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PART-I

ONE MARK QUESTIONS & ANSWER

1. The root of financial accounting system is
(a) Social Accounting (b) Stewardship accounting
(c) Management Accounting (d) Responsibility Accounting
Ans: (b) Stewardship Accounting
2. Financial position of a business is ascertained on the basis of
(a) Journal (b) Trial balance (c) Balance Sheet
(d) Ledger
Ans: (c) Balance sheet
3. 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
4. GAAPs are
(a) Generally Accepted Accounting Policies.
(b) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
(c) Generally Accepted Accounting Provisions.
(d) None of these
Ans: (b) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
5. Accounting equation signifies
(a) Capital of a business is equal to assets
(b) Liabilities of a business are equal to assets
(c) Capital of a business is equal to liabilities
(d) Assets of a business are equal to the total of capital and liabilities.
Ans: (d) Assets of a business are equal to the total of capital and liabilities.
6. A firm has assets of Rs.1,00,000 and the external liabilities of Rs.60,000. Its capital would be
(a) Rs.1,60,000 (b) Rs.60,000 (c) Rs.1,00,000 (d) Rs.40,000
Ans: (d) Rs.40,000

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7. Main objective of preparing ledger account is to

- (a) Ascertain the financial position
- (b) Ascertain the profit or loss
- (c) Ascertain the profit or loss and the financial position
- (d) Know the balance of each ledger account

Ans: (d) Know the balance of each ledger account

8. Trial balance is a

- (a) Statement
- (b) Account
- (c) Ledger
- (d) Journal

Ans: (a) Statement

9. Purchases book is used to record

- (a) all purchase of goods
- (b) all credit purchases of assets
- (c) all credit purchase of goods
- (d) all purchases of assets

Ans: (c) all credit purchase of goods

10. Cash book is a

- (a) Subsidiary book
- (b) Principal books
- (c) Journal proper
- (d) Both subsidiary book and principal book

Ans: (d) Both Subsidiary book and principal book.

11. A Bank Reconciliation statement is prepared by

- (a) Bank
- (b) Business
- (c) Debtor to the business
- (d) Creditor to the business

Ans: (b) Business

12. Error of Principle arises when

- (a) There is complete omission of a transaction
- (b) There is partial omission of a transaction
- (c) Distinction is not made between capital and revenue items
- (d) There are wrong postings and wrong castings

Ans: (c) Distinction is not made between capital and revenue items.

13. Under straight line method, the amount of depreciation is

- (a) Increasing every year
- (b) Decreasing every year
- (c) Constant for all the year
- (d) Fluctuating every year

Ans: (c) Constant for all the year

14. Amount spent on increasing the seating capacity in a cinema hall is

- (a) Capital expenditure
- (b) Revenue expenditure
- (c) Deferred revenue expenditure
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a) Capital expenditure.

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15. Closing stock is an item of-----

- (a) Fixed assets (b) Current assets (c) Fictitious assets
(d) Intangible asset

Ans: (b) Current assets

16. A prepayment of insurance premium will appear in

- (a) The trading account on the debit side
(b) The profit and loss account on the credit side
(c) The balance sheet on the assets side
(d) The balance sheet on the liabilities side

Ans: (c) The balance sheet on the assets side.

17. In accounting, computer is commonly used in the following areas:-

- (a) Recording of business transactions
(b) Payroll accounting
(c) Stores accounting
(d) All the above

Ans: (d) All the above

18. The concept which assumes that a business will last indefinitely is

- (a) Business entity (b) Going concern
(c) Periodicity (d) Conservatism

Ans: (b) Going concern

19. The incorrect accounting equation is

- (a) Assets = Liabilities + Capital
(b) Assets = Capital + Liabilities
(c) Liabilities = Assets + Capital
(d) Capital = Assets - Liabilities

Ans: (c) Liabilities = Assets + Capital

20. The process of transferring the debit and credit items from journal to ledger accounts is called

- (a) Casting (b) Posting (c) Journalising (d) Balancing

Ans: (b) Posting

21. Which of the following methods can be used for preparing trial balance?

- (a) Balance method (b) Total method (c) Total and balance method
(d) a, b and c.

Ans: (d) a, b and c

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22. Sales book is used to record

- (a) all sales of goods (b) all credit sales of assets
(c) all credit sales of goods (d) all sales of assets and goods
Ans: (c) all credit sales of goods.

23. The cash book records

- (a) All cash receipts (b) All cash payments
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) All credit transactions
Ans: (c) Both (a) and (b)

24. Debit balance in the bank column of the cash book means

- (a) Credit balance as per bank statement
(b) Debit balance as per bank statement
(c) Overdraft as per cash book
(d) None of the above

Ans: (a) Credit balance as per bank statement

25. The difference in trial balance is taken to

- (a) The capital Account (b) The trading account
(c) The suspense account (d) The profit and loss account
Ans: (c) The Suspense account

26. Depreciation is provided on.....

- (a) Fixed assets (b) Current assets (c) Outstanding charges
(d) All assets
Ans: (a) Fixed assets

27. Revenue expenditure is intended to benefit

- (a) Past period (b) Future period (c) Current period
(d) Any period
Ans: (c) Current period

28. Goodwill is classified as

- (a) A current asset (b) A liquid asset
(c) A tangible asset (d) An intangible asset
Ans: (d) An intangible asset

29. Net Profit is

- (a) Debited to capital account
(b) Credited to capital account
(c) Debited to drawings account
(d) Credited to drawings account
Ans: (b) Credited to capital account

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30. Expand CAS

- (a) Common Application Software
- (b) Computerised Accounting System
- (c) Centralised Accounting System
- (d) Certified Accounting System

Ans: (b) Computerised Accounting System

31. In India Accounting Standards are issued by

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) The Cost and Management Accounting of India
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Ans: (d) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

32. Which one of the following is representative personal account?

- (a) Building A/C
- (b) Outstanding Salary A/C
- (c) Mahesh A/C
- (d) Balan & Co., A/C

Ans: (b) Outstanding Salary A/C

33. J.F means

- (a) Ledger page number
- (b) Journal page number
- (c) Voucher number
- (d) Order number

Ans: (b) Journal page number

34. The trial balance contains the balances of

- (a) Only personal accounts
- (b) Only real accounts
- (c) Only nominal accounts
- (d) All Accounts

Ans: (d) All accounts

35. Closing entries are recorded in

- (a) Cash book
- (b) Ledger
- (c) Journal proper
- (d) Purchase book

Ans: (c) Journal proper

36. Small payments are recorded in a book called

- (a) Cash book
- (b) Purchase book
- (c) Bills payable book
- (d) Petty cash book

Ans: (d) Petty Cash book

37. A bank statement is a copy of

- (a) Cash column of the cash book
- (b) Bank column of the cash book
- (c) A customer's account in the bank's book
- (d) Cheques issued by the business

Ans: (c) A customer's account in the bank's book

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38. A transaction not recorded at all is known as an error of
(a) Principle (b) Complete omission (c) Partial omission
(d) Duplication

Ans: (b) Complete omission

39. Depreciation is caused by
(a) Lapse of time (b) Usage (c) Obsolescence
(d) a, b, and c

Ans: (d) a, b, and c

40. Interest on bank deposits is
(a) Capital receipt (b) Revenue receipt
(c) Capital expenditure (d) Revenue expenditure

Ans: (b) Revenue receipt

41. Current assets does not include
(a) Cash (b) Stock (c) Furniture (d) Prepaid expenses

Ans: (c) Furniture

42. Closing stock is valued at
(a) Cost price (b) Market price (c) Cost price or market
(d) Cost price or net realisable price whichever is higher
value whichever is lower

Ans: (d) Cost price or net realisable value whichever is lower

43. Which one is not a component of computer system?

(a) Input Unit (b) Output unit (c) Data
(d) Central processing unit.

Ans: (c) Data

44. 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

Ans: (c) Conservatism

45. In double entry system of book keeping every business
transaction affects

(a) Minimum of two accounts (b) Same account on the different
(c) Two sides of the same account date
(d) Minimum three accounts

Ans: (a) Minimum of two accounts

46. The process of finding the net amount from the totals of
debit and credit columns in a ledger is known as

(a) Casting (b) Posting (c) Journalising (d) Balancing

Ans: (d) Balancing

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47. A list which contains balances of accounts to know whether
 (a) Journal (b) Day book (c) Trial balance (d) Balance Sheet
 Ans: (c) Trial balance

48. Purchase returns book is used to record
 (a) returns of goods to the supplier for which cash is not received immediately
 (b) returns of assets to the supplier for which cash is not received immediately
 (c) returns assets to the supplier for which cash is received immediately
 (d) None of the above

Ans: (a) returns of goods to the supplier for which cash is not received immediately

49. In Triple column cash book, the balance of bank overdraft brought forward will appear in
 (a) Cash column debit side (b) Cash column credit side
 (c) Bank column debit side (d) Bank column credit side
 Ans: (d) Bank column credit side

50. Balance as per cash book is Rs. 2000 Bank charge of Rs. 50 debited by the bank is not yet shown in the cash book. What is the a bank statement balance now?
 (a) Rs. 1950 credit balance
 (b) Rs. 1950 debit balance
 (c) Rs. 2050 debit balance
 (d) Rs. 2050 credit balance
 Ans: (a) Rs. 1950 credit balance

51. Wages paid for installation of machinery wrongly debited to wages account is an error of
 (a) Partial omission (b) Principle
 (c) Complete omission (d) Duplication
 Ans: (b) Principle

52. A depreciable asset may suffer obsolescence due to....
 (a) Passage of time (b) Wear and tear (c) Technological changes
 (d) None of the above
 Ans: (c) Technological changes

53. Expenditure incurred Rs. 20000 for trial run of a newly installed machinery will be
 (a) Preliminary expense (b) Revenue expenditure
 (c) Capital expenditure (d) Deferred Revenue expenditure
 Ans: (c) Capital expenditure

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54. Balance sheet is.....
(a) An account (b) A statement
(c) Neither a statement nor an account (d) None of the above
Ans: (b) A statement
55. Accrued interest on investment will be shown
(a) On the credit side of profit and loss account
(b) On the assets side of balance sheet
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
Ans: (c) Both (a) and (b)
56. TALLY is an example of
(a) Tailor - made accounting software
(b) Ready - made accounting software
(c) In - built accounting software
(d) Customised accounting software
Ans: (b) Ready - made accounting software
57. Who is considered to be the internal user of the financial information?
(a) Creditor (b) Employees (c) Customer (d) Government
Ans: (b) Employee
58. Accounting equation is formed based on the accounting principle of
(a) Dual aspect (b) Consistency (c) Going concern (d) Accrual
Ans: (a) Dual aspect
59. The amount brought into the business by the proprietor should be credited to
(a) Cash account (b) Drawings account (c) Capital account
(d) Suspense account
Ans: (c) Capital account
60. Trial balance is prepared
(a) At the end of the year (b) On a particular date
(c) For a year (d) None of the above
Ans: (b) on a particular date
61. Sales Return book is used to record
(a) Returns of goods by the customer for which cash is paid immediately.
(b) Returns of goods by the customer for which cash is not paid immediately.

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(c) Returns assets by the customer for which cash is not paid immediately.

(d) Returns of assets by the customer for which cash is paid immediately.

Ans: (b) Returns of goods by the customer for which cash is not paid immediately.

62. Which of the following is recorded as contra entry?

(a) Withdraw cash from bank for personal use

(b) Withdraw cash from bank for office use

(c) Direct payment by the customer in the bank account of the business

(d) When bank charge interest

Ans: (b) Withdraw cash from bank for office use

63. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared to know the cause for the difference between

(a) The balance as per the cash column of the cash book column of the cash book

(b) The balance as per the column of the cash book and bank statement

(c) The balance as per the bank column of the cash book and the bank statement

(d) The balance as per petty cash book and the cash book

Ans: (c) The balance as per the bank column of the cash book and the bank statement

64. Which of the following errors will not affect the trial balance?

(a) Wrong balancing of an account

(b) Posting an amount in the wrong account but on the correct side

(c) Wrong totalling of an account

(d) Carried forward wrong amount in a ledger account

Ans: (b) Posting an amount in the wrong account but on the correct side.

65. Under the written down value method of depreciation the amount of depreciation is

(a) Uniform in all the years

(b) Decreasing every year

(c) Increasing every year

(d) None of the above

Ans: (b) Decreasing every year

66. Amount received from IDBI as a medium term loan for augmenting working capital

- (a) Capital expenditure
- (b) Revenue Expenditure
- (c) Revenue receipts
- (d) Capital receipt

Ans: (d) Capital receipt

67. Net profit of the business increases for.....

- (a) Drawings (b) Receivables (c) Debts (d) Capital

Ans: (d) Capital

68. If there is no existing provision for doubtful debts, provision created for doubtful debts is

- (a) Debited to bad debts account
- (b) Debited to sundry debtors account
- (c) Credited to bad debts account
- (d) Debited to profit and loss account

Ans: (d) Debited to profit and loss account

69. People who write codes and programmes are called as

- (a) System analysts (b) System designers
- (c) System operators (d) System programmers

Ans: (d) System programmers.

70. Which one of the following is not a branch of accounting?

- (a) Financial accounting (b) Management accounting
- (c) Human resources accounting (d) None of the above

Ans: (d) None of the above

71. Withdrawal of cash from business by the proprietor should be credited to

- (a) Drawings A/C (b) Cash A/C (c) Capital A/C (d) Purchase A/C

Ans : (b) Cash A/C

72. If the total of the debit side of an account exceeds the total of its credit side, it means

- (a) Credit balance (b) Debit balance (c) Nil balance
- (d) Debit and credit balance

Ans: (b) Debit balance

73. While preparing the trial balance, the accountant finds that the total of the credit column is short by Rs.200. This difference will be

- (a) debited to suspense account
- (b) Credited to suspense account
- (c) Adjusted to any of the debit balance

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(d) Adjusted to any of the credit balance

Ans: (b) Credited to suspense account

74. Which of the following statements is not true?

(a) Cash discount is recorded in the books of accounts

(b) Assets purchased on credit are recorded in journal proper

(c) Trade discount is recorded in the books of account

(d) 3 grace days are added while determining the due of the bill

Ans: (c) Trade discount is recorded in the books of account

75. If the debit and credit aspects of a transaction are recorded in the cash book, it is

(a) Contra entry (b) Compound entry (c) Single entry

(d) Simple entry

Ans: (a) contra entry

76. Balance as per bank statement is Rs.1000 cheque deposited, but not yet credited by the bank is Rs.2000. What is the balance as per bank column of the cash book?

(a) Rs.3000 overdraft

(b) Rs.3000 favourable

(c) Rs.1000 overdraft

(d) Rs.1000 favourable

Ans: (b) Rs.3000 favourable

77. A transaction not recorded at all is known as an error of

(a) Principle (b) Complete omission (c) Partial omission

(d) Duplication

Ans: (b) Complete omission

78. For which of the following assets, the depletion method is adopted for writing off cost of the asset?

(a) Plant and machinery

(b) Mines and quarries

(c) buildings

(d) Trademark

Ans: (b) Mines and quarries

79. Pre-operative expenses are

(a) Revenue expenditure

(b) Prepaid revenue expenditure

(c) Deferred revenue expenditure (d) Capital expenditure

Ans: (d) Capital expenditure

80. Carriage inwards will be shown

(a) In the trading account

(b) In the profit and loss account

(c) On the liabilities side

(d) On the assets side

Ans: (a) In the trading account

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81. Accounting software is an example of

- (a) System software
- (b) Application software
- (c) Utility software
- (d) Operating software

Ans: (b) Application software

82. Which one of the following is not a main objective of accounting?

- (a) Systematic recording of transactions
- (b) Ascertainment of the profitability of the business
- (c) Ascertainment of the financial position of the business
- (d) Solving tax disputes with tax authorities

Ans: (d) Solving tax disputes with tax authorities

83. Real accounts deal with

- (a) Individual Persons
- (b) Expenses and losses
- (c) Assets
- (d) Incomes and gains

Ans: (c) Assets

84. After the preparation of ledger, the next step is the preparation

- (a) Trading account
- (b) Trial balance
- (c) Journal
- (d) Profit and loss account

Ans: (b) Trial balance

85. Purchases of fixed assets on credit basis is recorded in

- (a) Purchase book
- (b) Sales book
- (c) Purchases return book
- (d) Journal proper

Ans: (d) Journal proper

86. The balance in the petty cash book is

- (a) An expense
- (b) A profit
- (c) An asset
- (d) A liability

Ans: (c) An asset

87. Which one of the following is not a timing difference?

- (a) Cheque deposited but not yet credited
- (b) Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment
- (c) Amount directly paid into the bank
- (d) Wrong debit in the cash book

Ans: (d) Wrong debit in the cash book

88. Which of the following errors will be rectified using suspense account

- (a) Purchases returned by book was under cast by Rs.100
- (b) Goods returned by Narendran was not recorded in the books
- (c) Goods returned by Akila Rs.900 was recorded in the sales returns book as Rs.90
- (d) A credit sale of goods to Ravivarman was not entered in the Sales book

Ans: (a) Purchases returns book was undercast by Rs.100

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89. Residual value of an assets means the amount that it can fetch on sale at the....of its useful life
(a) Beginning (b) End (c) Middle (d) None
90. Bank overdraft should be shown
(a) In the trading account (b) Profit and loss account
(c) on the liabilities side (d) On the assets side
Ans: (c) On the liabilities side
91. An example of output device is....
(a) Mouse (b) Printer (c) Scanner (d) Key board
Ans: (b) Printer
92. Prepaid rent is a
(a) Nominal A/C (b) Personal A/C (c) Real A/C
(d) Representative personal A/C
Ans: (d) Representative personal A/C
93. The account which has a debit balance and is shown in the debit column of the trial balance is
(a) Sundry creditors account (b) Bills payable account
(c) Drawings account (d) Capital Account
Ans: (c) Drawings account
94. The source document (or) voucher used for recording entries in Sales book is
(a) Debit note (b) Credit note (c) Invoice (d) Cash receipt
Ans: (c) Invoice
95. A cash book with discount, cash and bank column is called
(a) Simple cash book (b) Double column cash book
(c) Three column cash book (d) Petty cash book
Ans: (c) Three column cash book
96. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared with the help of
(a) Bank statement (b) Cash book
(c) Bank statement and bank column of the cash book
(d) Petty cash book
Ans: (c) Bank statement and bank column of the cash book
97. Errors not affecting the agreement of trial balance are
(a) Errors of principle (b) Errors of overcasting
(c) Errors of understanding (d) Errors of partial omission
Ans: (a) Errors of principle

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98. Depreciation is the process of

- (a) Allocation of cost of the asset to the period of its useful life
- (b) Valuation of assets
- (c) Maintenance of an asset in a state of efficiency
- (d) Adding value to the asset

Ans: (a) Allocation of cost of the asset to the period of its useful life

99. Drawings appearing in the trial balance is

- (a) Added to the purchases
- (b) Subtracted from the purchases
- (c) Added to the capital
- (d) Subtracted from the capital

Ans: (d) Subtracted from the capital

100. Which one of the following is not a method of codification of accounts?

- (a) Access codes
- (b) Sequential codes
- (c) Block codes
- (d) Mnemonic code

Ans: (a) Access codes

101. The difference of totals of both debit and credit side of trial balance is transferred to

- (a) Trading account
- (b) Difference account
- (c) Suspense account
- (d) Miscellaneous account

Ans: (c) Suspense account

102. The total of the sales books is posted periodically to the credit of

- (a) Sales account
- (b) Cash account
- (c) Purchases account
- (d) Journal proper

Ans: (a) Sales account

103. When a firm maintains a simple cash book, it need not maintain

- (a) Sales account in the ledger
- (b) Purchases account in the ledger
- (c) Capital account in the ledger
- (d) Cash account in the ledger

Ans: (d) Cash account in the ledger

104. When money is withdrawn from bank, the bank

- (a) Credits customer's account
- (b) Debit customer's account
- (c) Debit and credit customer's account
- (d) None of these

Ans: (b) Debit customer's account

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105. Goods returned by Senguttuvan were taken into stock, but no entry was passed in the books. While rectifying this error, Which of the following accounts should be debited?

- (a) Senguttuvan account (b) Sales returns account
(c) Returns outward account (d) Purchases return account

Ans: (b) Sales returns account

106. Cash received from sale of fixed assets is credited to

- (a) Profit and loss account (b) Fixed asset account
(c) Depreciation account (d) Bank account

Ans: (b) fixed asset account

107. Balance sheet shows the of the business

- (a) Profitability (b) Financial position (c) Sales
(d) Purchases

Ans: (b) Financial position

108. One of the limitations of computerised accounting system is

- (a) System failure (b) Accuracy (c) Versatility
(d) Storage

Ans; (a) System failure

109. "Cash withdrawn by the proprietor from the business for his personal use causes

- (a) Decrease in assets and decrease in owner's capital
(b) Increase in one asset and decrease in another asset
(c) Increase in one asset and increase in liabilities
(d) Increase in asset and decrease in capital

Ans: (a) Decrease in assets and decrease in owner's capital

110. Which of the following is/are the objectives (s) of preparing trial balance?

- (a) Serving as the summary of all the ledger accounts
(b) Helping in the preparation of final accounts
(c) Examining arithmetical accuracy of accounts
(d) a, b, and c

Ans: (d) a, b, and c

111. A periodic total of the purchases book is posted to the

- (a) debit side of the purchase account
(b) debit side of the sales account
(c) credit side of the purchase account
(d) credit side of the sales account

Ans: (a) debit side of the purchase account

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112. Petty cash may be used to pay

- (a) The expenses relating to postage and conveyance
- (b) Salary to the manager
- (c) Purchase of furniture and fixtures
- (d) Purchase of raw materials

Ans: (a) The expenses relating to postage and conveyance

113. Which of the following is not the salient feature of bank reconciliation statement?

- (a) Any undue delay in the clearance of cheques will be shown up by the reconciliation
- (b) Reconciliation statement will discover the accountant of the bank from embezzlement
- (c) It helps in finding the actual position of the bank balance
- (d) Reconciliation statement is prepared only at the end of the accounting period

Ans: (d) Reconciliation statement is prepared only at the end of the accounting period.

114. A credit purchase of furniture from Athiyaman was debited to purchase account. Which of the following accounts should be debited while rectifying this error?

- (a) Purchases account
- (b) Athiyaman account
- (c) Furniture account
- (d) None of these

Ans: (c) Furniture account

115. The total purchases book was overcast. Which of the following accounts should be debited in the rectifying journal entry?

- (a) Purchase account
- (b) Suspense account
- (c) Creditor account
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b) Suspense account

116. If the total charge of depreciation and maintenance cost are considered the method that provides a uniform charge is

- (a) Straight line method
- (b) Diminishing balance method
- (c) Annuity method
- (d) Insurance policy method

Ans: (b) Diminishing balance method

117. Depreciation provided on machinery is debited to

- (a) Depreciation account
- (b) Machinery account
- (c) Trading account
- (d) Provision for depreciation account

Ans: (a) Depreciation account

118. Which method shall be efficient, if repairs and maintenance cost of an asset increases as it grows older

- (a) Straight line method
- (b) Reducing balance method
- (c) Sinking fund method
- (d) Annuity method

Ans: (b) Reducing balance method

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119. Depreciation is to be calculated from the date when

- (a) Asset is put to use
- (b) Purchase order is made
- (c) Asset is received at business premises
- (d) Invoice of assets is received

Ans: (a) Asset is put to use

120. If the rate of depreciation is same, then the amount of depreciation under straight line method vis - a - vis written down value method will be

- (a) Equal in all years
- (b) Equal in the first year but higher in subsequent years
- (c) Equal in the first year but lower in subsequent years
- (d) Lower in the first year but equal in subsequent years

Ans: (b) Equal in the first year but higher in subsequent year

121. Salaries appearing in the trial balance is shown on the

- (a) Debit side of trading account
- (b) Debit side of profit and loss account
- (c) Liabilities side of the balance sheet
- (d) Assets side of the balance sheet

Ans: (b) Debit side of profit and loss account

122. Customised accounting software is suitable for

- (a) Small, conventional business
- (b) Large, medium business
- (c) Large, typical business
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b) Large, medium business

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