DSC-M-BBA-113

Financial Accounting

1. Accounting concerned with:
(a) Qualitative transaction
(b) Non-monetary transaction
(c) Monetary transaction
(d) Only cash transaction

2. State which one of the following statements is "false"?
(a) Accounting is the language of business
(b) Accounting records only business transaction
(c) Accounting is the service function
(d) Accounting is an art and science also

=3. Accounting is concerned with..
(a) Measurement of profit and loss
(b) Audit
(c) Taxation
(d) Management

4. Accounting means...
(a) Only a science
(b) Only and art
(c) Financial accounting
(d) Both,an art and science.

5. Financial accounting, post accounting and management accounting are..
(a) Conventions of accounting
(b) Principals of accounting
(c) Branches of accounting
(d) Policies of accounting

6. Accounting is the language of.....
(a) Ledger
(b) Journal
(c) Books of accounts
(d) Business

7. Which one of the following branches of accounting deals with determining cost of production of good and services.?
(a) Management accounting
(b) Cost accounting
(c) Financial accounting
(d) None of these

8. Which one of the following is not branch of accounting?
(a) Financial accounting
(b) Cost accounting
(c) Management accounting
(d) Double entry accounting

9. Which one of the following is interested in accounts?
(a) Proprietor
(b) creditors
(c) Employees
(d) All of these

10. Accounting keeps record of financial position and financial performance.
(a) Cost
(b) Financial
(c) Management
(d) None of these

11. Which of the following terms is not concerned with book-keeping?
(a) Entry
(b) Transaction
(c) Ledger
(d) Bank Reconciliation statement

12. Journal is book of:
(a) Credit transaction (b) Cash transaction
(c) Original entry (d) Secondary entry

13. The process of recording a transaction in the books of account is called:
(a) Journalising (b) Posting
(c) Balancing (d) Accounting

14. A person who owes debit to business in called?
(a) Investor (b) Debtor
(c) Creditors (d) Owner

15. Which of the following is an intangible asset?
(a) Land (b) Patents
(c) Investment (d) Cash

16. Identify the current assets from the following:
(a) Bills receivable (b) Investment
(c) Furniture (d) Good will

17. The person who supplies goods to the business is___ of the business.
(a) Debtor (b) Creditors
(c) Customer (d) Partner

18. Capital=Assets-- _____?
(a) Loss (b) Liabilities
(c) Profit (d) Cost

19. Capital = ______?
(a) Loss (b) Assets
(c) Revenue (d) Money

20. The Accounting equation is satisfied by-
(a) Capital - assets + liabilities (b) Liabilities = capital + assets
(c) Capital = net assets (d) None of this

21. Goods sold to Mr.Mahesh for rupees 10000 is:
(a) Cash transaction (b) Credit transaction
(c) Exchange transaction (d) None of the above

22. Which of the following is not a branch of accounting?
(a) Financial accounting (b) Cost accounting
(c) Management Accounting (d) Double entry accounting

23. Find out the amount of capital,assets Rupees 200,liabilities Rupees 5400.
(a) Rupees 4200 (b) Rupees 14600
(c) Rupees 5600 (d) Rupees 12600

24. Which of the following interested in 'accounts'?
(a) Proprietor (b) creditors
(c) Employees (d) All of above

25. Credit balance in personal account means?
(a) Assets = capital + liabilities (b) Assets =capital - liabilities
(c) Liabilities = assets + capital (d) Capital = assets + liabilities

26. The world "credit" is derived from the Latin word cradle credere.its means....
(a) To owe. (b) To take
(c) To give (d) None of this

27. The rule of "debit what come in the credit was goes out" is applicable to:
(a) Real account (b) Nominal account
(c) Personal account (d) None of this

28. The rule of "Debit expense and credit incomes and gains" is applicable to:
(a) Personal accounts (b) Nominal account
(c) Personal account (d) None of these.

29. The role of "debit and receiver and credit the giver" applicable to:
(a) Nominal accounts (b) Real account
(c) Personal accounts (d) none of these

30. Capital account is:
(a) Personal account (b) Income accounts
(c) Real account (d) Nominal accounts

31. Bad Debits recovery accounts is:
(a) personal account (b) Income account
(c) Real account (d) Nominal account

32. Rent received in advance is of nature of :
(a) Personal account (b) Income account
(c) Real account (d) Nominal account

33. Purchase return account is concerned to:
(a) Real account (b) Nominal account
(c) Personal account (d) Goods account

34. Which of the following is a person account?
(a) Creditor accounts (b) Rent accounts
(c) Cash account (d) Motor car account

35. Fixed assets is.. .
(a) Stock (b) Land
(c) Creditors (d) Debitors

36. Credit balance in personal account means?
(a) Bill receivable
(b) Creditors
(c) Closing stock
(d) current assets

37. Drawing accounts is-
(a) Nominal account
(b) Real account
(c) Personal account
(d) None of the above

38. Real accounts are the accounts which relate to:
(a) Assets only
(b) Expense only
(c) Assets and losses
(d) income only

39. Which of the following accounts normally show debit balance?
(a) Assets accounts
(b) Debitors accounts
(c) Expenses accounts
(d) All of the above

40. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
(a) All expenses and receipts can broadly be divided into two groups' viz. Revenue and capital.
(b) While preparing final accounts, revenue items are transferred to Profit and Loss Account and Capital items are shown in the Balance Sheet.
(c) If revenue expenditure is treated as capital, then shareholders may not get enough dividend on their capital.
(d) Any expenditure which is incurred for increase earning capacity of the business is called capital expenditure.

41. Which of the following is not one of the examples of capital expenditure ?
(a) Money spent on purchasing fixed assets.
(b) Money spent to maintain the present efficiency level of a fixed asset.
(c) Amount spent on addition to existing fixed asset.
(d) Amount spent on acquisition of benefit enduring nature of valuable right. E.g. patents, copyright etc.

42. Which of the following is not of the important characteristics of capital expenditure ?
(a) It is of recurring nature.
(b) It results in the acquisition of a permanent nature.
(c) The business gets the benefits of such expenditure for a considerably long period.
(d) It is used for the purpose of earning revenue.

43. Which of the following is generally not considered revenue expenditure ?
(a) Administrative expense of the business.
(b) Repairs to machinery incurred on putting the asset acquired into working condition.
(c) Cost of raw materials or stores consumed in process of manufacture.Depp
(d) Depreciation on fixed assets.

44. Which of the following is not one of the important characteristics of revenue expenditure ?
(a) They are recurring nature and have to be paid frequently.
(b) such expenses do not increase the earning capacity of assets.
(c) They are incurred for the long term improvement of working condition of fixed assets
(d) Option A and B (both)

45. Which of the following is not one of the examples of capital expenditure
(a) Money spend on maintain the present efficiency level of a fixed asset.
(b) Money spend on purchasing fixed assets.
(c) Amount spent on addition to existing fix a assets.
(d) None of this

46. Which of the following expense is "Deferred Revenue Expenditure" ?
(a) Expenditure for installation of machinery
(b) Expenses of shifting of business from one place to another
(c) Option A & B both
(d) None of these

47. Which of the following is a capital expenditure?
(a) 4,000 paid as brokerage in connection with purchase of land.
(b) 10,00,000 spent on construction of railway siding.
(c) A second-hand machine was bought for 20,000 and 5,000 were spent on its overhauling
(d) All of the above

48. Heavy advertising expense for launching a new product is called as
(a) Capital Expenditure
(b) Revenue Expenditure
(c) Deferred Revenue Expenditure
(d) None of these

49. The assumption of a business enterprise will not be sold or liquidated in the near future is based on
(a) Going Concern Concept.
(b) Cost Concept.
(c) Business Entity Concept.
(d) Periodicity Concept

50. Which of the following is NOT a category of Reserve?
(a) General reserve
(b) Capital reserve
(c) Specific reserve
(d) Revenue reserve

51. Reserves can be classified into how many categories
(a) Three
(b) Four
(c) Five
(d) Six

52. One of the key rules of reserve of relation to dividend payments is:
(a) To ensure dividend is never paid
(b) To equalize the rate of dividend over different years
(c) To increase dividend every year
(d) To avoid dividend payment completely

53. Which of the following is not an object of creating a secret reserve
(a) To strengthen the financial position of business
(b) To conceal true financial weakness
(c) To protect against future losses
(d) To increase sales revenue

54. Which of the following method can be used to create a secret reserve
(a) By undervaluation of assets
(b) Bye providing more appreciation than necessary
(c) By overstating liabilities
(d) All of the above

55. Which of the following is included as contingent liability
(a) It is certain and already paid
(b) It may arise only if future calls are made
(c) It is always transferred to reserve
(d) It is an expense of the year

56. Bills receivable and discounted and dishonoured the liability will fall on
(a) Shareholders
(b) Directors
(c) The company
(d) The debtors

57. Contingent liability are:
(a) Certain liabilities appearing in the balance sheet
(b) Future liabilities which may or may not arise
(c) Always fixed liability of company
(d) Included in reserves

58. Valuing the closing stock at cost or market price whichever is lower is on the basis of:
(a) Consistency Concept.
(b) Materiality Concept
(c) Matching Concept
(d) Conservatism Concept

59. In The books of accounts the qualitative transaction will not be recorded due to :
(a) Materiality concept
(b) Realisation concept
(c) Money measurement concept
(d) Cost concept

60. Assets purchased are to be recorded in the books of accounts at the actual amount paid for them is related to:
(a) Realisation concept
(b) Cost concept
(c) Materiality concept
(d) Conservatism concept

61. The accounting equation: Assets = Liabilities is based on:
(a) Matching concept
(b) Accrual concept
(c) Dual aspect concept
(d) Periodicity concept

62. Which one of the following branches of accounting deals with determining cost of production of goods or services:
(a) Management accounting
(b) Cost accounting
(c) Financial accounting
(d) None of these

63. The market value of share of the ABC company is shown as a footnote in financial statements is based on:
(a) Disclosure concept
(b) cost concept
(c) Matching concept
(d) Business entity concept

64. Going concern concept of accounting assumes that -
(a) The firm will continue for a long time
(b) The firm will go into liquidation within short period.
(c) The firm will be sold
(d) None of above

65. When the owner of business withdraws goods for personal use, it is debited to his drawings account because of -
(a) Continuity concept
(b) Conventional of conservatism
(c) Business entity concept
(d) None of these

66. Many petty expenses of business are grouped under the heading sundry expenses because of
(a) Conventional of conservatism
(b) conversation of materiality
(c) Convention of consistency
(d) All above

67. Business expenses are. Divided into two parts: Revenue and capital because of
(a) Realisation principle
(b) Conventional of periodicity
(c) Matching cost with revenue
(d) A & B both

68. Generally, income is said to be realised when
(a) Goods are sold
(b) cash is received
(c) Production is completed
(d) None of these

69. Entries are made in books of account on the basis of evidence supporting the transaction because of
(a) principle of realisation
(b) Principle of objectivity
(c) principle of full Disclosure
(d) B &C both

70. Commission on sales is debited to profit and Loss account in year in which sale is effected because of
(a) Principle of conservatism
(b) Principle of matching cost and revenue
(c) Principle of realisation
(d) A & C both

71. Retirement of manager is not recorded in the books of account because of
(a) Cost concept
(b) Money value concept
(c) Accounting period convention
(d) None of these

72. Fees not received is not treated as income in case of chartered accountants because of
(a) Principle of objectivity
(b) Principle of Realisation
(c) Coat concept
(d) Option A & B both

73. Bank credits income of doutful interest to interest suspense Account because of
(a) Principle of conservatism
(b) Principle of full Disclosure
(c) principle of consistency
(d) None of these

74. Fixed assets are not shown at their realisable value in accounts because of
(a) Principle of objectivity
(b) Cost concept
(c) Principle of matching cost with revenue
(d) Realisation concept

75. Depreciation on assets is charged on the basis of which of the following accounting concept?
(a) Money measurement concept
(b) Going concern concept
(c) Business entity concept
(d) Realization concept

76. Income and expenditure account is just like
(a) Recipets and payment a/c
(b) Trading a/c
(c) Cash account
(d) Profit and loss a/c

77. Receipt and payment account is just like
(a) Cash account
(b) Profit and loss account
(c) Income and expenditure account
(d) Bank account

78. Big amount spent on advertisement campaign is
(a) Revenue expenditure
(b) Capital expenditure
(c) Establishment expenditure
(d) Deferred revenue expenditure

79. The balance of income and expenditure account means
(a) Net profit
(b) Excess of income over expenditure or excess of expenditure over income
(c) Cash on hand
(d) Excess and capital fund

80. The subscription received an advance during the accounting year will be treated as
(a) An asset
(b) An income
(c) A liability
(d) A contingent liability

81. An old Billboard table is purchased at ₹14000 and the sum of ₹1800 spent on repairing the same and sum of ₹300 spent on installing the same in the sports room. The value of Billboard table will be shown in the balance sheet will be
(a) ₹14000
(b) ₹15800
(c) ₹16100
(d) ₹14300

82. Subscription received during the year ₹40000. Received in advance during the year ₹1200. Subscription yet not received for the current year ₹1800. Last year's outstanding subscription ₹2000 received in the current years. How much amount of subscription wi
(a) ₹38000
(b) ₹38400
(c) ₹38600
(d) ₹40000

83. Information for the year. 1) cash purchase of stationary during the year₹1800. 2)At the end of the year ; closing stock of stationery ₹300. 3)At the beginning of the year: opening stock of the stationary ₹600. 4) stationery amounting to ₹ 100 canc

(a) ₹2700 (b) ₹2800
(c) ₹2900 (d) ₹2000

84. Sunday expenses paid during 2019 ₹1500. Paid in advance during 2019 ₹100. Paid in advance during 2018 ₹300. Paid 200 during 2019 in context to year 2018. Outstanding for 2019 ₹400. How much amount of Sunday expenses will be shown to the debit side of th

(a) ₹1900 (b) ₹1800
(c) ₹1500 (d) ₹2000

85. The book of accounts of saurashtra sports club shows the opening balance of prize fund by ₹22000. During the year ₹3000 received as donation for awarded during the year ₹15000. Interest on price fund investment. ₹2200. Hence,the balance of prize fund at t

(a) ₹14200 (b) ₹16200
(c) ₹12200 (d) ₹13200

86. The books of accounts of Gujarat Club shows the following balance as on 1/1/2019: Unpaid expenses – ₹2,000 Sports equipments – ₹52,000 Subscription yet not received – ₹8,000 Debit balance of Income & Expenditure Account – ₹6,000 10% Loan – ₹5,000 La

(a) ₹140000 (b) ₹128000
(c) ₹138000 (d) ₹126000

87. The credit balance of income and expenditure account means

(a) Excess of expenditure over income (b) Increase in cash balance
(c) Excess of income over expenditure (d) Decrease in capital fund

88. In normal course, research and payment account shows

(a) Debit balance (b) Credit balance
(c) Excess of expenditure (d) Excess of income

89. In non trading organisation assets and liabilities are known as

(a) Donation fund (b) Capital fund
(c) Capital (d) Member's investment fund

90. There were 1,148 members in a club each paying ₹160 as annual subscription. Following details are available for the year 2018-19: 1. Subscription received in cash ₹1,95,080 2. At the end of the year subscription from 48 members yet not received 3. Th

(a) ₹14280 and ₹7680 (b) ₹14000 and ₹7960
(c) ₹15520 and ₹7680 (d) ₹14280 and ₹7580

91. Donation received for special purpose should be
(a) Treated as income
(b) Credited to separate fund
(c) Expense and income and expenditure account
(d) None of these

92. Surplus of income over expenses is
(a) Loss
(b) Profit
(c) Deficit
(d) None of these

93. In not trading concerns excess of assets over liabilities are known as
(a) Capital
(b) Capital fund
(c) Donation
(d) Drawings

94. Closing entries are passed
(a) At the beginning of accounting year
(b) At the end of accounting year
(c) For adjustment of prepaid and outstanding expenses
(d) For rectification or error

95. Owners drawings will be deducted from
(a) Sales
(b) Closing stock
(c) Capital
(d) Net profit

96. All the revenue expenditure and revenue income are transferred to
(a) Business income
(b) business expense
(c) Trading account
(d) Either to (B) or (C)

97. Interest on charged on drawings is
(a) Business income
(b) Business expense
(c) Owners income
(d) An increase in the capital

98. Rent has been paid for 11 months from April 2018 to February 2019 amounting ₹88000. The outstanding rent will be shown in the balance sheet by
(a) ₹6000
(b) ₹9000
(c) ₹8000
(d) none of these

99. Suspense account's credit balance is shown in the trial balance. It will be enter to the
(a) Credit side of the trading account
(b) Credit side of the profit and loss account
(c) Debit side of manufacturing account
(d) Liabilities side of balance sheet

100. Goods worth ₹60000 where burnt in fire. The goods were insured and insurance company accepted the claim by ₹45000. Loss on account of fire would be accounted for as below
(a) Credit trading account ₹60000 and debit profit and loss account by ₹15000, receivable from insurance co. ₹45000
(b) Debit trading account ₹60000 and and credit profit and loss account by ₹45000
(c) Credit trading account ₹60000 and debit profit and loss account ₹15000
(d) None of these

101. Loss on sale old furniture is debited
(a) Profit and loss account
(b) Trading account
(c) Furniture account
(d) Depreciation account

102. Select the odd one account
(a) Office furniture account
(b) Trade debtors account
(c) Trade creditors
(d) Bills receivable account

103. Select the odd one account
(a) Printing and stationary account
(b) Audit fee account
(c) Carriage outward account
(d) Rent received account

104. Select the odd one account
(a) Sales account
(b) Bank overdraft account
(c) Purchase return account
(d) Goods burnt by fire account

105. Select the odd one account
(a) B's loan account
(b) Bank overdraft account
(c) Purchase return account
(d) Outstanding rent account

106. Manish's trial balance as at 31st March 2019, contain the following information. 14% bank loan ₹50000 , interest paid on bank loan ₹5500. Interest is to be debited to profit and loss account
(a) ₹7000
(b) ₹5500
(c) ₹1500
(d) ₹4000

107. 'Y's Trial Balance contains the following information: Bad debts ₹ 6,000; Discount allowed ₹ 4,200; Provision for bad debts ₹ 4,800; Provision for discount on debtors ₹ 2,800; Sundry Debtors ₹ 86,000; At the end of the accounting year, it is debited to ma
(a) ₹ 80,000
(b) ₹ 77,000
(c) ₹ 75,000
(d) ₹ 83,000

108. Which of the following closing and trees regarding sales account which appears on the credit side of trial balance is correct
(a) Sales account dr. To profit and loss account
(b) Sales account dr. To capital account
(c) Sales account dr. To trading account
(d) Trading account dr. To sales return account

109. Goods withdrawn by the proprietor for his personal use will be
(a) Credited trading account
(b) Deducted from the sales
(c) Treated as sales at cost price
(d) Added to proprietor's capital

110. Good destroyed by fire should be credited to
(a) Sales account
(b) Insurance claim account
(c) Trading account
(d) Loss due to fire account

111. Balance sheet is not prepared for the accounting your but it is prepared on the last date of the accounting year
(a) FALSE
(b) TRUE
(c) Partly true
(d) None of these

112. Goods amounting ₹6000 used for installation of the machinery and wages paid for it ₹3000 will be debited to
(a) Stock account
(b) Wages account
(c) Sales account
(d) Machinery account

113. Withdrawal some goods from shock by the owner of the business for personal use is to recorded by
(a) Debiting stock account, crediting capital account
(b) Debiting capital account, crediting drawings account
(c) Debiting drawings account and crediting stock account
(d) No entry is passed

114. Purchase account, rent received account and capital account will normally show
(a) Debit, credit, debit balances respectively
(b) Debit, debit, credit balances respectively
(c) Debit, credit, credit balances respectively
(d) Credit, credit, debit balances respectively

115. A trial balance helps in checking
(a) Vouching
(b) Totalling
(c) Arithmetical accuracy of the books of accounts
(d) Truthness of the transaction

116. The totals of sales books are ……… To sales account
(a) Credited
(b) Debited
(c) Transferred
(d) Deducted

117. Closing stock is valued at
(a) Market price
(b) Cost price
(c) Market price or cost whichever is higher
(d) Market price or cost whichever is less

118. Which of the following is prepared to know the gross profit?
(a) Profit and loss account
(b) Trading account
(c) Interest accrued account
(d) Capital account

119. Interest accrued on bank loan is debited to
(a) Bank account
(b) Interest account
(c) Interest accrued account
(d) Capital account

120. Which of the following shows the financial position of the firm
(a) Trading account
(b) Profit and loss account
(c) Balance sheet
(d) Trial balance

121. Net profit of a firm is-
(a) Debited to capital account
(b) Credited to capital account
(c) Debited to P&L account
(d) Debited to drawings account

122. Depreciation charge on fixed assets is
(a) Debited to depreciation account
(b) Credited due to fixed assets account
(c) Both of the above are correct
(d) None of the above is correct

123. Prepaid insurance is
(a) Debited to P&L account
(b) Credited to P&L account
(c) Shown in the balance sheet as liability
(d) Shown in balance sheet as asset

124. Net lost incurred in a business is
(a) Debited to capital account
(b) Debited to P&L account
(c) Credited to capital account
(d) None of these

125. Depreciation charge on fixed asset is
(a) Debited to depreciation account
(b) Debited to fixed asset account
(c) Credited to depreciation account
(d) None of the above

126. Trademark is a.........
(a) Current asset
(b) Fixed asset
(c) Fictitious asset
(d) Expense

127. Drawing reduces........
(a) Capital account
(b) Profit
(c) Income
(d) Purchase

128. Income received in advance is shown as......
(a) Liability
(b) Assets
(c) Income
(d) Expense

129. Assets which have a short term life are called.......
(a) Fixed asset
(b) Fictitious asset
(c) Current assets
(d) Intangible assets

130. Owner's drawing will be deducted from-
(a) Sales
(b) Net purchases
(c) Capital
(d) Assets

131. Audit fee will be charged in
(a) Trading account
(b) Profit and loss account
(c) As liability in balance sheet
(d) As asset in balance sheet

132. Which of the following statement is true for joint venture business?
(a) There is an aim to earn profit from the business for a long time
(b) It has a short business life
(c) It has a long business life
(d) The business is always of proprietory firm

133. Following activities are appropriate for joint venture business:
(a) Construction of a river bridge
(b) Cloth shop
(c) Medical Store
(d) ACC cement agency

134. The balance of memorandum joint venture account indicates
(a) Amount payable to co-venturer
(b) Profit or loss
(c) Closing stock
(d) Amount of balance to be carried forward

135. Which act applies to the joint venture business?
(a) Company act, 2013
(b) no particular law
(c) Partnership act, 1932
(d) Co-operative societies act

136. A' and 'B' entered into a joint venture 'B' gives Rs. 45000 to 'A'. To which account this transaction will be recorded in the book of 'B'?
(a) No entry
(b) Expense account
(c) Joint venture account
(d) A' account

137. Bonds of Rs. 600000 are received against work done in joint venture business and they are sold for Rs. 475000 then what amount is recorded on the debit side of joint venture account?
(a) Rs. 600000
(b) Rs. 475000
(c) Rs. 125000
(d) Rs. 175000

138. Debenture of Rs. 300000 are received against work done in joint venture business, then are sold for Rs. 375000 then what amount is recorded on the credit side of joint venture account ?
(a) Rs. 375000
(b) Rs. 300000
(c) Rs.75000
(d) Rs. 675000

139. Bond of Rs. 507000 are received against work done in joint venture business and they are sold for Rs. 549250 then .... Is recorded on credit side of joint venture account?
(a) Rs. 42250
(b) Rs. 549250
(c) Rs. 507000
(d) Rs. 1056250

140. Joint venture count is similar to which option
(a) Similar to only trading account
(b) Similar to only profit and loss account
(c) Similar to mixture of trading and profit and loss account
(d) Similar to only balance sheet and profit and loss account

141. When independence books of accounts are maintained for joint venture business, the expense paid for joint venture is
(a) Credited to joint bank account
(b) Credited to expenses account
(c) Debited to partner who paid it
(d) Credited to joint venture account

142. Kiran and Roshni have entered in a joint venture and both keep accounts of joint venture in their own books. Kiran sold some goods on credit. Some amount of this sales become bad. Which account will Roshni debit in her books for this bed debt?
(a) Kiran's account (b) Cash account
(c) Joint venture account (d) Debtor's account

143. Hima and Purva entered into a joint venture business of buying and selling of toys. They purchased toys worth Rs. 75,000. Hima sold toys for Rs. 62,500, whereas Purva sold toys for Rs. 36,500. At the end, toys of cost price of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 6,000 rema
(a) Rs. 6000 (b) Rs. 4000
(c) Rs. 9000 (d) Rs. 8000

144. Which of the following account is not opened under Joint Venture Accounts?
(a) Joint bank account (b) Joint venture account
(c) Co-venturer's account (d) Stock reserve account

145. When independence books are kept for joint venture business and the partner give goods/ stock from his own business, which account will be credited in joint venture account?
(a) Capital account of partner (b) Bank account
(c) Trading account (d) None of these

146. Abnormal loss of joint venture is debited to the following account
(a) Joint venture account (b) Insurance company account
(c) General profit and loss account (d) No account

147. A and B entered into joint venture. A gives RS 60000 to B. To which account this transaction will be recorded in the book of A?
(a) Joint venture account (b) B's account
(c) Expense account (d) None of these

148. In a joint venture of selling electronic item, if one item is given as a gift to customer, the following account is debited
(a) Joint venture account (b) P&L account
(c) Abnormal loss account (d) No account

149. Which of the following accounts does not follow double entry system of bookkeeping?
(a) Joint venture account (b) Memorandum joint venture account
(c) Joint bank account (d) None of the above

150. Normal loss of goods in joint venture debited to-

(a) General profit & loss account
(b) Joint venture account
(c) Not debited to any account
(d) None of the above

151. In joint venture, if goods are given as gift to customers, which of the following account is debited?

(a) Gift account
(b) Joint venture account
(c) Profit & loss account
(d) None of the above

152. In which of the following businesses, joint venture can be possible?

(a) Daily newspaper
(b) Run a fast-food stall in a festival fair
(c) Oil refinery
(d) None of these

153. Basically, accounting is concerned with :

(a) Measurement of profit and loss
(b) Audit
(c) Taxation
(d) Management

To see the correct answers kindly scroll the page.

Correct Answers:

Que.	Correct Option	Que.	Correct Option	Que.	Correct Option	Que.	Correct Option
1.	C	46.	D	91.	B	136.	D
2.	B	47.	D	92.	B	137.	C
3.	A	48.	C	93.	B	138.	C
4.	D	49.	A	94.	B	139.	A
5.	C	50.	D	95.	C	140.	C
6.	D	51.	C	96.	D	141.	A
7.	B	52.	B	97.	A	142.	C
8.	D	53.	D	98.	C	143.	C
9.	D	54.	D	99.	D	144.	D
10.	D	55.	B	100.	A	145.	A
11.	D	56.	C	101.	A	146.	D
12.	C	57.	B	102.	C	147.	B
13.	A	58.	D	103.	D	148.	D
14.	B	59.	C	104.	B	149.	B
15.	B	60.	B	105.	C	150.	C
16.	A	61.	C	106.	A	151.	D
17.	B	62.	B	107.	B	152.	B
18.	B	63.	A	108.	C	153.	A
19.	B	64.	A	109.	A	154.	
20.	C	65.	C	110.	C	155.	
21.	B	66.	B	111.	B	156.	
22.	D	67.	C	112.	D	157.	
23.	B	68.	A	113.	C	158.	
24.	D	69.	B	114.	C	159.	
25.	A	70.	B	115.	C	160.	
26.	C	71.	B	116.	A	161.	
27.	A	72.	B	117.	D	162.	
28.	B	73.	A	118.	C	163.	
29.	C	74.	B	119.	B	164.	
30.	A	75.	B	120.	C	165.	
31.	D	76.	D	121.	B	166.	
32.	A	77.	A	122.	C	167.	
33.	A	78.	D	123.	D	168.	
34.	A	79.	B	124.	A	169.	
35.	B	80.	C	125.	A	170.	
36.	B	81.	C	126.	B	171.	
37.	C	82.	C	127.	A	172.	
38.	A	83.	C	128.	A	173.	
39.	D	84.	A	129.	C	174.	
40.	C	85.	C	130.	C	175.	
41.	B	86.	A	131.	B	176.	
42.	A	87.	C	132.	A	177.	
43.	B	88.	A	133.	A	178.	
44.	C	89.	B	134.	B	179.	
45.	D	90.	A	135.	B	180.	