

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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204157

BCA (SEM.-II) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2024

COMPUTER APPLICATION

(Financial Accounting & Management)

[BCA-2004]

| Paper Code | | | | | | |
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| Question Booklet Series |
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| A |

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. 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 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 गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

S

1. Bookkeeping is _____.
 (A) An art
 (B) A science
 (C) Both an art as well as science
 (D) None of these
2. _____ is the last step of accounting as a process of information.
 (A) Recording of data in the books of accounts
 (B) Preparations of summaries in the form of financial statement
 (C) Communication of information
 (D) Analysis and interpretation of information
3. The person, firm, or institution who does not pay the price in cash for the goods purchased _____.
 (A) Debtor
 (B) Owner
 (C) Creditor
 (D) None of these
4. Due to which of the following concept, the capital contributed by the owner is a liability for business enterprise?
 (A) Going concern concept
 (B) Separate entity concept
 (C) Accrual concept
 (D) None of these
5. Which of the following is not entitled for preference shareholders?
 (A) Voting right
 (B) Fixed percentage of dividend
 (C) Preference over equity shareholders
 (D) None of these
6. Which of the following statement is true about depreciation?
 (A) It is a non-cash expense
 (B) It is charge on fixed assets on account of their use in the business.
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
7. The long-term assets that have no physical existence but are rights that have value is known as:
 (A) Current assets
 (B) Fixed assets
 (C) Intangible assets
 (D) Investment
8. The account that records expenses, gains and losses is:
 (A) Personal account
 (B) Real account
 (C) Nominal account
 (D) None of these
9. During a lifetime of an entity, accounting produces financial statements in accordance with which basic accounting concept?
 (A) Conservation
 (B) Accounting period
 (C) Matching
 (D) None of the above
10. According to _____ concept a business enterprise will not be sold or liquidated in the near future.
 (A) Going concern
 (B) Economic entity
 (C) Monetary unit
 (D) None of the above

11. Which accounting standard is used for depreciation accounting?
- (A) AS-2
(B) AS-5
(C) AS-6
(D) AS-13
12. Accounting standards in India are issued by:
- (A) Central Government
(B) State Government
(C) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(D) RBI
13. Accounting standard-26 relates with:
- (A) Intangible assets
(B) Lease
(C) E.P.S.
(D) None of these
14. Which of the following is an Accounting Equation?
- (A) Capital = Assets + Liability
(B) Capital = Assets - Liability
(C) Assets = Liability - Capital
(D) None of these
15. Creating provision for bad and doubtful debts is based on which accounting concept?
- (A) Principal of disclosure
(B) Concept of stability
(C) Conservatism concept
(D) Principle of consistency
16. Which of the following is not an accounting convention?
- (A) Full disclosure convention
(B) Accrual accounting convention
(C) Conservatism convention
(D) Consistency convention
17. "Every debit should have equal and corresponding credit." "Which of the following accounting concept say so?"
- (A) Dual Aspect Concept
(B) Matching Concept
(C) Accrual Concept
(D) Business Entity Concept
18. Revenue is generally recognized being earned at the time when:
- (A) Agreement of sale is affected
(B) Cash is received
(C) Production is completed
(D) Goods are delivered
19. According to double entry system, salary paid to an Executive Raman is a:
- (A) Real Transaction
(B) Personal Transaction
(C) Nominal transaction
(D) None of these
20. HSPL Ltd. purchased a machine from Tata & Sons for Rs. 1,50,000. This is:
- (A) A transaction
(B) An event
(C) A non-financial data
(D) None of these

21. Cash withdrawn by the proprietor for his personal use should be debited to:
- (A) Sales account
 - (B) Capital account
 - (C) Drawing account
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
22. Huge Expenditure on advertising the launch of the new product should be classified as:
- (A) Revenue Expenditure
 - (B) Deferred Revenue Expenditure
 - (C) Capital Expenditure
 - (D) None of these
23. Which of the following is not a Capital Expenditure?
- (A) Purchase of machine from outside of India
 - (B) Repayment of loan taken from International Monetary Fund
 - (C) Salary paid to the government employees
 - (D) Purchase a new vehicle for the company
24. Carriage paid on goods purchased is a:
- (A) Capital Expenditure
 - (B) Revenue Expenditure
 - (C) Capital Loss
 - (D) Deferred Expenditure
25. Mr. XYZ Ltd. sale goods to ABC and received Rs. 50,000. Which kind of receipt is this?
- (A) Revenue receipt
 - (B) Capital receipt
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
26. In journal transactions are recorded on:
- (A) Chronological basis
 - (B) Analytical basis
 - (C) Selective basis
 - (D) None of these
27. On purchase of old furniture Rs. 10,000 were spent on its repairs. This amount should be debited to:
- (A) Wages account
 - (B) Repairs account
 - (C) Furniture account
 - (D) None of these
28. An insurance claim of Rs. 5000 was accepted in respect of stock of Rs. 10,000 which was destroyed by fire. Balance of Rs. 5000 would be debited to :
- (A) Bad Debts Account
 - (B) Trading Account
 - (C) Profit and Loss Account
 - (D) Stock Account

29. A cash deposit of Rs. 1,00,000 made by business appears on the bank statement as _____ balance.
- (A) Expenses
(B) Liability
(C) Debit
(D) Credit
30. Who is the profounder of Double Entry System?
- (A) Luca Pacioli
(B) Henry Fayol
(C) Henry Ford
(D) Adam Smith
31. Which of the following way, a Compound Journal Entry may be passed?
- (A) One particular account may be debited while several other accounts may be credited
(B) One particular account may be credited while several other accounts may be debited
(C) Several accounts may be debited and several other accounts may also be credited
(D) Any of the above
32. Cash purchases are made of goods of list price of Rs. 20,000 at the trade discount of 5% and cash discount of 2%; Cash payable is:
- (A) Rs. 20,000
(B) Rs. 19,000
(C) Rs. 18,620
(D) Rs. 19,400
33. Ledger is a principal book in which:
- (A) Real, Personal and Nominal Accounts are Maintained
(B) Real and Personal Accounts are Maintained
(C) Real and Nominal Accounts are Maintained
(D) None of these
34. Accounts of assets, drawings, debtors show _____ balances.
- (A) Credit
(B) Debit
(C) Both debit and credit
(D) Inventory
35. Goods given as a sample should be credited to:
- (A) Advertisement account
(B) Sales account
(C) Purchase account
(D) None of these
36. Outstanding salaries are shown as:
- (A) An expenses
(B) A liability
(C) An asset
(D) None of these

37. Rahul become insolvent and a final composition of 50 paisa in a rupees was received out of debt of Rs. 10,000. Bad debts account will be debited by:
- (A) 5000
(B) 6000
(C) 10,000
(D) 8000
38. Paid Income tax Rs. 30,000 by cheque. Which account will be credited?
- (A) Drawings a/c
(B) Bank a/c
(C) Income Tax a/c
(D) Government a/c
39. Interest due but not received Rs.8,000. Name the account to be debited:
- (A) Accrued Interest a/c
(B) Interest a/c
(C) Creditors a/c
(D) Cash a/c
40. 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 these
41. A trading account is prepared to record:
- (A) Net Profit or Net Loss
(B) Gross Profit or Gross Loss
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Financial Position
42. The debit side of a trading accounts records:
- (A) Direct Expenses
(B) Indirect Expenses
(C) Direct and Indirect Expenses
(D) None of these
43. Closing stock is recorded in the:
- (A) Profit and loss account
(B) Trading account and balance sheet
(C) Balance sheet only
(D) None of the above
44. Discount received is an example of:
- (A) Indirect Income
(B) Direct Income
(C) Net Income
(D) General Income

45. The balance sheet is a statement of :
- (A) Assets
 - (B) Capital
 - (C) Liabilities
 - (D) All of the above
46. The balance sheet discloses the financial position of a business:
- (A) For a given period
 - (B) At a specific point in time
 - (C) On a certain fixed date
 - (D) All of the above
47. Any physical item with monetary value is:
- (A) An Intangible Asset
 - (B) A Fictitious Asset
 - (C) Goodwill
 - (D) A Tangible Asset
48. If in trial balance the totals of both side of an account do not agree, the difference must be entered in:
- (A) The profit and loss account
 - (B) Real account
 - (C) Nominal account
 - (D) A suspense accounts
49. The debtors are Rs.30,000(before bad debts of Rs. 1,000 and provision of bad debts at 5%) . A provision for discount on debtors @ 2% would be:
- (A) Rs. 600
 - (B) Rs. 575
 - (C) Rs. 571
 - (D) Rs. 551
50. It is given in adjustment that during the accounting year, the trader distributed goods worth Rs. 10,000 as free sample. While preparing final accounts, this will be shown in:
- (A) Profit and Loss Account
 - (B) Both in Trading and Profit and Loss account
 - (C) Trading account
 - (D) Balance Sheet
51. Find Gross profit / Gross loss if.
Cost of goods sold = Rs.7900
Sales = Rs. 11,000
Purchases= Rs.3000
- (A) Rs. 8000
 - (B) Rs. 4900
 - (C) Rs. 3100
 - (D) Rs. 100
52. Compensation error affects :
- (A) Trial Balance
 - (B) Balance Sheet
 - (C) Profit and Loss Account
 - (D) None of these

53. In case the opening stock was Rs. 5,000 purchase Rs. 15,000 direct expenses Rs. 2,000 and closing stock Rs.2,500 the cost of goods sold had been :
- (A) Rs. 20,000
(B) Rs. 19,500
(C) Rs. 21,500
(D) Rs. 22,000
54. Payment of dividend should be done with in _____ days of its declaration.
- (A) 30
(B) 45
(C) 42
(D) 90
55. The capital contributed by the shareholders is known as:
- (A) Borrowed Capital
(B) Owned Capital
(C) Both of them
(D) All of them
56. What factors are considered while planning the capital structure of a firm:
- (A) Trading on Equity
(B) Capital Market Condition
(C) Cost of Financing
(D) All of these
57. Capital structure Refers to _____ in the total capital.
- (A) Long- term debt and equity
(B) Short- term debt and equity
(C) Short- term debt and owner's equity
(D) None of these
58. _____ stands for the ratio between the various kinds of securities to the total capitalisation.
- (A) Capital Gearing
(B) Capital Market
(C) Cost of capital
(D) None of these
59. In 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 these
60. Breakeven Point is the point of:
- (A) Zero profit and Zero loss
(B) High profit or High loss
(C) Low profit or Zero loss
(D) None of these

61. The most precise test of liquidity is:
- (A) Quick ratio
 - (B) Current ratio
 - (C) Absolute liquid ratio
 - (D) None of these
62. Capital structure ratio:
- (A) Equity: Preference
 - (B) Equity: Reserve
 - (C) Equity: Debt
 - (D) None of these
63. If current ratio is 2.5 and working capital is Rs. 90,000 then the value of current assets would be:
- (A) Rs. 60,000
 - (B) Rs. 1,35,000
 - (C) Rs. 1,50,000
 - (D) Rs. 2,25,000
64. Ideal current ratio is:
- (A) 1:1
 - (B) 2:1
 - (C) 1:2
 - (D) 1:3
65. Which of the following is a current liability?
- (A) Capital
 - (B) Reserve Fund
 - (C) Bills Payable
 - (D) Debenture
66. Breakeven 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
67. Breakeven point can be calculated in the following way:
- (A) Breakeven point in Units
 - (B) Breakeven point in Rupees
 - (C) Breakeven point in Capacity
 - (D) All of these
68. Motives of holding cash:
- (A) Compensation
 - (B) Transaction
 - (C) Precautionary
 - (D) All of these

69. Financial leverage is called synonym to:
(A) Trading on equity
(B) Trading on capital
(C) Trading on credit
(D) Trading on fixed cost
70. Distribution of dividend be done out of:
(A) Capital
(B) Interest
(C) Profits
(D) Debentures
71. The capital contributed by equity shareholders in business is called:
(A) Venture Capital
(B) Debenture Capital
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
72. Ploughing back of profit is also known as:
(A) Self financing
(B) Equity financing
(C) Reserve financing
(D) None of these
73. Debenture indicate the:
(A) Short-term borrowing of a company
(B) Long-term borrowing of a company
(C) The investment of equity shares holders
(D) None of these
74. Debenture holders are:
(A) Debtors of the company
(B) Creditor of the company
(C) Owners of the company
(D) External users
75. Which technique applied for inventory management?
(A) Economic Order Quantity
(B) Just- in -time
(C) Inventory Ratio
(D) All of these
76. Which of the following is not a technique of inventory control?
(A) ABC Analysis
(B) FSN Analysis
(C) FTMN Analysis
(D) None of these

77. Which of the following inventory costs represents the cost of loss of demand due to shortage in supply?
- (A) Stockout Cost
 - (B) Unit Cost
 - (C) Procurement Cost
 - (D) Carrying Cost
78. Which of the following is not an inventory?
- (A) Raw material
 - (B) Finished goods
 - (C) Consumable tools
 - (D) Machines
79. The cost of taxes and Insurance are included in:
- (A) Cost of shortage
 - (B) Cost of ordering
 - (C) Inventory carrying cost
 - (D) None of these
80. Which is true for inventory control?
- (A) Inventory carrying cost increases with quantity per order
 - (B) Ordering cost decreases with the size
 - (C) Economic order quantity has minimum total cost per order
 - (D) All of these
81. Which among the following component is calculated as the sum of the fixed costs that happens each time an item is ordered?
- (A) Carrying Cost
 - (B) Order Cost
 - (C) Holding cost
 - (D) None of these
82. _____ are the result of extension of credit facility to the customer.
- (A) Payables
 - (B) Receivables
 - (C) Equity shares
 - (D) None of these
83. The size of account receivables depends on:
- (A) Sales level
 - (B) Credit policies
 - (C) Credit period
 - (D) All of these
84. The goal of Receivable Management is to maximize the value of the firm by achieving tradeoff between:
- (A) Risk and Profitability
 - (B) Liquidity and Profitability
 - (C) Return and Profitability
 - (D) Return and Liquidity

85. Which of the following events will reduce the cash balance of a business?
- (A) Purchase of stock on credit
 - (B) The payment of amount owed to a company's vendors
 - (C) Purchase of fixed assets on interest free credit
 - (D) None of these
86. Which of the following is not an approach to the capital structure:
- (A) Gross profit approach
 - (B) Net operative income approach
 - (C) Net income approach
 - (D) Modigliani- Miller approach
87. The full form of SEBI is:
- (A) Statutory Export Bureau of India
 - (B) Securities and Exchange board of India
 - (C) Securities and Exchange Bank of India
 - (D) None of these
88. Cash forecasting is a tool used in cash management to:
- (A) Determine the optimal level of cash to hold
 - (B) Identify potential cash inflows and outflows
 - (C) Assess the profitability of cash investment
 - (D) Minimize the risk of cash shortage
89. Economic order quantity is a model used in inventory management to determine:
- (A) The minimum level of safety stock required
 - (B) The optimal order quantity that minimizes total inventory cost
 - (C) The optimal reorder point for inventory
 - (D) The maximum level of stock that can be stored in a warehouse
90. Explicit cost + Implicit cost =
- (A) Economic cost
 - (B) Social cost
 - (C) Personal cost
 - (D) Accounting cost
91. Which of the following is an implicit cost?
- (A) Property taxes
 - (B) Depreciation in value of a company owned car as it wears out
 - (C) Salary earns by manager
 - (D) All of these
92. The cost of capital is the:
- (A) Interest rate on a loan obtained by a company
 - (B) Total expenses incurred by a company
 - (C) Rate of return required by investors
 - (D) Total market value of company shares

93. The determination of the firm's cost of capital is very significant from the standpoint of:
- (A) Capital Budgeting Decisions
 - (B) Capital Structure Decision
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
94. Computation of the cost of capital involves:
- (A) Computation of specific costs
 - (B) Computation of composite Cost
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
95. _____ refers to the minimum return expected by its suppliers.
- (A) Trading on equity
 - (B) Time value of money
 - (C) Cost of capital
 - (D) Capital gearing
96. _____ is the amount of working capital which is required to meet the seasonal demands and some special exigencies.
- (A) Variable working capital
 - (B) Permanent working capital
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
97. Which of the following factors determining the working capital requirement of a concern:
- (A) Nature of business
 - (B) Seasonal variation
 - (C) Operating cycle
 - (D) All of these
98. The financial management decision can be classified in to:
- (A) Investment decisions
 - (B) Financing decisions
 - (C) Dividend decision
 - (D) All of these
99. A company is said to be trading on equity when it uses _____ capital for conduct of business.
- (A) Owned capital
 - (B) Borrowed capital
 - (C) Owned and borrowed capital
 - (D) No capital
100. The composition of a company's capitalization is called:
- (A) Capital structure
 - (B) Financial structure
 - (C) Long-term source
 - (D) Short-term source

Rough Work

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.

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 ओ०एम०आर० 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. ओ०एम०आर० 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:** प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।