

**Padasalai's Unit Test 4 – Model Question Paper****25% PORTION - IV****SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY****MARKS: 50****CLASS: XII CDF (26/10/2023)****TIME: 1:30 MINUTES****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****15 X 1 = 15****01.** Current ratio indicates

- (a) Ability to meet short term obligations (b) Efficiency of management  
(c) Profitability (d) Long term solvency

**02.** Debt equity ratio is a measure of

- (a) Short term solvency (b) Long term solvency (c) Profitability (d) Efficiency

**03.** Proportion of share holders' funds to total assets is called

- (a) Proprietary ratio (b) Capital gearing ratio (c) Debt equity ratio (d) Current ratio

**04.** Current liabilities Rs 40,000; Current assets Rs 1,00,000 ; Inventory Rs 20,000 . Quick ratio is

- (a) 1:1 (b) 2.5:1 (c) 2:1 (d) 1:2

**05.** 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

**06.** Which submenu displays groups, ledgers and voucher types in Tally?

- (a) Inventory vouchers (b) Accounting vouchers (c) Company Info (d) Account Info

**07.** Contra voucher is used for

- (a) Master entry (b) Withdrawal of cash from bank for office use  
(c) Reports (d) Credit purchase of assets

**08.** Salary account comes under which of the following head?

- (a) Direct Incomes (b) Direct Expenses  
(c) Indirect Incomes (d) Indirect Expenses

**09.** The mathematical expression that provides a measure of the relationship between two figures is called

- (a) Conclusion (b) Ratio (c) Model (d) Decision

**10.** Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called

- (a) Reserves (b) Tangible assets (c) Funds (d) Quick assets

**11.** Cost of revenue from operations Rs 3,00,000; Inventory in the beginning of the year Rs 60,000; Inventory at the close of the year Rs 40,000. Inventory turnover ratio is

- (a) 2 times (b) 3 times (c) 6 times (d) 8 times

**12.** Function key F11 is used for

- (a) Company Features (b) Accounting vouchers  
(c) Company Configuration (d) None of these

**13.** Which is not the default group in Tally?

- (a) Suspense account (b) Outstanding expense (c) Sales account (d) Investments

**14.** Rs 25,000 withdrawn from bank for office use. In which voucher type, this transaction will be recorded

- (a) Contra Voucher (b) Receipt Voucher (c) Payment Voucher (d) Sales Voucher

**15.** In which voucher type credit purchase of furniture is recorded in Tally

- (a) Receipt voucher (b) Journal voucher (c) Purchase voucher (d) Payment voucher

**II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING ANY 4****4 X 2 = 8****16.** What is automated accounting system?**17.** What is Accounting Information System (AIS)?**18.** What is meant by accounting ratios?**19.** What does return on investment ratio indicate?**20.** What are accounting reports?**21.** What is a group in Tally. ERP 9?**22.** What is meant by debt equity ratio?**III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING ANY 4****4 X 3 = 12****23.** Calculate operating profit ratio under the following cases.

Case 1: Revenue from operations Rs 8,00,000, Operating profit Rs 2,00,000.

Case 2: Revenue from operations Rs 20,00,000, Operating cost Rs 14,00,000.

Case 3: Revenue from operations Rs 10,00,000, Gross profit 25% on revenue from operations, Operating expenses Rs 1,00,000

24. From the following information of G Ltd., calculate

A) Quick ratio:

Total current liabilities Rs 2,40,000;

Total current assets Rs 4,50,000; Inventories Rs 70,000; Prepaid expenses Rs 20,000

B) Fixed assets turnover ratio

(i) Revenue from operations during the year were Rs 55,00,000.

(ii) Fixed assets at the end of the year Rs 5,00,000.

C) Gross profit ratio

Revenue from operations Rs 2,50,000,

Cost of revenue from operations Rs 2,10,000

Purchases Rs 1,80,000.

25. State any three advantages of ratio analysis.

26. Write a brief note on accounting vouchers.

27. Following is the extract of the balance sheet of B Ltd., as on 31st March, 2018:

Particulars	Amount
<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>1. Shareholders' funds</b>	
(a) Share capital	70,000
(b) Reserves and surplus	25,000
<b>2. Non-current liabilities</b>	
Long-term borrowings	30,000
<b>3. Current liabilities</b>	
(a) Trade payables	20,000
(b) Other current liabilities	15,000
(c) Short-term provisions	42,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,02,000</b>

Net Profit before interest and tax for the year was Rs 25,000. Calculate the return on capital employed for the year.

28. Mention the commonly used voucher types in Tally.ERP 9.

**IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

**ALL 3**

**3 X 5 = 15**

29. A) Calculate (i) Inventory turnover ratio (ii) Trade receivable turnover ratio (iii) Trade payable turnover ratio and (iv) Fixed assets turnover ratio from the following information obtained from Delphi Ltd.

Particulars	As on 31st Mar 2018	As on 31st Mar 2019
Inventory	1,40,000	1,00,000
Trade receivables	80,000	60,000
Trade payables	40,000	50,000
Fixed assets	5,50,000	5,00,000

**Additional information:**

(i) Revenue from operations for the year Rs 10,50,000

(ii) Purchases for the year Rs 4,50,000

(iii) Cost of revenue from operations Rs 6,00,000.

Assume that sales and purchases are for credit.

**OR**

B). From the following trading activities of Naveen Ltd. calculate (i) Gross profit ratio (ii) Net profit ratio (iii) Operating cost ratio (iv) Operating profit ratio

**Statement of Profit and loss**

Particulars	Rs
I. Revenue from operations	20,000
II. Other income:	
Income from investments	200
<b>Total revenues (I+II)</b>	<b>20,200</b>
III. Expenses:	
Purchases of stock-in-trade	17,000

Changes in inventories	--1,000
Finance costs 300	
Other expenses (administration and sellin2,	400
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>18,700</b>
IV. Profit before tax (III - IV)	1,500

30. A) From the following Balance Sheet of A Ltd. as on 31.03.2019 calculate  
(i) Debt-equity ratio (ii) Proprietary ratio and (iii) Capital gearing ratio.

**Balance Sheet of A Ltd. as on 31.03.2019**

**I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

**1. Shareholders' funds**

(a) Share capital	
Equity share capital	1,50,000
8% Preference share capital	2,00,000
(b) Reserves and surplus	1,50,000

**2. Non current liabilities**

Long term borrowings (9% Debentures)	4,00,000
--------------------------------------	----------

**3. Current liabilities**

Short-term borrowings from banks.	25,000
Trade payables	75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>

**II ASSETS**

**1. Non-current assets**

Fixed assets	7,50,000
--------------	----------

**2. Current assets**

(a) Inventories	1,20,000
(b) Trade receivables	1,00,000
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	27,500

**03. Other current assets**

Expenses paid in advance	2,500
--------------------------	-------

<b>Total</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>
--------------	------------------

**OR**

B). Record the following transactions in Tally.

1. Robert commenced a transport business with a capital of Rs 1,00,000
3. Purchased furniture by paying cash Rs 10,000
5. Cash sales made for Rs 8,000
6. Goods purchased from Rathinam for Rs 5,000 and money deposited in CDM
8. Money withdrawn from bank for office use Rs 9,000
11. Salaries paid to staff through ECS Rs 6,000
12. Wages of Rs 3,000 paid by cash

32. Write short note on

A. Explain how to view profit and loss statement in Tally.ERP 9.

**OR**

B. Explain any five applications of computerised accounting system.

[www.Padasalai.Net](http://www.Padasalai.Net)