MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ON BASIC ACCOUNTING

- Q1] Which accounting concept satisfy the valuation criteria
- A] Going concern, Realisation, Cost
- b) Going concern, Cost, Dual aspect
- c) Cost, Dual aspect, Conservatism
- d) Realisation, Conservatism, Going concern.
- **Q2]** A trader has made a sale of Rs.75,500 out of which cash sales amounted to Rs.25,500. He showed trade receivables on 31-3-2014 at Rs.25,500. Which concept is followed by him?
- a) Going concern b) Cost c) Accrual d) Money measurement
- Q3] In which of the following cases, accounting estimates are needed?
- a) Employs benefit schemes b) Impairment of losses c) Inventory obsolescence d) All of the above
- Q4] Deewali advance given to an employee is
- a) Revenue Expenditure b) Capital Expenditure c) Deferred Revenue Expenditure d) Not an Expenditure
- **Q5]** A firm has reported a profit of Rs.1,47,000 for the year ended 31-3-2014 after taking into consideration the following items.
- (i) The cost of an asset Rs.23,000 has been taken as an expense
- (ii) The firm anticipated a profit of Rs.12,000 on the sale of an old furniture
- (iii) Salary of Rs.7,000 outstanding for the year has not been taken into account.
- (iv) An asset of Rs.85,000 was purchased for Rs.75,000 and was recorded in the books at Rs.85,000.

What is the correct amount of profit to be reported in the books?

- a) Rs.1,47,000 b) Rs. 1,51,000 c) Rs.1,63,000 d) Rs.1,41,000
- Q6] The process of recording financial data upto trial balance is
- a) Book keeping b) Classifying c) Summarising d) Analyzing
- **Q7]** Rohit carrying on real estate business sold a piece of land for Rs.4,00,00,000 (cost Rs.3,50,00,000) then the type of receipt is _____ nature and profit on sale is
- a) Capital & transferred to capital reserve b) Revenue & transferred to P & L a/c c) Capital & transferred to P & L a/c d) Revenue & transferred to general reserve
- **Q8]** In income measurement & recognisation of assets & liabilities which of the following concepts goes together?
- (a) Periodicity, Accural, Matching
- (b) Cost, Accural, matching
- (c) Going concern, cost, Realization
- (d) Going concern, Periodicity, Reliability

- **Q9]** Interpretation means
- (a) Explanation of meaning and significance of the data in Financial Statements.
- (b) Concerned with preparation and presentation of classified data
- (c) Systematic analysis of recorded data
- (d) Methodical classification of data given in Financial Statements.
- **Q10]** A trader purchases goods for Rs. 2500000, of these 70% of goods were sold during the year. At the end of 31st December 2009, the market value of such goods were Rs. 500000. But the trader recorded in his books for Rs. 750000. Which of the following concept is violated.
- (a) Money measurement
- (b) Conservatism
- (c) Consistency
- (d) None of these
- **Q11]** Which of the following is wrong?
- (a) All real and personal accounts are transferred to balance sheet
- (b) Nominal accounts are transferred to P & L account
- (c) Each account is opened separately in ledger
- (d) Rent is a personal account, outstanding rent is nominal account
 - **Q 12]** is root cause for financial accounting
 - (a) Stewardship accounting
 - (b) Social accounting
 - (c) Management accounting
 - (d) Human resource accounting
- **Q 13]**If nothing is given in the financial statements about the three accounting assumptions then it is to be treated as it
- a) Is assumed that it is not followed
- b) Is assumed to be followed
- c) Is assumed to be followed to some extent
- d) None of the above
- **Q14]** The proprietor of the business is treated as creditor for the capital introduced by him due to____ concept.
- a) Money measurement b) Cost c) Entity d) Dual aspect

Q15] Fixed assets are held by business fora) Converting into cash b) Generating revenue c) Resale d) None of the above
Q16] Which accounting concept specifies the practice of crediting closing stock to the trading account? a) Cost b) Realisation c) Going concern d) Matching
Q17] Amount spent to increasing the earning capacity is a expenditure a) Capital b) Revenue c) Deferred revenue d) Capital Loss
Q18] Change in the capital A/c of proprietor may occur due to a) Profit earned b) Loss incurred c) Capital Introduced d) All of the above
Q19] Consistency with reference to application of accounting procedures means a) All companies in the same Industry should use identical accounting procedures b) Income & assets have not been overstated c) Accounting methods & procedures shall be followed uniform basis year after year d) Any accounting method can be followed as per convenience
Q20] If one of the cars purchased by a car dealer is used for business purpose, instead of resale, then it should be recorded by a) Dr Drawing A/c & Cr Purchases A/c b) Dr Office Expenses A/c & Cr Motor Car A/c c) Dr Motor Car A/c & Cr Purchases A/c d) Dr Motor Car & Cr Sales A/c
Q21] If wages are paid for construction of business premises A/c is credited and A/c is debited. a) Wages, Cash b) Premises, Cash c) Cash, Wages d) Cash, Premises
Q22] Human resources will not appear in the balance sheet according to concept. a) Accrual b) Going concern c) Money measurement concept d) None
 Q23] Provision for discount on debtors is calculated on the amount of debtors. a) Before deducting provision for doubtful debts. b) After deducting provision for doubtful debts. c) Before deducting actual debts and provision for doubtful debts. d) After adding actual bad and doubtful debts.
Q24] Which of the following is not a Real Account? a) Cash A/c b) Investments A/c c) Out standing rent A/c d) Purchases A/c

Q25] Value of goods withdrawn by the proprietor for his personal use should be credited to
a) Capital A/c b) Sales A/c c) Drawings A/c d) Purchases A/c
Q26] Which of the following is incorrect?a) Good will intangible asset b) Sundry debtors - current assetc) Loose tools tangible fixed asset d) Outstanding expenses -current asset.
Q27] M/s Stationery Mart will debit the purchase of stationery to a) Purchases A/c b) General Expenses A/c c) Stationery A/c d) None
Q28] Small items like, pencils, pens, files, etc. are written off within a year according to _ concept. a) Materiality b) consistency c) Conservatism d) Realisation
Q29] Business enterprise is separate from its owner according to concept. a) Money measurement concept b) Matching concept c) Entity concept d) Dual aspect concept
Q30] The policy of anticipate no profit and provide for all possible losses arise due to the concept of
a) Consistency b) Disclosure c) Conservatism d) Matching
Q31] According to which concept, the proprietor pays interest on drawings a) Accrual concept b) Conservatism concept c) Entity concept d) Dual Aspect concept
Q32] Cost concept basically recognises
a) Fair Market value b) Historical cost c) Realisable value d) Replacement cost
Q33] If the Market value of closing Inventory is less than its cost price, inventory will he shown at
a) Marketable value b) Fair Market value c) Both d) none
Q34] The Market price of good declined than the cost price. Then the concept that plays a key role is
a) Materiality b) Going concern concept c) Realization d) Consistency

assets are Rs.3,00,000 and investments are Rs.4,00,000. Then the current liabilities recorded in balance sheet will be a) 2,00,000 b) 1,00,000 c) 3,00,000 d) 4,00,000						
Q36] Which of the following provide frame work and accounting policies so that the financial statements of different enterprises become comparable. a) Business Standards b) Accounting Standards c) Market Standards d) None						
Q37] Which of the following factor is not considered while selecting accounting policies? a) Prudence b) Substance over form c) Accountancy d) Materiality						
Q38] Debit the receiver & credit the giver is account a) Personal b) Real c) Nominal d) All the above						
Q39] Cash a/c is a a) Real a/c b) Nominal c) Personal d) None						
Q40] As per accrual concept, which of the followings is not true a) revenue – expenditure = profit b) revenue – profit = expenditure c) sales + gross profit = revenue d) revenue = profit + expenditure						
Q41] Mr. X sold goods to Mr. Y ask Mr. X to keep the goods with him for some time a) symbolic delivery b) actual delivery c) constructive delivery d) none of these						
Q42] If nothing is written about the accounting assumption to be followed it is presumed that a) They have been followed b) They have not been followed c) They are followed to some extent d) none of these						
Q43]Capital A/c is a A/c. a) Personal b) Real c) Nominal d) None						
Q44] Cash A/c is a A/c. a) Personal b) Real c) Nominal d) None						
Q45] The principle "Debit the receiver and credit the giver" is related toa) Personal a/c b) Real a/c c) Nominal a/c d) None						
Q46] As per the Matching concept, Revenue – ? = Profit a) Expenses b) Liabilities c) Losses d) Assets						

a) Cost of goods sold b) Net sales c) Gros	s Sales d) Liabilities
Q48] Which of the following is a Real A/c? a) Building A/c b) Capital A/c c) Shyam A/c	c d) Rent A/c
Q49] Valuation of stock in accounting followlower. a) Market Price b) Average Price c) Net rea	ws the principle of cost price or which ever is alizable Value d) None of these.
Q50] Which of the following is not a rA] Outstanding salaries Account C] Interest paid	nominal Account? B] Salaries account D] Commission received
conditioners, televisions, etc.) He pur	nic goods (refrigerator, washing machine, air rchased two air conditioners and installed in his two air conditioners will be debited to B] Capital Account D] Purchases account
Q52] A trader calculated his profit as A] Transaction C] Transaction as well as event	Rs.150000 on 31/03/2014. It is an B] Event D] Neither transaction nor event
Q53] For every debit there will be an of A] Matching concept C] Money measurement concept	equal credit according to B] cost concept D] Dual aspect concept
Q54] Historical cost concept requires A] Original cost C] Net realizable value	the valuation of an asset at B] Replacement value D] Market value
Q55] The comparison of financial spossible only whencon A] Going concern C] Consistency	statement of one year with that of another is scept is followed B] Accrual D] Materiality
Q56] Profit and loss is calculated at th A] Recording C] Classifying	ne stage of B] Posting D] Summarising

Q57] Which of the following is not the main objective of accounting?

- A] Systematic recording of transactions B] Ascertaining profit or loss
- C] Ascertainment of financial position D] Solving tax disputes with tax authorities

Q58] An asset was purchased for Rs.1000000 with the down payment of Rs.200000 and bills accepted for Rs.800000/-. What would be the effect on the total asset and total liabilities in the balance sheet?

- A] Assets increased by Rs.800000 and liabilities decreased by Rs.800000
- B] Assets decreased by Rs.800000 and liabilities increased by Rs.800000
- C] Assets increased by Rs.1000000 and liabilities increased by Rs.800000
- D] Assets increased by Rs.800000 and liabilities increased by Rs.800000

Q59] The rule debit all expenses and losses and credit all income and gains relates to A] Personal account B] Real account C] Nominal accounts D] All

Q60] Matching concept means

- A] Assets = capital + liabilities
- B] Transactions recorded at accrual concept
- C] Anticipate no profit but recognize all losses
- D] Expenses should be matched with the revenue of the period.

1] a	2]c	3] d	4] d	5] b	6] a	7] b	8] a	9] a	10] b
11] d	12] a	13] b	14] c	15] b	16] d	17] a	18] d	19] c	20] c
21] d	22] c	23] b	24] c	25] d	26] d	27] a	28] a	29] c	30] c
31] c	32] b	33] a	34] c	35] b	36] b	37] c	38] a	39] a	40] c
41] a	42] b	43] a	44] b	45] a	46] a	47] a	48] a	49]c	50] a
51] c	52] b	53] d	54] a	55] c	56] d	57] d	58] d	59] c	60] d