

Financial and Cost Accountancy

1. What is the main objective of financial accounting?

[A] profit and loss account only

[B] balance sheet only

[C] both P & L account and balance sheet

[D] trial balance only

Answer: Option [C]

2. According to which concept the owners are considered to be different from the business

[A] business entity concept

[B] going concern concept

[C] money measurement concept

[D] accounting period concept

Answer: Option [A]

3. According to which concept all the transactions are measurable in the terms of money are recorded in accounts?

[A] business entity concept[B] going concern concept[C] money measurement concept

[D] accounting period concept

Answer: Option [C]

4. While putting the value or price of an entity in financial records the lowest price is recorded not the current price or current market value. This is known as

[A] Business Entity Concept[B] Conservatism[C] Expenditure Concept[D] Money Measurment ConceptAnswer: Option [B]



5. Which of the following is related to Scientific system of maintaining account?

[A] single entry[B] double entry[C] contra entry[D] book entryAnswer: Option [B]

6. Interest earned is a

[A]	personal account
[B]	real account
[C]	nominal account
[D]	Intangible real account
Answer: Option [C]	

7. Debit the receiver, credit the giver is rule for

[A] personal account[B] tangible real account[C] nominal account[D] representative personal accountAnswer: Option [A]

8. Which of the following defines outstanding salary account?

[A] natural personal account[B] artificial personal account[C] representative personal account[D] real account

Answer: Option [C]

9. Investment is a

[A] personal account



[B] real account[C] nominal account[D] representative personal accountAnswer: Option [B]

10. Trading account is a

[A] personal account[B] real account[C] nominal account[D] none of the aboveAnswer: Option [C]

11.All revenue incomes are credited to

[A] manufacturing account[B] trading account[C] profit and loss account[D] none of the aboveAnswer: Option [C]

12. Profit and loss account starts with

[A] net profit[B] net loss[C] gross profit[D] none of the aboveAnswer: Option [C]

13. In profit and loss account, if debit is more than the credit, the difference is [A] net profit

[B] net loss

[C] gross profit

[D] none of the above

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Answer: Option [A]

14. Assets which are acquired and held permanently and used in the business with the objective of making profits is known as

[A] fixed assets

[B] current assets

[C] intangible assets

[D] none of the above

Answer: Option [A]

15. Which of the following assets have definite physical share or identity and existence?

[A] fictitious assets

[B] current assets

[C] tangible assets

[D] intangible assets

Answer: Option [C]

- 16. Outstanding expenses is a
- [A] liability
- [B] income

[C] asset

[D] none of the above

Answer: Option [A]

17. Interest on capital is a business can be defined as

[A] expense

- [B] income
- [C] liability

[D] asset

Answer: Option [A]

18. The ratios which reflect managerial efficiency in handling the assets is[A] turnover ratios[B] profitability ratios

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[C] short term solvency ratio[D] none of the above

Answer: Option [A]

19. Interest on capital is added with

[A] capital

[B] profit

[C] loss

[D] donation

Answer: Option [A]

20. The ratios which reveal the final result of the managerial policies and performance is

[A] turnover ratios

[B] profitability ratios

[C] long term solvency ratio

[D] none of the above

Answer: Option [B]

21. Which of the following matches with fixed assets ratio?

- [A] short-term solvency ratio
- [B] long-term solvency ratio

[C] profitability ratio

[D] turnover ratio

Answer: Option [B]

22. The ratio which determines the profitability from the shareholders point of view is

- [A] return on investment
- [B] gross profit ratio
- [C] return on shareholders funds

[D] operating profit ratio

Answer: Option [C]



23. Which ratio is calculated to ascertain the efficiency of inventory management

in terms of capital investment?

[A] stock velocity ratio

[B] debtors velocity ratio

[C] creditors velocity ratio

[D] working capital turnover ratio

Answer: Option [A]

24. How the dividend is related to the market value of shares?

[A] interest coverage ratio

[B] fixed dividend coverage ratio

[C] debt service coverage ratio

[D] dividend yield ratio

Answer: Option [D]

25. The ratio which shows the proportion of profits retained in the business out of the current year profits is

- [A] retained earnings ratio
- [B] pay out ratio

[C] earnings per share

[D] None

Answer: Option [A]

26. Which ratio measures the number of times the receivables are rotated in a year in terms of sales?

[A] stock turnover ratio

[B] debtors turnover ratio

[C] creditors velocity ratio

[D] working capital turnover ratio

Answer: Option [B]

27. Current assets - current liabilities =

[A] fixed capital



[B] working capital[C] opening capital[D] closing capitalAnswer: Option [B]

28. The ratio establishes the relationship between fixed assets and long-terms funds is

[A] current ratio

[B] fixed assets ratio

[C] fixed assets turnover ratio

[D] debt equity ratio

Answer: Option [B]

29. A high capital gearing ratio indicates

[A] under capitalization

[B] over capitalization

[C] borrowed capital

[D] long term funds

Answer: Option [A]

30. Low turnover of stock ratio indicates

[A] solvency position

[B] monopoly situation

[C] overinvestment in inventory

[D] liquidity position

Answer: Option [C]

31. All those assets which are converted into cash in the normal course of business within one year are known as

[A] fixed assets

[B] current assets

[C] fictitious assets

[D] wasting assets

Answer: Option [B]



32. Any transaction between a current account and another current account does not affect[A] profit[B] funds[C] working capital[D] capital

Answer: Option [B]

33. Decrease in current asset

[A] increases working capital

[B] decreases working capital

[C] decrease fixed capital

[D] increase fixed capital

Answer: Option [B]

34. Decrease in current liability

[A] increases working capital

[B] decreases working capital

[C] decreases fixed capital

[D] ncreases fixed capital

Answer: Option [A]

- 35. Profit on sale of fixed assets is
- [A] non trading income
- [B] operating income

[C] non trading gains

[D] long term gain

Answer: Option [C]

36. In funds flow statement, funds from operations is

[A] application of fund

[B] source of cash

[C] application of cash

[D] source of fund

Answer: Option [D]



37. In funds flow statement, outflow of funds on account of operations is

- [A] application of fund
- [B] source of cash
- [C] application of cash
- [D] source of fund
- Answer: Option [A]

38.In adjusted P & L account, depreciation on fixed assets will be

- [A] debited
- [B] credited
- [C] ignored
- [D] deducted
- Answer: Option [A]

39. In funds flow statement, repayment of long-term loans is

- [A] application of fund
- [B] source of cash
- [C] application of cash
- [D] source of fund
- Answer: Option [A]
- 40. Cash flow analysis is based on the
- [A] capital
- [B] fixed assets
- [C] cash concept of funds
- [D] working capital
- Answer: Option [C]