

Answer any **thirty five** from the following questions. [Choose the correct option and put tick (✓) mark beside the given box]:

1×35=35

1. Book of original entry is called:
 - a) Ledger
 - b) Journal
 - c) Balance sheet
 - d) Trial balance
2. Accounts are broadly classified into:
 - a) 2 types
 - b) 3 types
 - c) 4 types
 - d) 5 types
3. Balance sheet is prepared:
 - a) Quarterly
 - b) Monthly
 - c) Annually
 - d) Any one of the above.
4. Net profit is computed from:
 - a) Balance sheet
 - b) Profit & loss account
 - c) Trial balance
 - d) Trading account
5. Rent paid in cash to landlord is credited to:
 - a) Landlord A/C
 - b) Rent A/C
 - c) Cash A/C
 - d) None of the above
6. Gross profit is computed from:
 - a) Profit & loss A/C
 - b) Trading A/C
 - c) Balance sheet
 - d) None of the above

[Turn Over]

7. The assets having no physical existence is known as:
- a) Fixed assets
 - b) Deffered revenue expenditure
 - c) Fictitious assets
 - d) None of the above
8. Kalyani Mahavidyalaya is an example of:
- a) Personal account
 - b) Nominal account
 - c) Real account
 - d) None of the above
9. Which one is an example of nominal account?
- a) Debtor account
 - b) Furniture account
 - c) Mr. X account
 - d) Salary account
10. What comes in and what goes out rules for?
- a) Personal account
 - b) Real account
 - c) Nominal account
 - d) Liability account
11. Capital invested by the owner is:
- a) Current liabilities
 - b) External liabilities
 - c) Short-term liabilities
 - d) Internal liabilities
12. Bad debts is related to:
- a) Creditors
 - b) Debtors
 - c) Both debtors and creditors
 - d) None of the above
13. The term 'Introduction of Further Capital' means:
- a) Amount contributed by owners
 - b) Amount paid to creditors
 - c) Amount withdrawn by the owners
 - d) None of the above

14. Petty cash book is a:
- a) Main cash book
 - b) Trial balance
 - c) Subsidiary cash book
 - d) None of the above
15. 'Purchase day book' related with:
- a) Cash purchase
 - b) Credit purchase
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of the above
16. Cash account is debited for:
- a) Cash received from debtors
 - b) Sale of gold in cash
 - c) Sale of assets in cash
 - d) All of the above
17. Return inward book is used for:
- a) Return of sold goods
 - b) Return of purchased goods
 - c) Return of assets
 - d) All the above
18. Accrual basis of accounting system records:
- a) Credit transactions
 - b) Cash and credit transactions
 - c) Cash transactions
 - d) None of the above
19. Salary is charged to:
- a) Profit and loss A/C
 - b) Profit and loss appropriation A/C
 - c) Trading A/C
 - d) Balance sheet

[Turn Over]

20. Preliminary expenses is a:
- a) Fixed assets
 - b) Current assets
 - c) Fictitious assets
 - d) Deferred revenue expenditure
21. Depreciation is calculated on:
- a) Market value of assets
 - b) Written down value of assets
 - c) Cost of assets
 - d) Any one of the above
22. Debit note is issued for:
- a) Sales return
 - b) Purchase return
 - c) Assets return
 - d) None of the above
23. Cash discount is recorded in:
- a) Cash book
 - b) Sales day book
 - c) Purchase day book
 - d) None of the above
24. Cash received from debtors:
- a) Increase in cash
 - b) Decrease in cash
 - c) Increase in creditors
 - d) None of the above
25. Trial balance is prepared with:
- a) Journal entries
 - b) Cash balances
 - c) Balances of all ledger accounts
 - d) None of the above
26. 'Accounting Equation' written as:
- a) $\text{Capital} = \text{Assets} + \text{Liabilities}$
 - b) $\text{Liabilities} = \text{Capital} - \text{Assets}$
 - c) $\text{Assets} = \text{Capital} + \text{Liabilities}$
 - d) None of the above

27. Cost of Goods Sold is equal to:
- a) Sales – closing stock + opening stock
 - b) Sales + closing stock – opening stock
 - c) Sales + closing stock – purchase
 - d) None of the above
28. Building is an example:
- a) Fixed assets
 - b) Intangible assets
 - c) Current assets
 - d) Fictitious assets
29. Goods taken over by the owner should be debited to:
- a) Capital A/C
 - b) Drawings A/C
 - c) Sales A/C
 - d) Purchase A/C
30. Bank account is a:
- a) Nominal account
 - b) Personal account
 - c) Real account
 - d) None of the above
31. Income received in advance by a business unit is:
- a) An asset
 - b) A liability
 - c) A loss
 - d) None of the above
32. Bank interest is:
- a) Personal A/C
 - b) Real A/C
 - c) Nominal A/C
 - d) None of the above
33. Sales day book is maintained for:
- a) Cash sales
 - b) Credit sales
 - c) Cash and credit sales
 - d) None of the above

[Turn Over]

34. Indirect expenditure is shown in:

- a) Profit and Loss A/C
- b) Trading A/C
- c) Balance Sheet
- d) Trial Balance

35. Direct income is shown in:

- a) Profit and loss A/C
- b) Trading A/C
- c) Trial balance
- d) Balance sheet

36. Basic features of transaction are:

- a) Must be measurable in terms of money
- b) There must be two parties
- c) Bring financial changes in business
- d) All of the above

37. Cash book records:

- a) All cash receipts
- b) All cash payments
- c) All cash receipts and payments
- d) None of the above

38. Life Insurance premium paid on life of owner debit to:

- a) Drawings A/C
- b) Owner A/C
- c) Premium A/C
- d) None of the above

39. Capital contribution to business Credit:

- a) Cash A/C
- b) Business A/C
- c) Capital A/C
- d) None of the above

40. A Trial Balance shows:

- a) The status of investment
- b) The flow of fund
- c) Arithmetical accuracy
- d) None of the above