



Answers Keys

School of General Education

Session: 2020-21(Summer Semester)

B. Voc. Program, V Semester

End Sem. Examination

(A)

Course Code: GEN1501

Time: 2 Hours

Course Name: Advanced Communication Skills

Max. Marks: 50

Instruction:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper comprises three sections A, B & C. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section.

Answer Key

Section – A

10X01 = 10 Marks

Q1. Fill in the blank by choosing appropriate word as given in the poem:

Where the mind is without fear and the _____ is held high.

- (a) Hatred (b) Love
(c) Peace (d) **Head**

Q2. The approximate length of a précis should be:

- (a) 1/2 of the passage (b) **1/3 of the passage**
(c) 1/4 of the passage (d) 1/5 of the passage

Q3. Write the correct meaning of 'seista'.

- (a) insomnia (b) hibernation
(c) **a short nap** (d) slumber

Q4. Which of these is not a desired feature of a paragraph?

- (a) Length (b) Unity
(c) **Incoherence** (d) Correctness

Q5. The word "thee" in Tagore's poem, "Where the Mind is Without Fear" refers to:

- (a) **God** (b) Forefather
(c) Teacher (d) Guide

Q6. What does the phrase "Sprightly dance" mean?

- (a) Depressing (b) **Lively and full of energy**
(c) Jumping up and down (d) Slow and cautious

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct coordinating conjunction:

Would you like rice _____ noodles with your Chinese gravy?

- (a) And (b) **Or**
(c) Nor (d) But



Q8. In the story 'The Cherry Tree', the first cherries were _____.

- (a) Sweet (b) Sour
(c) Bitter (d) Tasteless

Q9. *Daffodils* is written by _____.

- (a) Charles Dickens (b) Ruskin Bond
(c) **William Wordsworth** (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore

Q10. Choose the correct preposition to complete the following sentence:

My next English lesson is _____ Friday.

- (a) In (b) **On**
(c) At (d) Upon

Section – B

04X04 = 16 Marks

Q11. Make sentences with the following words:

- (a) Principal- **The principal aim is to make the process more transparent.**
(b) Principle- **One principle of the system is that it is morally right.**
(c) Stationary- **House prices are stationary.**
(d) Stationery- **Stationery costs less now.**

Q 12. Complete the following conditional sentences:

- (a) If you eat too much chocolate, **you will get fat. (First conditional)**
(b) If I take more classes, **I will do better in the test. (First conditional)**
(c) If you look at the picture closely, **you will see more details. (First conditional)**
(d) If he had asked me for the pen, **I would have given it to him. (Third Conditional)**

Q13. Explain the given lines with reference to the context:

*Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free*

Ans. In the very first line, the poet prays to the Almighty that his countrymen should be free from any fear of oppression or forced compulsion. He wishes that everyone in his country has his head held high in dignity. In other words, according to him, in a truly free country every person should be fearless and should have a sense of self dignity. In the second line of *Where the Mind is Without Fear* the poet dreams of a nation where knowledge would be free. Education should not be restricted to the upper class only but



everybody should be allowed to acquire knowledge. Not only that, the children should learn freely from the nature and the world around them. They should not be forced memorize some predetermined lessons. And this is Tagore's typical concept of education.

Q14. Change the words in bracket into a contraction.

- (a) **There's** (there is) never enough money to pay the bills.
- (b) The answer **wasn't** (was not) correct.
- (c) If **you'd** (you would) like to go, I'll (I will) take you.
- (d) I knew **she'd** (she would) want to buy that ring.

Section – C

04X06 = 24 Marks

Q 15. Write the summary of the short story *The Cherry Tree*.

Ans. Rakesh, the protagonist, digs the ground with a spade and plants a seed of a cherry tree his grandfather's garden in Mussoorie. The plant is in the corner of the garden protected from wind and snow. However, soon Rakesh forgets about the seed and gets busy listening to his grandfather's stories and reading newspapers for him. Meanwhile, the seed continues to grow. Winter passes and spring arrives. One day, Rakesh is observing the bird when he suddenly notices the plant which has grown into a twig with one or two leaves. He realizes the cherry that he had planted a year ago.

Rakesh shows his grandfather the cherry twig. Grandfather advises Rakesh to take care of the plant now and water it Rakesh also circles the plant with some pebbles for protection. Now, Rakesh's interest is stoked. Every morning he observes the plant's growth but is left disappointed with its slow rate.

Now the monsoon season approaches and the cherry plant grows faster and it makes Rakesh excited. The following summer Rakesh goes home to his parents. He works on his farm and helps his parents in sowing and planting crops. By the end of the monsoon, he is back with his grandfather. He has grown up and so has his cherry tree. It has come up to his chest. Rakesh is getting more attached to his tree now and waters it every day.

Once Rakesh witnesses an insect on the tree but he doesn't try and swat it away as he considered it the tree's first friend. Next, he sees a hairy caterpillar feeding on the leaves of the tree. Rakesh hauls it and places it on some dry leaves to protect the cherry leaves. When winter arrives, the plant bulges under the weight of the falling snow. It snows so much that the road from the valley gets covered with snow for several days. Grandfather grows frustrated because he could not get his newspapers as the roads are blocked. Consequently, his stories also have sad endings now.

Rakesh turns nine in February and the cherry tree turns four years. It almost reaches up to his head now. One day, his grandfather sees some pink flowers on the cherry tree. For Rakesh, it is nothing short of a miracle. The next spring there are more flowers. Birds and bees start drinking its nectar and the tree grows taller than him. Soon, Rakesh turns 10 and the cherry tree turns 5. Rakesh starts enjoying books along with his grandfather's stories. There are more birds came and even more flowers.



Finally, the next summer brings the first fruits. But when Rakesh eats them, they were sour instead of sweet. Grandfather consoles Rakesh and tells him that the cherries would develop into tastier fruit the following year. One evening Rakesh asks his grandfather about the thing that made the tree. His grandfather replied that the efforts they put in to nurture the plant made it special. Rakesh admires the bark and leaves of his cherry tree, his own creation. Rakesh was so mesmerized by it that he considers it to be a manifestation of God. He imagines that it was what God must feel about his creations.

Q 16. Write the summary of the poem *Daffodils*.

Ans. A great lover of nature, William Wordsworth, had once wandered aimlessly just like a cloud floats in the sky. He had suddenly come across countless golden daffodils by the side of a lake. Those golden daffodils were fluttering and dancing in the air, appearing like stars twinkling in the sky. The poet compares the golden daffodils with the stars that shine and twinkle in the sky. The poet feels the number of the daffodils as never-ending as the stars in the Milky Way. The waves of the lake are also dancing but the dance of the daffodils surpassed the dance of the waves in happiness. The poet is wonderfully delighted in such a pleasant company. According to the poet, he could scarcely realize that he was collecting a treasure in his mind. As time went on the poet found himself in the vacant or pensive mood but the beautiful sight of the golden daffodils began appearing in his mind and that recollection filled the poet's heart with extraordinary delight. In a nutshell, the poem exemplifies how William words worth, a pantheist, derive extraordinary bliss in the most ordinary things.

Q 17. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Education of a child starts from the family and mother is the first teacher. But, the irony in India is that although the deity of education is a female i.e. Goddess Saraswati according to the Hinduism, innumerable number of women are illiterate. They do not remain uneducated by their own wish but they are forbidden from receiving education because of the patriarchal system in our society. Right from the early Vedic period people have been celebrating the birth of a son, but in those days' daughters born into a family were not neglected but were educated properly.

However, the scene changed during the later Vedic Age and the daughters were considered a social burden. Only the girls belonging to upper class families enjoyed the right of education and got proper nourishment. In medieval period the conditions deteriorated for the females and even in royal families. Girl could not get the same status as the boys. In Muslim households they were taught at their homes while Hindu girls enjoyed the privilege of getting primary education along with the boys in schools. The prevalence of child marriage was excessively practised.

However, in the nineteenth century many social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Annie Besant, M. G. Ranade, Joytiba Phule, Swami Dayanand Saraswati etc. came forward for the emancipation of women in India. Especially Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated female education.

Since then there has been tremendous progress in every field but unfortunately still the girls are neglected. In most of the families the birth of a girl child is not desired and if accepted they are thought inferior to boys and their education is not considered important because it seems a wastage of money to most of the parents. They think it unreasonable because afterwards they would be compelled to spend a heavy amount on their dowry.



So the female literacy rate is unsatisfactory and it has a direct impact upon the overall development of a nation and its population growth. If India wants to be one of the developed nations it must concentrate on female education because if we educate a man, we educate an individual but if we educate a woman we educate an entire family. Again the root cause of all problems facing the women is lack of education.

If all women are educated, then all problems like female infanticide, dowry, female suicides, domestic battering, malnutrition of women, child marriage and other related atrocities would vanish from India. Education provides an essential qualification to fulfill certain economic, political and cultural functions and improves women's socio economic status. It brings reduction in inequalities. If their standard of living is improved, it will indirectly uplift the level of society. If they are financially strong they will take proper care of their children and provide them with good education.

- (a) Why were women not allowed to receive education?
- (b) Why was it considered unnecessary?
- (c) What are the advantages of educating a girl?
- (d) What are the problems that women face in India?
- (e) What is the irony about education in India?
- (f) How can education help women?

Answers:

- (a) They were forbidden from receiving education because of the patriarchal system in our society.
- (b) It was considered unnecessary because afterwards they would be compelled to spend a heavy amount on their dowry.
- (c) If we educate a man, we educate an individual but if we educate a woman we educate an entire family.
- (d) Women in India face problems like female infanticide, dowry, female suicides, domestic battering, malnutrition of women, child marriage and other related atrocities.
- (e) The irony in India is that although the deity of education is a female i.e. Goddess Saraswati according to the Hinduism, innumerable number of women are illiterate.
- (f) Education of women can do away with the problems faced by women and also help in the development of the country.

Q 18. Write a conversation between two friends, Rohit and Mahesh on planning a picnic.

Ans. Rohit: Hey, what's up?

Mahesh: Everything is going smooth. What about you?

Rohit: Same here. What's your plan for this weekend?

Mahesh: Nothing much. Do you have something in mind?

Rohit: I've been thinking about going out on a picnic since the last weekend. What do you say?

Mahesh: Not a bad idea. I'm up for it. Even I've been tired of loitering around malls and movie theatres on the weekends. Outdoors would be great. Do you've a location in mind?

Rohit: How about Tava? It's relatively remote and just three-hour drive. We can in fact stay a night there in the government guest house maintained by the forest department.

Mahesh: Can you tell more about the place? What activities we can take to there?

Rohit: The guest house is located on a small hillock overlooking the backwaters of a dam. It's picturesque. We can make the guest house our base and undertake different



activities in the surrounding area.

Mahesh: The location sounds exciting.

Rohit: We can hike down from the guest house to the backwater in an hour or so, spend some time there, then walk on a different trail, and then finally walk back up to the guest house in the evening. We can also take boat ride on the backwater, but for that we'll have to walk 2-3 kilometres, which isn't a big deal. There is forest all around that area, and on the next day we can loiter around. You'll get perfect solitude in the area.

Mahesh: Can we cook own food? Because that's a key ingredient of any picnic.

Rohit: I'm not sure about it. We can carry the raw material, but we can get confirmation only when we reach there.

Mahesh: OK.

Rohit: I forgot to mention that we can even play volleyball or cricket close to the bank of the backwater, which has a sandy beach.

Mahesh: Sandy beach, wow!

Rohit: It's not like what you'll get on a coastline, but it's awesome considering the fact that it's so close to us. OK, so what's the plan?

Mahesh: I'm definitely in. Let's ask few more friends. We should aim for 5-6.

Rohit: Agree. Once we've people in, we can pool in different resources – food, vehicle, and other items.

Mahesh: Let's speak to others today and get the final consent by tomorrow.

Rohit: Sounds good.

School of General Education
Session: 2020-21(Winter Semester)
B. Voc. Program, 5th Semester,
End-Sem. Examination

Course Code: GEN 1502

Time: 2 Hour

Course Name: Quantitative Aptitude

Max. Marks: 50

Instruction:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Calculator is not permitted.

Section – A

10×01 = 10 Marks

Q1. All natural numbers and 0 are called the _____ numbers.

- (a) rational (c) integer
(b) whole (d) prime

Q2. The LCM of 148 and 185 is

- (a) 680 (c) 740
(b) 2960 (d) 3700

Q3. $[(125)^2 \div 50 \times 20] \div 25 = ?$

- (a) 11 (c) 100
(b) 333 (d) 250

Q4. $\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{484} = 1034$

- (a) 2025 (c) 2209
(b) 2304 (d) 2401

Q5. Find the average of the following sets of scores:

385, 441, 876, 221, 536, 46, 291, 428

- (a) 221 (c) 403
(b) 428 (d) 536

Q6. The value of $\log_{\sqrt{2}} 32$

- (a) 5/2 (c) 5
(b) 10 (d) 1/10

Q7. When expressed as a fraction 64% would mean

- (a) 16/25 (c) 9/24
(b) 8/81 (d) 12/121

Q8. If 60% of A = 3/4 of B, then A : B is

- (a) 4 : 5 (c) 5 : 4
(b) 9 : 20 (d) 20 : 9

Q9. Which of the following trains is the fastest?

- (a) 25 m/sec (c) 1500 m/min
(b) 90 km/hr (d) none of these

Q10. Which of the following is a prime number?

- (a) 19 (c) 20
(b) 21 (d) 22

Section – B

04×04 = 16 Marks

Q11. The LCM of two numbers is 60. If the product of the two numbers is 180, find their HCF.

Q12. Distance between two stations A and B is 778 km. a train covers the journey from A to B at 84 km per hour and returns back for A with a uniform speed of 56 km per hour. Find the average speed of the train during the whole journey.

Q13. If $\log_{10}(x^2 - 6x + 45) = 2$, find the value of x .

Q14. Find the value of $\sqrt{\frac{0.289}{0.00121}}$.

Section – C

04×06 = 24 Marks

Q15. Simplify:

(i) $\frac{(6+6+6+6) \div 6}{4+4+4+4 \div 4}$

(ii) $\frac{(2+3) \times 5 + 3 \div \frac{1}{2}}{6+5 \times 4 \div \frac{4}{5}}$

Q16. Mrs. Roy spent Rs 44620 on new year shopping, Rs 32764 on buying laptop and the remaining 32% of the total amount she had as cash with her. What was the total amount?

Q17. Find the simple interest on Rs 3000 at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ % per annum for the period from 4th Feb 2009 to 18th April 2009.

Q18. The owner of a cell phone charge his customer 23% more than the cost price. If a customer paid ₹ 7011 for a cell phone, then what was the cost price of the cell phone?



School of General Education
Session: 2020-21(Winter Semester)
B. Voc. Program, 5th Semester,
End-Sem. Examination

Answer Key

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Max. Marks: 50

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Section – A

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- (a) 680 (c) 740
(b) 2960 (d) 3700

Q3. $[(125)^2 \div 50 \times 20] \div 25 = ?$

- (a) 11 (c) 100
(b) 333 (d) 250

Q4. $\sqrt{?} \times \sqrt{484} = 1034$

- (a) 2025 (c) 2209
(b) 2304 (d) 2401

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Section – B

04×04 = 16 Marks

Q11. The LCM of two numbers is 60. If the product of the two numbers is 180, find their HCF. (Ans. 3)

Q12. Distance between two stations A and B is 778 km. a train covers the journey from A to B at 84 km per hour and returns back for A with a uniform speed of 56 km per hour. Find the average speed of the train during the whole journey. (Ans. 67.2 km/hr)

Q13. If $\log_{10}(x^2 - 6x + 45) = 2$, find the value of x . Ans: $x = 11, -5$

Q14. Find the value of $\sqrt{\frac{0.289}{0.00121}}$. Ans. 170/11

Section – C

04×06 = 24 Marks

Q15. Simplify:

(i) $\frac{(6+6+6+6) \div 6}{4+4+4+4 \div 4}$ Ans. 4/13

(ii) $\frac{(2+3) \times 5 + 3 \div \frac{1}{2}}{6 + 5 \times 4 \div \frac{4}{5}}$ Ans. 1

Q16. Mrs. Roy spent Rs 44620 on new year shopping, Rs 32764 on buying laptop and the remaining 32% of the total amount she had as cash with her. What was the total amount? Ans. 113800

Q17. Find the simple interest on Rs 3000 at 6 1/4% per annum for the period from 4th Feb 2009 to 18th April 2009. (Ans. 37.50)

Q18. The owner of a cell phone charge his customer 23% more than the cost price. If a customer paid ₹ 7011 for a cell phone, then what was the cost price of the cell phone? (Ans. 5700).



School of General Education
Session: 2020-21 (Winter Semester)
B. Voc. Program, V Semester,
End-Sem. Examination

Course Code: GEN1503

Time: 2 Hour

Course Name: Financial Accounting

Max. Marks: 50

Section – A

10X01 = 10 Marks

- Q1. Which of the following is true?
(a) Owners equity + Liability = Capital (b) Capital + Liability = Assets
(c) Assets= Owners equity- Liability (d) None of Above
- Q2. Loan, Bills Payable and Creditors are:
(a) Liabilities (b) Tangible Asset (c) Intangible Asset (d) All of the above
- Q3. Specifically identifiable business enterprise is
(a) Finance (b) Business Entity (c) Promotion (d) None of Above
- Q4. Amount invested by the owner in the entity is called as
(a) Asset (b) Capital
(c) Both of Above (d) None of Above
- Q5. Causes of depreciation is:
(a) Wear & Tear (b) Obsolescence
(c) reduced usage (d) All of above
- Q6. Balance Sheet reveals:
(a) Sales value (b) Depreciation
(c) Financial Position of Business (d) All of above
- Q7. Loans is
(a) Source of expense (b) Source of Finance
(c) Source of Depreciation (d) None of above
- Q8. The Profit and loss A/c is prepared to:
(a) check the gross profit (b) check the Net profit
(c) Arithmetical Accuracy of Accounts (d) None of Above
- Q9. By preparing Ledger accounts, we _____ the transactions
(a) Record (b) Classify
(c) Interpretate (d) None of above
- Q10 Final Statement showing everything "owned" and "owed" by the business is:
(a) Journal (b) Ledger (c) Balance Sheet (d) Can't say



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Section – B

04X04 = 16 Marks

- Q1. Define Drawings?
Q2. What is Trail Balance.
Q3. Brief about the meaning and causes of depreciation?
Q4. What is Balance Sheet and state the purpose of preparing Balance sheet.

Section – C

04X06 = 24 Marks

- Q1. Journalise the following transactions in proper format:

Jan. 1	Ram started business with cash Rs. 250000
Jan 3	Purchased goods for cash Rs. 20000
Jan 12	Purchased goods on credit from Birbal Rs. 10000
Jan 23	Cash Wages paid Rs. 10000
Jan 27	Sales of goods for cash 30000
Jan 31	Cash paid to Birbal Rs 5000

- Q2. Prepare Cash A/c from above transactions.
Q3. Prepare Ledger accounts for above transactions i.e. Capital A/c, Sales A/c, Birbal A/c, Wages A/c and Purchase A/c
Q4. Prepare Profit and loss Account from the following Information. Gross Profit is Rs. 1,00,000.

	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs.)
Manager Salary	30,000	
Office lighting	5,000	
Office Rent	15,000	
Local Taxes	1,000	
Salary paid to salesmen	20,000	
Commission charges paid	10,000	
Legal charges paid	3,000	
Bad debts	1,500	
Advertising charges	25,000	
Package charges	7,500	
Discount allowed	3,000	
Discount received		4,000
Dividend received		2,000
Rent received		1,000
Depreciation charges	10,000	
Repairs and Maintenance	2,500	
Interest on loans	1,500	500



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Time: 2 Hour

Course Name: Financial Accounting

Max. Marks: 50

Section – A

10X01 = 10 Marks

Q1. Which of the following is true?

- (a) P& L Account calculates Net Profit (b) There may be profit or loss
(c) There is always profit (d) Both a & b

Q2. Land, Building, Machinery are:

- (a) Liability (b) Tangible Asset (c) Intangible Asset (d) All of the above

Q3. Money drawn for personal use is

- (a) Finance (b) Drawings (c) Capital (d) None of Above

Q4. The next step after recording of transaction in accounts is:

- (a) Classifying (b) event
(c) Summarizing (d) None of Above

Q5. Full form of GAAP is

- (a) Generated Associated Accounting Practices
(b) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
(c) Generally Accepted Accounting Procedures
(d) None of above

Q6. Written Down Value Method is for calculating:

- (a) Sales value (b) Depreciation
(c) Business value (d) All of above

Q7. Cause of Profit for a business entity is

- (a) Excess Expenses (b) Excess Finance
(c) Excess Revenues (d) None of above

Q8. The Profit & Loss Account is prepared to:

- (a) Calculate the gross profit (b) Calculate the Net profit
(c) Check Arithmetical Accuracy of Accounts (d) None of Above

Q9. Which of the following is not a GAAP

- (a) Business Entity (b) Accrual Concept
(c) Ledger (d) Going Concern

Q10 First Book of Accounts is

- (a) Journal (b) Ledger (c) Balance Sheet (d) Can't say



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Section – B

04X04 = 16 Marks

Q1. Define Accounting?

Q2. Journalise the following transactions in proper format:

Jan. 1 Sold Goods for Cash Rs. 50000
Jan. 4 Sold Goods on credit to Krishna Rs. 15000

Q3. Prepare Trading Account from the following Information

Opening Stock	100000
Purchase	672000
Purchase Return	72000
Wages	50000
Carriage Inward	30000
Sales	1100000
Sales Return	100000
Closing Stock	200000

Q4. Journalise the following transactions in proper format:

Jan 12 Purchased goods on credit from Birbal Rs. 10000
Jan 25 Cash Wages paid Rs. 10000

Section – C

04X06 = 24 Marks

Q1. From the following balances, taken from the books of M/s Dwarka Parshad & Sons as at 31st March 2017, prepare a Trial Balance in proper form:-

Name of Accounts	(₹)	Name of Accounts	(₹)
Cash in Hand	4,500	Machinery	24,000
Bank Overdraft	8,000	Land & Buildings	50,000
Opening Stock	20,000	Debtors	18,400
Purchases	80,000	Creditors	8,500
Purchases Returns	2,000	Bills Receivable	2,850
Sales	1,30,000	Bills Payable	1,650
Sales Returns	5,000	Capital	60,000
Travelling Expenses	1,800	Drawings	6,000
Discount Allowed	600	Rent	3,700
Discount Received	1,500	Salaries	3,600
		Loan (Cr.)	10,000
		Interest on Loan	1,200

Q2. Prepare Trading Account from above Q1. Closing stock being Rs.53000

Q3 Prepare Profit and loss account from Q1 above.

Q4. Prepare Balance sheet from Q1 above.



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Section – A

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Q1. Which of the following is true?

- (a) **Owners equity + Liability = Capital**
- (b) Capital + Liability = Assets
- (c) Assets = Owners equity - Liability
- (d) None of Above

Q2. Loan, Bills Payable and Creditors are:

- (a) **Liabilities**
- (b) Tangible Asset
- (c) Intangible Asset
- (d) All of the above

Q3. Specifically identifiable business enterprise is

- (a) Finance
- (b) **Business Entity**
- (c) Promotion
- (d) None of Above

Q4. Amount invested by the owner in the entity is called as

- (a) Asset
- (b) **Capital**
- (c) Both of Above
- (d) None of Above

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- (b) Obsolescence
- (c) reduced usage
- (d) **All of above**

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- (b) Depreciation
- (c) **Financial Position of Business**
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- (b) **Classify**
- (c) Interpretate
- (d) None of above

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- (a) Journal
- (b) Ledger
- (c) **Balance Sheet**
- (d) Can't say



Section – B

04X04 = 16 Marks

Q1. Define Drawings.

Ans. The business and business man are two separate entities. Due to following the rule of separate business entity, the money which is withdrawn by the owner for personal uses.

Drawings from business accounts may involve the owner taking cash or goods out of the business – but it is not categorised as an ordinary business expense. It is also not treated as a liability, despite involving a withdrawal from the company account, because this is offset against the owner's liability. This is why it's so important to keep a drawings account, which needs to be closed at the end of the financial year, ensuring that your books aren't disrupted by this financial transition while also maintaining a clear record of all the moving parts of your business.

Q2. What is Trail Balance.

Ans. A trial balance is a bookkeeping worksheet in which the balance of all ledgers are compiled into debit and credit account column totals that are equal. A company prepares a trial balance periodically, usually at the end of every reporting period. The general purpose of producing a trial balance is to ensure the entries in a company's bookkeeping system are mathematically correct.

A trial balance is a worksheet with two columns, one for debits and one for credits, that ensures a company's bookkeeping is mathematically correct.

The debits and credits include all business transactions for a company over a certain period, including the sum of such accounts as assets, expenses, liabilities, and revenues.

Debits and credits of a trial balance being equal ensure there are no mathematical errors, but there could still be mistakes or errors in the accounting systems.

Q3. Brief about the meaning and causes of depreciation?

Ans. Depreciation is an accounting method of allocating the cost of a tangible asset over its useful life and is used to account for declines in value. Businesses depreciate long-term assets for both tax and accounting purposes. It includes a reduction in the value of an asset over time, due in particular to wear and tear. The objectives are:

- To calculate proper profits.
- To show asset at its reasonable value.
- To keep the original monetary value of the asset intact
- To provide for replacement of asset.



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For tax purposes.

Q4. What is Balance Sheet and state the purpose of preparing Balance sheet.

Ans. A balance sheet is also called a 'statement of financial position' because it provides a snapshot of your assets and liabilities — and therefore net worth — at a single point in time (unlike other financial statements, such as profit and loss reports, which give you information about your business over a period of time).

There are 3 different sections in a balance sheet, represented by the following formula:

Assets – liabilities = owner's equity

It is called a balance sheet because, at any given moment, each side of this equation must 'balance' out.

Assets: Current assets and Fixed assets

Liabilities: Short-term liabilities and Long-term liabilities

Owner's equity: Owner's equity - also called shareholders' equity — is the residual portion of a business that belongs to the owner/s after deducting total liabilities from total assets.

Owner's equity = assets – liabilities

Section – C

04X06 = 24 Marks

Q1. Journalise the following transactions in proper format:

- Jan. 1 Ram started business with cash Rs. 250000
- Jan 3 Purchased goods for cash Rs. 20000
- Jan 12 Purchased goods on credit from Birbal Rs. 10000
- Jan 23 Cash Wages paid Rs. 10000
- Jan 27 Sales of goods for cash 30000
- Jan 31 Cash paid to Birbal Rs 5000

Ans.

Journal of XYZ Ltd.

Date	Particulars	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs)
Jan 1	Cash A/c Dr. To Capital a/c (Being Ram started business with cash)	250000	250000
Jan 3	Purchase A/c Dr. To Cash a/c (Being Purchased goods for cash)	20000	



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			20000
Jan 12	Purchase A/c Dr. To Birbal a/c (Being goods purchased on credit)	10000	10000
Jan 23	Wages A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Being wages paid)	10000	10000
Jan 27	Cash A/c Dr. To Sales a/c (Being cash sales made)	30000	30000
Jan. 31	Birbal A/c Dr. To Cash a/c (Being cash paid to birbal)	5000	5000

Q2. Prepare Cash A/c from above transactions.

Ans.

Cash Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To CAPITAL A/C	250000	By PURCHASE A/C	20000
To SALES	30000	By WAGES	10000
		By BIRBAL A/C	5000
		By Balance c/d	245000
	280000		280000

Q3. Prepare Ledger accounts for above transactions i.e. Capital A/c, Sales A/c, Birbal A/c, Wages A/c and Purchase A/c

Ans.

Capital Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance A/C	250000	By Cash A/C	30000
	250000		30000

Sales Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance c/d	30000	By Cash a/c	30000



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	30000	30000

Wages Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To CASH A/C	10000	By Balance c/d	10000
	10000		10000

Birbal Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To cash To Balance c/d	5000 5000	By PURCHASE A/C	10000
	10000		10000

Purchase Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To CASH A/C To Birbal A/c	20000 10000	By Balance c/d	30000
	30000		30000

Q4. Prepare Profit and loss Account from the following Information

	Debit Rs	Credit Rs
Gross profit from the trading account	1,00,000	
Manager Salary	30,000	
Office lighting	5,000	
Office Rent	15,000	
Local Taxes	1,000	
Salary paid to salesmen	20,000	
Commission charges paid	10,000	
Legal charges paid	3,000	
Bad debts	1,500	
Advertising charges	25,000	
Package charges	7,500	
Discount allowed	3,000	
Discount received		4,000
Dividend received		2,000
Rent received		1,000
Depreciation charges	10,000	
Repairs and Maintenance	2,500	
Interest on loans	1,500	500



Ans.

Dr Profit and Loss account for the year ended Cr

	Rs		Rs
To Manager Salary	30,000	By Gross profit B/d	1,00,000
To Office lighting	5,000	By Discount received	4,000
To Office Rent	15,000	By Dividend received	2,000
To Salary paid salesman	20,000	By Rent received	1,000
To commission charges	10,000	By Interest received	500
To Legal charges	3,000	By Net Loss c/d*	24,500
To Bad debts	1,500		
To Advertising charges	25,000		
To Package charges	7,500		
To Depreciation charges	10,000		
To Repairs and maintenance	2,500		
To Interest on loan	1,500		
To Local taxes	1000		
	1,32,000		1,32,000



BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

A

School of General Education

Session: 2020-21(Winter Semester)

B. Voc. Program, 5th Semester,

End Sem. Examination

Course Code: GEN 1507

Time: 2 Hour

Course Name: Reasoning & General Awareness

Max. Marks: 50

Student Name		
School		
Reg. No.		
Invigilator Name		
Invigilator Sign with date		

Tick the correct answer

50×01 = 50 Marks

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 - (d) Sunita Williams

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Q33. In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

19, 38, ?, 228, 684, 1368

- (a) 108
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Q34. A series is given, with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

AbCdE, DeFgH, GhIjK, JkLmN, ?

- (a) OpQrS
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Q36. If NECK is written as '123%', LUCK is written as '+@3%' and LIKE is written as '+÷%2', then NICE is written as

- (a) 1%÷3
- (b) 1÷32
- (c) 1÷@2
- (d) ÷13+

Q37. If in a certain language FLOWER is written as EKNVDQ, what will be written as GNTRD?

- (a) HEOUS
- (b) HOUES
- (c) HUOSE
- (d) HOUSE

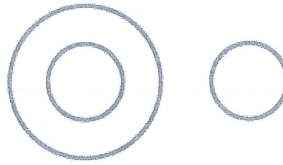
Q38. If P denotes '+', Q denotes '-', R denotes '×' and S denotes '÷', then which of the following statement is correct ?

- (a) $16 R 12 P 49 S 7 Q 9 = 200$
- (b) $32 S 8 R 9 = 160 Q 12 R 12$
- (c) $8 R 8 P 8 S 8 Q 8 = 57$
- (d) $36 R 4 S 8 Q 7 P 4 = 10$

Q39. Pointing to a photograph of a boy Mr. Ram said, “He is the son of the only son of my mother.” How is Mr. Ram related to that boy?

- (a) Brother
- (b) Uncle
- (c) Father
- (d) Cousin

Q46. Which of the following options best represents the given Venn diagram?



- (a) Males, Females, Teacher
 - (b) Tomato, Potato, Apple
 - (c) Vegetable, Grass, Bottle gourd
 - (d) Painter, Crow, Hen
- Q47. Mr Deepak Mohan walks 5 km towards the south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the left and walks 5 km. What direction is he facing right now?
- (a) West
 - (b) South
 - (c) North-East
 - (d) South-West
- Q48. Ajay walks 24 km towards East and turns to right hand side and takes a drive of another 10 km. He then turning to his right (drives towards West) another 10 km. He then turns to his left & walks another 8 km. After that, he turns to his right & travels 14 km. How far is he from his initial point & in which direction?
- (a) 20 km East
 - (b) 18 km south
 - (c) 16 km West
 - (d) 10 km South
- Q49. Teacher : teaching
- (a) Cricketer : money
 - (b) Doctor : care
 - (c) Driver : driving
 - (d) None of the above
- Q50. Pick out the odd one from the following:
- (a) FC
 - (b) JE
 - (c) NH
 - (d) PH

Rough Work

80



BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

School of General Education

Session: 2020-21(Winter Semester)

B. Voc. Program, 5th Semester,

End Sem. Examination

Answer Key
(A)

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 (c) 1÷@2
 (d) ÷13+
- Q37.** If in a certain language FLOWER is written as EKNVDQ, what will be written as GNTRD?
- (a) HEOUS
 (b) HOUES
 (c) HUOSE
 (d) **HOUSE**
- Q38.** If P denotes '+', Q denotes '-', R denotes '×' and S denotes '÷', then which of the following statement is correct ?
- (a) 16 R 12 P 49 S 7 Q 9 = 200
 (b) 32 S 8 R 9 = 160 Q 12 R 12
 (c) **8 R 8 P 8 S 8 Q 8 = 57**
 (d) 36 R 4 S 8 Q 7 P 4 = 10
- Q39.** Pointing to a photograph of a boy Mr. Ram said, "He is the son of the only son of my mother." How is Mr. Ram related to that boy?
- (a) Brother
 (b) Uncle
 (c) **Father**

(d) Cousin

Q40. Three men are going somewhere. If two of them are fathers and two of them are sons then how is the eldest man related to the youngest man?

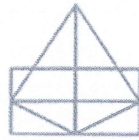
(a) Father

(b) Grandfather

(c) Son

(d) Grandson

Q41. Find the total number of the triangles in the given figure



(a) 11

(b) 13

(c) 15

(d) 17

Q42. Statements: Most CPUs are keyboards. No keyboard is a Mouse. All Mouses are CPU.

Conclusion:

I. Some keyboards are CPU

II. All CPU's are Mouse

III. No Mouse is a keyboard

IV. Some Mouse are keyboard

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II and III follow

(c) Only I and III follow

(d) Only II follows

Q43. Arrange the following words in a meaningful order.

1. Death

2. Marriage

3. Education

4. Birth

5. Funeral

(a) 5, 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 4, 2, 3, 1, 5

(c) 4, 3, 2, 5, 1

(d) 4, 3, 2, 1, 5

Q44. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Word

2. Paragraph

3. Sentence

4. Letters

5. Phrase

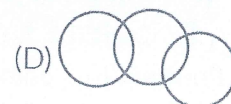
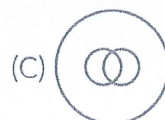
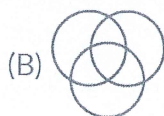
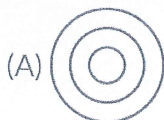
(a) 4, 1, 5, 2, 3

(b) 4, 1, 3, 5, 2

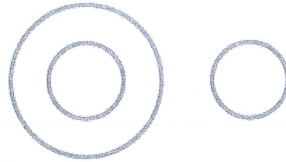
(c) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3

(d) 4, 1, 5, 3, 2

Q45. Which of the following Venn diagrams best represent the relationship among "Actors, Producers, Directors"? (**Ans B**)



Q46. Which of the following options best represents the given Venn diagram?



- (a) Males, Females, Teacher
 - (b) Tomato, Potato, Apple
 - (c) **Vegetable, Grass, Bottle gourd**
 - (d) Painter, Crow, Hen
- Q47.** Mr Deepak Mohan walks 5 km towards the south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the left and walks 5 km. What direction is he facing right now?
- (a) West
 - (b) **South**
 - (c) North-East
 - (d) South-West
- Q48.** Ajay walks 24 km towards East and turns to right hand side and takes a drive of another 10 km. He then turning to his right (drives towards West) another 10 km. He then turns to his left & walks another 8 km. After that, he turns to his right & travels 14 km. How far is he from his initial point & in which direction?
- (a) 20 km East
 - (b) **18 km south**
 - (c) 16 km West
 - (d) 10 km South
- Q49.** Teacher : teaching
- (a) Cricketer : money
 - (b) Doctor : care
 - (c) **Driver : driving**
 - (d) None of the above
- Q50.** Pick out the odd one from the following:
- (a) FC
 - (b) JE
 - (c) **NH**
 - (d) PH

