1. Cooperative societies using........................................
   a)  Single  Entry principle   b)  double entry principle
   c)  No standard Principles   d)  Other Principles of accounting

2. All cash and non cash transactions are recorded in..............
   a)  Cash Book   b)  Day Book   c)  Bank book   d)  Creditors Ledger

3. Co operative societies maintain accounts as per co operative societies rule
   a)  Rule 29   b)  Rule 35   c) rule 15   d) none of these

4. ..................Register is maintained for rectifying mistakes committed while entering and
    recording transactions
   a)  Suspense account Register   b)  Register of mistakes
   c)  Liability register   d)  Rectification Register

5. ....................represents the initial contribution made by a member towards the
    resources of the society for the purpose of getting the benefits form the society
   a) Entrance fee   b) admission fee   c) Share capital   d) corpus

6. Amount given by bank but a part of which is not repayable is called:
   a)  Subsidy   b) grant   c) Loan   d) advance

7. Amount given by the government in which there is no repayment  expected is called :
   a) Grant   b) loan   c) advance   d) Subsidy

8. The trial balance of primary cooperative societies /Banks  is called
9. Arithmetical accuracy can be checked by preparing
   a) Cash Book  b) Balance Sheet  c) Profit and Loss account  d) Trial Balance
10. The surplus of the society is disposed as
    a) Proviso is made development of the society  b) Provision is made for Common reserve
    c) Distributing among members  c) All the above
11. Profit and loss account is prepared to know the
    a) Profit  b) Loss  c) Profit or Loss  d) risk
12. Who is the administrative head of the cooperative movement in every state
    a) The register  b) President  c) Secretary  d) General Body
13. The main objective of cooperative audit is
    a) Detection of errors  b) Detection of Fraud
    c) Ascertaining the Correctness of Account  d) all the above
14. In India the cooperative movement was officially launched with the passing of the first all India Act in
    a) 1979  b) 1905  c) 1912  d) 1904
15. The book which records the proceeding of the meeting
    A) Minute Book  b) Day book  c)register  d)None of these
16. Co-operative audit is done by
    a) Auditors of Cooperative Department  b) Chartered accountant
    c) Third party auditor  d) Members
17. Documentary evidence in support of a transaction is called
18. Detailed scheme set by auditor for carrying out the audit job is called
   a) Audit Programme  b) check list  c) Audit note Book  d) Voucher Book

19. Amount paid by the co-operative society to the department for hiring the service of audit personnel in the Department
   a) Audit fee  b) Audit Cost  c) accounting Charges  d) levy

20. The audit is the primary responsibility of
   a) The President  b) The Registrar  c) Secretary  d) General Body

21. Audit Conducted as per the provisions of the cooperative societies Act and rules are called
   a) Statutory audit  b) Compulsory audit  c) General audit  d) concurrent audit

22. ...................... is the primary duty of the auditor of the co-operative society
   a) Physical Verification of cash balance with the Day book  b) Preparation of Audit Note
   c) Verification of overdue debt  d) Preparation of reconciliation statements

23. ....................... is the summarized form of audit note
   a) Audit check list  b) Audit programme  c) Audit Certificate  d) summary of defects

24. It is the amount payable by the society to auditors
   a) Audit fee  b) Audit Cost  c) premium  d) remuneration

25. ....................... is the backbone of auditing
   a) Posting  b) Vouching  c) Verification  d) cancel the voucher

26. ......................... is an examination of administration or management of the society and is a particular feature of co-operative audit
   a) Management audit  b) statutory audit  c) Cost audit  d) Financial audit

27. Provision for bonus to employees is shown in
28. Verification of fixed assets by the auditor should be made with reference to the ................
   a) documents relating to their acquisition       b) only with the Invoice
   c) Cash Book                                    d) Purchase register

29. Every cooperative society shall maintain accounts and books for the purpose of recording business transactions by it and close them every year on ..................
   a) 31st December, by the 31st January         b) 31st March, by the 30th April.
   c) 30th June, by the 31st July               d) 30th September, by 31st October

30. If the totals of two sides of trial balances agree, normally it signifies the .................. of the accounts.
   a) Correctness                                b) Accuracy
   c) Arithmetical accuracy                      d) True and fair view

31. In the case of non-trading societies such as Co-operative Education Societies, hospital, societies and similar other types of societies, which do not undertake trading activities, it is common to term the “Profit and Loss Account” as ..................
   a) Revenue Account                           b) Income and Expenditure Account
   c) Profit statement                          d) Both (a) and (b)

32. The word ‘Auditor’ is derived from the Latin word .............. meaning to hear
   a) Audire                                   b) Audio
   c) Percieve                                 d) To Listen
33. Registered debentures, stocks and shares, Government Securities, Inscribed stocks and Bearer bonds and share warrants are........
   a)Current assets    b)floating Asset    c)Investments    d)Fixed Assets

34. ..................is a Register, showing the name and address of each member, the date of admission, the shares taken by him and the amount of share capital, if any refunded to him together with the date of each such payment and refund
   a)Nomination Register    b)share application register
   c)Admission register    d)Minutes Book

35. Every society shall maintain.................., showing deposits and other borrowings of all kinds.
   a) General Ledger    b)Ledger of Borrowing
   c)Register of Monthly Receipts and Disbursement    d)None of the above

36. Book of Original entry in co-operative societies accounting is
   a) Cash book    b)register    c)Voucher    d) Ledger

37. ......................Means assets which may be converted into ready cash
   a)Current Assets    b)Liquid Cover    c)Profit cover    d)Contingent Asset

38. ......................is a own fund of a societies
   a)Loan    b)debentures    c)Share Capital    d)None of these

39. Principal partnership fund shall be utilized by
   a) Apex Society    b)Central Society    c)Primary Society    d)None of these

40. DCB stands for
   a)Development Cooperative Bank    b)District Co Operative Bank
   c)District Committee Bank    d)Debt Collecting Bank