

**CHAPTER -1 ACCOUNTS FROM INCOMPLETE RECORDS**

1. Incomplete records are generally maintained by.....
  - a) A company    b) Government    c) Small sized trader business
  - d) Multinational enterprises
2. Statement of affairs is a.....
  - a) Statement of income and expenditure    b) statement of assets and liabilities
  - c) Summary of cash transactions    d) summary of credit transactions
3. Opening statement of affairs is usually prepared to find out the.....
  - a) Capital in the beginning of the year    b) capital at the end of the year
  - c) Profit made during the year    d) loss occurred during the year
4. The excess of assets over liabilities is.....
  - a) Loss    b) cash    c) capital    d) profit
5. Which of the following items relating to bill payable is transferred to total creditor account?
  - a) Opening balance of bills payable    b) closing balance of bills payable
  - c) Bills payable accepted during the year    d) cash paid for bills payable
6. The amount of credit sales can be computed from.....
  - a) Total debtors account    b) total creditors account
  - c) Bills receivable account    d) bills payable account
7. Which one of the following statements is not true in relation to incomplete records?
  - a) It is an unscientific method of recording transactions
  - b) Records are maintained only for cash and personal accounts
  - c) It is suitable for all types of organisations
  - d) Tax authorities do not accept
8. What is the amount of capital of the proprietor if his assets are Rs 85,000 and liabilities are Rs. 21,000?.....
  - a) Rs.85, 000    b) Rs.1, 06,000    c) Rs.21, 000    d) Rs.64, 000
9. When capital in the beginning is Rs 10,000 drawings during the year is Rs 6,000 profit made during the year is Rs 2000 and the additional capital introduced is Rs 3,000 find out the amount of capital at the end .....
  - a) Rs 9,000    b) 11,000    c) 21,000    d) 3,000
10. Opening balance of debtors Rs 30,000 cash received Rs 1,00,000 credit sales Rs 90,000 closing balance of debtors is.....
  - a) Rs 30,000    b) Rs 1, 30,000    c) Rs 40,000    d) Rs 20,000

## **CHAPTER-2 ACCOUNTS OF NOT – FOR – PROFIT ORGANISATION**

1. Receipts and payments account is a.....  
a) Nominal a/c   b) real a/c                      c) personal a/c                      d) Representative personal account
2. Receipts and payment account records receipts and payments of.....  
a) Revenue nature only    b) capital nature only  
c) Both revenue and capital nature    d) none of the above
3. Balance of receipts and payments account indicates the.....  
a) Loss incurred during the period                      b) Excess of income over expenditure of the period  
c) Total cash payment during the period                      d) Cash and bank balance as on the date
4. Income and expenditure account is a.....  
a) Nominal a/c                      b) real a/c                      c) personal a/c                      d) representative personal account
5. Income and expenditure account is prepared to find out.....  
a) Profit or loss                      b) cash and bank balance                      c) surplus or deficit                      d) Financial position
6. Which of the following should not be recorded in the income and expenditure account?.....  
a) Sale of old news papers    b) loss on sale of asset  
c) Honorarium paid to the secretary    d) sale proceeds of furniture
7. Subscription due but not received for the current year is.....  
a) An asset                      b) a liability                      c) an expense                      d) an item to be ignored
8. Legacy is a.....  
a) Revenue expenditure                      b) capital expenditure                      c) revenue receipt                      d) capital receipt
9. Donations received for a specific purpose is.....  
a) Revenue receipt    b) capital receipt  
c) revenue expenditure    d) capital receipt expenditure
10. There are 500 members in a club each paying Rs 100 as annual subscription.  
Subscription due but not received for the current year is Rs 200 subscription  
received in advance is Rs 300 find out the amount of subscription to be shown  
in the income and expenditure account .....  
a) Rs 50,000                      b) Rs 50,200                      c) Rs 49,900                      d) Rs 49,800

## **CHAPTER – 3 ACCOUNTS OF PARTNERSHIP FIRMS – FUNDAMENTALS**

1. In the absence of a partnership deed, profit of the firm will be shared by the partners in.....  
a) Equal ratio    b) capital ratio    c) both (a) and (b)    d) none of these
2. In the absence of an agreement among the partners, interest on capital is.....  
a) Not allowed    b) allowed at bank rate  
c) Allowed @ 5% per annum    d) allowed @ 6 % per annum
3. 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
4. Which of the following is shown in profit and loss appropriation account?  
a) Office expenses    b) salary of staff    c) partner's salary    d) interest on bank loan
5. 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
6. When a partner withdraws regularly a fixed sum of money at the middle of every month, period for which interest is to be calculated on the drawings on an average is.....  
a) 5.5 months    b) 6 months    c) 12 months    d) 6.5 months
7. Which of the following is the incorrect pair?  
a) Interest on drawings    - debited to capital account  
b) Interest on capital    - credited to capital account  
c) Interest on loan    - debited to capital account  
d) Share of profit    - credited to capital account
8. In the absence of an agreement, partners are entitled to.....  
a) Salary    b) commission    c) interest on loan    d) interest on capital
9. Pick the odd one out.....  
a) Partners share profits and losses equally  
b) Interest on partner's capital is allowed at 7% per annum,  
c) No salary or remuneration is allowed  
d) Interest on loan from partners is allowed at 6 % per annum
10. Profit after interest on drawings, interest on capital and remuneration is Rs 10,500. Geetha, partners are entitled to receive commission @ 5% on profits after charging such commission find out commission.....  
a) Rs 50    b) Rs 150    c) Rs 550    d) Rs 500

## **CHAPTER -4 GOODWILL IN PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS**

1. Which of the following statements is true?
  - a) Goodwill is an intangible asset
  - b) goodwill is a current asset
  - c) Goodwill is fictitious asset
  - d) goodwill cannot be acquired
2. 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
3. The average rate of return of similar concerns is considered as.....
  - a) Average profits
  - b) normal rate of return
  - c) Expected of return
  - d) none on these
4. Which of the following is true?
  - a) Super profit= total profit/number of years
  - b) Super profit = weighted profit/ numbers of years
  - c) Super profit = average profit – normal profit
  - d) Super profit = average profit \* years of purchase
5. Identify the incorrect pair
  - a) Goodwill under average profit method – average profit\* number of years of purchase
  - b) Goodwill under super profit method – super profit \* number of years of purchase
  - c) Goodwill under annuity method – average profit \* present value annuity factor
  - d) Goodwill under weighted average profit method– weighted average profit \* number of years of purchase
6. When the average profit is Rs 25,000 and the normal profit is Rs 15,000 super profit is.....
  - a) Rs 25,000
  - b) Rs 5,000
  - c) Rs 10,000
  - d) Rs 15,000
7. Bank profit of 2017 is Rs 35,000 non – recurring income included in the profit is Rs 1,000 and abnormal loss charged in the year 2017 was Rs 2,000 then the adjusted profit is.....
  - a) Rs 36,000
  - b) Rs 35,000
  - c) Rs 38,000
  - d) Rs 34,000
8. The total capitalised value of a business is Rs 1, 00,000 assets are Rs 1, 50,000 and liabilities are Rs 80,000. The value of goodwill as the capitalisation method will be.....
  - a) Rs 40,000
  - b) Rs 70,000
  - c) Rs 1,00,000
  - d) Rs 30,000

## **CHAPTER – 5 ADMISSION OF A PARTNER**

1. Revaluation A/c is a.....  
a) Real a/c                      b) nominal a/c                      c) personal a/c                      d) impersonal a/c
2. On revaluation the increase in the value of assets leads to.....  
a) Gain                      b) loss                      c) expense                      d) none of these
3. The profit or loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities is transferred to the capital account of.....  
a) The old partners      b) the new partner      c) all the partners      d) the sacrificing partners
4. 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
5. At the time of admission the goodwill brought by the new partner may be credited to the capital accounts of.....  
a) All the partners      b) the old partners      c) the new partner      d) the sacrificing partners
6. Which of the following statement is not true in relation to admission of a partner?  
a) Generally mutual right of the partners change  
b) The profits and losses of the previous years are distributed to the old partners  
c) The existing agreement does not come to an end
7. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:  

LIST I		LIST II	
A) Sacrificing ratio		- investment fluctuation fund	
B) Old profit sharing ratio		- accumulated profit	
C) Revaluation account		- goodwill	
D) Capital account		- unrecorded liability	

Codes	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	3	2	4	1
c)	4	3	2	1
d)	3	1	4	2
8. Select the odd one out  
a) Revaluation profit      b) Accumulated loss      c) goodwill brought by new partner  
d) investment fluctuation fund
9. James and Kamal are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3 they admit Sunil as a partner giving him  $\frac{1}{5}$  of profits. Find out the sacrificing ratio.....  
a) 1:3                      b) 3:1                      c) 5:3                      d) 3:5

10. Balaji and Kamalesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. They admit Yogesh into partnership. The new profit sharing 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

### **CHAPTER – 6 RETIREMENT AND DEATH OF A PARTNER**

1. A partner retires from the partnership firm on 30<sup>th</sup> 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
2. On retirement of a partner from a partnership firm accumulated profits and losses are distributed to the partners in the.....  
a) New profit sharing ratio    b) old profit sharing ratio    c) gaining ratio    d) sacrificing ratio
3. 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
4. On revaluation the increase in liabilities leads to.....  
a) Gain                      b) loss                      c) profit                      d) none of these
5. 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
6. If the final amount due to a retiring partner is not paid immediately it is transferred to...  
a) Bank a/c                      b) retiring partner's capital a/c                      c) retiring partner's loan a/c  
d) Other partner's capital a/c
7. A was a partner in a partnership firm. He died on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2019. The final amount due to him is Rs 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
8. A , B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1 on retirement of B goodwill of the firm was valued as Rs 30,000 find the contribution of A and C compensate B:  
a) Rs 20,000 and 10,000                      b) Rs 8,000 and 4,000                      c) 10,000 and 20,000  
d) 15,000 and 15,000
9. 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

10. X, y AND z were partners sharing profits and losses equally X died on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 Find out the share of X in the profit of 2019 based on the profit of 2018 which showed Rs 36, 000..... a) Rs 1,000 b) Rs 3,000 c) Rs 12,000 d) 36,000

## **CHAPTER – 7 COMPANY ACCOUNTS**

1. 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
2. That part of share capital which can be called up only on the winding up of a company is called.....
  - a) Authorised capital
  - b) called up capital
  - c) capital reserve
  - d) reserve capital
3. 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
4. After the forfeited shares are reissued the balance in the forfeited shares account should be transferred to.....
  - a) General reserve account
  - b) capital reserve account
  - c) securities premium account
  - d) Surplus account
5. The amount received over and above the par value is credited to.....
  - a) Securities premium account
  - b) capital in advance account
  - c) share capital account
  - d) forfeited share account
6. Which of the following statement is false?
  - a) Issued capital can never be more than the authorised capital
  - b) In case of under subscription issued capital will be less than the subscribed capital
  - c) Reserve capital can be called at the time of winding up
  - d) Paid up capital is part of called up capital
7. 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
8. Match the pair and identify the correct option
  - (I) Under subscription - (i) Amount prepaid for calls
  - (II) Over subscription - (ii) Subscription above the offered shares
  - (III) Calls in arrear - (iii) Subscription below the offered shares
  - (IV) Calls in advance - (iv) Amount unpaid on calls

Codes	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(A)	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
(B)	(IV)	(III)	(II)	(I)
(C)	(III)	(II)	(IV)	(I)
(D)	(III)	(IV)	(I)	(II)

9. If a share of Rs 10 on which Rs 8 has been Paid up is forfeited Minimum reissue price is...  
a) Rs 10 per share      b) Rs 8 per share      c) Rs 5 per share      d) Rs 2 per share
10. Supreme Ltd forfeited 100 shares of Rs 10 each for non payment of final call of Rs 2 per share all these shares were re-issued at Rs 9 per share What amount will be transferred to capital reserve account?  
a) Rs 700      b) Rs 800      c) Rs 900      d) Rs 1,000

### **CHAPTER – 8 FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS**

- 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 baser expressed as percentage of the common base
- 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
- Which of the following tools of financial statement analysis is suitable when data relating to several years are to be analysed?  
a) Cash flow statement      b) common size statement      c) comparative statement  
d) trend analysis
- The financial statements do not exhibit.....  
a) Non- monetary data      b) past data      c) short term data      d) long term data
- 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
- The term fund refers to.....  
a) Current liabilities      b) working capital      c) fixed assets      d) non – current assets



7. Which of the following statements is not true?
- All the limitations of financial statements are applicable to financial statement analysis also
  - Financial statement analysis is only the means and not an end
  - Expert knowledge is not required in analysing the financial statements
  - Interpretation of the analysed data involves personal judgement
8. A limited company's sales have increased from Rs 1, 25,000 to Rs 1, 50,000 how does this appear in comparative income statement? a) +20% b) +120% c) -120% d) -20 %
9. In a common size balance sheet if the percentage of noncurrent assets is 75, what would be the percentage of current assets? a)175 b) 125 c) 25 d) 100
10. Expenses for a business for the first year were Rs 80,000 In the second year it was increased to Rs 88,000 What is the trend percentage in the second year ?
- 10%
  - 110%
  - 90%
  - 11%

### **CHAPTER – 9 RATIO ANALYSIS**

1. The mathematical expression that provides a measure of the relationship between two figures is called\_\_\_\_\_
- Conclusion
  - ratio
  - model
  - decision
2. Current ratio indicates
- Ability to meet short term obligation
  - efficiency of management
  - profitability
  - Long term solvency
3. Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called
- Reserves
  - tangible assets
  - funds
  - quick assets
4. Debt equity ratio is a measure of
- Short term solvency
  - long term solvency
  - profitability
  - efficiency
5. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

#### LIST I

- CURRENT RATIO
- NET PROFIT RATIO
- DEBT EQUITY RATIO
- INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

#### LIST II

- 1 LIQUIDITY
- 2 EFFICIENCY
- 3 LONG TERM SOLVENCY
- 4 PROFITABILITY

Codes (I) (II) (III) (IV)

- 1 4 3 2
- 3 2 4 1
- 4 3 2 1
- 1 2 3 4

6. To test the liquidity of a concern, which of the following ratios are useful?  
 (I) Quick ratio (II) net profit ratio (III) debt-equity ratio (IV) current ratio  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:  
 a) (I) and (II) b) (I) and (IV) c) (II) and (III) d) (II) and (IV)
7. Proportion of share holder's funds to total assets is called  
 a) Proprietary ratio b) capital gearing ratio c) debt equity ratio d) current ratio
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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

## **CHAPTER – 10 COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM – TALLY**

1. Accountancy report prepared according to the requirements of the user is.....  
 a) Routine accounting report b) special purpose report  
 c) Trail balance d) balance sheet
2. Function key F11 is used for.....  
 a) Company features b) accounting vouchers  
 c) Company configuration d) none of these
3. Which submenu displays group's ledgers and voucher types in tally?  
 a) Inventory vouchers b) accounting vouchers c) company info  
 d) Account info
4. What is the predefined ledger(S) in Tally?  
 (I) Cash (II) profit & loss a/c (III) capital a/c  
 a) Only (I) b) only (II) c) both (I) and (II) d) both (II) and (III)
5. Contra voucher is used for.....  
 a) Master entry b) withdrawal of cash from bank for office use  
 c) Reports d) credit purchase of assets
6. Which is not the default group in Tally?  
 a) Suspense account b) outstanding expense c) sales account  
 d) Investments

7. Salary account comes under which of the following head?
- a) Direct incomes                      b) direct expenses                      c) indirect incomes
  - d) Indirect expense
8. 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
9. In which voucher type credit purchase of furniture is recorded in Tally?
- a) Receipt voucher                      b) journal voucher                      c) purchase voucher
  - d) Payment voucher
10. Which of the following options is used to view Trail balance from Gateway of Tally ?
- a) Gateway of tally -> Reports -> Trial balance
  - b) Gateway of Tally -> Trail Balance
  - c) Gateway of Tally -> reports -> Display -> Trail balance
  - d) None of these.

### ANSWER KEY

Ch-1	Ch-2	Ch-3	Ch- 4	Ch- 5	Ch-6	Ch-7	Ch-8	Ch-9	Ch-10
1(C)	1(B)	1(A)	1(A)	1(B)	1(C)	1(C)	1(C)	1(B)	1(B)
2(B)	2(C)	2(A)	2(C)	2(A)	2(B)	2(D)	2(B)	2(A)	2(A)
3(A)	3(D)	3(D)	3(B)	3(A)	3(A)	3(D)	3(D)	3(D)	3(D)
4(C)	4(A)	4(C)	4(C)	4(B)	4(B)	4(B)	4(A)	4(B)	4(C)
5(C)	5(C)	5(A)	5(C)	5(D)	5(C)	5(A)	5(D)	5(A)	5(B)
6(A)	6(D)	6(B)	6(C)	6(D)	6(C)	6(B)	6(B)	6(B)	6(B)
7(C)	7(A)	7(C)	7(A)	7(B)	7(D)	7(C)	7(C)	7(A)	7(D)
8(D)	8(D)	8(C)	8(D)	8(C)	8(B)	8(C)	8(A)	8(C)	8(A)
9(A)	9(B)	9(B)		9(C)	9(C)	9(D)	9(C)	9(C)	9(B)
10(D)	10(A)	10(D)		10(D)	10(B)	10(A)	10(B)	10(C)	10(c)