A) Inventory
 - (B) Trade receivable
 - (C) Cash and cash equivalent
 - (D) All of these
86. NBFCs stands for:
- (A) Non-Banking Finance Company
 - (B) Non-Banking Finance Corporation
 - (C) Non-Banking Financial Company
 - (D) New Banking Financial Corporation
87. The prescribe form of the Balance Sheet has been given in the Schedule:
- (A) Schedule III Part I
 - (B) Schedule IV Part II
 - (C) Schedule III Part I
 - (D) Schedule VII Part IV
88. NAV means:
- (A) New Asset Value
 - (B) Net Asset Value
 - (C) Net Asset Valuation
 - (D) None of these
89. Dividend can be paid only out of:
- (A) Current year's profits
 - (B) Capital redemption reserve account
 - (C) Securities premium account
 - (D) None of these

90. Dividends are usually paid on:
- (A) Authorised capital
 - (B) Issued capital
 - (C) Paid-up capital
 - (D) All of these
91. Divisible profits do not include:
- (A) Reserve fund
 - (B) Profit on revaluation
 - (C) Post-incorporation profits
 - (D) All of these
92. Which of the following is the element of financial statements?
- (A) Balance sheet
 - (B) Profit and loss A/c
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
93. An annual report is issued by a company to its:
- (A) Directors
 - (B) Authors
 - (C) Shareholders
 - (D) Management
94. Financial statements discloses:
- (A) Monetary information
 - (B) Qualitative information
 - (C) Non-monetary information
 - (D) All of the above

95. Contingent liabilities are exhibited under the heading:
- (A) Fixed liabilities
 - (B) Current liabilities
 - (C) As a footnote
 - (D) None of these
96. Financial statements are:
- (A) Anticipated facts
 - (B) Recorded facts
 - (C) Estimated facts
 - (D) None of these
97. Which of the following is not a part of financial statement of a company?
- (A) Profit & Loss A/c
 - (B) Balance Sheet
 - (C) Ledger Account
 - (D) Cash Flow Statement
98. As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 under which section, the final accounts of a company is prepared:
- (A) 128
 - (B) 210
 - (C) 129
 - (D) 212
99. Balance Sheet of companies is now prepared in:
- (A) Horizontal Form
 - (B) Vertical Form
 - (C) Either (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
100. Amount set aside to meet losses due to bad debts is called:
- (A) Reserves
 - (B) Provision
 - (C) Liability
 - (D) None of these

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