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Roll No. _____

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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Question Booklet Number

3736217

BCA (II Semester) (NEP Back Paper)

EXAMINATION, 2025-26

Financial Accounting & Management

Paper Code						
B	C	A	2	0	0	4

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)

1. Financial Accounting deals with
 - (A) Non-Monetary Transaction
 - (B) Monetary Transaction
 - (C) Future plans
 - (D) None of the above
2. The main objective of financial Accounting is
 - (A) Decision-Making
 - (B) Profit Maximization
 - (C) Providing accurate and relevant financial Information
 - (D) Cost Reduction
3. Which is an output of financial accounting
 - (A) Planning
 - (B) Forecasting
 - (C) Financial statements
 - (D) Budget
4. Which type of Accounting is mandatory
 - (A) Management Accounting
 - (B) Financial Accounting
 - (C) Cost Accounting
 - (D) Social Accounting
5. What is the Limitation of Accounting?
 - (A) Based on Historical Cost
 - (B) It may lead to window-dressing
 - (C) It is not fully exact
 - (D) All of the above
6. Which one is the advantage of accounting
 - (A) Keeps Financial Records Organised
 - (B) Help in decision-Making
 - (C) Replacement of Memory
 - (D) All of these
7. Financial Accounting focuses on providing Information to
 - (A) Internal Managers
 - (B) Competitors
 - (C) Suppliers
 - (D) Shareholders and Investors
8. Which of the following is not a tangible Assets
 - (A) Land & Building
 - (B) Machinery
 - (C) Furniture
 - (D) Patent

9. Financial Accounting does not include
 - (A) Journalizing
 - (B) Ledger posting
 - (C) Budgeting
 - (D) Trial balance preparation
10. Financial accounting mainly deals with
 - (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Both Quantitative & Qualitative
 - (D) None of these
11. Book-keeping is mainly concerned with
 - (A) Recording of financial data
 - (B) Summarising the Recorded data
 - (C) Interpreting the data for Internal and External Users
 - (D) Preparation of financial statements of the business enterprise
12. Which of the following is not the user of Accounting Information
 - (A) Investors
 - (B) General Public
 - (C) Debtors
 - (D) Creditors
13. Who uses accounting Information to assess the ability of a business to repay loan
 - (A) Employees
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Creditors
 - (D) Customers
14. Employees are Interested in a accounting Information to know about
 - (A) Tax Payment
 - (B) Job Security & Salary
 - (C) Market Share
 - (D) Share price
15. Revenue Realisation concept would apply when
 - (A) Money is realised from the debtors
 - (B) Goods are delivered to customer
 - (C) Order is Received
 - (D) None of the above
16. The Accounting Concept where the business is a separate entity a part from its owners.
 - (A) Going Concern Concept
 - (B) Dual Aspect Concept
 - (C) Business entity concept
 - (D) Realization concept

17. Which of the following is not an accounting convention
- (A) Convention of full disclosure
 - (B) Convention of conservatism
 - (C) Convention of accrual accounting
 - (D) Convention of Consistency
18. 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
19. Equity shares are always
- (A) Redeemable
 - (B) Irredeemable
 - (C) Redeemable Debenture
 - (D) Convertible Debenture
20. The Basis of Income Measurement is
- (A) Cost Concept
 - (B) Money measurement concept
 - (C) Accounting period concept
 - (D) Matching Concept
21. According to going concern concept, a business is
- (A) A Limited Life
 - (B) A Very long life
 - (C) An Indefinite life
 - (D) None of these
22. Accounting Period concept means
- (A) A period of 12 Month
 - (B) A period of 6 Month
 - (C) Indefinite period
 - (D) Period fixed by management
23. Accounting standard Board of India was established in the Year.
- (A) 1977
 - (B) 1973
 - (C) 1972
 - (D) 1970
24. AS-10 applied for
- (A) Property
 - (B) Plant
 - (C) Equipment
 - (D) All of these
25. Income Taxes comes under
- (A) Ind AS 11
 - (B) Ind AS 12
 - (C) Ind AS 13
 - (D) Ind AS 14

26. Management accounting is based on
- (A) Facts
 - (B) Estimates
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None
27. Accounting standard are issued by
- (A) RBI
 - (B) ICAI
 - (C) SEBI
 - (D) GOVT.
28. Which of the following is a liability.
- (A) Furniture
 - (B) Interest Received
 - (C) Rent Payable
 - (D) Stock
29. The term fixed Assets Included
- (A) Closing Stock
 - (B) Bills Receivables
 - (C) Debtors
 - (D) Furniture
30. Wasting Asset is
- (A) Machinery
 - (B) Oil Wells
 - (C) Computer
 - (D) All of the above
31. What does the Double Entry System Involve?
- (A) Recording one entry in one account
 - (B) Recording two entries in two Accounts
 - (C) Recording only debit entries
 - (D) None of the above
32. Assets of an organization is 25,515 and liability is 4,120. The capital of owner is.
- (A) 21395
 - (B) 25515
 - (C) 29635
 - (D) 4120
33. Drawing Account is
- (A) Personal Account
 - (B) Real Account
 - (C) Nominal Account
 - (D) None of the above
34. Bank overdraft is
- (A) Contingent liability
 - (B) Long-term liability
 - (C) Short-term liability
 - (D) None of these

35. Sundry Creditor Account is a
- Revenue Account
 - Capital Account
 - Liability Account
 - None of the above
36. Bank Account is a
- Personal Account
 - Real Account
 - Nominal Account
 - None of these
37. Debit the receiver and credit the giver is rule of
- Nominal A/c
 - Personal A/c
 - Salary A/c
 - Rent A/c
38. Which of the following account is Nominal A/c?
- Accrued Interest A/c
 - Outstanding Interest A/c
 - Prepaid Interest A/c
 - Interest A/c
39. Nominal A/c is
- Wages A/c
 - Patent A/c
 - Prepaid A/c
 - All of these
40. Journal is called
- A Book of Original entry
 - A Book of final entry
 - A Book of secondary entry
 - All of these
41. Cash withdrawn by the Owner for personal use, the Journal entry will be
- Drawing A/c Dr. To Cash A/c
 - Cash A/c Dr. To Drawing A/c
 - Drawing A/c Dr. to Purchase A/c
 - Purchase A/c Dr To Drawing A/c
42. If a person starts business with ₹50,000 cash, goods worth ₹30,000 and furniture worth ₹70,000 then his capital would be
- 2,00,000
 - 1,50,000
 - 1,00,000
 - 30,000
43. Purchase goods for cash from Ramesh Rs. 5,000. The Journal Entry will be
- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| Purchase A/c Dr. | 5,000 |
| To Ramesh | 5,000 |
 - | | |
|----------------|-------|
| Ramesh A/c Dr. | 5,000 |
| To Purchase | 5,000 |
 - | | |
|------------------|-------|
| Purchase A/c Dr. | 5,000 |
| To cash A/c | 5,000 |
 - | | |
|--------------|-------|
| Cash A/c Dr. | 5,000 |
| Purchase A/c | 5,000 |

44. In journal transactions are recorded on

- (A) Yearly basis
- (B) Monthly basis
- (C) Daily basis
- (D) Periodic-interval basis

45. When goods given away as charity, the journal entry will be

- (A) Purchase A/c Dr.
To Charity A/c
- (B) Charity A/c Dr.
To Purchase A/c
- (C) Sample A/c Dr.
To Purchase A/c
- (D) Purchase A/c Dr.
To Sample A/c

46. Sumit become insolvent and a final composition of 70 paise is a Rupee is received out of a debt of Rs. 20,000. The bad Debts Account will be debited by

- (A) ₹20,000
- (B) ₹10,000
- (C) ₹6,000
- (D) ₹14,000

47. Sold Goods to Anil 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 ₹2,500 from Ravi wrongly posted to his account as 25,000. This is error of

- (A) Compensating error
- (B) Error of commission
- (C) Error of principle
- (D) None of the above

49. Cash Received from Sukanya ₹36,000 after allowing her discount at 10%. Amount Debited to discount account will be

- (A) 3,600
- (B) 4,000
- (C) 4,400
- (D) 40,000

50. A ledger is a

- (A) Book of Original Entry
- (B) Book of final Entry
- (C) Cash Book
- (D) Subsidiary Book

51. The process of transferring entries from the books of original entry is called
- Journalising
 - Posting
 - Totalling
 - Balancing
52. Paid to Malini ₹11,500 in full settlement of ₹12,000. Posting will be made in Malini's A/c
- 12,000 on debit side
 - 12,000 on credit side
 - 11,500 debit side
 - 11,500 credit side
53. Name of method of preparing Trial Balance is
- Balance method
 - Total amount method
 - Total-cum-balance method
 - All of the above
54. Which of the following is a capital expenditure?
- Electricity charges
 - Rent paid
 - Purchase of furniture
 - Wages paid
55. The profit and loss Account shows
- Financial position of the concern
 - Gross profit
 - Net profit
 - Net profit and financial
56. Closing stock appearing in the Trial Balance is shown
- On the Dr. side of trading A/c
 - On the Cr. side of Trading A/c
 - On the Asset side of Balance Sheet
 - On the Cr. side of Trading A/c and on the Asset side of balance Sheet
57. Gross Profit Ratio is calculated by
- $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Gross Sales}} \times 100$
 - $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Sales}} \times 100$
 - $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Gross Sales}} \times 100$
 - $\frac{\text{Gross Receipts}}{\text{Net Sales}} \times 100$

58. Financial management primarily deals with
- (A) Production planning
 - (B) Marketing strategies
 - (C) Marketing policies
 - (D) Procurement of fund and their effective utilization
59. The core objective of financial Management is
- (A) Cost Minimisation
 - (B) Sales Maximisation
 - (C) Wealth Maximisation
 - (D) Profit Maximisation
60. Debentures represent
- (A) Owned Capital
 - (B) Borrowed Capital
 - (C) Share Capital
 - (D) Reserve Capital
61. Convertible debentures can be converted in to
- (A) Loan
 - (B) Equity Share
 - (C) Fixed Assets
 - (D) Cash
62. Equity share is also called
- (A) Borrowed capital
 - (B) Fixed capital
 - (C) Loan capital
 - (D) Risk capital
63. Equity share are also known as
- (A) Ordinary shares
 - (B) Preference shares
 - (C) Deferred shares
 - (D) Bond shares
64. Equity shareholders are
- (A) Creditors of the company
 - (B) Owners of the company
 - (C) Debenture holders
 - (D) Employees
65. Ploughing-Back of profit is also known as
- (A) Retained Earning
 - (B) Debt-financing
 - (C) Reserve financing
 - (D) None of these
66. Debenture is a
- (A) White paper
 - (B) Promissory note
 - (C) Voting paper
 - (D) All of the above

67. Preference share which guarantee a fixed rate of dividend is known as
- Cumulative Preference Shares
 - Non-cumulative Preference shares
 - Participating Preference Shares
 - None of the above
68. Capitalization is a _____ aspect of financial planning.
- Quantitative
 - Qualitative
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of these
69. In the concept of capital Gearing, A firm is said to be highly Geared when.
- Ownership Capital > Creditorship capital
 - Ownership capital < Creditorship capital
 - Ownership capital = Creditorship capital
 - None of the above
70. Capitalization consist of
- Equity share capital only
 - Preference share capital only
 - Equity, Preference capital and debenture capital
 - None of these
71. _____ stand for the Ratio between the various kinds of securities to the total capitalization.
- Capital Gearing
 - Capital Market
 - Cost of Capital
 - None of the above
72. What does the term capital structure mean?
- The over all assets owned by a business
 - The combination of debt and equity
 - Funds raised only through equity
 - None of these
73. Which factor affect capital structure
- Business Risk
 - Cost of capital
 - Market condition
 - All of the above
74. What is meant by trading on equity
- Not using any borrowed funds
 - Employing debt to enhance return for equity shareholders
 - Decreasing the companies profit
 - None of the above

75. Debt financing has
- (A) No fixed obligation
 - (B) Fixed Interest Obligation
 - (C) No Risk
 - (D) No tax benefit
76. Which of the following is NOT a component of capital structure
- (A) Equity share
 - (B) Preference shares
 - (C) Retained Earning
 - (D) Inventory
77. Break even point is the point of
- (A) No profit & No loss
 - (B) High profit
 - (C) Low profit
 - (D) None of the above
78. The break even point may be measured in terms of
- (A) Units
 - (B) Rupees
 - (C) Capacity
 - (D) All of the above
79. A Newly established company can not be successful in Raising fund by
- (A) Issue of equity share
 - (B) Issue of preference shares
 - (C) Issue of debentures
 - (D) None of the above
80. 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
81. What is another term used for the total cost of capital?
- (A) Fixed capital
 - (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 Asset-Current liabilities
 - (B) Current Assets + Current liabilities
 - (C) Current Assets= Current liabilities
 - (D) None of the above

84. Variable working capital change with
- Time only
 - Production level
 - Fixed Assets
 - Capital
85. Working capital Management is primarily concern with
- Expansion in to new Market
 - Efficient Management of Current Assets and current liabilities
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of these
86. Which of the following factor affect the working capital requirement of Business
- Nature of Business
 - Credit policy
 - Production policy
 - All of the above
87. Net working capital will be called positive working capital when
- Current Assets exceeds current liabilities
 - Current Assets equal current liabilities
 - Current liabilities exceeds current assets
 - None of the above
88. Suspense Account arises when
- No error
 - Trial balance mismatch
 - Profit calculated
 - Ledger closed
89. Sales return ₹5,000 affects
- Purchase
 - Sales
 - Expense
 - Liability
90. Financial leverage arises due to
- Equity
 - Debt
 - Assets
 - Revenue
91. Permanent working capital is financed by
- Short-term funds
 - Long-term funds
 - Trade Credit
 - None of these
92. Longer production cycle requires
- More working capital
 - Less working capital
 - Fixed capital
 - None of the above

93. Working Capital Management focuses on
- (A) Fixed Assets
 - (B) Equity
 - (C) Current Assets & liabilities
 - (D) None of the above
94. Cash conversion cycle relates to
- (A) Fixed Assets
 - (B) Working Capital
 - (C) Capital structure
 - (D) Cost
95. Primary objective of cash management is
- (A) Minimise Cash balance
 - (B) Maximize Cash balance
 - (C) Maintain optimum Cash balance
 - (D) None of the above
96. Cash Required for day to day operation is related to
- (A) Speculative Motive
 - (B) Transaction Motive
 - (C) Precautionary Motive
 - (D) Investment Motive
97. The primary objective of Inventory Management is
- (A) Maximise stock
 - (B) Increasing storage space
 - (C) Increase liability
 - (D) Preventing stock outs and maintaining optimum stock level
98. EOQ Model minimises
- (A) Ordering cost
 - (B) Holding cost
 - (C) Production cost
 - (D) Total Inventory cost
99. Receivable arise due to
- (A) Cash sales
 - (B) Purchase
 - (C) Credit sales
 - (D) None of the above
100. Liberal credit policy leads to
- (A) Low sales
 - (B) High sales
 - (C) No sales
 - (D) Loss