

Question 1

What does **TCP** stand for?

- a. Transfer Control Protocol
- b. Transmission Control Protocol
- c. Transport Connection Process
- d. Total Communication Protocol

 **Answer:** b. Transmission Control Protocol

 **Explanation:** TCP stands for **Transmission Control Protocol**, one of the main protocols in the Internet suite.

Question 2

TCP works at which layer of the OSI model?

- a. Network layer
- b. Transport layer
- c. Data link layer
- d. Application layer

 **Answer:** b. Transport layer

 **Explanation:** TCP operates at the **Transport layer** (Layer 4) of the OSI model.

Question 3

TCP is a _____ protocol.

- a. Connection-oriented
- b. Connectionless
- c. Stateless
- d. Non-reliable

 **Answer:** a. Connection-oriented

 **Explanation:** TCP establishes a **connection** before data transfer begins, ensuring reliable communication.

Question 4

Which of the following ensures **reliable data transfer** in TCP?

- a. IP addressing
- b. Checksums, acknowledgments, and retransmissions
- c. Routing tables
- d. DNS lookups

 **Answer:** b. Checksums, acknowledgments, and retransmissions

 **Explanation:** TCP uses **error detection and acknowledgment mechanisms** to ensure reliability.

Question 5

What is the purpose of the **three-way handshake** in TCP?

- a. To close a connection
- b. To establish a reliable connection
- c. To check packet errors
- d. To transfer data faster

 **Answer:** b. To establish a reliable connection

 **Explanation:** The **three-way handshake** (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK) sets up a **reliable communication channel** between two devices.

Question 6

Which flag is used in TCP to initiate a connection?

- a. ACK
- b. FIN
- c. SYN
- d. RST

 **Answer:** c. SYN

 **Explanation:** The **SYN flag** (synchronize) is used to start a TCP connection during the three-way handshake.

Question 7

What does the **ACK flag** in TCP signify?

- a. Request to end connection
- b. Acknowledgment of data receipt
- c. Synchronization request
- d. Error message

 **Answer:** b. Acknowledgment of data receipt

 **Explanation:** The **ACK flag** tells the sender that data was received successfully.

Question 8

Which TCP mechanism prevents **network congestion**?

- a. Slow start and congestion control
- b. Error correction
- c. Flowchart control
- d.

You said:

us cpa 10 mcq on tcp tax

ChatGPT said:

Here are **10 easy US CPA REG (Taxation of Property Transactions – TCP) MCQs with answers and explanations** 

Question 1

Which of the following is a **capital asset**?

- a. Inventory held for sale
- b. Accounts receivable from customers
- c. Personal automobile used by an individual
- d. Machinery used in business

 **Answer:** c. Personal automobile used by an individual

 **Explanation:** Personal-use property is a **capital asset**. Business-use property and inventory are **not**.

Question 2

A taxpayer purchased stock for \$3,000 and sold it for \$4,500. What is the gain or loss?

- a. \$1,500 capital gain
- b. \$1,500 ordinary income
- c. \$1,500 capital loss
- d. \$4,500 capital gain

 **Answer:** a. \$1,500 capital gain

 **Explanation:** Selling price – cost = \$4,500 – \$3,000 = **\$1,500 capital gain**.

Question 3

Which of the following is **not** a Section 1231 asset?

- a. Land used in business
- b. Building used in business

- c. Accounts receivable
- d. Machinery used in business

 **Answer:** c. Accounts receivable

 **Explanation:** Section 1231 assets are **depreciable property or real property** used in business and held >1 year.

Question 4

Depreciation recapture under **Section 1245** applies to:

- a. Personal property only
- b. Real property only
- c. Inventory
- d. Intangible assets

 **Answer:** a. Personal property only

 **Explanation:** §1245 applies to **depreciable personal property** (like equipment, machinery).

Question 5

If a business sells equipment for more than its original cost, the **amount exceeding original cost** is:

- a. Ordinary income
- b. Capital gain
- c. Section 1245 recapture
- d. Nontaxable

 **Answer:** b. Capital gain

 **Explanation:** Any amount **above original cost** after depreciation recapture is **capital gain**.

Question 6

Losses on the sale of **personal-use property** (like a personal car) are:

- a. Fully deductible
- b. Deductible up to \$3,000
- c. Not deductible
- d. Treated as long-term capital loss

 **Answer:** c. Not deductible

 **Explanation:** **Personal losses** are **not deductible** under U.S. tax law.

Question 7

A taxpayer exchanges business equipment (FMV \$10,000, basis \$6,000) for similar new equipment (FMV \$12,000) and pays \$2,000 cash. What is the **recognized gain** under like-kind exchange rules (pre-2018)?

- a. \$0
- b. \$2,000
- c. \$4,000
- d. \$6,000

 **Answer:** a. \$0

 **Explanation:** Like-kind exchanges of business property (before 2018) are **nontaxable** if no boot is received.

Question 8

A building (basis \$300,000) is destroyed by fire. Insurance proceeds are \$350,000. The taxpayer reinvests \$340,000 in a new building. What gain is recognized?

- a. \$0
- b. \$10,000
- c. \$40,000
- d. \$50,000

 **Answer:** b. \$10,000

 **Explanation:** Realized gain = \$50,000. Reinvested less than proceeds by \$10,000 → **\$10,000 recognized** under involuntary conversion rules (§1033).

Question 9

Which of the following statements about **capital losses** is correct?

- a. Individuals can deduct unlimited capital losses.
- b. Corporations can deduct up to \$3,000 of capital losses.
- c. Individuals can deduct up to \$3,000 (\$1,500 if MFS).
- d. Capital losses are fully deductible against salary income.

 **Answer:** c. Individuals can deduct up to \$3,000 (\$1,500 if MFS).

 **Explanation:** Net capital losses can offset ordinary income up to these limits.

Question 10

Section 1250 depreciation recapture applies to:

- a. Depreciable personal property
- b. Real property (buildings)
- c. Land
- d. Intangibles

 **Answer:** b. Real property (buildings)

 **Explanation:** §1250 applies to **depreciable real property** such as buildings used in a trade or business.

Would you like the **next 10 TCP MCQs** to be **numerical (calculation-based)** or **conceptual/theory-based?**

You said:

10 us cpa audit mcq

ChatGPT said:

Here are **10 easy-to-moderate US CPA AUD (Auditing & Attestation)** multiple-choice questions with **answers and brief explanations** 

Question 1

The primary purpose of an audit is to:

- a. Detect all fraud and errors
- b. Provide absolute assurance about financial statements
- c. Express an opinion on the fairness of financial statements
- d. Prepare financial statements

 **Answer:** c. Express an opinion on the fairness of financial statements

 **Explanation:** The auditor's responsibility is to **express an opinion**, not to prepare or guarantee financial statements.

Question 2

Which of the following provides the **most reliable audit evidence**?

- a. Inquiry of management
- b. External confirmations from banks
- c. Analytical procedures
- d. Observation of client's employees

 **Answer:** b. External confirmations from banks

 **Explanation:** External evidence from independent sources is the most reliable form of audit evidence.

Question 3

The **audit risk model** is expressed as:

- a. $AR = IR \times CR \times DR$
- b. $AR = IR + CR + DR$
- c. $AR = IR \div CR \div DR$
- d. $AR = IR - CR - DR$

 **Answer:** a. $AR = IR \times CR \times DR$

 **Explanation:** Audit Risk (AR) = Inherent Risk \times Control Risk \times Detection Risk.

Question 4

An auditor's responsibility for detecting **fraud** is to:

- a. Prevent fraud
- b. Guarantee no fraud exists
- c. Design the audit to provide reasonable assurance of detecting material fraud
- d. Report all fraud to the police

 **Answer:** c. Design the audit to provide reasonable assurance of detecting material fraud

 **Explanation:** The auditor is responsible for **reasonable**, not absolute, assurance of detecting **material misstatements due to fraud**.

Question 5

Which of the following is an **example of a control activity**?

- a. Risk assessment
- b. Monitoring
- c. Performance reviews and reconciliations
- d. Control environment

 **Answer:** c. Performance reviews and reconciliations

 **Explanation:** Control activities are **specific policies and procedures** that help ensure management directives are carried out.

Question 6

If an auditor concludes that there is **substantial doubt about a company's ability to continue as a going concern**, the auditor should:

- a. Withdraw from the engagement
- b. Issue a disclaimer of opinion
- c. Add an explanatory paragraph to the audit report
- d. Express an adverse opinion

 **Answer:** c. Add an explanatory paragraph to the audit report

 **Explanation:** The auditor adds an **emphasis-of-matter paragraph** to highlight going-concern uncertainty.

Question 7

Which of the following is a **control deficiency**?

- a. A missing control that could prevent a material misstatement
- b. An immaterial misstatement
- c. A control that detects all frauds
- d. An overstatement of revenue

 **Answer:** a. A missing control that could prevent a material misstatement

 **Explanation:** A **control deficiency** exists when a control is missing or ineffective, creating risk of misstatement.

Question 8

Which of the following opinions means the financial statements are **fairly presented** in all material respects?

- a. Qualified opinion
- b. Adverse opinion
- c. Disclaimer of opinion
- d. Unmodified opinion

 **Answer:** d. Unmodified opinion

 **Explanation:** An **unmodified (unqualified)** opinion means the financial statements are presented fairly under GAAP.

Question 9

Which of the following statements is **true** about internal auditors?

- a. They must be independent of the organization.
- b. Their work can never be used by external auditors.
- c. They are employees of the organization.
- d. They issue the external audit report.

 **Answer:** c. They are employees of the organization.

 **Explanation:** Internal auditors work **within** the organization and assist management; external auditors must remain **independent**.

Question 10

Which of the following procedures is performed **near the end of an audit?**

- a. Tests of controls
- b. Substantive analytical procedures
- c. Review of subsequent events
- d. Understanding internal control

 **Answer:** c. Review of subsequent events

 **Explanation:** The auditor reviews **subsequent events** to ensure events after the balance sheet date are properly reflected.