

U.G. 3rd Semester Examination-2024**COMMERCE****[Multidisciplinary Course (MDC)]****Course Code : UG-BCOM-MU-T-3****Course Title : Basic Accounting****[NEP-2020]****Full Marks : 35****Time : 90 Minutes****Instructions to the Candidates:**

- Candidates will be provided with a question cum answer booklet.
- The booklet contains 40 multiple choice questions, each carrying 1 mark. Candidate will attempt 35 questions from the following (MCQ).
- Candidates must fill up his/her Registration Number, Year & Roll Number in the space provided.
- Do not make any rough work on the answer booklet.
- At the end of the examination please return the answer booklet to the invigilator.

Registration No.

	Year	
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Roll Number

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Signature of the Invigilator

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[Turn Over]

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

1×35=35

1. The first book of original entry is ;
 - a) Journal ☐
 - b) Ledger ☐
 - c) Trial Balance ☐
 - d) Final Account ☐
2. The Account that records expenses, gains and losses is called;
 - a) Nominal Account ☐
 - b) Real Account ☐
 - c) Personal Account ☐
 - d) None of the above ☐
3. The sum of Liabilities and Capital is equal to
 - a) Income ☐
 - b) Drawings ☐
 - c) Assets ☐
 - d) Expenses ☐
4. Goods returned by customer should be debited to which of the following accounts?
 - a) Return Inward Account ☐
 - b) Sales Account ☐
 - c) Sales Income Account ☐
 - d) Expenses Account ☐
5. Net Profit is calculated in which of the following Account?
 - a) Trading Account ☐
 - b) Income & Expenditure Account ☐
 - c) Profit & Loss Account ☐
 - d) Suspense Account ☐
6. Which one of the following accounting equation is correct?
 - a) Cash+ Other Assets= Capital- Liabilities ☐
 - b) Capital + Liabilities = Assets + Income ☐
 - c) Assets - Liabilities = Capital ☐
 - d) Assets + Capital = Liabilities ☐

[Turn Over]

7. The amount drawn by a businessman for his personal use is known as ;
- a) Drawings ☐
 - b) Expenditure ☐
 - c) Additional Capital ☐
 - d) Profit ☐
8. Fictitious Assets includes;
- a) Cash at Bank ☐
 - b) Preliminary Expenses ☐
 - c) Plant & Machinery ☐
 - d) Stock Account ☐
9. Which among the following is not a non cash item?
- a) Provision for Bad Debt ☐
 - b) Goodwill ☐
 - c) Depreciation ☐
 - d) Cash Sales ☐
10. Cash Book having Cash and Bank column is mostly referred to as;
- a) Simple Cash Book ☐
 - b) Triple Column Cash Book ☐
 - c) Double Column Cash Book ☐
 - d) Petty Cash Book ☐
11. A long term assets having no physical existence is known as;
- a) Current Assets ☐
 - b) Investment ☐
 - c) Fixed Assets ☐
 - d) Intangible Assets ☐
12. Excess of credit over debit in the Trading account is known as;
- a) Gross profit ☐
 - b) Gross loss ☐
 - c) Net profit ☐
 - d) Net loss ☐
13. Purchase of stationary for cash will be recorded in which side of the Cash Book?
- a) Credit Side ☐
 - b) Debit Side ☐
 - c) Both a) and b) ☐
 - d) No entry needed ☐

14. Return of goods by a customer is recorded in;
- a) Sales Book ☐
 - b) Purchase Book ☐
 - c) Purchase Return Book ☐
 - d) Sales Return Book ☐
15. Which among the following is considered as current liability?
- a) Bank Overdraft ☐
 - b) Bills Payable ☐
 - c) Outstanding Expenses ☐
 - d) All of the above ☐
16. Double entry implies that;
- a) Recording entries in Journal ☐
 - b) Recording entries in Ledger ☐
 - c) Recording two aspect of every transaction ☐
 - d) Recording every transaction in books ☐
17. Current Assets includes following except;
- a) Bills Receivable ☐
 - b) Goodwill ☐
 - c) Stock-in-trade ☐
 - d) Cash in hand ☐
18. Drawings Account falls under which Account?
- a) Personal ☐
 - b) Real ☐
 - c) Nominal ☐
 - d) None of the above ☐
19. Who prepares a Debit Note?
- a) Seller ☐
 - b) Cashier ☐
 - c) Purchaser ☐
 - d) All of the above ☐
20. Which among the transaction that recorded in the both side of the Cash Book simultaneously?
- a) Dual entry ☐
 - b) Contra entry ☐
 - c) Double entry ☐
 - d) Single entry ☐

[Turn Over]

21. The Balance in Petty Cash Book is an-
- a) An Asset ☐
 - b) A liability ☐
 - c) An expenses ☐
 - d) A Profit ☐
22. The process of transferring the transactions from the journal to the ledger is called
- a) Journalizing ☐
 - b) Posting ☐
 - c) Balancing ☐
 - d) Costing ☐
23. Salary paid to Ram in cash of Rs 25,000. Which among the following account is credited?
- a) Salary ☐
 - b) Ram ☐
 - c) Cash ☐
 - d) Bank ☐
24. Purchase of Machinery by Cash means;
- a) Decrease in assets and decrease in liability ☐
 - b) Increase in assets and decrease in assets ☐
 - c) Increase in assets and increase in liability ☐
 - d) Decrease in assets and increase in liability ☐
25. How many accounts are effected in a transaction
- a) Only one ☐
 - b) Only two ☐
 - c) At least two ☐
 - d) None of the above ☐
26. What shall be the amount of capital if cash Rs.6000, Furniture Rs.15,000, Stock Rs.20,000 and Creditors Rs.8000/-?
- a) Rs. 49,000/- ☐
 - b) Rs. 33,000/- ☐
 - c) Rs. 21000/- ☐
 - d) Rs. 37000/- ☐
27. Liabilities and Assets amount to Rs. 7,800 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. The difference Amount shall represent _____.
- a) Creditors ☐
 - b) Debentures ☐
 - c) Profit ☐
 - d) Capital ☐

28. How many columns are there in a ledger (on one side)
- a) Six ☐
 - b) Five ☐
 - c) Four ☐
 - d) Seven ☐
29. The amount brought into the business by the proprietor should be credited to
- a) Cash Account ☐
 - b) Capital Account ☐
 - c) Drawings Account ☐
 - d) Suspense Account ☐
30. The expenditure on the debit side of the Trading Account is called
- a) Establishment expenses ☐
 - b) Non-cash expenses ☐
 - c) Purchasing expenses ☐
 - d) Selling expenses ☐
31. The accounting conventions do not include:
- a) Depreciation convention ☐
 - b) Conservatism convention ☐
 - c) Consistency convention ☐
 - d) Full disclosure convention ☐
32. If the total of both side of Trial Balance do not match the difference must be entered in;
- a) A Nominal Account ☐
 - b) The Capital Account ☐
 - c) A Suspense Account ☐
 - d) The Profit and Loss Account ☐
33. The Matching concept matches which of the following?
- a) Assets with liabilities ☐
 - b) Revenue with expenses ☐
 - c) Capital with income ☐
 - d) Expenses with capital ☐

[Turn Over]

34. Trial balance is used to check the accuracy of;
- a) Balance sheet balances. ☐
 - b) Cash flow statement balances. ☐
 - c) Ledger accounts balances. ☐
 - d) Income statement balances. ☐
35. If the trial balance agrees, it implies that _____
- a) There are no errors in the book ☐
 - b) There may be two-sided errors in the book ☐
 - c) There may be one-sided errors in the book ☐
 - d) There may be both one-sided errors and two-sided errors in the books ☐
36. Final accounts are prepared on
- a) Yearly basis ☐
 - b) Quarterly basis ☐
 - c) Half yearly basis ☐
 - d) Differs from company to company ☐
37. Trading Account discloses ;
- a) Gross profit ☐
 - b) Net profit. ☐
 - c) Net loss ☐
 - d) Gross profit or Gross loss ☐
38. Fixed assets loss its value due to
- a) Appreciation ☐
 - b) Depreciation ☐
 - c) Provisions ☐
 - d) None of the above ☐
39. 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 the above ☐
40. The kind of debts which are needed to be repaid in a short term is known as?
- a) Fixed liabilities ☐
 - b) Depreciating liabilities ☐
 - c) Current liabilities ☐
 - d) Intangible assets ☐
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