



COMM1031

3 Yr. Degree/4 Yr. Honours 1st Semester Examination, 2023
(under CCFUP of NEP 2020)

Time: 1½ Hours Subject : ACCOUNTING & MANAGEMENT Full Marks: 40

Course: Multi/Interdisciplinary Course Code : COMM1031 Course Title : Fundamentals of Accounting (MDC/IDC)

Roll No.: Registration No. of 20

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEE

1. The Question-cum-Answer Booklet comprised of 40 Questions and each Question carrying 1 (one) mark.
 2. Each Question possesses 4 (four) Answer Options (A), (B), (C) and (D) of which only one option bears Correct Answer.
 3. Completely darken the respective circle for your response as shown below—
Correct method ● Wrong method
 4. Each Correct Answer will be credited with 1 (One) Mark.
 5. If an Examinee attempts more than one Option for a Question, the attempt will be considered as WRONG Answer.
 6. No Mark will be deducted for attempting Wrong Answer or Incorrect attempts.
 7. Only Blue/Black Ink Pen is to be used for Answering Question.
 8. No Electronic Gadget (Calculator, Mobile Phone, Laptop, I-Pad, Camera etc.), Papers (Other than Admit Card) will be allowed inside the Examination Hall.
 9. No Loose sheet will be provided for scribbling and No Paper is to be brought in this purpose. Any Examinee found with incriminating Documents in his/her possession— he/she will be Expelled.
 10. All rough work must be done in the page provided in the Question-Answer-Booklet, and the said Page of the Booklet **must not be torn out.**
 11. No Examinee will be allowed to leave the Examination Hall until an Hour has elapsed from the commencement of the Examination.
 12. As per order of the Executive Council all Answer Scripts will be preserved for one year from the date of Publication of Results.
১. Question-cum-Answer Booklet-এ মোট ৪০টি প্রশ্ন আছে এবং প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের মান ১ (এক)।
 ২. প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের জন্য ৪ (চার)টি করে Option (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) থাকবে, এর মধ্যে একটি সঠিক উত্তর নির্দেশ করবে।
 ৩. সঠিক উত্তরের জন্য নির্দিষ্ট বৃত্তটিকে সম্পূর্ণ রূপে কালো করতে হবে তা নীচে দেখানো হল—
সঠিক পদ্ধতি ● ভুল পদ্ধতি
 ৪. প্রতিটি সঠিক উত্তরের মান ১ (এক)।
 ৫. যদি কোনো পরীক্ষার্থী একটি প্রশ্নের একাধিক উত্তর দেয় তাহলে সেটি ভুল উত্তর হিসেবে গণ্য হবে।
 ৬. ভুল উত্তরের জন্য কোনো নম্বর বাদ যাবে না।
 ৭. উত্তর লেখার জন্য কেবলমাত্র নীল অথবা কালো কালির কলম ব্যবহার করা যাবে।
 ৮. পরীক্ষাকেন্দ্রের মধ্যে কোনো ইলেকট্রনিক্স যন্ত্রাদি (ক্যালকুলেটর, মোবাইল ফোন, ল্যাপটপ, আই-প্যাড, ক্যামেরা ইত্যাদি), কাগজ (কেবলমাত্র অ্যাডমিট কার্ড ছাড়া) নিয়ে প্রবেশ নিষেধ।
 ৯. হিজিবিজি বা রাফ লেখার জন্য কোনো বাড়তি কাগজ দেওয়া যাবে না এবং এই উদ্দেশ্যে কোনো কাগজ আনা যাবে না। কোনো পরীক্ষার্থীর কাছে নকল-এর মতো অপরাধমূলক কাগজ থাকলে সেই ছাত্র/ছাত্রীকে বহিষ্কার করা হবে।
 ১০. সমস্ত 'রাফ ওয়ার্ক' প্রশ্ন-উত্তর-পুস্তিকার সঙ্গে থাকা নির্দিষ্ট পাতাতেই করতে হবে এবং উত্তরপত্র জমা দেবার সময় পাতাটি ছিঁড়ে নেওয়া যাবে না।
 ১১. পরীক্ষা শুরু থেকে এক ঘণ্টা সময় অতিবাহিত না হলে কোনো পরীক্ষার্থী পরীক্ষার হল থেকে বের হতে পারবে না।
 ১২. বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় কর্ম সমিতি কর্তৃক গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্ত অনুসারে পরীক্ষার ফল প্রকাশের দিন থেকে এক বছরের জন্য উত্তরপত্র সংরক্ষিত থাকবে।

1. Which of the following is not a business transaction?

- (A) Bought furniture of Rs. 10,000 for business use
- (B) Paid Rs. 5,000 as salary to employees
- (C) Paid education fees Rs. 4,000 for sister from personal bank account
- (D) Paid school fees of daughter from business Rs. 5,000

2. During the life time of an business entity accounts produce financial statement in accordance with which of the basic accounting concepts?

- (A) Going Concern
- (B) Matching
- (C) Consistency
- (D) All of the above

3. Which of the following concepts require that accounting transaction should be free from the bias of accountants and others?

- (A) Objectivity
- (B) Economic Entity
- (C) Going Concern
- (D) None of the above

4. Concept of Recognition of Expenses and Revenues in the same period is called

- (A) Conservatism
- (B) Matching
- (C) Relevance
- (D) Prudence

5. Concept of using same accounting method from one accounting period to the next is called

- (A) Consistency
- (B) Reliability
- (C) Relevance
- (D) All of the above

6. Which of the following is an Asset?

- (A) Machinery
- (B) Sundry Creditors
- (C) Loan
- (D) Bills payable

7. Which of the following is a Liability?

- (A) Sundry Debtors
- (B) Sundry Creditors
- (C) Bills Receivable
- (D) Patents

8. The fundamental accounting equation for duality principle is commonly expressed—

- (A) Assets = Liabilities + Capital
- (B) Assets = Liabilities – Capital
- (C) Assets = Capital – Liabilities
- (D) Assets + Capital = Liabilities

9. Which are the broad approaches to accounting for recognition of revenue and costs?

- (A) Cash Basis
- (B) Accrual Basis
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

10. The Journal Entry to record purchase of Furniture for Rs. 2,00,000 by cash is

- (A) Debit Furniture Account Rs. 2,00,000 and Credit Cash Account Rs. 2,00,000
- (B) Debit Cash Account Rs. 2,00,000 and Credit Furniture Account Rs. 2,00,000
- (C) Debit Furniture Account Rs. 2,00,000 and Credit Bank Account Rs. 2,00,000
- (D) Debit Assets Account Rs. 2,00,000 and Credit Cash Account Rs. 2,00,000

11. The Journal entry to record wages paid to worker is

- (A) Debit Wages Account and Credit Cash Account
- (B) Debit Capital Account and Credit Cash Account
- (C) Debit Cash Account and Credit Wages Account
- (D) Debit Salary Account and Credit Cash Account

12. Issue of Cheque for Rs. 72,000 to pay rent. The account to be debited is

- (A) Cash Account Rs. 72,000
- (B) Bank Account Rs. 72,000
- (C) Rent Account Rs. 72,000
- (D) Outstanding Rent Account Rs. 72,000

13. Paid Cash Rs. 1,00,000 to Creditors. Which account is to be debited?

- (A) Cash Account Rs. 1,00,000
- (B) Bank Account Rs. 1,00,000
- (C) Creditors Account Rs. 1,00,000
- (D) Debtors Account Rs. 1,00,000

14. Recording of entries from Journal to Ledger is called

- (A) Casting
- (B) Posting
- (C) Journalising
- (D) Balancing

15. Cash withdrawn by the proprietor should be credited to

- (A) Cash Book
- (B) Purchase Day Book
- (C) Sales Day Book
- (D) Sales Return Book

16. If a firm maintains a cash book then it need not to maintain

- (A) Journal Proper
- (B) Purchase Day Book
- (C) Sales Day Book
- (D) Bank and Cash Account in the Ledger

17. Double column cash book records

- (A) only Cash Transaction
- (B) Cash and Bank Transaction
- (C) only Bank Transaction
- (D) all Credit Transaction

18. Goods Purchased on Cash are recorded in

- (A) Sales Day Book
- (B) Sales Return Book
- (C) Cash Book
- (D) Purchase Return Book

19. Interest due but not yet received is popularly known as

- (A) Accrued Interest
- (B) Prepaid Interest
- (C) Advance Interest Received
- (D) Outstanding Interest

20. Which of the following transaction is posted in purchase account?

- (A) Purchase of Furniture
- (B) Cash and Credit Purchase
- (C) Purchase Return
- (D) Purchase of Stationery

21. The periodic total of sales return journal posted to
- (A) Sales Account
 - (B) Purchase Account
 - (C) Purchase Return Account
 - (D) Sales Return Account
22. The balance of Petty Cash Book is
- (A) an Expense
 - (B) an Income
 - (C) an Asset
 - (D) a Liability
23. Balancing of account means
- (A) total of Debit Side
 - (B) total of Credit Side
 - (C) difference in total of Debit and Credit
 - (D) None of the above
24. Journal is a book of
- (A) Primary Entry
 - (B) Secondary Entry
 - (C) Voluntary Entry
 - (D) No Entry
25. One debit account and more than one credit account in a entry is called
- (A) Compound Entry
 - (B) Simple Entry
 - (C) Single Entry
 - (D) None of the above
26. Assets sold on cash are entered in
- (A) Cash Book
 - (B) Purchase Day Book
 - (C) Sales Day Book
 - (D) All of these books
27. Ledger book is
- (A) Primary Book
 - (B) Supporting Book
 - (C) Subsidiary Book
 - (D) None of the above
28. Petty Cash Book is a book having record of
- (A) Small Payment
 - (B) Big Payment
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
29. Transaction recorded both on debit and credit side of cash book is known as
- (A) Contra Entry
 - (B) Simple Entry
 - (C) Single Entry
 - (D) Mixed Entry
30. Cash received from sale of goods is entered in
- (A) Debit side of Cash Book
 - (B) Credit side of Cash Book
 - (C) Debit side of Purchase Day Book
 - (D) Debit side of Purchase Return Book

31. Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared by
- (A) Creditor
 - (B) Bank
 - (C) an Account Holder in a bank
 - (D) Debtors
32. A Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared with the balance of
- (A) Pass Book
 - (B) Cash Book
 - (C) Both Pass Book and Cash Book
 - (D) None of the above
33. Agreement of trial balance is affected by
- (A) one sided error only
 - (B) two sided error only
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
34. Trial Balance is
- (A) an Account
 - (B) a Statement
 - (C) a Journal
 - (D) a Ledger
35. Which of the following is a financial statement?
- (A) Profit and Loss Account
 - (B) Balance Sheet
 - (C) Income and Expenditure Account
 - (D) All of the above
36. The Receipts and Payment Account is a summary of
- (A) all Capital Receipts and Payments
 - (B) all Revenue Receipts and Payments
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
37. Which of the following is not prepared by non-profit organizations?
- (A) Profit and Loss Account
 - (B) Income and Expenditure Account
 - (C) Receipts and Payment Account
 - (D) Balance Sheet
38. The balancing figure on credit side of Income and Expenditure Account denotes
- (A) excess of Expenses over Income
 - (B) excess of Income over Expenditure
 - (C) Gross Profit
 - (D) Gross Loss
39. The purpose of preparing final accounts is to ascertain
- (A) Liabilities
 - (B) Capital
 - (C) Value of Assets
 - (D) Profit or Loss and Financial Position
40. Gross Profit is equal to
- (A) Sales – Cost of Goods Sold
 - (B) Sales – Closing Stock + Purchase
 - (C) Opening Stock + Purchase – Closing Stock
 - (D) Purchase + Sales – Closing Stock

