

SET 1 TERM JUNE-2025

PAPER - 2

FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL AND COST ACCOUNTING

Time Allowed: 1 Hour

Full Marks: 100

Answer all questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

1.	The ma	ain Purpose of Financial Accounting is?			
	(a)	To Provide financial information to shareholders	0		
	(b)	To maintain Balance Sheet	0		
	(c)	To minimize taxes	0		
	(d)	To keep track of liabilities	0		
2.	The re-	venues and expenses of a company are displayed in which statement?	<u> </u>		
	(a)	Balance Sheet	0		
	(b)	Cash Flow Statement	0		
	(c)	Income Statement	0		
	(d)	Periodicity	0		
3.	A bad	debt recovered during the year will be	[
	(a)	Capital Expenditure	0		
	(b)	Revenue Expenditure	0		
	(c)	Capital Receipt	0		
	(d)	Revenue Receipt	0		
4.	Accounting provides information on :				
	(a)	Cost and income for managers	0		
	(b)	Company's tax liability for a particular year	0		
	(c)	Financial conditions of an institutions	0		
	(d)	All of the above	0		
5.	Goods worth ₹272 returned by Lala passed through the books as ₹722. The rectification				
	entry is (a)	s Lala will be debited by ₹ 450	0		
	(a) (b)	Lala will be debited by ₹ 450 Lala will be debited by ₹ 272	0		
	(b) (c)	Lala will be credited by ₹ 722	0		
	(c) (d)	Lala will be credited by ₹ 272	0		



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6.		spent \gtrless 10,000 as travelling expenses of the directors on trips abroad for se of capital assets is			
	(a)	Capital Expenditure	(
	(b)	Revenue Expenditure	(
	(c)	Deferred Revenue Expenditures			
	(d)	None	(
7.	P.N.B	Bank Account is a			
	(a)	Nominal	(
	(b)	Artificial Personal Account	(
	(c)	Representative Personal Account	(
	(d)	None	(
8.	If a receipt of ₹ 200 from rajesh (debtor) has not been recorded in the books the profits would show				
	(a)	An increase of ₹ 2,000	(
	(b)	A decrease of ₹ 200	(
	(c)	Neither an increase nor a decrease	(
	(d)	None of the above	(
9.	Which of these errors affect only one account				
	(a)	errors of casting	(
	(b)	errors of carry forward	(
	(c)	errors of posting	(
	(d)	All the three	(
10.	Import	duty of raw material purchased			
	(a)	Revenue Expenditure	(
	(b)	Capital Expenditure	(
	(c)	Deferred Revenue Expenditure	(
	(d)	None of These	(



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11.	A Tria	Balance shows				
	(a)	Honesty of accountants	0			
	(b)	Accuracy of account	0			
	(c)	Only arithmetical accuracy of accounts	0			
	(d)	None of these	0			
12.	Debit s	side of Bank Pass Book corresponds to –				
	(a)	credit side of Cash Book	0			
	(b)	debit side of Cash Book	0			
	(c)	debit side of Trial Balance	0			
	(d)	credit side of Balance Sheet	0			
13.	In case	e the depreciable assets are revalued, the provision for depreciation is based on				
	(a)	market value of the assets	0			
	(b)	historical cost of assets	0			
	(c)	depreciated value of the assets	0			
	(d)	The revalued amount over the estimate of the remaining useful life of such asset	0			
14.	The Depreciation Account is closed at the end of the year by transfer to the					
	(a)	General Reserve A/c	0			
	(b)	Profit and Loss A/c	0			
	(c)	Provision for Depreciation A/c	0			
	(d)	Fixed Asset A/c	0			
15.	₹ 3,50	0 spent on painting new factory is				
	(a)	Capital Expenditure	0			
	(b)	Revenue Expenditure	0			
	(c)	Deferred Revenue Expenditure	0			
	(d)	None of the above	0			



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16.	Goods of the invoice value of ₹ 2,70,000 sent out to consignee at 20% profit on cost the				
	loading	g amount will be :			
	(a)	₹45,000	0		
	(b)	₹48,000	0		
	(c)	₹ 50,000	0		
	(d)	None	0		
17.	Out of	the given option which cannot be treated as part of cost of purchase for valuing			
	stock o	n hand :			
	(a)	Packing	0		
	(b)	Octroy	0		
	(c)	delivery charges	0		
	(d)	Freight	0		
18.		Mumbai sends out certain goods at cost + 25%. Invoice value of the goods is			
		000. $4/5^{\text{th}}$ of the goods were sold by consignee at ₹ 1,76,000. Commission 2%			
	upto in	voice value and 10% of any surplus above invoice. The amount of commission			
	will be	:			
	(a)	₹4,800	0		
	(b)	₹ 5,200	0		
	(c)	₹ 3,200	0		
	(d)	₹1,600	0		
19.		B purchased a piece of land for ₹40,000 and sold it for ₹ 60,000 in 2021. Ally A had contributed ₹24,000 and B ₹16,000. What will be the profit on venture?			
	(a)	₹20,000	0		
	(b)	₹ 16,000	0		
	(c)	₹ 30,000	0		
	(d)	Nil	0		
20.	Memor	randum Joint Venture Account is :			
	(a)	Personal Account	0		
		Real Account	0		
	(b)	Real Account			
	(b) (c)	Nominal Account	0		



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21.	What i	s the nature of joint venture with co-venture account :		
	(a)	Nominal Account	0	
	(b)	Real Account	Ο	
	(c)	Personal Account	0	
	(d)	None of these	0	
22.	Goods	costing ₹10,000 destroyed by an accident, insurance claim nil :		
	(a)	₹10,000 will be credited to joint venture account	0	
	(b)	No entry will be made in the books of joint venture	0	
	(c)	₹10,000 will be debited in Joint venture account as loss	0	
	(d)	₹ 8,000 will be credited in joint venture account	0	
23.	Payme	nt of Bills of exchange is received :		
	(a)	by drawer	0	
	(b)	by holder in due course of due date	0	
	(c)	by endorsee	0	
	(d)	by bank	0	
24.	If the manager is entitled to a commission of 5% on profits before deduction this commission, he will get a commission of ₹ on a profit of ₹ 8,400			
	(a)	400	0	
	(b)	442.11	0	
	(c)	420	0	
	(d)	None of these	0	
25.	Fixed a	assets are :		
	(a)	Kept in the business for use over a long time for earning income	0	
	(b)	Meant for resale	0	
	(c)	Meant for conversion into cash as quickly as possible	0	
	(d)	All of the above	0	



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26.	Which	of the following item(s) is (are) shown in the Income and Expenditure Account	
20.	(a)	Only items of capital nature	0
	(b)	Only items of revenue nature which are received during the period of accounts	0
	(c)	Only items of revenue nature pertaining to the period of accounts	0
	(d)	Both the items of capital and revenue nature	0
27.		ler the following data and identify the amount which will be deducted from	
	-	debtors in Balance sheet.	
	Particu		
		ebts (from trial balance) 1,600	
		ion for doubtful debts (old) 2,000	
	Curren	t year's provision (new) 800	
	(a)	₹400	0
	(b)	₹ 800	0
	(c)	₹2,000	0
	(d)	₹2,400	0
28.	Legacy	y are generally -	
	(a)	Capitalized	0
	(b)	Treated Loss	0
	(c)	Revenue Expenses	0
	(d)	Deferred Revenue expenses	0
29.		ge stock = ₹12,000, closing stock is ₹ 5,000 more than Opening Stock the value of g Stock will be	
	(a)	₹ 13,500	0
	(b)	₹ 12,500	0
	(c)	₹ 14,500	0
	(d)	₹ 15,000	0
		<u> </u>	



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30.	Any re	evenue expenses for which a separate fund is available will be			
	(a)	Debited to the separate fund	0		
	(b)	Debited to Income and Expenditure Account	0		
	(c)	Capitalized and shown in the Balance Sheet	0		
	(d)	None of the above	0		
31.		₹5,00,000 collection for the building ₹3,00,000 is invested and the balance spent			
	on bui fund?	lding. Income from investments ₹20,000. The balance to be shown in the building			
	(a)	₹5,00,000	0		
	(b)	₹5,20,000	0		
	(c)	₹2,20,000	0		
	(d)	₹2,00,000	0		
32.	Expenses due but not yet paid are known as				
	(a)	Real Expenses	0		
	(b)	Paid Expenses	0		
	(c)	Outstanding Expenses	0		
	(d)	None of the above	0		
33.	Gross	 Profit + Direct Expenses + Purchases + Opening Stock – Closing Stock			
	(a)	Net Profit	0		
	(b)	Sales	0		
	(c)	Cost of Goods Sold	0		
	(d)	None of the above	0		
34.	In sole	trade, income tax is recorded as			
	(a)	Revenue Income	0		
	(b)	Revenue Expense	0		
	(c)	Capital Expense	0		
	(d)	Drawings	0		



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35.	Dessin	te and Dermante A account is nothing but a compalidated summary of the			
35.		ts and Payments Account is nothing but a consolidated summary of the Profit and Loss Account	0		
	(a)				
	(b)	Cash Book	0		
	(c)	Balance Sheet	0		
	(d)	Trading Account	0		
36.	The m	ain purpose of cost accounting is to:			
	(a)	maximize profits	0		
	(b)	help in inventory valuation	0		
	(c)	provide information to management for decision making	0		
	(d)	Aid in the fixation of selling price	0		
37.	The fo	llowing is included in financial accounts, but not in cost accounts :			
	(a)	carriage and freight	0		
	(b)	Excise duty	0		
	(c)	Royalty	0		
	(d)	Dividend paid	0		
38.	Advertisements are treated as :				
	(a)	direct expenses	0		
	(b)	cost of production	0		
	(c)	selling overheads	0		
	(d)	distribution overheads	0		
39.	Direct	expenses are also known as :			
	(a)	Overhead expenses	0		
	(b)	process expenses	0		
	(c)	chargeable expenses	0		
	(d)	None	0		



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40.	Directo	ors remuneration and expenses form a part of :			
	(a)	Production overhead	0		
	(b)	Administration overhead	0		
	(c)	Selling overhead	0		
	(d)	Distribution overhead	0		
41.	Factor	y Cost is ₹3,95,000. Find Office and Administration overheads cost which is			
	7.315%	% of factory cost.			
	(a)	₹ 28,990	0		
	(b)	₹ 28,894.25	0		
	(c)	₹27,695.65	0		
	(d)	₹28,849.30	0		
42.		Factory Cost = ₹58,000. Net Factory Cost = ₹54,000. Opening stock of work-in- ss is ₹8,000. What will be the closing stock of work-in-progress ₹12,000	0		
	(b)	₹15,000	0		
	(c)	₹20,000	0		
	(d)	₹10,000	0		
43.	Prime cost = ₹50,000. Direct labour = 70% of prime cost. The amount of direct material				
	(a)	₹35,000	0		
	(b)	₹8,000	0		
	(c)	₹20,000	0		
	(d)	₹15,000	0		
44.	Fixed	cost per unitwith increasing output.	<u> </u>		
	(a)	Increases	0		
	(b)	Decreases	0		
	(c)	Remains same	0		
	(d)	none of the above	0		



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45.	The co	ost of a group of products is ascertained.			
	(a)	Job Costing	0		
	(b)	Contract costing	0		
	(c)	Batch Costing	0		
	(d)	ABC Costing	0		
46.	Histor	ical costs are costs for decision making			
	(a)	Relevant	0		
	(b)	Not Relevant	0		
	(c)	Variable	0		
	(d)	Fixed	0		
47.	The se	mi- finished goods is also known asin cost accounting.			
	(a)	Raw materials	0		
	(b)	work-in-progress	0		
	(c)	Finished good	0		
	(d)	Direct materials	0		
48.	Interest on own capital is				
	(a)	Cash cost	0		
	(b)	Notional cost	0		
	(c)	Sunk cost	0		
	(d)	Part of Prime Cost	0		
49.	Wages	of delivery van driver is a in cost accounting.			
	(a)	Distribution Overhead	0		
	(b)	Direct Labour	0		
	(c)	Factory Overhead	0		
	(d)	Administrative Expense	0		



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50.	Finishe	ed goods Opening Inventory ₹ 30,000	
	Finishe	ed goods Closing Inventory ₹ 50,000	
	Cost of	f goods sold ₹ 1,90,000	
What will be the value of Cost of Production?			
	(a)	2,00,000	Ο
	(b)	2,10,000	0
	(c)	1,70,000	0
	(d)	3,20,000	0