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Roll No. _____

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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Question Booklet Number
3723659

BCA (II Semester) Examination, 2025-26

Financial Accounting & Management

Paper Code							
B	C	A	2	0	0	4	T

Question Booklet Series
C

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. 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
2. Payment of dividend should be done with in _____ days of its declaration.
 - (A) 30 Days
 - (B) 45 Days
 - (C) 42 Days
 - (D) 90 Days
3. Receivable arise due to
 - (A) Cash sales
 - (B) Credit sales
 - (C) Purchases
 - (D) Expenses
4. ABC Analysis classifies inventory based on
 - (A) Weight
 - (B) Value
 - (C) Size
 - (D) Quantity
5. EOQ Model minimises
 - (A) Ordering costs
 - (B) Holding costs
 - (C) Production costs
 - (D) Total Inventory costs
6. 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
7. Speculative motive relates to
 - (A) Routine Payments
 - (B) Unexpected needs
 - (C) Opportunity gains
 - (D) Fixed expenses
8. Motive for holding cash for emergencies is
 - (A) Transaction Motive
 - (B) Precautionary Motive
 - (C) Speculative Motive
 - (D) Investment Motive

9. Primary objective of cash management is
 - (A) Maximise cash balance
 - (B) Minimise cash balance
 - (C) Maintain optimum cash balance
 - (D) Eliminate Cash
10. Cash conversion cycle relates to
 - (A) Fixed Assets
 - (B) Working Capital
 - (C) Capital Structure
 - (D) Cost
11. 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
12. 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
13. Permanent working capital is financed by
 - (A) Long term fund
 - (B) Short term fund
 - (C) Cash
 - (D) Trade credit
14. Variable working capital changes with
 - (A) Time only
 - (B) Production level
 - (C) Fixed Assets
 - (D) Capital
15. 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
16. 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

17. Working capital Management is primarily concern with
- Expansion into new market
 - Efficient Management of current assets and current liability
 - Raising fund for day to day operation
 - Both (B) and (C)
18. Working capital is expressed by
- Current Assets-Current liabilities
 - Current Assets+ Current liabilities
 - Current Assets= Current liabilities
 - None of the above
19. Generally ideal Ratio for debt to equity ratio is
- 2:1
 - 1:1
 - 1:2
 - 1:75
20. What is another term used for the total cost of capital?
- Fixed cost
 - Opportunity cost
 - Weighted average cost of capital
 - Marginal cost
21. Cost of capital highest in case of
- Equity
 - Debentures
 - Retained earning
 - Fixed deposits
22. Cost of capital refers to
- Total expenses of a firm
 - Profit earned by a company
 - Cost of production
 - Minimum return required by investors
23. Break even point can be calculated as
- Units
 - Rupees
 - Capacity
 - All of these
24. Break even point is the point of
- Zero profit and zero loss
 - High profit or High loss
 - Low profit or low loss
 - None of the above
25. Debt financing has
- No fixed obligation
 - Fixed Interest obligation
 - No risk
 - No tax benefit

26. 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
27. 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
28. 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
29. 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.
30. 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
31. Capitalization is a _____ aspect of financial planning.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Both Quantitative & Qualitative
 - (D) None of these
32. _____ 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
33. Capitalization consist of
- (A) Debenture capital only
 - (B) Preference share capital only
 - (C) Equity share capital only
 - (D) Equity, preference capital and debenture capital

34. "Ploughing-Back of profit is also known as:
- (A) Retained Earning
 - (B) Self financing
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Reserve financing
35. _____ preference shares are to be repaid after a fixed time
- (A) Redeemable
 - (B) Irredeemable
 - (C) Convertible
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
36. 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
37. Equity Capital is also called
- (A) Borrowed Capital
 - (B) Loan Capital
 - (C) Risk Capital
 - (D) Fixed Capital
38. Equity share holders get dividend
- (A) After preference share holders
 - (B) Before preference share holders
 - (C) Before debenture holders
 - (D) None of these
39. 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
40. Debenture can be secured against
- (A) Profit only
 - (B) Fixed Assets of the company
 - (C) Good will only
 - (D) Share capital
41. Debenture holders are _____ of the company
- (A) Owners
 - (B) Creditors
 - (C) Customers
 - (D) Employees
42. Primary objective of Financial Management is
- (A) Profit Maximisation
 - (B) Wealth Maximisation
 - (C) Cost Minimisation
 - (D) Sales Maximisation

43. 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
44. Inventory turnover Ratio is
- (A) Activity Ratio
(B) Profitability Ratio
(C) Solvency Ratio
(D) Liquidity Ratio
45. 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
46. "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
47. 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
48. 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
49. 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
50. A ledger maintains
- (A) Personal Account
(B) Real Account
(C) Nominal Account
(D) All of the above

59. If a person start business with Rs. 50,000 cash, goods worth Rs 50,000 and fixed Assets worth Rs. 1,00,000 then his capital would be
- 50,000
 - 1,00,000
 - 1,50,000
 - 2,00,000
60. Goods withdrawn by the owner for personal use, the journal Entry will be
- Drawing A/c Dr.
To Purchase A/c
 - Purchase A/c Dr.
To Drawing A/c
 - Drawing A/c Dr.
To Cash A/c
 - Cash A/c Dr.
To Drawing A/c
61. Journal is called
- A book of Original Entry
 - A book of final entry
 - A book of Secondary Entry
 - None of the above
62. Which of the following accounts is Nominal A/c?
- Accrued Interest A/c
 - Outstanding Interest A/c
 - Prepaid Interest A/c
 - Interest A/c
63. Which among the following belongs to Nominal Account?
- Bad debts Recovered A/c
 - Bank A/c
 - Drawing A/c
 - Commission Received in Advance
64. Debit; What comes in and Credit : What goes out is rule of
- Nominal A/c
 - Real A/c
 - Personal A/c
 - Salary A/c
65. Bank overdraft is
- Short-term liability
 - Long-term liability
 - Contingent liability
 - All of these
66. Sundry debtors Account is an
- Asset Account
 - Liability Account
 - Revenue Account
 - None of these
67. Which of the following accounts has a credit balance?
- Carriage inward
 - Carriage outward
 - Discount allowed
 - Discount received

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

76. _____ is applied for property, plant and Equipment
- (A) AS-10
 - (B) AS-6
 - (C) AS-14
 - (D) AS-03
77. Accounting Standard Board of India was established in the year
- (A) 1970
 - (B) 1972
 - (C) 1973
 - (D) 1977
78. Ind-AS are
- (A) Rule based accounting standards
 - (B) Principle based accounting standards
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
79. Accounting Period Concept means
- (A) A period of 6 months
 - (B) A period of 3 months
 - (C) Indefinite period
 - (D) Period of 12 months
80. A concept that a business enterprise will not be sold or liquidated in the near future is known as
- (A) Going Concern
 - (B) Economic Entity
 - (C) Monetary Unit
 - (D) None of these
81. A company can not issue
- (A) Redeemable Equity Shares
 - (B) Redeemable Preference shares
 - (C) Redeemable Debenture
 - (D) Fully Convertible debentures
82. The basis of Income Measurement is
- (A) Matching Concept
 - (B) Accounting Period Concept
 - (C) Money Measurement Concept
 - (D) Cost Concept
83. Capital Account comes under which concept?
- (A) Separate Equity Concept
 - (B) Accounting Period Concept
 - (C) Accrual Concept
 - (D) Realisation Concept
84. 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
85. 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

86. 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
87. Which group user accounting Information to manage, plan and oversee business activities?
- (A) Government
 - (B) Management
 - (C) Customers
 - (D) Creditors
88. Who relies on accounting Information to evaluate whether a business can repay its debts.
- (A) Employees
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Creditors
 - (D) Customers
89. Which of the following is not a tangible Assets
- (A) Factories
 - (B) Offices
 - (C) Machinery
 - (D) Trademark
90. Which of the following is not the user of Accounting Information
- (A) Long term creditors
 - (B) Public
 - (C) Debtors
 - (D) Government
91. 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
92. How would you classify an amount of ₹5,000 recorded as depreciation.
- (A) Asset
 - (B) Expense
 - (C) Liability
 - (D) Income
93. Financial Accounting focuses on providing Information to
- (A) Shareholders and Investors
 - (B) Suppliers and Vendors
 - (C) Analysts and competitors
 - (D) Internal Managers and employees

94. 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
95. 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
96. 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
97. 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
98. 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
99. The financial position of the business is determined by
- (A) Financial Accounting
 - (B) Cost Accounting
 - (C) Management Accounting
 - (D) All of these
100. Basic function of financial accounting is to
- (A) Interpret financial data
 - (B) Assist the employees
 - (C) Record all business transactions
 - (D) All of these