
1-There are three basic forms of business organizations: sole proprietorships,..... , and corporations.

1. Factories 2. stores 3. warehouses 4. partnerships

2-'All business transactions are recorded in terms of money.' This concept refers to..... .

1. Separate entity 2. duration of life
3. money measure 4. risk of ownership

3-Which of the following choices is asset?

1. tax 2. land 3. service 4. loan payable

4-Which of the financial statements are the inflows and outflows of cash into and out of business?

1. balance sheet 2. insurance fee
3. owner's equity 4. statement of cash flows

5-The purpose of is to ascertain that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP.

1. auditing 2. accounting 3. bookkeeping 4. developing

6-The revenues.....the owner's equity.

1. fall 2. increase 3. decrease 4. reduce

7-" Assets = Liabilities + Owner's Equity" is a(n)..... .

1. accounting fall 2. accounting reduction
3. accounting equation 4. saving account

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8-All business entities have some goals and engagesimilar activities.

1. in 2. of 3. off 4. from

9-Liquidity means having enough.....in hand to pay debts when they are due.

1. credit 2. funds 3. prices 4. liabilities

10-Which of the following choices is used to record the details of a transaction?

1. general ledger 2. general journal
3. cash flows 4. trial balance

11-The process of recording transactions is called..... .

1. shifting 2. posting 3. analyzing 4. journalizing

12- Which of the following choices is 'liability'?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. capital | 2. building |
| 3. notes payable | 4. accounts receivable |

13- The backbone of accounting issystem.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. one-way | 2. no-entry | 3. rejected | 4. double-entry |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|

14- A business is an economic unit that aims to sell goods and services to customers at prices that will provide an adequate

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 1. data | 2. return | 3. cost | 4. expense |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------|

15- Bookkeeping is the mechanical and repetitive process of.....financial transactions.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. refusing | 2. recording | 3. deleting | 4. avoiding |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|

16- A corporation is a business unit that is legallyits owners (stockholders).

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. similar to | 2. connected to |
| 3. same as | 4. separate from |

17- A sole proprietorship is a business owned by.....person.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. no | 2. one | 3. two | 4. many |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|

18- Liabilities are present obligations of a business to pay cash, transfer assets, or provide services to other entities..... .

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. now | 2. never | www.nashr-estekhdam.ir |
| 3. in the future | 4. in the past | |

19- The income statementthe revenue earned and expenses incurred by a business over a period of time.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. summarizes | 2. surprises | 3. changes | 4. excludes |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|

20- The three issues that underlie almost every major decision in financial accounting are: recognition,, and classification.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. valuation | 2. specification | 3. organization | 4. generalization |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

21- Suppose, for instance, that a company orders, receives and pays for an office desk. 'For instance' means..... .

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. although | 2. in spite of |
| 3. for example | 4. for the time being |

22- The recognition issue is not always solved..... .

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. ease | 2. easy | 3. easier | 4. easily |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|

23- In manual accounting system, each account is kept on a separate page or card. 'Manual' means doing..... .

1. by hand 2. automatic 3. digital 4. electronic

24- An invoice, check, receipt, or other document that support a transaction is called a..... .

1. ledger 2. journal
3. source document 4. trial document

25- Expenses are decreases in owner's equity resulting from the costs of selling goods or performing other activities. 'Performing' means..... .

1. doing 2. stopping 3. changing 4. understanding

26- Corporations do not use a.....account.

1. cash 2. withdrawal
3. notes receivable 4. office expenses

27- Suppose in a company, land is \$ 10, cash is \$ 25, and accounts receivable is \$ 15, the capital of this company is..... .

1. \$ 35 2. \$ 25 3. \$ 40 4. \$ 50

28- When expenses exceed revenues, a.....occurs.

1. net loss 2. net profit 3. net price 4. net income

29- In addition to be relevant, accounting information must have..... .

1. lies 2. inability 3. reliability 4. disability

30- Patents, copyrights, franchises, and trademarks, are examples of..... assets.

1. tangible 2. intangible
3. physical 4. chemical

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31- The process of determining when a sale takes place is called revenue recognition. 'Revenue recognition' means..... .

1. قابلیت اتکاء 2. شناسایی درآمد 3. مخارج جاری 4. مربوط بودن درآمد

32- Adjusting entries have at least one balance sheet account entry. Adjusting entries means:..... .

1. اقلام تعهدی 2. ثبت های ذخیره 3. اقلام معوق 4. ثبت های اصلاحی

33- They are general purpose because they serve a wide audience. 'Serve' means..... .

1. اصلاح کردن 2. ذخیره کردن 3. تغییر دادن 4. خدمت کردن

34- Understandability depends on both the accountant and the decision maker.

1. ارزشیابی 2. قابلیت فهم 3. سودمندی 4. قابلیت اتکاء

35- A characteristic that increase the usefulness of accounting information is comparability.

Comparability means..... .

1. ثبات ارزش 2. قابلیت فهم 3. قابلیت مقایسه 4. ثبات رویه

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1	د
2	ج
3	ب
4	د
5	الف
6	ب
7	ج
8	الف
9	ب
10	الف
11	د
12	ج
13	د
14	ب
15	ب
16	د
17	ب
18	ج
19	الف
20	الف
21	ج
22	د
23	الف
24	ج
25	الف
26	ب
27	د
28	الف
29	ج
30	ب
31	ب
32	د
33	د
34	ب
35	ج

1-Liquidity means having enough on hand to pay debts when they are due.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. loss | 2. debt | 3. funds | 4. income |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|

2-Which of the following choices is “non-exchange” transaction?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. payment | 2. purchase | 3. investment | 4. losses from fire |
|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|

3-Accounting is a link between business activities and makers.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. record | 2. service | 3. develop | 4. decision |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|

4-Which of the following activities includes repaying creditors?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. financing | 2. operating | 3. investing | 4. meaning |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|

5-Which of the following choices must have at least one partner’s unlimited liability?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. partnership | 2. corporation |
| 3. governance | 4. sole proprietorship |

6-The accounting information system is the . . . subsystem.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. more important | 2. most important | 3. less important | 4. least important |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

7- Which of the following choices is a monetary item?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. accounts receivable | 2. equipment |
| 3. building | 4. land |

8-When revenues expenses, the difference is called net income.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. decreed | 2. reduce | 3. exceed | 4. equal |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|

9-One important attribute of CPAs is

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. changes | 2. dependence | 3. importance | 4. independence |
|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|

10-Which of the following choices does not use a withdrawals account?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. partnership | 2. corporation |
| 3. trail balance | 4. sole proprietorship |

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11-Classification refers to the categorizing of transactions according to a system of

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. examples | 2. amounts | 3. accounts | 4. posts |
|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|

12-The three issues that underlie almost every major decision in financial accounting are: recognition,..... , and classification.

1. organization 2. valuation 3. specification 4. generalization

13-Journal is a chronological record of all transactions and is also called book of original

1. account 2. patent 3. entry 4. chart

14-Valuation is perhaps the most controversial issue in accounting. 'Issue' means..... .

1. time 2. paper 3. matter 4. mistake

15-Another term for claims is equities. 'Term' means

1. course 2. world 3. verb 4. word

16-Which of the following statements shows the changes in the owner's capital account?

1. owner's equity statement 2. income statement
3. balance sheet 4. cash flows

17-Nominal accounts start each accounting period with balances.

1. real 2. zero 3. debit 4. unusual

18-The promise to pay is recorded in either accounts receivable or..... .

1. cash 2. capital
3. net income 4. notes receivable

19-The first method of accounting is the recognition of revenues when earned and expenses when incurred.

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1. accrual 2. cash basis 3. allowance 4. accumulated

20-Which of the following accounts is permanent account?

1. expense 2. revenue 3. withdrawal 4. owner's capital

21-.....revenues are revenues for which a service has been performed or goods delivered but for which no entry has been recorded.

1. Depreciation 2. Matching 3. Accrued 4. Contra

22-Contributed capital reflects the investment in a corporation.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. bankers' | 2. managers' | 3. accountants' | 4. stockholders' |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|

23-Liabilities are divided into two categories: liabilities and long-term liabilities.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. intangible | 2. current | 3. other | 4. fixed |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|

24-The single-step form of income statement has the advantage of

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. datelines | 2. simplicity | 3. hardness | 4. liquidities |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|

25-Which of the following accounts is considered 'current asset'?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. capital | 2. trademark |
| 3. office supplies | 4. mortgage payable |

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26-Managers and employees who conduct the activities of the business need information. 'Conduct' means

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 1. reject | 2. object | 3. delete | 4. do |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|

27-A trial balance is used to check that the debit and credit balances in the ledger are

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. zero | 2. equal | 3. gross | 4. net loss |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|

28-Honesty, candidness and the subordination of personal gain to service and the public trust means integrity. 'integrity' means

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. درستکاری | 2. گمراهی | 3. ناویژه | 4. تقلب |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|

29-Past depreciation is recorded in the Accumulated Depreciation accounts. 'depreciation' means

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. اوراق قرضه | 2. استهلاك | 3. کاهش | 4. معوق |
|---------------|------------|---------|---------|

30-The accountant solves this problem by applying the matching rule. 'matching rule' means

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. اصل تطابق | 2. برداشت مالک | 3. تاریخ سررسید | 4. اصل بهای تمام شده |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|

31-The general ledger is used to update each account. 'general ledger' means

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. دفتر روزنامه خصوصی | 2. دفتر روزنامه عمومی |
| 3. مجله حسابداری | 4. دفتر کل |

32-The annual report of companies may refer to cash and cash equivalents. 'annual' means

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. عمومی | 2. تعدیلی | 3. سالانه | 4. ماهانه |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

33-Every system must define what it measures, and accounting is no exception. 'measures' means

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. اندازه گیری می کند | 2. حسابرسی می کند | 3. مطابقت می دهد | 4. تغییر می دهد |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|

34-The accountant must exercise due care in all activities. 'due care' means

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. حسابرسی پایان سال | 2. ثبات رویه |
| 3. مراقبت حین انجام کار | 4. بدهی احتمالی |

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35-All accounting systems, no matter how sophisticated, are based on the principle of duality. 'principle' means

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. تغییرات | 2. جریان | 3. سنجش | 4. اصل |
|------------|----------|---------|--------|

۱	ک
۲	ک
۳	ک
۴	ف.ک
۵	ف.ک
۶	ج.ک
۷	ف.ک
۸	ک
۹	ک
۱۰	ج.ک
۱۱	ک
۱۲	ج.ک
۱۳	ک
۱۴	ک
۱۵	ک
۱۶	ف.ک
۱۷	ج.ک
۱۸	ک
۱۹	ف.ک
۲۰	ک
۲۱	ک
۲۲	ک
۲۳	ج.ک
۲۴	ج.ک
۲۵	ک
۲۶	ک
۲۷	ج.ک
۲۸	ف.ک
۲۹	ج.ک
۳۰	ف.ک
۳۱	ک
۳۲	ک
۳۳	ف.ک
۳۴	ک
۳۵	ک

1- Profitability means ability to earn enough to attract and hold investment capital.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. loss | 2. debt | 3. funds | 4. income |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|

2- Which of these business organizations is owned by one person?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. sole proprietorship | 2. corporation |
| 3. partnership | 4. governance |

3- Which of the following activities includes paying a return to the owners?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. operating | 2. financing | 3. investing | 4. assessing |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

4- Management accounting is the process of producing accounting information for the use of a company's management.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. editor | 2. creditor | 3. internal | 4. external |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

5- Losses from fire is a(n) transaction.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. auditing | 2. benefit | 3. exchange | 4. non-exchange |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|

6- The information is communicated, through report, to makers.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. decided | 2. decides | 3. decision | 4. decide |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|

7- The two sides of the accounting equation must always be equal or in

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1. balance | 2. credit | 3. debit | 4. zero |
|------------|-----------|----------|---------|

8- Which of the following choices is physical thing of asset?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. wages expense | 2. building and land |
| 3. trademark | 4. copyright |

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9- Which of the following equations is correct?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. owner's equity = assets – liabilities | 2. liabilities = owner's equity + assets |
| 3. assets = liabilities - owner's equity | 4. owner's equity = assets + liabilities |

10- GAAP arises from wide agreement on the theory and practice of at a particular time.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. management | 2. accounting | 3. auditing | 4. taxes |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------|

11- means that he or she is impartial and intellectually honest.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Debit | 2. Individual | 3. Objectivity | 4. Independence |
|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|

12- The capital account represents the interest in the assets of the company.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. government's | 2. people's | 3. banker's | 4. owner's |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|

13- Which of the following is considered as asset account?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. mortgage payable | 2. equipment |
| 3. revenue | 4. capital |

14- Increases in owner's equity that result from operating a business is called

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. expenses | 2. revenues | 3. liabilities | 4. losses |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|

15- The accountant must decide how the components of the transaction should be categorized.

'Categorized' means..... .

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. refused | 2. forgotten | 3. classified | 4. destroyed |
|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|

16- The transaction is recorded when title to the desk passes from the supplier to the purchaser.

'Purchaser' means..... .

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. buyer | 2. seller | 3. dealer | 4. producer |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

17- The first systematic description of bookkeeping appeared in 1494.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. double-entry | 2. any-entry | 3. one-entry | 4. no-entry |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|

18- The place where transactions first enter the accounting records is called

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. source document | 2. normal balance |
| 3. valuation | 4. journal |

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19- Which of the following accounts is called permanent account?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. expense | 2. revenue | 3. liability | 4. withdrawal |
|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|

20- Expenses that have been incurred but are not recognized in the accounts are called expenses .

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. carrying | 2. accrued | 3. adjust | 4. contra |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|

21- Expenses paid in advance that have not yet expired are called expenses.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. net | 2. contra | 3. prepaid | 4. accrual |
|--------|-----------|------------|------------|

22- Revenue recognition is called in accrual accounting, the process of determining when a takes place.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. sale | 2. loss | 3. expense | 4. purchase |
|---------|---------|------------|-------------|

23- Which of the following accounts is 'current liability'?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. capital | 2. trademark |
| 3. notes receivable | 4. accounts payable |

24- Sometimes the property, plant, and equipment are called assets.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. intangible | 2. current | 3. fixed | 4. other |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|

25- Persian Golf Company's management also tells how it meets this responsibility. 'responsibility' means

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. مسئولیت | 2. پذیرش | 3. ارتباط | 4. اختلال |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|

26- The preparation of adjusting entries is summarized in the following table. 'adjusting' means

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. تعهدی | 2. اصلاحی | 3. نامشهود | 4. استهلاکی |
|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|

27- In the ledger, locate the debit account named in the journal entry. 'ledger' means

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. دفتر اختصاصی | 2. دفتر روزنامه | 3. دفتر بدهی | 4. دفتر کل |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|

28- When expenses exceed revenue; the difference is called net loss. 'revenue' means

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1. زیان | 2. درآمد | 3. هزینه | 4. قرض |
|---------|----------|----------|--------|

29- This wording emphasizes the fact that accounting and auditing are not exact sciences. 'auditing' means

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. مالی | 2. حرفه ای | 3. حسابداری | 4. حسابرسی |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------|

30- All businesses have goals and engage in similar activities. 'goals' means

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. گله‌ها | 2. هدف‌ها | 3. تغییرات | 4. اصلاحات |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|

1	د
2	الف
3	ب
4	ج
5	د
6	ج
7	الف
8	ب
9	الف
10	ب
11	ج
12	د
13	ب
14	ب
15	ج
16	الف
17	الف
18	د
19	ج
20	ب
21	ج
22	الف
23	د
24	ج
25	الف
26	ب
27	د
28	ب
29	د
30	ب