

Brainware University Barasat, Kofkata -700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22 Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration Course Name – Business Accounting Course Code - BBAC202 (Semester II)

Гіme allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.	Full Marks : 60
[The figure in the margin	indicates full marks.]
Group)-A
(Multiple Choice	Type Question) $1 \times 60=60$
Choose the correct alternative from the following:	
(1) Accounting can be classified into two broad categories	gories, viz,
a) Financial Accounting and cost accounting	b) Financial Accounting and Management Accounting
c) cost accounting and Management Accounting	d) None of these
(2) The science and art of correctly recording busine	ss dealing in a set of books is called
a) Bookkeeping	b) Accounting
c) Auditing	d) Recording
(3) The long term assets that have no physical existence in as	ence but are rights that have value is know
a) Current Assets	b) Fixed Assets
c) Intangible Assets	d) Investments
(4) Outstanding wages of Rs.5000 is an example of	and the property of the second
a) Asset	b) Liability
c) Expense	d) Income
(5) Advance rent payment of Rs.500 is recorded as	
a) Prepaid Rent A/C Debit, Cash A/C Credit	b) Rent A/C Debit, Cash A/C Credit
c) Rent A/C Debit, Outstanding Rent A/C Credit	d) None of the above
(6) Pahin introduces his cash into his husiness. Wh	sich parts of the business accounting equati

(7) If the capital of the firm is Rs.100000 and creditor is Rs.50000. Find out the total assets

b) Liabilities and Assets

d) Assets and Capital

d) None of the above

b) Rs,100000

on will change?

c) Capital and Profit

a) Rs.200000

c) Rs.150000

a) Capital and Liability

(8) A business borrowed Rs.60000 from its bank at mputer. How is accounting equation affected by	these transaction.	
a) Assets unchanged, Liabilities decreased	b) Assets unchanged, Liabilities increased	
c) Assets increased, Liabilities increased	d) Assets increased, Liabilities decreased	
(9) The going concern concept assumes that		
a) The business runs for a foreseeable future	b) Business runs till end of accounting period	
c) The entity will close its operating in 10 years	d) The entity can't be liquidated	
(10) Journal records all the transactions in	a) 110	
	b) Random manner	
a) Alphabetical order c) Chronological order	d) None of the above	
(11) Which concept represents the assumption of lon		
a) Dual Aspect Concept	b) Materiality Concept	
c) Going Concern Concept	d) Matching Concept	
(12) Cash sale of old asset(without profit or loss) is rewing entry		
a) Cash Account Debit, Sales Account Credit	b) Buyer's Account Debit, Asset account Credit	
c) Asset Account Debit, Cash Account Credit	d) Cash Account Debit, Asset Account Credit	
(13) A credit entry in the sales account is matched by a debit entry in ITC Ltd account. What d o these entries record?		
a) Sold goods to ITC ltd on credit	b) Purchased goods on credit from ITC Ltd	
c) Purchase Returns to ITC Ltd	d) None of the above	
(14) Inward Invoice Number is a required column to p	prepare	
a) Sales Day Book	b) Purchase Day Book	
c) Purchase Return Book	d) Sales Return Book	
(15) Debit the receiver and credit the giver is the rule	for ———	
a) Nominal	b) Accounting	
c) Real	d) Liability	
(16) In a trial balance, which one of the following item alance?	ns would be correctly shown as a credit b	
a) Returns inwards	b) Carriage outwards	
c) Commission received	d) Discount allowed	
(17) A company does not include the value of skills ga grammes in its financial statements. Which conce		
a) Consistency	b) Materiality	
c) Money measurement	d) Substance over form	
(18) If wages are paid for construction of business pred A/c is debited.	mises A/c is credited and	
a) Wages, Cash	b) Premises, Cash	
c) Cash, Wages	d) Cash, Premises	
(19) If the estimated life span of an asset is 10 years, th	e straight line depreciation rate would b	
e		
a) 1%	b) 5%	
c) 10%	d) None of these	
(20) could be converted into cash within a) Current assets	b) Fixed assets Library Brainware University Person, Kotkaw -700125	

c) Intangible assets	d) Investments		
(21) The difference between an income statement and at:	an income and expenditure account is th		
An income and expenditure account is an international term for an Income statement.	 b) An income statement is prepared for a best and an income and expenditure accourted a pared for a not-for-profit making organin. 	nt is pr	
An income statement is prepared on an accrual s basis and an income and expenditure account is prepared on a cash flow basis.	d) An income statement is prepared for a noturing business and an income and expre account is prepared for a non-manufag business.	enditu	
(22) Which of the following transaction have no effec	t on proprietor equity		
a) Purchase of land on credit	b) Dividends to stock holders		
c) Net Loss	d) Investment in cash by stockholders		
(23) The profit of a business may be calculated by usi	ng which one of the following formulae		
 a) Opening capital - drawings + capital introduce d - closing capital 	b) Closing Capital + Drawings - Capital In ed - Opening Capital	troduc.	
 c) Opening capital + drawings - capital introduce d - closing capital 	 d) Closing Capital - Drawings + Capital In ed - Opening Capital 	troduc	
(24) Net profit is calculated in the:			
a) Profit and Loss account	b) Trial Balance		
c) Balance sheet	d) Trading Account		
(25) The cost of putting goods into a saleable condition	on should be charged to		
a) Trading account	b) Balance sheet		
c) Profit and loss account	d) None of these		
(26) The things of value possessed by the trader is call	lled		
a) Merchandise	b) Assets		
c) Stock	d) Purchases		
(27) Change in the capital A/c of proprietor may occur	r due to		
a) Profit earned	b) Loss incurred		
c) Capital Introduced	d) All of these	Laster	
(28) Generally company liability is			
a) Limited	b) Unlimited		
c) Restricted	d) None of these		
(29) Accounting consists of information on			
a) Cost and income for managers	b) Company's tax liability for a particular year		
c) Financial conditions of an institution	d) All of the above		
(30) An accounting system is used by a business to:			
a) Analyze Transactions	b) Handle routine book keeping tasks		
c) Interpret the Final Statements	d) All of the Above		
(31) Accounting is the language of			
a) Government	b) Public		
c) Trade	d) Business Brances Una		
(32) Double entry system of bookkeeping involves at	least Series, Kollow -	PROTOE	
a) One accounts	b) Two accounts	. 00160	
c) Three Accounts	d) None of these		

i Garagial data un to trial	balance is	Brainware University	
(33) The process of recording financial data up to trial	b) Classifying	Betrenet, Kellene	
a) Book keeping	d) Analyzing		
e) Summarizing			
(34) Interpretation means	b) Concerned v	vith preparation and presentation	
 a) Explanation of meaning and significance of the e data in Financial Statements 	of classified	data classification of data given in Fina	
c) Systematic analysis of recorded data	ncial Statem	ients.	
(35) Which accounting concept specifies the practice count		ng stock to the trading a	
a) Cost	b) Realization		
c) Going concern	d) Matching		
(36) states that assets equal liabilities plus	capital.	The State of the S	
a) Accounting equation	b) Financial e		
c) Statements	d) None of the	ese	
(37) ———deals with accounting for investments	s		
a) AS 11	b) AS 12		
a) AC 12	d) AS 14		
(38) Which one of the following concepts states that	the publication of	or presentation financial st	
atements should not be delayed	b) Timing		
a) Objectivity	d) Reliability		
c) Timeliness	() Kenability	the application of which a	
(39) Showing purchased office equipments in finance counting concept			
a) Historical cost	b) Materiali		
c) Prudence	d) Matching		
(40) The matching concept matches which of the fo	ollowing		
a) Assets - liabilities	b) Capital –		
c) Revenue – expenses	d) Expenses		
(41) The allocation of owner's private expenses to his/her business violates which of the following			
a) Accrual	b) Matchin	g	
·	d) Consiste	ency	
c) Separate entity (42) Indian companies prepare their their financial statement in rupees whereas Japanese companies produce financial statements in yens. This is an example of:			
	b) Unit of		
a) Stable money unit	d) Current		
c) Money value	,	Swap	
(43) The account that records expenses, gains and			
a) Personal account	b) Real ac	count	
c) Nominal account	d) None of	of the above	
(44) A trader has made a sale of Rs.75,500 out of which cash sales amounted to Rs.25,500. He showed trade receivables on 31-3-2014 at Rs.25,500. Which concept is followed by him			
a) Going concern	b) Cost		
c) Accrual	d) Money	y measurement	
(45) All events of business are measured in terms	of		
	b) Ethica	al Value	
a) Money	o) Eunca	ii value	

c) Units	d) Goods			
(46) A company includes in inventory goods received es are not received until after the year end. This is	6) A company includes in inventory goods received before the year end, but for which invoic es are not received until after the year end. This is in accordance with			
a) The historical cost convention.	b) The accruals concept.			
c) The consistency concept.	d) The materiality concept.			
(47) The accounts that records expenses, gains and los	sses are			
a) Personal accounts	b) Real Accounts			
c) Nominal accounts	d) None of the above			
(48) X, received an invoice from an advertising agence les tax on the goods was 20%. What would the co	orrect ledger entries be			
a) Advertising expense 4,000 (dr.) Payables 4,00 0 (cr.)	b) Advertising expense 4,800 (dr.)Payables 4,80 0(cr.)			
c) Advertising expense 4,800 (dr.) Payables 4,000, Sales tax account 800(cr.)	d) Advertising expense 4,000(dr.) Payables 4,80 0, Sales tax account 800(cr.)			
(49) A voucher does not contain				
a) Transaction details	b) Reason of payment			
c) Details of payment	d) Currency note serial no			
(50) Which of the following account will be credited is purchased on cash	in the books of ABC Co. Ltd., if furniture			
a) Furniture	b) Cash			
c) Business	d) Bank			
(51) A debit in a nominal account denotes an				
a) Income	b) Gain			
c) Revenue	d) Expense			
(52) The receiver of goods returned will send a	note to the returner.			
a) Debit	b) Credit			
c) Revenue	d) None of these			
(53) The entries in the purchase returns book are bas n.	sed on issued by the concer			
a) Debit note	b) Credit note			
c) Goods returned note	d) None of these			
(54) The discount calculated on list price of goods is	s called .			
a) Cash Discount	b) Rebate			
c) Trade Discount	d) None of these			
(55) A document given by the seller to buyer for cre	edit sales is called			
a) Cash memo	b) Voucher			
c) Invoice	d) None of these			
(56) Assets, which have physical existence, are call	led			
a) Tangible Assets	b) Intangible Assets			
c) Quick Assets	d) Current Assets			
(57) The discount allowed by the wholesaler to the	retailer on the immediate payment of cash			
	b) Cash Discount			
a) Trade Discount	d) Discount Received			
c) Discount Allowed				
(58) Cash invested by the owner is called	b) Liabilities			
A				

a) Asset

c) Capital

(59) Management accounting provides valuable services to management in performing

a) Proprietorship
c) Industrialist

(60) The goods which are purchased for the purpose of resale are called
a) Purchases
c) Goods/Inventory

d) Loan

b) Ownership
d) Proprietor

d) All of the above