

Business Squad

পরীক্ষার নাম: BUP ACCOUNTING TEST

সময়: ৪৫ মিনিট ০ সেকেন্ড | মোট প্রশ্ন: 65 টি | মোট নম্বর: $65 \times 1 = 65$

প্রতি সঠিক উত্তরের নম্বর: 1 | প্রতি ভুল উত্তরের জন্য কাটা নম্বর: 0.25

1) Which one is a noncash transaction of business? (Accounting)

- A). Depreciation
- B). Advertisement
- C). Commission
- D). Rent

2) What will be the effect of giving acceptance to notes payable to the extent of Tk. 5,000 in accounting equation?

(Accounting)

- A). Liabilities increased and liabilities decreased
- B). Liabilities increased and owner's equity decreased
- C). Owner's equity increased and liabilities decreased
- D). Owner's equity increased and owner's equity decreased

3) Which one is the scientific accounting system? (Accounting)

- A). Cash basic accounting system
- B). Actual basic accounting system
- C). Single entry accounting system
- D). Triple entry system

4) Which type of account is depreciation? (Accounting)

- A). Expenses
- B). Revenue
- C). Contra Asset
- D). Owner's equity

5) Capital increased- (Accounting)

- A). Liabilities increased
- B). Drawing increased
- C). Expenses increased
- D). Assets increased

6) What happens to the accounting equation when discount paid? (Accounting)

- A). Decreases Owner's Equity and Liability
- B). Decreases Assets and Liability
- C). Decreases liability and expense
- D). Decreases Asset and Owner's equity

7) Which one is invisible assets? (Accounting)

- A). Share discount
- B). Deferred advertisement
- C). Good will
- D). Preliminary expenses

8) Which type of account is allowance for depreciation? (Accounting)

- A). A contra asset account
- B). An expense account
- C). An owner's equity account
- D). An asset account

9) One which assumption of accounting Basic Accounting Equation is established? (Accounting)

- A). Time period assumption
- B). Matching principle
- C). Entity assumption
- D). Going concern assumption

10) What kind of account in unearned revenue? (Accounting)

- A). Assets
- B). Liabilities
- C). Income
- D). Expense

11) 11. Paid to accounts payable- what will be the effect in accounting equation? (Accounting)

- A). Increasing in assets and owner's equity
- B). Decreasing in assets and liability
- C). Decreasing in assets and owner's equity
- D). Decreasing in liability and increasing in owner's equity

12) Which of the following is used in sales journals? (Accounting)

- A). Debit note
- B). Credit note
- C). Debit voucher
- D). Invoice

13) Which is the main objective of accounting? (Accounting)

- A). Bookkeeping
- B). Determination of financial results
- C). Provide information
- D). Analysis of events

14) Internal users of accounting information are. (Accounting)

- A). Creditors
- B). Tax Authority
- C). Owner
- D). Bank

15) In business organization net profit indicate- (Accounting)

- A). Assets
- B). External liability
- C). Internal liability
- D). Production

16) What kind of account is drawings account? (Accounting)

- A). Fixed Account
- B). Temporary Account
- C). Expense Account
- D). Nominal Account

17) Credit balance indicates- (Accounting)

- A). Assets & expense
- B). Income & expense
- C). Asset & liabilities
- D). Income & liabilities

18) Which could not be claimed by owner? (Accounting)

- A). Capital
- B). Gross profit
- C). Drawings/withdrawn
- D). Net profit

19) Who prepares bank reconciliation statement? (Accounting)

- A). Debtor
- B). Creditor
- C). Depositor
- D). Bank

20) How is NSF cheque shown in the Bank reconciliation statement? (Accounting)

- A). Added to bank balance of cash book
- B). Subtracted from bank balance of cash book
- C). Added to bank balance of passbook
- D). Subtracted from bank balance of passbook tk. 4,000

21) Which of the following is correct about adjusted purchase? (Accounting)

- A). Sales + Closing stock + Purchase stock
- B). Opening stock + Purchase - Closing stock
- C). Opening stock - purchase + closing stock
- D). Opening stock + purchase + closing stock.

22) When reversing entries mad? (Accounting)

- A). Opening date of accounting period
- B). Middle time of accounting period
- C). Closing date of accounting period
- D). Date of adjusting entries

23) A balance of tk. 90 has been put on the wrong side of the trial balance, if everything else were correct, what would be the trial balance difference? (Accounting)

- A). Tk. 45
- B). Tk. 90
- C). Tk. 135
- D). Tk. 180

24) Repairing expense of equipment Tk. 10,000 showed to equipment A/c which type of error it is? (Accounting)

- A). Clerical
- B). Error of principle
- C). Error of omission
- D). Compensating

25) Which is the full form of FASB? (Accounting)

- A). Financial accounting standard Board
- B). Final Accounting Standard Board
- C). Fundamental accounting Standard Board
- D). Financial Accounting standard bureau

26) Accounting cycle is repeated on which concept basis? (Accounting)

- A). Periodicity concept
- B). Historical cost concept
- C). matching concept
- D). Going concern concept

27) According to which assumption nominal accounts are closed at the end of accounting period? (Accounting)

- A). Periodicity
- B). Matching
- C). Realization
- D). Materiality

28) What are the steps of preparing financial statement according to IAS-01? (Accounting)

- A). 6
- B). 5
- C). 4
- D). 3

29) According to which principles, capital shown as liabilities? (Accounting)

- A). Historical cost principles
- B). Business entity principles
- C). conservatism principles
- D). Realization principles

30) Under which IAS financial statements are prepared? (Accounting)

- A). Under which IAS financial statements are prepared? IAS-1
- B). IAS-2
- C). IAS-7
- D). IAS-27

31) Assets will be presented at cost price. On which concept is it established? (Accounting)

- A). Matching concept
- B). Historical cost concepts
- C). Accrual basis concept
- D). Accounting period concept

32) Depreciation is charged on which type of assets in business (Accounting)

- A). Current assets
- B). Fixed assets
- C). Intangible assets
- D). Fictitious assets

33) What is another name of salvage value? (Accounting)

- A). Estimated disposal value
- B). Specific selling price of assets
- C). Cash received from assets at the end of maturity period
- D). Provided cash at the time of disposal

34) Book value means- (Accounting)

- A). Purchase price-scrap vale
- B). Purchase price- relevant expense
- C). Purchase price- installation expense
- D). Purchase price- Accumulated depreciation

35) Which assets does not depreciated? (Accounting)

- A). Building
- B). Furniture
- C). Land
- D). Leasehold property

36) Padma company purchased an AC of tk. 1,00,000. 10% depreciation will be charged using declining balance method. Amount of depreciation for second year will be- (Accounting)

- A). Tk. 9,000
- B). Tk. 10,000
- C). Tk. 18,000
- D). Tk. 20,000

37) Which one is not considered to determine depreciation expense? (Accounting)

- A). Cost price
- B). market price
- C). Salvage value
- D). Depreciable value

38) What type of allocation is depreciation? (Accounting)

- A). Valuation
- B). Cost price allocation
- C). Cash deposit
- D). Value analysis

39) Which one is indirect expenses? (Accounting)

- A). Carrying inward
- B). Export duty
- C). Dock charge
- D). Import duty

40) Which is the type of assets of Patent and Royalty? (Accounting)

- A). Current assets
- B). Intangible assets
- C). Quick assets
- D). Fictitious assets

41) Main purpose of preparing statement of comprehensive income is- (Accounting)

- A). Determination of net asset
- B). Determination of net profit or loss
- C). Determination of gross profit or loss
- D). Determination of increase in asset

42) If the rate of profit 20% on sales what will be the rate of profit one cost of goods sold? (Accounting)

- A). 16.67%
- B). 20%
- C). 25%
- D). 33.33%

43) A, B and C are three partners in a firm. The net profit is tk. 1,20,000. The profit-sharing ratio is 3:2:1. Which amount will get A? (Accounting)

- A). Tk. 20,000
- B). Tk. 30,000
- C). Tk. 40,000
- D). Tk. 60,000

44) Ali and Jamil are two partners. Their profit-sharing ratio is 2:1. They take Babu as a new partner at the rate of 10% profit. Their new profit-sharing ratio will be- (Accounting)

- A). 6:3:1
- B). 5:3:1
- C). 3:6:1
- D). 2:3:1

45) Which type of asset is Discount on issue of share? (Accounting)

- A). Fictitious
- B). Current
- C). Fixed
- D). Floating

46) which type of shareholders do take part in the operation of business? (Accounting)

- A). Right shares
- B). bonus shares
- C). Ordinary shares
- D). Preference shares

47) Share premium of a company is- (Accounting)

- A). Revenue income
- B). Revenue income Capital income
- C). Revenue expenses
- D). Capital expenses

48) The authorized capital of star Ltd. is 20,000 share of tk. 10 each. 90% of its is issued and 70% of issued capital is subscribed. What is the amount of subscribed capital? (Accounting)

- A). Tk. 2,00,000
- B). Tk. 1,80,000
- C). Tk. 1,40,000
- D). Tk. 1,26,000

49) What kind of shares are issued as dividend instead of cash dividend? (Accounting)

- A). Bonus share
- B). Primary share
- C). Right share
- D). Preference share

50) If rent $\frac{3}{4}$ Tk. 45,000 as per trial balance, what is the amount of rent due? (Accounting)

- A). Tk. 11,250
- B). Tk. 15,000
- C). Tk. 30,000
- D). Tk. 33,750

51) Which one is not a part of the statement of owner's equity? (Accounting)

- A). share capital
- B). Reserve and surplus
- C). Retained earnings
- D). Debenture

52) Ability to pay off current liabilities quickly is measured by which ratio? (Accounting)

- A). Acid test ratio
- B). Current ratio
- C). Working capital ratio
- D). Debt equity ratio

53) What is the relationship between liquidity and profitability? (Accounting)

- A). Positive
- B). Negative
- C). Equal
- D). Null

54) Working capital of Akon limited was Tk. 1,80,000 and its current ratio 5:2. What is the amount of company's current liabilities? (Accounting)

- A). Tk. 60,000
- B). Tk. 1,20,000
- C). Tk. 2,40,000
- D). Tk. 3,00,000

55) Which one is solvency test ratio? (Accounting)

- A). Debt-equity
- B). Gross profit
- C). Net profit
- D). Working capital

56) What is the summation of direct material, direct labor and direct expenses? (Accounting)

- A). Prime cost
- B). Production cost
- C). Factory cost
- D). Conversion cost

57) The term **conversion cost** means- (Accounting)

- A). direct material + direct labor
- B). direct material + direct labor + direct expense
- C). direct labor + factory overhead
- D). Prime cost + factory overhead

58) Which one is the component of production cost? (Accounting)

- A). Office rent
- B). Indirect raw material
- C). Advertising expense
- D). Bad-debt

59) cost of raw material Tk. 8,000, wages Tk. 4,000 and factory overhead tk. 6,000. What is prime cost? (Accounting)

- A). Tk. 10,000
- B). Tk. 12,000
- C). Tk. 14,000
- D). Tk. 18,000

60) Which method is suitable when value of inventory decreases chronologically? (Accounting)

- A). Simple average strategy
- B). Weighted average strategy
- C). FIFO
- D). LIFO

61) Which methods are used logically to value stock of perishable goods (Accounting)

- A). LIFO
- B). Simple average
- C). FIFO
- D). Weighted average

62) Which one of the following is period cost? (Accounting)

- A). Factory rent
- B). Direct wages
- C). Direct materials
- D). Advertisement expenses

63) Which of the following cost is fixed? (Accounting)

- A). Raw material expense
- B). Wages of the workers
- C). Drawing office salaries
- D). Sales commission

64) If opening inventory is showed higher, **বি** will be shown higher (Accounting)

- A). Assets
- B). Net purchase
- C). Net income
- D). COGS

65) What is the cost called of which the total fixed and per unit cost changes with the working stage changes?

(Accounting)

- A). Fixed cost
- B). Mixed cost
- C). Variable cost
- D). Semi-variable cost