The Bodwad Sarvajanik co . op Educational Society Ltd, Bodwad Arts, Commerce & Science College, Bodwad .

Internal Examination 2021-2022

Sub-Accounting

Total mcq-100. Total marks -100 Sem-1st

1.IA	SB s	stands	for	

- A. Indian accounting standards board
- B. Indian accounting standard bulletins
- C. International accounting standard bulletins
- D. International accounting standard board
- 2. Accounting standards refers to specific accounting....
 - A. Principles
 - B. Methods of applying those principles
 - C. Both (A) & (B)
 - D. None
- 3.As-2 is on...
 - A. Disclosures of Accounting policies
 - B. Valuation of inventories
 - C. Revenue recognization
 - D. Depreciation Accounting
- 4. Accounting for fixed assets...
 - A. As-6
 - B. As-10
 - C. As-3
 - D. As-2
- 5. How many accounting standards have been issued by ICAI
 - A. 25
 - B. 20
 - C. 32
 - D. 2
- 6. Joint venture is a....
 - A. Personal Ac
 - B. Nominal Ac
 - C. Real Ac
 - D. Memorandum Ac
- 7. Joint venture with another Co-venture AC is a...
 - A. Personal Ac

8. What does the balance in memorandum joint venture AC shows	
A. Profit or loss	
B. Closing stock	
C. Balance due from other CO -venture	
D. Different in Trial Balance	
9. Which of these accounts are not opened in a joint venture?	
A. Stock Reserve	
B. Joint bank	
C. Joint venture ac	
D. Co-venturer personal Ac	
10.Stock left over taken by a Co-venturer is	
A. Debited to joint venture Ac	
B. Credited to Co-venture Ac	
C. Credited to joint venture Ac	
D. Credit to joint bank account	
11.Employee benefits to employees in financial statements are recognizef as per	
A. Indian As-1	
B. Indian As-9	
C. Indian As-6	
D. Indian As-is 19	
12. As-6 was made mandatory from the accounting period beginning on or after	
A. 1-04-1991	
B. 104-2001	
C. 1-04-2004	
D. 11-04-1995	
13. Accounting policies are generally based on	
A. Objectivity	
B. Subjectivity	
C. Convenience in recording	
D. None of the above	

14. Accounting standards in India are issued by

C. Institute of charterd Accountants of India

A. Central govtB. State govt

B. Nominal AcC. Real Ac

D. Memorandum Ac

15. Provision of Indian partnership act are also applicable to joint venture. A. True B. False C. Both are D. None 16. Accounting standards for amalgamation is.... A. As -3 B. As -9 C. As-12 D. Ad-14 17. According to As -14 payment of purchase consideration made to the.... A. Debenture holders and shareholders B. Shareholders C. Debenture holders D. Creditors, Debenture Holders & shareholders 18. Reliance Ltd. takes over the business of future retails. It's in case of... A. Absorption B. External Reconstruction C. Amalgamation D. Take over 19. Net assets minus capital reserve is... A. Goodwill B. General reserve C. Purchase consideration D. None of the above 20. The method to be followed in case of Amalgamation in the nature of merger is... A. Purchase Method B. Pooling Intrest method C. Absorption method D. None of the above 21. Amalgamation is.... A. Merger of business B. Dissolution of firms C. Both (A) & (B)

D. Reservation bank of india

D. None of the above

23.	Ass	sets are transferred to Realisation Ac at
	A.	Market value
	В.	Book value
	C.	Cost value
	D.	All of above
24.	Ex	cess of credit over debit side of Realisation AC is
	A.	Loss on Realisation
	B.	Surplus
	C.	Profit on Realisation
	D.	Deficit
25.	Lia	bility added by partners are
	A.	Debited to revaluation Ac
	B.	Debited to partners capital ac
		Debited to Realisation Ac
	D.	None
26.		eess of net assets over purchase consideration is
		Capital Reserve
		Goodwill
		Capital
	D.	Drawings
27.		ofit or loss on Realisation is distributed amoung the partners in
		Capital Ratio
		Profit sharing ratio
		Claim ratio
	D.	Benefit ratio
28	P۵	alisation AC is opened when amalgamation is accounted by
20.		Revaluation Method
		Realisation method
		Either (A) or (B)
		None
20	O	Amalgamation realisation AC is opened in the books of
/9	Un	LAMAIDAMANON TEANSANON AC IS ODENEO IN THE DOOKS OF

22. Purchase consideration is amount

D. None of the above

A. Payable by new firm to old firmB. Payable by old firms to partnersC. Payable by one firm to another firm

- A. Purchasing firmB. Vendor firmC. Both (A) & (B)D. None
- 30. Profit on Realisation AC....
 - A. Credited to partners capital ac
 - B. Debited to partners capital ac
 - C. Ignored
 - D. All of the above
- 31. Surplus capital method is also known as...
 - A. Proportionate Capital method
 - B. High relative capital method
 - C. Excess capital method
 - D. All of the above
- 32. Maximum loss method is also known as
 - A. Notional loss method
 - B. Quetient method
 - C. Surplus capital method
 - D. None.
- 33. Methods of distribution of cash among the partners
 - A. Maximum loss method
 - B. Surplus capital method
 - C. Both (A) & (B)
 - D. None
- 34. What is Dissolution...
 - A. Merger of the firm
 - B. Discontinuation of firm
 - C. Sell of fims
 - D. Purchase of new firm
- 35. Piecemeal distribution of cash means..
 - A. After realised assets, liabilities paid off in piece
 - B. Paid off liabilities by net assets methods
 - C. Paid off liabilities by net payment method
 - D. None.
- 36) Which of the following is not external liability
 - A.Realisation Exp.
 - B.Govt. Dues

C.Loan from Partners

- D.Secured Asstes
- 37. Solvent partner is......
 - A. able to cover his financial liability
 - B. doing not able to cover his financial liability
 - C. a proprietor
 - D. None
- 38. Capital Deficiency is...
 - A. Credit balance to the capital balance of Insolvent person
 - B. Debit balance to the capital balance of Insolvent person
 - C. Debit balance to the capital balance of solvent person
 - D.credit balance to the capital balance of solvent person
- 39. When is Garner Vs Murray rulling is applicable....
 - A. When solvent partner pay off his capital deficiency
 - B. When solvent partner did not able pay off his capital deficiency
 - C. Insolvent person has no liability
 - D. When insolvent partner did not able to pay off his capital deficiency
- 40. Loan to firm by partners wife is..... third party
 - A. Liability
 - B. Loan
 - C. Capital
 - D. Investment
- 41. Creditors, O/S Exp. are example of.....
 - A. Personal liability
 - B. Internal liability
 - C. External liability
 - D. All of the above
- 42. Partner loan, partners capital example of....
 - A. Personal liability
 - **B.** Internal liability
 - C. External liability
 - D. None
- 43. General Reserve is shared among partners in... ratio
- A. Capital Ratio
- **B.** Profit sharing ratio

 44. Estimated realisation Exp. are kept aside from A. First Realisation B. Last Realisation C. Next Realisation D. None 	-
45. There are types of Secured Loan A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	
46. Dissolution of firms meansA. Admission of partnerB. Retirement of partnerC. Death of partnerD. Breakdown of partnership	
 47. Meaning of 'Piecemeal ' is A. at a time B. all at once C. part by part D. All of the above 	
48. Realisation Exp. are expA. General Exp.B. Recurring Exp.C. Exp.paid on realisationD. Preliminary Exp.	
 49. Govt. Dues is a Liability A. Secured liability B. Preferntial liability C. Internal liability D. Universal liability 	
50. Partners loan is paid A After Creditors	

B. After partners Mrs. Loan **C. Before partners capital**

C. Deficiency ratio D. All of the above

- D. Both B&C
- 51. A partnership firm has....
 - A. Limited capital
 - B. Limited managerial skill
 - C. Limited liability
 - D. Both A&B
- 52. The form of organization suitable for large scale business is....
 - A. Sole trader
 - B. Partnership firm
 - C. Co-operative
 - D. Limited company
- 53. On conversion of firm into a limited company
 - A. A new company is formed
 - B. Old firm is dissolved
 - C. A new partner is admitted
 - D. Both A&B
- 54. On conversion of a firm into a Ltd. company
 - A. Purchase consideration is decided
 - B. Asstes & liabilities are revalued
 - C. Purchase consideration is settled
 - D.All of the above
- 55. Purchase consideration may be settle in....
 - A. Cash/shares/debenture of Ltd. Co.
 - B. Cash only
 - C. Shares of Ltd. Co. Only
 - D. Debenture of Ltd. Co only
- 56. If cash balance is taken over by Ltd. Co. it is transferred to....
 - A. Realisation A/c
 - B. Revaluation A/c
 - C. P&L A/c
 - D. None
- 57. Assets taken over by partner is
 - A. Debited to partners capital A/c
 - B. Credited to partners capital A/c
 - C. Debited to Realisation A/c

D. None	
58. On take ove A. Realisat B. Capital A C. P&L A/c D. None	
	aim Ratio
A Debited B. Credited	nid by a partners is to partner's capital A/c to partner's capital A/c to Partner's capital A/c to Realisation A/c to Realisation A/c
61. Accounting 9 A. 1970 B. 1972 C. 1977 D. 1973	Standards Board of India established in year
62. As per India A. Market va B. Fair value C. Cost D. None	
63. Which one of A. Prudence B. Substance C. Full Discler D. Materiality	osure
64. Total numbe A. 15 B. 16	er of IFRS is

C. 17 D. 18
 65. The International Accounting Standard Board was established in the year A. 1977 B. 2001 C. 2013 D. 2019
66. Global Standards facilitate A. Gross border flow of money B. Comparability of financial statement C. Both B&C D. None
67.Accounting Standards apply to the A. Assets B. Liabilities C. Revenue Exp. D. All of the above
68. ASB stands for A. Accounting Standard Board B. Accounting Standard Booth C. Amount Single Board D. Accounting Service Board
69. AS-3 deals with A. Cash Flow Statement B. Construction Contracts C. Accounting for Inventories D. Employee benefits Received
70. AS-7 deals with A. Revenue from Operation B. Fixed Assets C. Construction contracts D. Cash flow statement
71deals with accounting for Govt. Grants A. AS-12 B. AS-10 C. AS-20 D. AS-3

73. Which cost is incurred even if the company is closed? A. Sunk cost B. Historical cost C. Shutdown cost D. Imported cost
 74. Direct Exp. also known as A. Overhead Exp. B. Sundry Exp. C. Chargable Exp. D. Major Exp.
75. Warehouse rent is part of which cost? A. Production Cost B. Distribution Cost C. Prime Cost D. Factory Cost
76. What is tender? A. Estimation of cost B. Estimation of profit C. Estimation of units D. Estimation of the selling price
77. Goodwill written off is debited to A. All partners capital A/c B. Realisation A/c C. Goodwill A/c D. Drawings A/c
78. On amalgamation of a firm, thr A/c opened is A. Realisation AC B. P&L A/c C. Deficiency A/c D. None
79. On amalgamation Partner's Loan A/c is trans to

72. What is the basic concept of Cost concept

A. cost ascertainmentB. Tax complianceC. Financial AuditD. Profit Analysis

	A. Capital A/c B. Purchasing Firm A/c C. Realisation A/c D. None
80.	On amalgamation Goodwill of the firm is A. Valued B. Ignored C. Purchase Consideration D. None
81.	On amalgamation of goodwill of both the firm's A. Ignored B. Valued separately C. Valued at cost D. None
82. is	Loan from A ₹2,000 is discharged by investment of ₹3,000. The loss on investment A. ₹2,000 B. ₹1,000 C. ₹5,000 D. ₹4,500
deb A. ₹ B. ₹ C. ₹	X took over investment having book value of ₹10,000 for 80% of its book value. X A/c is bited by ₹10,000 ₹8,000 ₹18000 ₹5,000
	Which of the following accounts are opened when 'seperate book of accounts are intained' A. Joint venture A/c B. Co-venture A/c C. Joint Bank A/c D. All of the above
85.	Profit or Loss on Joint venture business is shared by the Co-ventures A. Equally B. In the ratio of capital contributed C. In the agreed upon ratio D. As per seniority

86. Which of these accounts are not opened in a joint venture? A. Stock Reserve B. Joint Bank A/c C. Joint venture A/c D. Co-venture A/c
87. Which of these is not a feature of Joint venture. A. continuing business B. A joint venture has no name C. Partners called Co-venturer D. Partnership for limited purpose
88. The parties to joint venture are called A. Friends B. Agent C. Partners D. Co-ventures
89. What does the balance in Memorandum Joint venture A/c A. Closing stock B. Profit & Loss C. Balance of bank balance D. Balance of Co-venture payable
90. Joint venture accounting follows which concept A. Accrual concept B. Going concern concept C. Cost concept D. Cash basis
91. Winding of the Partnership business is treated as A. Admission of Partner B. Retirement of partner C. Dissolution of partner D. Reconstruction of firm
92. In dissolution of firm assets are realized A. Fast B. Gradually C. Immediately D. Quickly
93. Maximum loss method and are the two methods of piecemeal Distribution of Cash. A. Super profit method

C. Surplus Assets method D. Surplus loss method	
94. At the time of Dissolution of Partnership firm, accumulated profit or loss is trans. to A. Realisation A/c B. Revaluation A/c C. Partners capital A/c D. Goodwill A/c	
95. Dues of outsiders are classified underheading A. Internal B. External C. Partner's loan D. Partner's capital	
96. Sales Tax dues amount to ₹6,000 will be considered asliability A. Internal liability B. Preferential liability C. Secured liability D. Partner's capital	
97. On realisation of Assets first priority is given for payment ofliabilities. A. Sundry creditors B. Realisation Exp. C. Unsecured Bank loan D. Partner's loan	
98. Under piecemeal distributionliability should be paid last A. Partner's capital B. Partner's loan C. Realisation Exp. D. Unsecured creditors	
99. The Accounting Standards are mandatory for A. Sole Trader B. Firms C. Companies D. Societies	
100. Which accounting standard is appreciable for intangible assets? A. As-10	

B. Surplus capital method

B. As-26

- C. As-6
- D. As-3

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