

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
I SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING QUESTION BANK

I. Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Capital is | [] |
| a. Amount invested in business | b. Loan taken for carrying on business |
| c. Assets purchased for business | d. None of above |
| 2. Drawing is | [] |
| a. Withdrawal of cash from bank for office use | |
| b. Money withdrawn from bank for purchase of machinery | |
| c. Cash and goods withdrawn for personal use | |
| d. Goods distributed as sample | |
| 3. Debtor is a person | [] |
| a. Who owes money to the business | b. Who contributes cash for running business? |
| c. Who sells goods for cash | d. Who purchases goods for cash |
| 4. Creditor is a person | [] |
| a. Who owes money to the business | b. Who supplies goods for cash |
| c. To whom money is owed by the business | d. Who borrows money from business |
| 5. Which of the following Accounting equation is correct | Capital [] |
| a. Liabilities plus assets | b. Assets plus profit plus liabilities |
| c. Liabilities plus profit plus assets | d. Assets minus liabilities |
| 6. When goods are withdrawn from personal use | [] |
| a. Purchases Account is debited | b. Drawings Account is debited |
| c. Sales Account is debited | d. General Express Account is debited |
| 7. When bad debts are written off credit is given to | [] |
| a. Bad debts Account | b. Sales Account |
| c. Debtors Account | d. Cash Account |
| 8. For bad debts recovered | [] |
| a. Debtors Account is credited | b. Bad Debts Account is debited |
| c. Bad debts Recovered account is credited | d. Capital account is credited |
| 9. Subsidiary books are called | [] |
| a. Books of original entry | b. Books of secondary entry |
| c. Ledger | d. financial statements |
| 10. Purchases book records | [] |
| a. Cash purchase of goods | b. Credit purchases of goods |
| c. Both cash and credit purchases | d. None of the above |
| 11. Sales book records | [] |
| a. Credit sale of goods | b. Both cash and credit sales |
| c. Cash and credit purchase | d. None of the above |
| 12. Return outwards book records | [] |
| a. Sales returns | b. Purchase returns |
| c. Return of assets purchased | d. Trade discount |
| 13. Return inwards book records | [] |
| a. Purchase of assets | b. Sales returns |
| c. Purchase returns | d. Cash discount |
| 14. Simple cash book (one column cash book) records | [] |
| a. Only cash transactions | b. Cash and banking transactions |
| c. Credit sale & purchase of assets | d. Cash, Bank and discount transactions |
| 15. Triple column cash book records | [] |
| a. Cash and credit transactions | b. Cash and discount transactions |

- c. Cash, Bank and discount transactions d. None of the above
16. Which of the following is the kind of cash book []
- a. Single column cash book b. Double column cash book
- c. Three column cash book d. All of them
17. Bank Reconciliation statement is a part of []
- a. Cash book
- b. Part of financial statement showing position of the business
- c. Account showing profit or loss of the business
- d. None of the above
18. Bank reconciliation statement is prepared to know
- a. Causes for difference between cash book and pass book balances
- b. The financial position of the business
- c. Profit or loss made by the business
- d. None of the above
19. Bank reconciliation statement is prepared with the help of []
- a. Bank pass book and bank column of cash book
- b. Bank statement and cash column of the cash book
- c. Bank column of the cash book and cash column of the cash book
- d. None of the above
20. In case of favourable bank balance []
- a. Cash book shows debit balance b. Pass book shows debit balance
- c. Cash book shows credit balance d. None of the above
21. In case of bank overdraft []
- a. Cash book shows debit balance b. Cash books shows credit balance
- c. Pass book shows credit balance d. None of the above
22. Bank reconciliation statement is prepared by []
- a. Account holder b. Bank c. Income tax officer d. None of the above
23. While preparing bank reconciliation if starting point is balance as per cash book, direct deposit by customer are []
- a. Added b. Deducted c. Not required to be adjusted d. None of the above
24. While preparing bank reconciliation if we start with a debit balance as per pass book cheques issued but not presented should be []
- a. Deducted b. Added c. Not required to be adjusted d. None of the above
25. When balance as per pass book is the starting point, direct payment by bank are []
- a. added b. subtracted c. not required to be adjusted d. None of the above
26. When balance as per cash book is the starting point cheques deposited but not collected will be []
- a. Added b. subtracted c. Not required to be adjusted d. None of the above
27. If an amount is written on the wrong side of and accounts it is []
- a. Error of Omission b. Error of commission
- c. Error of principle d. compensating error
28. Salary paid to Deepak has been debited to his personal account. It is []
- a. Error of omission b. Error of commission
- c. Error of principle d. Not an error
29. Purchase of office furniture is debited to General expenses A/c it is []
- a. Error of omission b. Error of Principle
- c. Error of commission d. Not an error
30. Goods taken by proprietor for personal use should be debited to []
- a. Purchases account b. Drawings accounts
- c. General expenses account d. charity account
31. Wages Rs.1000 paid for erecting a machine should be debited to []
- a. Wages account b. Machenery account
- c. General expenses account d. Capital account

32. Rs.5000 received from sarat whose account was written off as Bad debts should be credited to []
- a. Bad debts accounts
 - b. Bad debts recovered
 - c. Sarat account
 - d. sales
33. Sale of office furniture should be credited to []
- a. Sales account
 - b. Furniture account
 - c. Miscellaneous income
 - d. Purchases account
34. Goods worth Rs. 2000 given as charity should be credited to []
- a. Charity account
 - b. Sales account
 - c. Purchases account
 - d. General expenses account
35. Capital expenditure is incurred to []
- a. Improve the efficiency of the assets
 - b. Reduce the liability of the business
 - c. Maintain the efficiency of the asset
 - d. None of the above
36. Fixed assets are kept in business []
- a. For earning income
 - b. For re-sale
 - c. For conversion into cash as early as possible
 - d. For elepreciation purpose
37. Trading account is prepared to calculate []
- a. Cost of the goods sold
 - b. Net profit
 - c. Opening stock
 - d. Gross profit
38. Manufacturing account is prepared to ascertain []
- a. Cost of semi-finished goods
 - b. Profit or loss on the sale of finished goods
 - c. Cost of the goods manufactured
 - d. Cost of goods sold
39. Good will is []
- a. Current asset
 - b. Tangible asset
 - c. An investment
 - d. Intangible asset
40. Closing stock is valued at []
- a. Cost price
 - b. Market price
 - c. Replacement price
 - d. Cost or market price whichever is less
41. Prepaid rent is an item of []
- a. Liability
 - b. an asset
 - c. Deferred revenue expenditure
 - d. None of the above
42. Wages and salaries given in trail balance will appear in []
- a. Profit & Loss account
 - b. Trading account
 - c. Balance sheet
 - d. Half in trading account and half in profit & loss A/c

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Amount invested by the proprietor in called _____
2. Goods withdrawn by the proprietor for personal use is debited to _____
3. When computer is purchased for the personal use of the proprietor the account to be debited is _____
4. When interest on personal investments of the proprietor is received the account to be credited is _____
5. Rajesh becomes insolvent, for writing off this account the account to be debited is _____
6. 50% of the amount written off as bad debts is received from Rajesh the amount to be credited is _____
7. Fixed assets are shown in the books of account at its _____ value
8. The process of transferring transactions from journal to ledger is called _____
9. Purchases book records _____ of the goods dealt by us
10. Sales book records _____ of the goods dealt by us
11. Returns inwards book records _____
12. Return outwards book records _____

13. Cash discount allowed by us to the customer is entered on _____ side of cash book
 14. _____ is allowed when payment is made before specified date
 15. _____ is an allowance given by manufacturer or whole seller to the retailer on the catalogue price by of the goods sold.
 16. For _____ discount there is no entry in the books of account
 17. If the deposits are more than withdrawals it is _____ bank balance
 18. If withdrawals are more than deposits then it is called _____ balance
 19. A copy of the customer's bank account maintained by the bank in its books is called _____
 20. In case of favourable bank balance cash book shows _____ balance and pass book _____
 21. In case of bank overdraft, cash book shows _____ balance and passbook _____
 22. Statement prepared for reconciling the cash book balance and pass book balance is called _____
 23. If all entries are made in cash book and pass book then the two balance will be _____
 24. Dividends and interest on investments collected by bank are _____ in pass book and _____ in cash book
- (A) Error discovered before preparation of Trial Balance
25. Purchases book is under cast by Rs. 1500 is rectified by _____
 26. A sum of Rs. 5000 written off depreciation on Machinery has not been debited to depreciation account is rectified by _____
 27. An amount of Rs. 251 for credit sale of Hari Krishna although correctly entered in sale book, has been posted as Rs.521 in his personal account is rectified by _____
- (B) Error discovered after preparation of Trial balance
28. Rs. 1000 paid for furniture purchased has been charged to purchases account
 29. Rent paid Rs.2000 to Landlord has been debited to Landlord A/c
 30. Purchase of goods from Desai amounting to Rs.600 has been wrongly entered through sales book
 31. A credit sale of goods amounting to Rs. 450 to Rajesh has been wrongly passed in purchases book
 32. Sales book is under cast by Rs.555
 33. Purchases account was overcast by Rs.5000
 34. Sale of Goods to Tukaram for Rs.5000 was omitted to be recorded in sales book
 35. Trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet prepared at the end of the trading period are called _____
 36. Expenditure which results in the acquisitions of an assets is called _____
 37. An expenditure which is incurred for running the business is called _____
 38. Heavy expenditure of revenue nature for getting benefit over a period is called _____
 39. Amount realized by sale of an asset is called _____
 40. Excess of sales over cost of the goods sold is called _____
 41. Statement prepared to know the financial position of business on a particular date is called _____
 42. Marshalling of Assets and liabilities can be done either _____

1. What is Double entry system?
2. What is meant by assets & liabilities?
3. What are Real Accounts?
4. What are Nominal Accounts?
5. What is opening Entry?
6. What is "Compound Entry"?
7. What is meant by Final Accounts?
8. What is Capital Expenditure?
9. What is Revenue Expenditure?
10. What is Deferred Revenue Expenditure?