

# Double Entry Accounting Indeed Quiz

## Double-entry bookkeeping lecture examples

### Questions 1 and 2: double-entry for assets, liabilities and capital only

1. Complete the following table:

	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
a) Bought a vehicle on credit from P Harding		
b) A credit customer, C Brackley, pays us in cash		
c) Repay part of a loan from T Simpson in cash		
d) Returned office machinery to Offmac Ltd		
e) A credit customer, C Kelly, pays us in cash		
f) Buy motor van using a cheque		
g) Pay a credit supplier, M Dunning, by cheque		
h) Loan of £600 cash is received from K Jones		
i) Proprietor pays a credit supplier of the business using his own private money		

2. Write up the asset, liability and capital accounts to record the following transactions in the books of M Burney's business:

20X3  
July 1 Start business with £2,000 cash  
July 2 Pay £1,800 of this cash into a business bank account  
July 3 Buy office furniture, paying by cheque £400  
July 4 Buy equipment £550 from Oddjob Ltd on credit  
July 5 Loan of £300 cash received from L Platts  
July 6 Buy delivery van, paying by cheque £700  
July 7 Sell some surplus office furniture (original cost £40) for £40 on credit to A Hill  
July 9 Pay £550 to Oddjob Ltd by cheque  
July 15 Receive £40 cheque from A Hill  
July 18 Buy machinery, paying by cheque £600  
July 21 Take £50 out of cash and put it into the business bank account  
July 22 Buy more office furniture paying cash £50  
July 31 Repay part of loan by paying cheque £100 to L Platts

Double entry accounting indeed quiz is a crucial tool for both learners and professionals in the accounting field. This method of accounting provides a systematic approach to tracking financial transactions by recording them in two accounts: a debit and a credit. This article delves into the principles of double entry accounting, the significance of quizzes in mastering this concept, and some sample questions to help reinforce your understanding.

## Understanding Double Entry Accounting

Double entry accounting is a foundational concept in the field of accounting. It ensures that every financial transaction affects at least two accounts, which helps maintain the accounting equation:  $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ .

## Key Principles of Double Entry Accounting

1. Every transaction affects two accounts: Each financial transaction will have one account debited and another credited. For instance, if a company sells a product for cash, the cash account increases (debit) while the revenue account also increases (credit).

2. Debits and Credits:

- A debit entry increases asset or expense accounts and decreases liability or equity accounts.
- A credit entry increases liability or equity accounts and decreases asset or expense accounts.

3. The Accounting Equation: This equation remains balanced after every transaction, which is the cornerstone of double entry accounting.
4. Trial Balance: This is a report that lists all the balances of the accounts in the ledger at a specific point in time. It helps ensure that total debits equal total credits.
5. Financial Statements: Double entry accounting ultimately leads to the preparation of financial statements such as the balance sheet and income statement, which are essential for stakeholders to assess the financial health of an organization.

## **The Importance of Quizzes in Learning Double Entry Accounting**

Quizzes serve as an effective way to reinforce understanding and retention of the principles of double entry accounting. They provide learners with the opportunity to assess their knowledge, identify areas needing improvement, and gain confidence in their accounting skills.

### **Benefits of Taking Quizzes**

- Immediate Feedback: Quizzes provide instant feedback, allowing learners to understand what they know and where they need to focus their studies.
- Active Learning: Engaging with quiz questions promotes active learning, which is more effective than passive reading.
- Reinforcement of Concepts: Regular quizzes help reinforce core concepts, making them easier to recall when needed.
- Preparation for Exams: Quizzes can mimic the format and style of actual examinations, helping learners familiarize themselves with the types of questions they may encounter.
- Encouragement of Self-Assessment: Taking quizzes encourages learners to assess their own understanding and mastery of the subject matter.

## **Sample Questions for a Double Entry Accounting Quiz**

Below are some sample questions that can be used in a quiz format to test knowledge of double entry accounting.

### **Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What is the primary purpose of double entry accounting?

- A) To track only cash transactions
- B) To ensure the accounting equation remains balanced
- C) To create financial statements
- D) To record transactions in a single account

Answer: B) To ensure the accounting equation remains balanced.

2. Which of the following accounts is increased by a debit?

- A) Revenue
- B) Cash
- C) Accounts Payable
- D) Retained Earnings

Answer: B) Cash.

3. When a company borrows money from a bank, which accounts are affected?

- A) Cash and Revenue
- B) Cash and Accounts Receivable
- C) Cash and Notes Payable
- D) Accounts Payable and Expenses

Answer: C) Cash and Notes Payable.

## True/False Questions

1. Each financial transaction only affects one account.

- Answer: False.

2. A trial balance is prepared to ensure that total debits equal total credits.

- Answer: True.

3. In double entry accounting, an increase in liabilities is recorded as a debit.

- Answer: False.

## Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the difference between a debit and a credit in the context of double entry accounting.

- Answer: A debit increases asset or expense accounts and decreases liability or equity accounts, while a credit increases liability or equity accounts and decreases asset or expense accounts.

2. Describe the accounting equation and its significance in double entry accounting.

- Answer: The accounting equation states that  $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ . It is significant because it reflects the relationship between what a company owns and owes, ensuring that the financial statements are balanced.

3. What is a trial balance and why is it important?

- Answer: A trial balance is a report that lists all the balances of the accounts in the ledger to ensure

that total debits equal total credits. It is important because it helps identify any errors in the accounting records.

## **How to Prepare for a Double Entry Accounting Quiz**

Preparing for a double entry accounting quiz requires a combination of study techniques and practice. Here are some strategies to enhance your preparation:

- **Review Key Concepts:** Make sure to understand the principles of debits and credits, the accounting equation, and how to prepare financial statements.
- **Practice with Sample Problems:** Work through real-life scenarios and transactions to apply your knowledge of double entry accounting.
- **Utilize Online Resources:** There are numerous online platforms offering quizzes and practice tests focused on double entry accounting.
- **Study Groups:** Join or form study groups with peers to discuss concepts, share knowledge, and quiz each other.
- **Seek Help from Instructors:** If you're struggling with certain topics, don't hesitate to ask your instructor for clarification or additional resources.

## **Conclusion**

The double entry accounting indeed quiz is not just a tool for testing knowledge; it is an essential part of mastering the fundamental principles of accounting. Understanding how to apply the concepts of debits and credits, maintaining the accounting equation, and preparing accurate financial statements are vital skills in the business world. By utilizing quizzes, learners can reinforce their understanding and become adept at navigating the complexities of accounting. Embracing these educational tools will ultimately contribute to professional success and confidence in the field of accounting.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the basic principle of double entry accounting?**

The basic principle of double entry accounting is that every financial transaction affects at least two accounts, maintaining the accounting equation:  $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ .

### **Why is double entry accounting considered more accurate than single entry accounting?**

Double entry accounting is considered more accurate because it provides a complete record of financial transactions, reducing the risk of errors and ensuring that the accounting equation remains

balanced.

## **What are debits and credits in double entry accounting?**

In double entry accounting, debits are entries that increase assets or decrease liabilities and equity, while credits are entries that decrease assets or increase liabilities and equity.

## **How do you determine which accounts to debit and credit?**

To determine which accounts to debit and credit, you analyze the transaction to identify which accounts are affected and whether those accounts are increasing or decreasing.

## **What is a trial balance in double entry accounting?**

A trial balance is a report that lists the balances of all accounts in the general ledger to verify that total debits equal total credits, ensuring the accounting records are balanced.

## **Can you explain the significance of the accounting equation?**

The accounting equation ( $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ ) is significant because it reflects the relationship between a company's resources, obligations, and the owners' claims, serving as the foundation for double entry accounting.

## **What role do journals play in double entry accounting?**

Journals serve as the initial record of financial transactions, providing a chronological listing before entries are posted to the general ledger accounts.

## **What is the difference between the general ledger and subsidiary ledgers?**

The general ledger contains all the accounts used in double entry accounting, while subsidiary ledgers are detailed records for specific accounts, such as accounts receivable or accounts payable.

## **How does double entry accounting help in financial reporting?**

Double entry accounting helps in financial reporting by providing accurate and complete financial information, which is essential for preparing financial statements and analyzing a company's performance.

## **What is the purpose of an adjusting entry in double entry accounting?**

The purpose of an adjusting entry is to update account balances before financial statements are prepared, ensuring that revenues and expenses are recognized in the correct accounting period.

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