QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Conceptual Framework of Accounting 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

11th Standard

Accountancy

Total Marks : 50

50 x 1 = 50

	Multiple Choice Question
1)	
1)	The business is liable to the proprietor of the business in respect of capital introduced by the person according to
	(a) Money measurement concept (b) Cost concept (c) Business entity concept (d) Dual aspect concept
2)	The concept which assumes that a business will last indefinitely is
	(a) Business Entity (b) Going concern (c) Periodicity (d) Conservation
3)	GAAPs are:
	(a) Generally Accepted Accounting Policies (b) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
	(c) Generally Accepted Accounting Provisions (d) None of these
4)	The rule of stock valuation 'cost price or realisable value' whichever is lower is based on the accounting principle of :
	(a) Materiality (b) Money measurement (c) Conservatism (d) Accrual
5)	In India, Accounting Standards are issued by
	(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) The Cost and Management Accountants of India (c) Supreme Court of India
	(d) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
6)	is the process of recording business transactions in the books of accounts in a systematic way.
	(a) book keeping (b) Accountancy (c) Statistics (d) none of these
7)	said "Book keeping is an art of recording business dealings in a set of books".
	(a) Norcot (b) J.R. Batliboi (c) R.N. Carter (d) Keynes
8)	cannot remember all the transactions for quite a long time.
	(a) Owners (b) Bankers (c) Consumers (d) Business Managers
9)	is useful to find out tax liability in case of sales tax, income tax, property tax, etc
	(a) Double entry (b) Book keeping (c) Economics (d) Statistics

10)

12)

14)

⁰⁾ ______ concept implies that is Accounting, every transaction, or happening or event is recorded in terms of money.

(a) Business entity (b) Money measurement (c) Cost (d) Full disclosure

¹¹⁾ Assets = _____.

(a) Capital - Liability (b) Capital + Liability (c) Capital + Investments (d) Capital + Creditors

_____are made for outstanding and prepaid expenses and income.

(a) Adjustments (b) Journals (c) Ledger (d) Trial balance

13) The word ______ refers to traditions or customs.

(a) Accounting (b) Book keeping (c) Convention (d) None of these

_____will be very much uneconomical to record small details in Accounting.

(a)	Full disclosure (b) Consistency (c) Convention of materiality (d) Convention of conservatism
15)	Which of the following may be called the language of the business?
	(a) Economics (b) Statistics (c) Accountancy (d) English
16)	Matching concept is based on the
	(a) Accrual Concept (b) Going concern concept (c) Money measurement concept (d) Accounting Period Concept
17)	The assets are recorded in the books of accounts in the cost of acquisition based on
	(a) Cost concept (b) Going concern concept (c) Money Measurement concept (d) Business entity concept
18)	"Anticipate no profit and provide for all possible losses" is based on
	(a) Convention of consistency (b) Convention of disclosure (c) Convention of conservatism
	(d) Convention of materiality
19)	ASB was constituted in India in the year of
	(a) 1977 (b) 1978 (c) 1979 (d) 1976
20)	is the primary share in accounting.
	(a) Journal (b) Book-keeping (c) ledger (d) Transactions
21)	is routine and clerical in nature.
	(a) Book-keeping (b) Accounting (c) Ledger (d) Journal
22)	requires analytical skill.
	(a) Accounting (b) Single entry (c) Book-keeping (d) Ledger
23)	Cost incurred should be matched with the revenues of the particular period is based on concept.
	(a) matching (b) historical cost (c) full disclosure
24)	As per dual aspect concept, every business transaction has
	(a) three aspects (b) one aspect (c) two aspects
25)	As per the accounting period assumption, the books of accounts are closed once in a
	(a) week (b) month (c) year
26)	As per the business entity concept, even for the capital given by the proprietor, he is treated as
	(a) owner (b) debtor (c) creditor
27)	The dual aspect concept is the basis for system.

(a) single entry (b) double entry (c) more entry

28) Under matching concept, which of the following is matched?

(a) Cost and profit earned (b) Cost and revenue earned (c) Cost and loss earned

29) Only monetary transactions are recorded in _____ concept of accounting.

(a) dual (b) matching (c) money measurement (d) prudence principle

30) The business is continuous in its operations for a foreseeable future comes under which concept?

(b) Business entity (c) Going concern concept (a) Money measurement

31) Do all expenses paid during the period are considered in matching concept?

(a)	Yes (b) No (c) Yes or No
32)	What is the other name for cost of acquisition?
	(a) Cost (b) Historical cost (c) Cost of sales
33)	Accounting requires
	(a) Clerical skill (b) Analytical skill (c) Routine skill
34)	Matching concept means
	(a) Transactions recorded at accrul concept (b) Anticipate no profit but recognize all losses (c) Asset=capital-liabilities
	(d) Expenses=Revenue
35)	Which of the following provide fram 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
36)	Historical cost concept requires the recording of an asset
	(a) At its cost (b) At the market value (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None of these above
37)	The rule 'every transactions affects two or more ledger accounts' is based on the concept of
	(a) Going concern (b) Double entry system of book-keeping (c) Money measurement (d) Periodicity
38)	Which of the following is correct about 'Accounting Concept'?
	(a) Accounting concepts are based on accounting conventions
	(b) Accounting concepts are established by common accounting practices
	(c) Accounting concepts are methods or procedures accepted by general agreement
	(d) Personal judgment has no role in the adoption of accounting concepts.
39)	Which one of the following is not a fundamental accounting assumption?
	(a) Going concern (b) Consistency (c) Prudence (d) Accrual
40)	A businessman purchased goods for Rs. 25, 00,000 and sold 80% of such goods during the accounting year ended 31st March 2015. The market value of the remaining goods was Rs, 4,00,000. He valued the closing inventory at cost. He violated the concept of
	(a) Money measurement (b) Conservatism (c) Cost (d) Periodicity
41)	As per dual aspect concept, every business transaction has
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40)	(a) Three aspects (b) One aspect (c) Two Aspects (d) Four Aspects
42)	said "Book-keeping is an art of recording business dealings in a set of books".

(a) J.R. Batliboi (b) R.N. Carter (c) Luca Pacioli (d) Menhar

43) The profounder of double entry system of book-keeping is _____

(a) J. R Batlibai (b) Luca Pacioli (c) Old Kesal (d) Menhar

44) Which one of the following is not an objectivity of book keeping?

(a) To facilitate ascertainment of the profit or loss of the business during a specific period

(b) To facilitate ascertainment of financial position

(c) To facilitate ascertainment of the cost effectiveness of the business (d) To find out the tax liabilities

45) Effects of price level changes are not considered in book keeping. This is one of its (book- keeping)

(a) Advantages (b) Features (c) Objectives (d) Limitation

46)	The practices which are followed as a guide to the preparation of accounting statements is called
	(a) Accounting principles (b) Accounting concepts (c) Basic assumptions (d) Accounting conventions
47)	A business unit is separate and distinct from the owner or owners who supply capital to it. This statement relates to the
	(a) Money measurement concept (b) Business entity concept (c) Going concern concept (d) Cost concept
48)	Only these transactions which can be expressed in terms of money are recorded in the accounts according to the
	(a) Money measurepent concept (b) Going concern concept (c) Cost concept (d) Business entity concept
49)	According to the Dual aspect concept
	(a) Capital - liabilities = Assets (b) Capital + liabilities = Debt (c) Capital + liabilities = Assets (d) None of the above
50)	All accounting transactions recorded should be based on objective evidence as required by the
	(a) Realisation concept (b) Accrual concept (c) Matching concept (d) Objective evidence concept