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ACCOUNTANCY

GRADE: XII

BOOK BACK ONEWORD TEST

MARKS: 50

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- Statement of affairs is a
 - Statement of income and expenditure
 - Statement of assets and liabilities
 - Summary of cash transactions
 - Summary of credit transactions
- The excess of assets over liabilities is
 - Loss
 - Cash
 - Capital
 - Profit
- The amount of credit sales can be computed from
 - Total debtors account
 - Total creditors account
 - Bills receivable account
 - Bills payable account
- When capital in the beginning is ₹10,000, drawings during the year is ₹6,000, profit made during the year is ₹2,000 and the additional capital introduced is ₹3,000, find out the amount of capital at the end.
 - ₹ 9,000
 - ₹11,000
 - ₹21,000
 - ₹3,000
- Opening balance of debtors: ₹30,000, cash received: ₹1,00,000, credit sales: ₹ 90,000; closing balance of debtors is
 - ₹30,000
 - ₹1,30,000
 - ₹40,000
 - ₹20,000
- Receipts and payments account is a
 - Nominal A/c
 - Real A/c
 - Personal A/c
 - Representative personal account
- Receipts and payments account records receipts and payments of
 - Revenue nature only
 - Capital nature only
 - Both revenue and capital nature
 - None of the above
- Income and Expenditure Account is prepared to find out
 - Profit or loss
 - Cash and bank balance
 - Surplus or deficit
 - Financial position
- Which of the following should not be recorded in the income and expenditure account?
 - Sale of old news papers
 - Loss on sale of asset
 - Honorarium paid to the secretary
 - Sale proceeds of furniture
- Donations received for a specific purpose is
 - Revenue receipt
 - Capital receipt
 - Revenue expenditure
 - Capital expenditure
- In the absence of an agreement, partners are entitled to
 - Salary
 - Commission
 - Interest on loan
 - Interest on capital
- Pick the odd one out
 - Partners share profits and losses equally
 - Interest on partners' capital is allowed at 7% per annum
 - No salary or remuneration is allowed
 - Interest on loan from partners is allowed at 6% per annum.
- In the absence of an agreement among the partners, interest on capital is
 - Not allowed
 - Allowed at bank rate
 - Allowed @ 5% per annum
 - Allowed @ 6% per annum

14. As per the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the rate of interest allowed on loans advanced by partners is
(a) 8% per annum (b) 12% per annum (c) 5% per annum (d) 6% per annum
15. When fixed capital method is adopted by a partnership firm, which of the following items will appear in capital account?
(a) Additional capital introduced (b) Interest on capital
(c) Interest on drawings (d) Share of profit
16. Super profit is the difference between
(a) Capital employed and average profit (b) Assets and liabilities
(c) Average profit and normal profit (d) Current year's profit and average profit
17. The average rate of return of similar concerns is considered as
(a) Average profit (b) Normal rate of return
(c) Expected rate of return (d) None of these
18. When the average profit is ₹25,000 and the normal profit is ₹15,000, super profit is
(a) ₹ 25,000 (b) ₹5,000 (c) ₹10,000 (d) ₹15,000
19. Book profit of 2017 is ₹35,000; non-recurring income included in the profit is ₹1,000 and abnormal loss charged in the year 2017 was ₹2,000, then the adjusted profit is
(a) ₹36,000 (b) ₹35,000 (c) ₹38,000 (d) ₹34,000
20. The total capitalised value of a business is ₹ 1,00,000; assets are ₹ 1,50,000 and liabilities are ₹ 80,000. The value of goodwill as per the capitalisation method will be
(a) ₹40,000 (b) ₹70,000 (c) ₹1,00,000 (d) ₹30,000
21. Balaji and Kamalesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. They admit Yogesh into partnership. The new profit sharing ratio between Balaji, Kamalesh and Yogesh is agreed to 3:1:1. Find the sacrificing ratio between Balaji and Kamalesh.
(a) 1:3 (b) 3:1 (c) 2:1 (d) 1:2
22. Select the odd one out
(a) Revaluation profit (b) Accumulated loss
(c) Goodwill brought by new partner (d) Investment fluctuation fund
23. Which of the following statements is not true in relation to admission of a partner
(a) Generally mutual rights of the partners change
(b) The profits and losses of the previous years are distributed to the old partners
(c) The firm is reconstituted under a new agreement
(d) The existing agreement does not come to an end
24. If the old profit sharing ratio is more than the new profit sharing ratio of a partner, the difference is called
(a) Capital ratio (b) Sacrificing ratio (c) Gaining ratio (d) None of these
25. On revaluation, the increase in the value of assets leads to
(a) Gain (b) Loss (c) Expense (d) None of these
26. A partner retires from the partnership firm on 30th June. He is liable for all the acts of the firm up to the
(a) End of the current accounting period (b) End of the previous accounting period
(c) Date of his retirement (d) Date of his final settlement
27. On retirement of a partner, general reserve is transferred to the
(a) Capital account of all the partners (b) Revaluation account
(c) Capital account of the continuing partners (d) Memorandum revaluation account
28. At the time of retirement of a partner, determination of gaining ratio is required
(a) To transfer revaluation profit or loss (b) To distribute accumulated profits and losses
(c) To adjust goodwill (d) None of these

29. 'A' was a partner in a partnership firm. He died on 31st March 2019. The final amount due to him is ₹ 25,000 which is not paid immediately. It will be transferred to
- (a) A's capital account (b) A's current account
(c) A's Executor account (d) A's Executor loan account
30. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:2:3. C retires. The new profit sharing ratio between A and B will be
- (a) 4:3 (b) 3:4 (c) 2:1 (d) 1:2
31. A preference share is one
- (i) which carries preferential right with respect to payment of dividend at fixed rate
(ii) which carries preferential right with respect to repayment of capital on winding up
- (a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (d) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
32. At the time of forfeiture, share capital account is debited with
- (a) Face value (b) Nominal value (c) Paid up amount (d) Called up amount
33. The amount received over and above the par value is credited to
- (a) Securities premium account (b) Calls in advance account
(c) Share capital account (d) Forfeited shares account
34. When shares are issued for purchase of assets, the amount should be credited to
- (a) Vendor's A/c (b) Sundry assets A/c (c) Share capital A/c (d) Bank A/c
35. If a share of ₹10 on which ₹ 8 has been paid up is forfeited. Minimum reissue price is
- (a) ₹ 10 per share (b) ₹ 8 per share (c) ₹ 5 per share (d) ₹ 2 per share
36. Which of the following statements is not true?
- a) Notes and schedules also form part of financial statements.
b) The tools of financial statement analysis include common-size statement
c) Trend analysis refers to the study of movement of figures for one year
d) The common-size statements show the relationship of various items with some common base, expressed as percentage of the common base
37. Balance sheet provides information about the financial position of a business concern
- (a) Over a period of time (b) As on a particular date
(c) For a period of time (d) For the accounting period
38. The financial statements do not exhibit
- (a) Non-monetary data (b) Past data
(c) Short term data (d) Long term data
39. Which of the following is not a tool of financial statement analysis?
- (a) Trend analysis (b) Common size statement
(c) Comparative statement (d) Standard costing
40. Expenses for a business for the first year were ₹80,000. In the second year, it was increased to ₹ 88,000. What is the trend percentage in the second year?
- (a) 10 % (b) 110 % (c) 90 % (d) 11%
41. The mathematical expression that provides a measure of the relationship between two figures is called
- (a) Conclusion (b) Ratio (c) Model (d) Decision
42. Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called
- (a) Reserves (b) Tangible assets (c) Funds (d) Quick asset
43. To test the liquidity of a concern, which of the following ratios are useful?
- (a) Quick ratio (b) Net profit ratio (c) Debt-equity ratio (d) Current ratio
44. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
- (a) Liquid ratio – Proportion (b) Gross profit ratio – Percentage
(c) Fixed assets turnover ratio – Percentage (d) Debt-equity ratio – Proportion

45. Cost of revenue from operations ₹3,00,000; Inventory in the beginning of the year ₹ 60,000; Inventory at the close of the year ₹40,000. Inventory turnover ratio is
(a) 2 times (b) 3 times (c) 6 times (d) 8 times
46. In which voucher type credit purchase of furniture is recorded in Tally
(a) Receipt voucher (b) Journal voucher
(c) Purchase voucher (d) Payment voucher
47. Salary account comes under which of the following head?
(a) Direct Incomes (b) Direct Expenses
(c) Indirect Incomes (d) Indirect Expenses
48. Contra voucher is used for
(a) Master entry (b) Withdrawal of cash from bank for office use
(c) Reports (d) Credit purchase of assets
49. Accounting report prepared according to the requirements of the user is
(a) Routine accounting report (b) Special purpose report
(c) Trial balance (d) Balance sheet
50. Function key F11 is used for
(a) Company Features (b) Accounting vouchers
(c) Company Configuration (d) None of these