



## **BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

## Term End Examination 2022 Programme – BBA LL.B.-2020/BBA LL.B.-2021/BBA LL.B.-2022 Course Name – Accountancy & Finance Course Code - BBALLB102 ( Semester I )

Full Marks: 60

Time: 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own

words as far as practicable.]

## Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question) 1 x 15=15 Choose the correct alternative from the following: (i) Solve for the inventory turnover ratio if Cost of goods sold is Rs. 200000 and beginning inventory is Rs. 25000 and ending inventory is Rs. 75000. a) 3 c) 4 d) 6 (ii) Solve for average collection period if debtors turnover ratio is 6. a) 50 days b) 60 days c) 70 days d) 80 days (iii) Idetify which is wrong rule a) Nominal Account - debit all expenses and b) Real Account - credit what comes in losses c) Nominal Account - credit all incomes and d) Personal Account - debit the receiver (iv) Accounting is the language of select the correct one a) GovernmenT b) Public c) Trade d) Business (v) The system of recording based on dual aspect concept is identified as a) Double account system b) Double entry system c) Single entry system d) All of these (vi) The sales income (Credit and Cash) of a business during a given period is identified as a) Transactions b) Sales returns c) Turnover d) Purchase returns (vii) In journal, the business transaction is recorded & summarized a) Same day b) Next day c) Once in a week d) Once in a month

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(viii) The following is (are) identified as the type(s) of Journal

(ix)	<ul><li>a) Purchase</li><li>c) Cash transaction</li><li>Payment of salary is recorded by</li></ul>	b) Sales d) All of these	
	<ul> <li>a) Debiting Salary A/c; Crediting Cash A/c</li> <li>c) Debiting Employee A/c; Crediting Cash A/c</li> <li>Relate capital budgeting with the following optic</li> </ul>	b) Debiting Cash A/c; Crediting Salary A d) Debiting Employee A/c; Crediting Salans.	
(xi)	<ul><li>a) Financing decision</li><li>c) Dividend decisions</li><li>An investment of 10000 is fetching a cash inflow years. Calculate the payback period.</li></ul>	b) Investment decision d) Operating decision of 3000, 3000 and 4000 for the next 3	
(xii)	<ul> <li>a) 3 years</li> <li>c) 5 years</li> <li>A company raised preference share capital of Rs. share of Rs. 10 each. Find out the cost of prefere premium.</li> </ul>		
(xiii)	a) 0.0709 c) 0.0908999999999999999999999999999999999	b) 0.0809 d) 0.1009 wth = 10%. Calculate the cost of equity.	
(xiv)	<ul><li>a) 0.15</li><li>c) 0.22</li><li>Choose amon the following which illustrates the to financing.</li></ul>	b) 0.17 d) 0.18 use of a hedging (or matching) approach	
	<ul><li>a) Short-term assets financed with long-term liabilities.</li><li>c) at the second control of the seco</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Permanent working capital financed long-term liabilities.</li><li>d) All assets financed with a 50 percent</li></ul>	
/va./\	Short-term assets financed with equity.	50 percent long-term debt mixture.	equity,
(xv)	Select the one which varies inversely with profits	·	
	a) Liquidity c) Adaptability	<ul><li>b) Risk</li><li>d) Fungibility</li></ul>	
	<b>Gro</b> u (Short Answer T	-	3 x 5=15
	xplain Petty Cash Book.		(3) (3)
	3. Define Accounting Standards.		
	4. Define Amortization. 5. Explain Sub divisions of journal.		
	5. Express the difference between working capital ratio and acid test ratio.		
U. L/	O		(3)
W	rite the difference between payback period and c	• •	(3)
	Grou	ір-С	
	(Long Answer Ty	/pe Questions)	5 x 6=30
7. [	Describe the functions of accounting.		(5)
8. J f	Journalize the following transactions: a. Invested Rs.50000 in cash as capital. b. Purchased furniture for Rs.5000 in cash. c. Deposited Rs.30000 in SBI. d. Sold office furniture for Rs.10000 in cash e. Withdrawn Rs,45000 from SBI for personal use.		
	Explain Discount allowed & Discount received with	-	(5)
	0. Calculate the future value of Rs. 10000 at the end of 3 years, 5 years and 10 years at an		

interest rate of 10%.

- 11. Calculate the present value of each of the following cash flows using a discount rate of 13 per (5) cent: Rs. 6,000 cash inflow one year from now, Rs. 7,000 cash inflow three years from now.
- 12. The cash inflow for next two years are Rs. 20000 and Rs. 30000 respectively against a cash outflow of Rs. 40000 now. Evaluate the NPV if the required rate of return is 10%.

OR

The cash inflow for next two years are Rs. 20000 and Rs. 30000 respectively against a cash outflow of Rs. 50000 now. Evaluate the NPV if the required rate of return is 10%.

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