

F.Y. B. Com.

Semester - 2

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FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING - 2

M.C.Q. बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

1) दी गई प्रतीकनाम कंपनी प्रत्येक वर्ष की तिमाही के लिए प्रत्येक तिमाही में अंक:

(क) बैंड पर डेबिट है (ख) पाया जाने जाये है
 (ग) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (घ) डेबिट पर डेबिट है
 (जवाब: क)

2) प्रतीकनाम कंपनी प्रत्येक वर्ष की तिमाही में:

(क) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (ख) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है
 (ग) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (घ) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है
 (जवाब: क)

3) दी गई प्रतीकनाम कंपनी प्रत्येक वर्ष की तिमाही में:

(क) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (ख) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है
 (ग) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (घ) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है
 (जवाब: क)

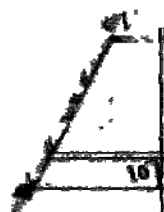
4) प्रतीकनाम कंपनी प्रत्येक वर्ष की तिमाही में:

(क) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (ख) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है
 (ग) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (घ) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है
 (जवाब: क)

5) दी गई प्रतीकनाम कंपनी प्रत्येक वर्ष की तिमाही में:

(क) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (ख) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है
 (ग) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है (घ) क्रेडिट पर डेबिट है
 (जवाब: क)

(R.T.E.)



10) एक कारकी कंपनी का मूल्य निर्धारण करने के लिए निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी है -

- (क) शुद्ध मुनाफा - ₹ 20,00,000 (क) शुद्ध मुनाफा - ₹ 20,00,000
- (ख) शुद्ध मुनाफा - ₹ 20,00,000 (ख) शुद्ध मुनाफा - ₹ 20,00,000
- (ग) शुद्ध मुनाफा - ₹ 20,00,000 (ग) शुद्ध मुनाफा - ₹ 20,00,000

11) निम्नलिखित 1. 20,00,000 रुपये का अर्ध-वर्षीय बंधन जारी करने पर कंपनी का प्रस्तावित है। यदि बाजार की दर 12% है तो 20,00,000 रुपये का अर्ध-वर्षीय बंधन जारी करने पर कंपनी को कितना मुनाफा मिलेगा?

- (क) ₹ 1,10,000 (ख) ₹ 1,00,000
- (ग) ₹ 90,000 (घ) ₹ 1,20,000

12) निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी है - कंपनी का प्रस्तावित है कि वह अपने वर्तमान बंधन को 10% की दर पर 20,00,000 रुपये का अर्ध-वर्षीय बंधन जारी करेगा। यदि बाजार की दर 12% है तो कंपनी को कितना मुनाफा मिलेगा?

- (क) ₹ 2,00,000 (ख) ₹ 2,50,000
- (ग) ₹ 2,50,000 (घ) ₹ 2,00,000

13) निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी है -

- (क) MS-1 (ख) MS-2 (ग) MS-3 (घ) MS-4



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निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से - B. उत्तर

14) एक पदार्थ जल में
(क) घुलता है (ख) तैरता है (ग) डूबता है (घ) जल में
लवण है

15) निम्नलिखित पदार्थों में निम्नलिखित सामग्री का भाग है:

(क) जल में घुलता है + इंधन (ख) पदार्थ
(ग) जल, तैल + जल
(घ) जल + पदार्थ + पदार्थ + पदार्थ
लवण है

16) विकल्पों में से - 10. उत्तर 32. है

(क) जल में घुलता है (ख) जल में घुलता है
(ग) जल में घुलता है (घ) जल में घुलता है
(लवण है)

17) जल में घुलता है जल में घुलता है जल में घुलता है

(क) जल में घुलता है (ख) जल में घुलता है
(ग) जल में घुलता है (घ) जल में घुलता है
(लवण है)

18) निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से एक उत्तर जल में घुलता है

उत्तर है (क) जल में घुलता है (ख) जल में घुलता है
(क) नं. 1-4-93 (ख) 1-4-91
(ग) नं. 1-4-94 (घ) नं. 1-4-95
(लवण है)

P.T.O.

19) 2,000 का डिबिट पर कंपनी का प्रभाव

परिष्कारण -

- (A) 2,000 (B) 2,000 (C) 2,000 (D) 2,000 का प्रभाव है

20) 2,000 का डिबिट पर परिष्कारण का प्रभाव

परिष्कारण -

- (A) 2,2 (B) 2,200 (C) 2,4 (D) 2,5
(समान है)

21) जो भी एक को व्यापारिक शुद्ध () की निम्नलिखित

- (A) निम्नलिखित शुद्ध व्यापारिक शुद्ध परिसर है
(B) निम्नलिखित शुद्ध व्यापारिक शुद्ध परिसर है
(C) निम्नलिखित शुद्ध व्यापारिक शुद्ध परिसर है
(D) निम्नलिखित शुद्ध व्यापारिक शुद्ध परिसर है

22) 2,100 का डिबिट, क्रेडिट र 2,100 का क्रेडिट परिसर

परिष्कारण -

- (A) 2,5 (B) 2,200 (C) 2,3 (D) 2,7
(समान है)

23) 2,100 का डिबिट क्रेडिट परिसर डिबिट र 2,100 का क्रेडिट

- (A) 2,200 (B) 2,200 (C) 2,100 (D) 2,400
(समान है)



ENGLISH VERSION.

Multiple Choice Questions:

Select Correct one answer.

1) If the purchasing company bears liquidation expenses, then the amount of liquidation expenses is debited to -
 A) Vendor Company A/c B) Bank A/c
 C) Goodwill A/c
 (Ans: C)

2) When purchase price is paid by purchasing company, it will debit -
 A) Business purchase A/c
 B) Asset A/c
 C) Vendor Company's Liquidator's A/c
 (Ans: C)

3) If the purchase price is less than the net assets, the difference is -
 A) Considered as Goodwill
 B) Considered as Capital Reserve
 C) None of above
 (Ans: B)

4) The commission recd. by company from vendor on collection of their debtors can be used -
 A) To write off debts B) To write off goodwill
 C) To write off fictitious assets
 (Ans: B)

5) If the purchasing company paid goodwill on purchase of business, then it is transferred to partners' Capital A/c as to be
(A) Credited in the ratio of their profit share.
(B) Credited in the ratio of their capital.
(C) Credited Equally.
(Ans: A)

6) When old Bad Debts are recovered, it is credited to
(A) Bad Debt Recovery A/c (B) Vendor's Credit
(C) Vendor's Debit (D) Vendor's Suspense A/c
(Ans: B)

7) Profit on revaluation is transferred to partners' Capital A/c in the ratio of
(A) Profit sharing (B) Capital
(C) Equal (D) None of the above
(Ans: A)

8) A Ltd purchased the business of B Pvt. Purchase consideration was paid by 10000 Equity shares of Rs 100 each at 25% premium. Capital Reserve carried at A Ltd 25000 then the value of just debts taken over would be —
If the value of total liabilities of B Pvt. is 25000

(A) Rs. 15,00,000 (B) Rs. 10,00,000
 (C) Rs. 10,00,000 (D) Rs. 13,00,000
 (Ans: B)

9] When the value of goodwill is not given, the value of goodwill is found out in the purchase of business by applying the following formula -
 (A) Goodwill = Net Assets - purchase price
 (B) Goodwill = Purchase price - total assets
 (C) Goodwill = Total assets - purchase price
 (D) Goodwill = Purchase price - net assets
 (Ans: D)

10] At the time of purchase of business the amount of capital reserve is arrived as with the help of following formula -
 (A) Capital reserve = Purchase price - net assets
 (B) Capital reserve = Net assets - purchase price
 (C) Capital reserve = Total assets - purchase price
 (D) Capital reserve = Purchase price - total assets
 (Ans: B)

11] When purchase price is fixed at Rs. 1,50,000 the goodwill for purchaser company has arisen Rs. 20,000. If the purchase company wants the capital reserve of Rs. 20,000 out of purchase, how much purchase price should be fixed?
 (A) Rs. 1,10,000 (B) Rs. 1,30,000 (C) Rs. 90,000 (D) Rs. 1,20,000
 (Ans: A)

12) At the time of purchasing a business a company accepted to make recovery from debtors and to pay to creditors on behalf of the firm. The company is entitled for the commission of 4% of recovery made & and 1% of payment made. The company recovered Rs. 58000 from debtors worth Rs. 60000 and paid the creditors of Rs. 20000 at a discount of 5%. How much would be the amount of commission?

- (A) Rs. 2870 (B) Rs. 2970 (C) Rs. 2690 (D) Rs. 2970

(ANS) C

13) Which standards deals with Fixed Asset

- (A) AS-1 (B) AS-6 (C) AS-9 (D) AS-10

(ANS) AS-10

14) The accounting standard - 6, Depreciation Accounting does not apply to the following -

- (A) Building (B) Goodwill (C) Furniture

(ANS) B

15) The cost of inventory includes the following

- (A) Cost of purchase + Cost of conversion
- (B) Opening stock + purchase
- (C) Purchase + Administrative expenses + Selling expenses

(ANS) A

16) As-10 covers -

- A) Tangible asset (B) Natural asset
 - C) Wasting asset (D) Financial asset
- (ANS: A)

17) By adding conversion cost into all costs of purchase -

- A) Cost of purchase is arrived
 - B) Cost of goods sold is arrived
 - C) Cost of production is arrived
 - D) Cost of production is arrived
- (ANS: B)

18) From which date Indian Accounting Standard No-6 is made mandatory for all types of enterprises?

- (A) Dt. 1-4-93 (B) Dt. 1-4-94
 - (C) Dt. 1-4-95 (D) Dt. 1-4-92
- (ANS: D)

19) On Equity Shares of Rs 20 maximum amount of underwriting commission should be -

- (A) Rs. 0.15 (B) Rs. 0.10 (C) Rs. 0.12 (D) Rs. 1
- (ANS: D)

20) On Debentures of Rs 200 maximum amount of underwriting commission should be -

- (A) Rs. 2 (B) Rs. 1.50 (C) Rs. 4 (D) Rs. 5
- (ANS: D)

21) If any underwriter has a negative liability, then that amount is divided between the remaining persons (a) in proportion to their original liability (b) in profit sharing ratio (c) equally (Ans: B)

22) On Equity shares of Rs. 100 each, issued at Rs. 120 per share, the maximum amount of underwriting commission payable to underwriter should be (a) Rs. 5 (b) Rs. 2.50 (c) Rs. 3 (d) Rs. 1 (Ans: D)

23) On debenture of issue price of Rs. 90 (Face Value Rs. 100) maximum amount of underwriting commission allowable is - (a) Rs. 2.25 (b) Rs. 2.50 (c) Rs. 6.50 (d) Rs. 4.50 (Ans: D)

24) If under the scheme of capital reduction, creditors agree to waive a part of their dues, then waived amount will be transferred to - (a) Share Capital account (b) Creditors Account (c) Capital Reduction Account (Ans: C)

25) For Capital reduction, sanction of following body is necessary -
 (A) Shareholders (B) Court
 (C) Creditors (D) Tribunal
 (ANS: B)

26) When capital reduction is made by unlimited company -
 (A) The approval of the court is not necessary
 (B) The approval of shareholders is not necessary
 (C) The approval of the creditors is not necessary
 (ANS: A)

27) After completion of the scheme of capital reduction the credit balance of profit and loss account or balance of General Reserve A/c is transferred to:
 (A) Capital Reserve A/c
 (B) Share Capital A/c
 (C) Not transferred to any account
 (ANS: A)

28) If any balance is left out of surrender of share A/c, then -
 (A) Share Capital A/c is credited
 (B) Capital Reduction A/c is credited
 (C) Shareholders' A/c is credited
 (ANS: B)

29) If profit is made on sale of any asset then it is credited to -

- (A) Profit and Loss A/c
 - (B) Capital Reserve A/c
 - (C) Capital Reduction A/c
- (ANS: B)

30) If profit is made on sale of any asset then it is credited to -

- (A) Profit and Loss A/c
 - (B) Capital Reserve A/c
 - (C) Capital Reduction A/c
- (ANS: C)

31) For a company giving re-insurance, the re-insurance premium is -

- (A) Decrease in income
 - (B) Increase in income
 - (C) Having no effect
- (ANS: B)

32) In fire and marine marine insurance business, the agent can get maximum commission -

- (A) Not exceeding 15%
 - (B) 18% Commission
 - (C) 20% Commission
- (ANS: A)

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GENERAL 1/8
DATE 1/1

33) In fire and miscellaneous business, reserve for unexpired risk is kept out of Net Premium -
(A) 100% (B) 25% (C) 50%
(D) 75% (E)

34) The Reserve Account of each type of general insurance is of that type of insurance -
(A) Profit and Loss Acc
(B) Income and Expenditure Acc
(C) Receipt and Payment Acc
(D) A)

35) The re-insurance commission on firework account is on debit side of Revenue Acc to the commission on direct business -
(A) Added (B) Deducted
(C) Neither added nor deducted
(D) A)

36) Premium on re-insurance is shown as the premium received -
(A) Added to (B) Deducted from (C) No Entry
(D) A)

37) Solvent insurance companies keep, in addition to regular risk reserves, -

CB) Additional Insurance
CD) Additional Reserve
CE) Additional premium
CA) None

38) In India, after nationalisation of general insurance, the re-insurance —
CA) has no possibility
CB) is still possible. CC) None of the above
CD) is still possible
CA) None

39) In marine fire insurance business additional reserve for unexpired risk is kept at _____ % of net premium
CA) 20% CB) 30% CC) 100% CD) Not fixed
CA) None

40) In miscellaneous insurance business minimum commission can be given to the agent is —
CA) 20% CB) 15% CC) 10% CD) 5%
CA) None