

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION  
FIFTH SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]  
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING  
BCA-504.1**

**SET  
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

**( Objective )**

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

1. The person, firm, or institution that does not pay the price in cash for the goods purchased or the services received is called.....
  - a. Creditor
  - b. Proprietor
  - c. Debtor
  - d. None of these
2. Cash, goods, or assets invested by the proprietor in the business for earning profit is called.....
  - a. Liabilities
  - b. Fixed Assets
  - c. Capital
  - d. None of the above
3. The process of recording, classifying, and summarizing all business transactions in order to know the financial result is called:
  - a. Book Keeping
  - b. Journal Entries
  - c. Ledger Posting
  - d. Accounting
4. Goods withdrawn by the owner for personal use is termed as.....
  - a. Borrowings
  - b. Drawings
  - c. Creditors
  - d. None of the above
5. The fall in the value of a tangible asset is known as:
  - a. Amortization
  - b. Depreciation
  - c. Depletion
  - d. Underwriting
6. The process of transferring of items from a journal to their respective ledger accounts is called as:
  - a. Entry
  - b. Arithmetic
  - c. Balancing
  - d. Posting
7. Which one of the following is called the book of original entry?
  - a. Receipt and Payment Account
  - b. Trial Balance
  - c. Journal
  - d. General Ledger
8. Trial balance is used to check the accuracy of:
  - a. Balance sheet balances
  - b. Income statement balances
  - c. Cash flow statement balances
  - d. Ledger accounts balances
9. Excess of debit in the profit and loss account is known as.....
  - a. Gross loss
  - b. Gross profit
  - c. Net loss
  - d. Net profit

10. The balance from the profit and loss account is transferred to the.....
  - a. Balance sheet
  - b. Trial balance
  - c. Cash flow statement
  - d. None of the above
11. Balance sheet includes.....
  - a. Assets of the business
  - b. Liabilities
  - c. Rent
  - d. Both Assets and Liabilities
12. Profit and loss account shows the.....
  - a. Profit earned or loss suffered by the business
  - b. Total capital employed
  - c. Profit and loss through the sale of assets
  - d. None of the above
13. Standard cost is a technique which involves comparison of.....
  - a. Variable cost with the total cost
  - b. Fixed cost with the variable cost
  - c. Actual cost with the competitors cost to find variation
  - d. Actual cost with the standard cost to find variation
14. The point at which the total cost will be equal to total revenue is called:
  - a. Margin of Safety
  - b. Break Even Point
  - c. PV ratio
  - d. None of the above
15. The kind of cost which doesn't differ due to the volume of production is called:
  - a. Variable Cost
  - b. Fixed Cost
  - c. Total Cost
  - d. None of the above
16. Which of the following are the tools of Management Accounting?
  - a. Standard Costing
  - b. Marginal Costing
  - c. Budget and Budgetary Control
  - d. All of the above
17. What are the features of computerized accounting software?
  - a. Storage of accounting data and online input
  - b. Instantly produces different reports
  - c. Group different account
  - d. All of the above
18. Which one of the following is not an advantage of a computerized accounting system?
  - a. High speed
  - b. High reliability
  - c. Reduced training cost
  - d. None of the above
19. Among the following, which ready-to-use accounting software package is available in today's market?
  - a. Tally
  - b. E.X.
  - c. Busy
  - d. All of the above
20. An accounting information system processes financial transactions and events based on .....
  - a. Governing principles
  - b. Generally accepted accounting principles
  - c. Management principles
  - d. Accepted principles

**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

1. Define Computerized Accounting System with examples. Discuss its features and advantages. 3+4+3=10
2. Define Accounting. Discuss the functions and objectives of Accounting. 2+4+4=10
3. Write short notes on: 2×5=10
  - a) Business entity concept
  - b) Matching Concept
  - c) Assets and Liabilities
  - d) Debtors and Creditors
  - e) Rules of Debit and Credit
4. Pass journal entries for the following transactions of Mr. Arun for the month of December 2021. 10
  - a) December 1. Arun started a business with capital Rs.60,000
  - b) December 1. Bought machinery for Rs.3000
  - c) December 2. Purchase goods for Rs.5000
  - d) December 4. Purchase goods from Jai in credit for Rs. 2500
  - e) December 9. Sold goods for Rs.8000
  - f) December 10. Wages paid for Rs.1000
  - g) December 19. Sold goods to Ram on credit for Rs. 1500
  - h) December 20. Paid cash from Jai Rs. 2500
  - i) December 22. Purchase furniture for Rs.800
  - j) December 24. Withdrawn goods for personal use R. 600
5. Prepare the following ledger account from the transactions of Mr. Arun for the month of December 2021 (Refer Question no. 4) 10
  - a) Cash Account
  - b) Capital Account
  - c) Machinery Account
  - d) Purchase Account
  - e) Sales Account
  - f) Wages Account
  - g) Jai Account
  - h) Furniture Account
  - i) Ram Account
  - j) Bank Account

6. From the following balance extracted from the books of Mr. Nick & Co., prepare Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st December 2020.

5+5=10

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock	1250	Return Outwards	1380
Sales	11800	Salaries	750
Depreciation	667	Discount (Dr.)	328
Commission (Cr.)	211	Wages	1589
Insurance	380	Return Inwards	1659
Carriage Inward	300	Purchases	8679
Printing charges	481	Bad Debts	180
Carriage Outwards	200		

The value of stock as on 31st December 2020 is Rs. 3700

7. i) Selling price per unit Rs.10, Variable cost per unit Rs.4, Calculate PV ratio in each of the following cases:
- If selling price is reduced by 20%
  - If selling price is increased by 20%
- ii) Calculate PV ratio in each of the following cases:
- Sales Rs.10 and Variable cost Rs.4
  - Contribution Rs.3, Sales Rs.15
- iii) The sales turnover and profit during two years were as follows:

3+3+4=10

Year	Sales(Rs)	Profit(Rs)
2010	2,40,000	30,000
2011	2,60,000	20,000

Fixed cost is Rs.80,000

Calculate PV Ratio, Break-even point and Sales to earn a profit of Rs.1,60,000

8. Explain the branches of Accounting. Differentiate between Financial Accounting, Cost Accounting and Management Accounting.

3+7=10

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