

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:



Show  entriesSearch: 

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <input type="text"/>	Question <input type="text"/>	A <input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/>	C <input type="text"/>	D <input type="text"/>	Answer <input type="text"/>	Remark <input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Performance is an essential feature of <input type="text"/>	Internal control					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	errors, alterations and embezzlement are examples of <input type="text"/>	non-management fraud					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is when an auditor respects the information of his client and does not disclose such information to the third party without permission from his client	Confidentiality					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Interim and balance sheet are examples of <input type="text"/>	audit by method of approach	audit by method				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is essentially an attitude of the mind characterised by integrity and objective approach to professional work	Professional independence					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _and auditing are different in the areas of independence	Accounting					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Balance sheet, notes to the account and profit and loss account are components of the <input type="text"/>	financial statement					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a managerial control which functions by measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of other controls	Internal auditing					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the ability to apply knowledge to a particular engagement, supervise and evaluate the work performed by the staff members	Competence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __by nature can be classified into internal, private and statutory audit	Audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __audit is when all items appearing in the balance sheet are being verified by tracing each item at a time to confirm that the items actually exist	Balance sheet audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To ansure the performance of the organisationis an objective of <input type="text"/> __system.	internal control						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is an independent appraisal activity within an organisation for the review of accounting, financial and other controls as a basis of service to management	internal audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> audit is a method where auditors have a predetermined period say monthly, quarterly, to audit the account being prepared	Interim						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is a statutory obligation for the accounts of every limited liability company to be auditedannually by a professionally qualified auditor	Statutory audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a measure of the impacts of inflation to replacement costs of the assets of a firm, with rising price (i.e. inflation)book values understates replacement cost	Tobin's q						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the formula for calculating operating cash flow (OCF)	revenues minus costs	revenues takeaway costs					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Accounts receivable is an example of <input type="text"/>	Current liability						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ratio helps in measuring the relationship between sales and operating profits.	Profit Margin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The primary purpose of the current ratios is to measure a firm's <input type="text"/>	liquidity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are ratios that measure the extent to which a firm has been financed by debt and its ability to meet interest and other fixed charges obligations.	Leverage Ratios						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The standards of comparison of ratios as suggested by <input type="text"/> (1998) and many other experts in finance are financial ratios	Panday						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ratio that shows profits relative to sales after the direct production costs are deducted	Gross Profit Margin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ratios are classified into leverage, activity and liquidity ratios	Financial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> an index that relates two accounting numbers which is obtained by dividing one number by the other. It is a relationship between two accounting figures expressed mathematically	financial ratio						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a more conservative measure of liquidity that excludes inventory (stocks) from the current assets in the determination of liquidity.	Quick or Acid Test Ratio						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are future ratios that can be developed from projected financial statement	pro- forma analysis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A way of comparing ratios of one firm with some selected firms in the same industry at the same point in time is known as <input type="text"/>	cross – sectional analysis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ratios that measure the effectiveness with which a firm is using its resources are called <input type="text"/>	activity ratios						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	current asset turnover is an examples of <input type="text"/> ratios	activity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	when financial ratios of a firm over a period of time are compared is known as <input type="text"/>	time series analysis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the ratio that is used to determine the return accruing to each share	Earnings per share						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are ratios of selected firms, especially the most progressive and successful competitors of similar level of operations at the same point in time	Competitors Ratios						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ratio of different kinds of securities raised by a firm as long – term finance is known as <input type="text"/>	Capital structure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> shows the percentage of income from shares (dividends) in relation to the market value of the share.	Dividend Yield						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Basic trade-offs on <input type="text"/> will depend on the nature of the business organisation	Working capital						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An organisation can achieve <input type="text"/> _through Joint/venture alliance,Licensing,New markets etc	Growth						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _ratios measure the relationship between the funds provided by the owners (shareholders) of a firm and funds provided by the creditors of the firm.	Leverage						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The way in which financial goals are to be achieved by a financial manager is known as <input type="text"/>	Financial planning						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A type of financial instrument that is negotiable and has a recognized financial worth is known as <input type="text"/>	financial security						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ratio reveals the percentage of the dividend in relation to the percentage retained to expand the growth of the firm.	Dividend – Payout Ratio						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The increase in value from combining two firms into one entity; that is, it is the difference in value between the combined firm and the sum of the individual firm values is known as <input type="text"/>	Synergy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are limited by being a substitute for judgment	Financial ratios						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the risk associated with the uncertainty of exiting an investment in terms of timeliness and cost	Liquidity Risk						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The reason to increase the rate of return due to the uncertainty of the future is due to <input type="text"/>	business risk premium						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The overall effectiveness of a firm in generating profits with available assets is measured by <input type="text"/> ratio	Return on Investment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The current rate at which one currency can be converted into another one is known as <input type="text"/>	Spot Rate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an offer to buy the existing shares of a company at a specified price, with the intent of taking over the company	Tender Offer					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the expression of an opinion on the financial statements to show whether the statements are true and fair as required by the CAMA of 1990.	Audit	Auditing				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an examination of the details of all financial transactions by a governmental unit during an account period.	Complete audit					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an audit that is restricted to some segments of the unit's financial transactions.	Special audit					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> covers all financial transactions and records of a government unit, and is made after the close of financial period.	General audit					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a process of examining and reviewing the accounting transactions in order to give assurance that the financial statements present the financial position of the firm fairly, as at a particular period.	Auditing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> covers financial transactions that have been fully completed at the end of an accounting period.	Post audit					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An _____ ____ reports on the record of purchases and sales of goods in sufficient details to identify the goods and their sellers and buyers (except in normal retail trade).	Auditor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ ____ can be referred to as attestation to the true and fair view of financial statements of a business.	Auditing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is performed by competent, objective, and unbiased persons	Auditing	Audit					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ ____ must consider and report on the details of debtors and Creditors	Auditor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The federal audit department grew from _____	Colonial audit department						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Auditing accounts should be properly prepared and in accordance with the provisions of _____	CAMA						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The growth of audit in the private sectors arose as a result of the formation of _____	ICAN						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ helps to reduce earnings	Dividend policy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ ____ refers to an internal audit, whose purpose is to assess management's effectiveness in achieving the organisational goals and objectives	Operational audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ ____ is an examination of the details of all financial transactions by a governmental unit during an account period	Complete audit						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is weighted average of the costs of the different components of financing including debt, equity and hybrid securities used by a firm to fund its financial requirement	Cost of capital						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria, the institutions of Public auditors was established in <input type="text"/>	1888						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __covers financial transactions that have been fully completed at the end of an accounting period	Post audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The purpose of <input type="text"/> is to give analysis on the statues of the company	Audit	Auditing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is an audit that is restricted to some segments of the unit's financial transactions	Special audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> helps to improve the system of internal control	Audit	Auditing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __known as administrative audit, this speaks to an examination of financial transactions prior to their completion.	Pre-audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is referred to as internal audit, which purpose is to assess management's effectiveness in achieving the organisational goals and objectives.	Operational audit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is an expression of an opinion on the financial statements by an independent chartered accountant.	Statutory audit						eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In _____ _audit was made to determine whether the persons in positions of fiscal responsibilities in governments were acting and reporting in good faith or in an honest manner.	Medieval times						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An _____ _reports whether profit and loss accounts and balance sheet are in agreement with the other records.	Auditor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not a current liability	Accounts receivable	Accounts payable	Creditors	Current liabilities	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary purpose of the current ratios is to measure a firm's _____	profitability ratios	liquidity	use of debt	effectiveness	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ratio helps in measuring the relationship between sales and operating profits.	Gross Profit Margin	Profit Margin	Leverage ratio	Quick or Acid Test Ratio	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is an audit that is restricted to some segments of the unit's financial transactions	Operational audit	General audit	Special audit	Limited audit	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____audit covers all financial transactions and records of a government unit, and is made after the close of financial period	Post audit	Limited audit	Operational audit	General audit	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The solution to the problem of credibility in reports and accounts lies in appointing an independent person, called _____	a Risk Manager	a Director	an Auditor	an asset manager	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____is some type of financial instrument that is negotiable and has a recognized financial worth.	financial asset	Capital structure	financial security	Working capital	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____shows the way in which financial goals are to be achieved by a financial manager.	Financial planning	Financial analysis	Financial control	Financial management	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rights of the auditors, as spelt out in CAMA (1990) are all of the following except _____	right of access at all times to books and vouchers of the company	a right to vote and be voted for	he shall be entitled to require from the officers of the company such information and explanation as he thinks necessary	shall be entitled to attend any general meeting of the company	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is not an objective of internal control system.	to ansure the performance of the organisation	to safeguard the company's assets	to ensure accurate and reliable records	to ensure adherence to management policies	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not an essential feature of internal control	custody	recording	performance	authorisation	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basic components of internal control are all of the following except _____	segregation	external audit	physical control	internal audit	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	From 1956, the audit of most public accounts in Nigeria became the responsibility of the _____	Colonial audit	Director of audit	Financial Director	Chief accountant	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a process of examining and reviewing accounting transactions in order to ensure the financial statement presents the financial position of the firm fairly, at a particular period.	Auditing	Investment Management	Financing decision	Internal control	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the ratio that is used to determine the return accruing to each share	Dividends per Share	Dividend Yield	Dividend – Payout Ratio	Earnings per share	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is when financial ratios of a firm over a period of time are compared	pro-forma analysis	gross profit analysis	time series analysis	cross sectional analysis	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The federal audit department grew from _____	Auditor General's department	Controller of audit department	Accountant General's department	Colonial audit department	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Auditor must consider and report on the following except _____	day-to-day payments and receipts of cash	details of assets and liabilities	details of debtors and Creditors	statement of stock and supporting stocktaking schedule	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is performed by competent, objective, and unbiased persons	Accounting	Advertising	Investment	Auditing	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria, the institutions of Public auditors was established in _____	1890	1888	1878	1868	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An offer to buy the existing shares of a company at a specified price, with the intent of taking over the company is known as _____	real offer	forward offer	Tender Offer	none of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The growth of audit in the private sectors arose as a result of the formation of _____	CIBN	ICAN	NDIC	ANAN	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to an internal audit, whose purpose is to assess management's effectiveness in achieving the organisational goals and objectives	General audit	Operational audit	Complete audit	Post audit	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Auditing accounts should be properly prepared and in accordance with the provisions of _____	ANAN	CAMA	CIBN	ICAN	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are motivations for holding cash except _____	transactional motive	operational motive	precautionary motive	speculative motive	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The standards of comparison of ratios as suggested by Panday, (1998) and many other experts in finance are all of the following except _____	financial ratios	Projected ratios	Competitor's ratios	Past ratios	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A ratio that shows profits relative to sales after the direct production costs are deducted is _____	activity ratio	liquidity	Gross Profit Margin	Profitability ratio	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The formula for calculating operating cash flow (OCF) is _____	revenues plus costs	revenues plus reserves	revenues minus liabilities	revenues minus costs	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A measure of the impacts of inflation to replacement costs of the assets of a firm, with rising price (i.e. inflation) book values understates replacement cost is known as _____	Tobin's p	Leverage Ratios	gross profit analysis	Tobin's q	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a non-management fraud	errors	alterations	mistakes	embezzlement	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The differences between internal and external audit are as follows except _____	performance	scope	approach	responsibilities	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ shows the percentage of income from shares (dividends) in relation to the market value of the share.	Earnings per share	Dividends per Share	Dividend Yield	Dividend – Payout Ratio	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ethical guides that currently regulate audit practice are all of the following except_____	Reputation	Professional Independence	Confidentiality	Confidence	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	the word “audit” is a Latin word which means _____	To see	To speak	To hear	To listen	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are ways in which an organisation can achieve growth except_____	Joint/venture alliance	Licensing	New markets	Inside financing	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are examples of activity ratios except_____	average collection period	current asset turnover	inventory turnover	total asset turnover.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ratios that measure the effectiveness with which a firm is using its resources are called _____	activity ratios	leverage	profitability ratios	liquidity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is an examination of the details of all financial transactions by a governmental unit during an account period	Complete audit	Operational audit	Limited audit	General audit	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ ratios measure the relationship between the funds provided by the owners (shareholders) of a firm and funds provided by the creditors of the firm.	Profitability	Leverage	Liquidity	Current	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is essentially an attitude of the mind characterised by integrity and objective approach to professional work	Professional independence	Professional reputation	Professional integrity	Professional relationship	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following are situations that may lead to a loss or impairment of the auditor's independence except _____	Making of loans to or by clients	Shareholding in a client's company	Recording the financial accounts of the clients	Provision of a number of services to the same client	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ability to apply knowledge to a particular engagement, supervise and evaluate the work performed by the staff members is _____	Confidentiality	Competence	Integrity	Professionalism	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is when an auditor respects the information of his client and does not disclose such information to the third party without permission from his client	Integrity	Professionalism	Confidentiality	Competence	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the advantages of audit except_____	Reveals some of the internal control strenghts	Gives credibility to the financial statements	Makes it easy to negotiate for insurance claims	Reveals some of the internal control weaknesses	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Auditing is a part of some quality control certifications such as _____	ISO 8000	ISO 9020	ISO 9010	ISO 9000	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Non-Statutory audit can be classified under the following except_____	pre-audit	unlimited audit	operational audit	general audit	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are classifications of audit by nature except_____	Public	Private	Internal	Statutory	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Areas of differences between accounting and auditing are as follows except_____	Tasks	Independence	Governance	Obligations	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following are components of the financial statement except_____	balance sheet	Notes to the account	Creditor's statement	Profit and Loss Statement	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ covers financial transactions that have been fully completed at the end of an accounting period	Post audit	Complete audit	Operational audit	General audit	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The purpose of audit is all of the following except _____	The expression of an opinion on the financial statements to show whether the statements are true and fair	To give credibility on the statements audited in accordance with the terms of the auditor's appointment	To give analysis on the statues of the company	To produce a report	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Financial ratios are classified into all of the following except_____	leverage	activity ratio	liquidity	cash ratios	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ratios are classified based on the needs of the interest groups such as the following except_____	management	investors	owners	lenders	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is an independent appraisal activity within an organisation for the review of accounting, financial and other controls as a basis of service to management	external audit	interim audit	internal audit	statutory audit	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	CAMA (1990), provided for the following in relation to auditors except _____	appointment	remuneration	approvals	rights	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ audit is when all items appearing in the balance sheet are being verified by tracing each item at a time to confirm that the items actually exist	Internal audit	Private audit	Balance sheet audit	Statutory audit	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a right of a common shareholder	voting power	increased share value	right to reduce dividends	right to transfer ownership	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ratios of selected firms, especially the most progressive and successful competitors of similar level of operations at the same point in time are called _____	Projected ratios	Competitors Ratios	Past ratios	Industry ratios	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not a current asset	Cash	Accounts receivables	Creditors	Stocks	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Future ratios that can be developed from projected financial statement is known as _____	time series analysis	cross sectional analysis	gross profit analysis	pro- forma analysis	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a way of comparing ratios of one firm with some selected firms in the same industry at the same point in time	pro-forma analysis	cross – sectional analysis	gross profit analysis	time series analysis	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the increase in value from combining two firms into one entity; that is, it is the difference in value between the combined firm and the sum of the individual firm values.	Synergy	merger	takeovers	acquisition	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ ratio reveals the percentage of the dividend in relation to the percentage retained to expand the growth of the firm.	Dividend – Payout Ratio	Dividend Yield	Earnings per share	Dividends per Share	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a statutory obligation for the accounts of every limited liability company to be audited annually by a professionally qualified auditor	Private audit	Internal audit	Statutory audit	External audit	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A managerial control which functions by measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of other controls is known as _____	external auditing	Internal auditing	Statutory auditing	private auditing	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ ratio measures the overall effectiveness of a firm in generating profits with available assets	Return on Investment	Return on Debt	Return on Equity	Return on Asset	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following are classifications of audit by method of approach except _____	Interim	Balance sheet	Continuous	Final	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ audit is a method where auditors have a predetermined period say monthly, quarterly, to audit the account being prepared	Interim	Internal	Continuous	Final	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the current rate at which one currency can be converted into another one.	stop rate	Spot Rate	call rate	forward rate	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ratios of selected firms, especially the most progressive and successful competitors of similar level of operations at the same point in time are called _____	Projected ratios	Competitors Ratios	Past ratios	Industry ratios	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not a current asset	Cash	Accounts receivables	Creditors	Stocks	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ an index that relates two accounting numbers which is obtained by dividing one number by the other. It is a relationship between two accounting figures expressed mathematically	financial ratio	accounting ratio	investment ratio	accounting index	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A more conservative measure of liquidity that excludes inventory (stocks) from the current assets in the determination of liquidity is known as _____	Leverage ratio	Quick or Acid Test Ratio	Activity ratio	Profitability ratio	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ referred to as the ratio of different kinds of securities raised by a firm as long – term finance.	Working capital	Capital structure	Cost of capital	Asset turnover	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____are ratios that measure the extent to which a firm has been financed by debt and its ability to meet interest and other fixed charges obligations.	Activity ratio	Profitability ratio	Leverage Ratios	Liquidity	C	eExam

Showing 1 to 150 of 150 entries