



**BBA-R 102**

**BBA. I<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2024-25**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION- RETAIL**

**(Accounting for Business Decision)**

**(4+0)**

AFFIX PRESCRIBED  
RUBBER STAMP

**Paper ID**

(To be filled in the  
OMR Sheet)

Date (तिथि) : \_\_\_\_\_

**1869**

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में) :

Roll No. (In Figures) :

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में) : \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. (In Words) : \_\_\_\_\_

**Time : 1:30 Hrs.**

**समय : 1:30 घण्टे**

**Max. Marks : 75**

**अधिकतम अंक : 75**

**नोट : पुस्तिका में 50 प्रश्न दिये गये हैं, सभी प्रश्न करने होंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1.5 अंक का होगा।**

**Important Instructions :**

1. The candidate will write his/her Roll Number only at the places provided for, i.e. on the cover page and on the OMR answer sheet at the end and nowhere else.
2. Immediately on receipt of the question booklet, the candidate should check up the booklet and ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. If the candidate finds any discrepancy in the question booklet, he/she should report the invigilator within 10 minutes of the issue of this booklet and a fresh question booklet without any discrepancy be obtained.

**महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश :**

1. अभ्यर्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक केवल उन्हीं स्थानों पर लिखेंगे जो इसके लिए दिये गये हैं, अर्थात् प्रश्न पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ तथा साथ दिये गये ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्र पर, तथा अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं लिखेंगे।
2. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलते ही अभ्यर्थी को जाँच करके सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि इस पुस्तिका में पूरे पृष्ठ हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा तो नहीं है। यदि कोई विसंगति है तो प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के भीतर ही कक्ष परिप्रेक्षक को सूचित करना चाहिए और बिना त्रुटि की दूसरी प्रश्न पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लेना चाहिए।

1. Which of the following best defines accounting ?
  - (A) Recording of financial transactions
  - (B) Summarizing and interpreting financial data
  - (C) Communicating financial results
  - (D) All of the above
  
2. Book keeping primarily focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Analyzing financial data
  - (B) Summarizing accounts
  - (C) Recording transactions
  - (D) Preparing financial statements
  
3. The main difference between book keeping and accounting is that accounting includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Only recording
  - (B) Only preparation of ledgers
  - (C) Analysis and interpretation
  - (D) None of the above
  
4. Which of the following is NOT a limitation of accounting ?
  - (A) It relies on historical data
  - (B) It records only quantitative information
  - (C) It uses estimates for certain expenses
  - (D) It predicts future profits

5. Investors, creditors and managers are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ :
- (A) Competitors
  - (B) Regulatory bodies
  - (C) Users of accounting information
  - (D) External stakeholders only
6. Which accounting concept requires that expenses be matched with the revenues they help to generate ?
- (A) Cost concept
  - (B) Matching concept
  - (C) Accrual concept
  - (D) Going concern concept
7. Which accounting convention states that personal biases should not influence financial statements ?
- (A) Conservatism
  - (B) Objectivity
  - (C) Consistency
  - (D) Materiality
8. The 'going concern' concept assumes that the business will \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Close within a year
  - (B) Operate indefinitely
  - (C) Show consistent profits
  - (D) Maintain cash reserves

9. According to the 'cost concept', assets should be recorded at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Market value
  - (B) Their purchase price
  - (C) Replacement cost
  - (D) Salvage value
10. Which accounting principle assumes that revenue should be recognized when earned, regardless of cash receipt ?
- (A) Realization
  - (B) Matching
  - (C) Cash basis
  - (D) Consistency
11. Which of the following is the correct form of the accounting equation ?
- (A)  $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Equity}$
  - (B)  $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} - \text{Owner's Equity}$
  - (C)  $\text{Liabilities} = \text{Assets} + \text{Owner's Equity}$
  - (D)  $\text{Liabilities} = \text{Revenue} - \text{expenses}$
12. The dual aspect concept states that every transaction affects \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Only one account
  - (B) Two Accounts in equal measure
  - (C) Only the Cash account
  - (D) Both assets and income

13. What will be the effect of purchasing equipment for cash on the accounting equation ?
- (A) Increase in assets, decrease in liabilities
  - (B) Increase in assets, increase in owner's equity
  - (C) Decrease in assets, increase in liabilities
  - (D) No change in total assets
14. Which of the following will increase both assets and liabilities ?
- (A) Purchase of goods on credit
  - (B) Payment of salary
  - (C) Sale of goods for cash
  - (D) Depreciation
15. If liabilities are Rs. 10,000 and owner's equity is Rs. 5,000 then assets will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Rs 15,000
  - (B) Rs 5,000
  - (C) Rs 10,000
  - (D) Rs 25,000
16. Which of the following is NOT a type of account ?
- (A) Personal account
  - (B) Real account
  - (C) Cash account
  - (D) Nominal account

17. The rule for real accounts is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Debit the receiver, credit the giver
  - (B) Debit what comes in, credit what goes out
  - (C) Debit all expenses, credit all incomes
  - (D) Credit the owner's equity
18. The rule for nominal accounts is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Debit what comes in, credit what goes out
  - (B) Debit all expenses and losses, credit all incomes and gains
  - (C) Credit the receiver, debit the giver
  - (D) Debit all assets, credit all liabilities
19. In which type of account is "capital" recorded ?
- (A) Real account
  - (B) Personal account
  - (C) Nominal account
  - (D) Cash account
20. In accounting, debiting an expense account will \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Increase it
  - (B) Decrease it
  - (C) Have no effect
  - (D) Transfer it to another account

21. Which of the following is the primary book of accounts ?
- (A) Ledger
  - (B) Journal
  - (C) Trial Balance
  - (D) Balance sheet
22. A cash book records \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) All transactions
  - (B) Only cash transactions
  - (C) Only credit transactions
  - (D) Only journal entries
23. A ledger is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) A final account
  - (B) A Balance sheet
  - (C) A principal book of accounts
  - (D) A Preliminary book
24. Which type of account is 'Rent expense' in ledger ?
- (A) Personal account
  - (B) Real account
  - (C) Nominal account
  - (D) Cash account

25. In Banking transactions, money deposited by a customer is recorded as \_\_\_\_\_ in the bank's books.
- (A) Debit to bank account
  - (B) Credit to customer account
  - (C) Debit to cash account
  - (D) Credit to bank account
26. A trial balance is prepared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Finalize accounts
  - (B) Verify the arithmetic accuracy of ledger accounts
  - (C) Record cash transactions
  - (D) Prepare a balance sheet
27. Which of the following is NOT a subsidiary book ?
- (A) Sales book
  - (B) Cash book
  - (C) Purchases return book
  - (D) Journal proper
28. Errors in recording transactions in subsidiary books are corrected by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Rectification entries
  - (B) Ledger adjustments
  - (C) Cash book adjustments
  - (D) General accounting policy

29. The purchase Book is used to record \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) All purchases
  - (B) Only credit purchases of goods
  - (C) Cash purchases only
  - (D) Sale of goods
30. Which error does NOT affect the trial balance ?
- (A) Omission
  - (B) Commission
  - (C) Principle
  - (D) Transposition
31. Valuation of stock is generally done at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Market price
  - (B) Cost or market price, whichever is lower
  - (C) Replacement cost
  - (D) Original purchase price
32. Depreciation is recorded in the books as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) An asset
  - (B) An expense
  - (C) A liability
  - (D) Owner's equity

33. Which of the following is a provision ?
- (A) Wages
  - (B) Interest on loans
  - (C) Provision for bad debts
  - (D) Bank charges
34. Which of these is NOT a method of calculating depreciation ?
- (A) Straight-line method
  - (B) Double-declining method
  - (C) Wasting method
  - (D) Written-down value method
35. Reserves are created out of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Profits
  - (B) Loans
  - (C) Fixed assets
  - (D) Liabilities
36. Which of the following is part of final accounts ?
- (A) Trial balance
  - (B) Balance sheet
  - (C) Cash book
  - (D) Journal Proper

37. Interest on capital is shown in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Profit & Loss account
  - (B) Balance sheet
  - (C) Trading account
  - (D) Cash flow statement
38. Closing stock appears in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Trading account only
  - (B) Balance sheet only
  - (C) Both trading account and balance sheet
  - (D) Profit & Loss account
39. Adjustment entries are required to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Reconcile cash book and ledger
  - (B) Match revenues and expenses
  - (C) Finalize trial balance
  - (D) Complete subsidiary books
40. Income received in advance is classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Asset
  - (B) Liability
  - (C) Equity
  - (D) Revenue

41. The 'issue price' of a share is the price at which it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Purchased from the stock market
  - (B) Offered to the public by the company
  - (C) Redeemed by the company
  - (D) Sold by shareholders
42. The difference between a right share and a bonus share is that right shares are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Issued free of cost
  - (B) Issued at a discount
  - (C) Offered to existing shareholders at a premium
  - (D) Issued to raise additional capital from existing shareholders
43. Debentures are primarily a form of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Equity
  - (B) Debt
  - (C) Reserve
  - (D) Expense
44. Redemption of preference shares refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Issuing shares for the first time
  - (B) Returning capital to preference shareholders
  - (C) Converting shares to equity
  - (D) Selling shares at a premium

45. Which type of share cannot be redeemed ?
- (A) Equity shares
  - (B) Preference shares
  - (C) Right shares
  - (D) Bonus shares
46. Salaries unpaid at year-end are classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Expenses
  - (B) Liabilities
  - (C) Provisions
  - (D) Reserves
47. A trial balance lists \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) All final accounts
  - (B) The balances of all ledger accounts
  - (C) Profit and Loss only
  - (D) All adjustments
48. In the cash book, the debit side records \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Cash receipts
  - (B) Cash Payments
  - (C) Both cash receipts and payments
  - (D) Banking transactions only

49. An amount received from a debtor will be recorded in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Cash book (Debit side)
  - (B) Cash book ( Credit side)
  - (C) Trial Balance
  - (D) Ledger
50. Provision for doubtful debts is recorded to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Increase revenue
  - (B) Cover Potential losses
  - (C) Adjust capital
  - (D) Reduce liabilities

\*\*\*\*\*