



Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

(தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்!)

- **Padalsalai's NEWS - Group**
https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA
- **Padalsalai's Channel - Group**
<https://t.me/padasalaichannel>
- **Lesson Plan - Group**
<https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw>
- **12th Standard - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_12th
- **11th Standard - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_11th
- **10th Standard - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_10th
- **9th Standard - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_9th
- **6th to 8th Standard - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_6to8
- **1st to 5th Standard - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_1to5
- **TET - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_TET
- **PGTRB - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_PGTRB
- **TNPSC - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_TNPSC

BORN TO WIN**Bharathi Vidhyalaya Matric Hr.Sec. School,Gobichettipalayam****XII****ACCOUNTANCY****MARKS : 100****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. The excess of assets over liabilities is (a) Loss (b) Cash (c) Capital (d) Profit
2. Which of the following items relating to bills payable is transferred to total creditors 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
3. 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 organizations. (d) Tax authorities do not accept
4. 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.
(a) 9,000 (b) 11,000 (c) 21,000 (d) 3,000
5. Opening balance of debtors: ` 30,000, cash received: ` 1,00,000, credit sales: ` 90,000; closing balance of debtors is
(a) ` 30,000 (b) ` 1,30,000 (c) ` 40,000 (d) ` 20,000
6. Income and expenditure account is a (a) Nominal A/c (b) Real A/c
(c) Personal A/c (d) Representative personal account
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. Legacy is a (a) Revenue expenditure (b) Capital expenditure
(c) Revenue receipt (d) Capital receipt
11. Donations received for a specific purpose is (a) Revenue receipt
(b) Capital receipt (c) Revenue expenditure (d) Capital expenditure
12. Identify the incorrect pair
(a) Goodwill under Average profit method - Average profit \times Number of years of purchase
(b) Goodwill under Super profit method - Super profit \times Number of years of purchase
(c) Goodwill under Annuity method - Average profit \times Present value annuity factor
(d) Goodwill under Weighted average - Weighted average profit \times Number of years of profit method purchase
13. 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
14. 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

15. 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
16. 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
17. 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 partners' capital A/c
18. '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
19. 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 ` 30,000. Find the contribution of A and C to compensate B: (a) ` 20,000 and ` 10,000 (b) ` 8,000 and ` 4,000
(c) ` 10,000 and ` 20,000 (d) ` 15,000 and ` 15,000
20. 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
21. 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
22. 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
23. 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
24. 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
25. 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
26. 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
27. 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
28. Match the pair and identify the correct option
(1) Under subscription - (i) Amount prepaid for calls
(2) Over subscription - (ii) Subscription above the offered shares
(3) Calls in arrear - (iii) Subscription below the offered shares
(4) Calls in advance - (iv) Amount unpaid on calls
(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (b) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) (c) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i) (d) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
29. 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

30. Supreme Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of ` 10 each for non-payment of final call of ` 2 per share. All these shares were re-issued at ` 9 per share. What amount will be transferred to capital reserve account? (a) 700 (b) 800 (c) 900 (d) 1,000

31. 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

32. 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

33. Which of the following tools of financial statement analysis is suitable when data relating to several years are to be analyzed? a) Cash flow statement b) Common size statement c) Comparative statement d) Trend analysis

34. The financial statements do not exhibit

- a) Non-monetary data b) Past data c) Short term data d) Long term data

35. 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

36. The term 'fund' refers to

- a) Current liabilities b) Working capital c) Fixed assets d) Non-current assets

37. Which of the following statements is not true?

- a) All the limitations of financial statements are applicable to financial statement analysis also A) Financial statement analysis is only the means and not an end.
- c) Expert knowledge is not required in analysing the financial statements.
- d) Interpretation of the analysed data involves personal judgement.

38. A limited company's sales has increased from ` 1,25,000 to ` 1,50,000. How does this appear in comparative income statement?

- a) + 20 % b) + 120 % c) - 120 % d) - 20 %

39. In a common-size balance sheet, if the percentage of non-current assets is 75, what would be the percentage of current assets? a) 175 b) 125 c) 25 d) 100

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 ratio indicates (a) Ability to meet short term obligations

- (b) Efficiency of management (c) Profitability (d) Long term solvency

43. Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called

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

44. Debt equity ratio is a measure of (a) Short term solvency

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

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I

(i) Current ratio

(ii) Net profit ratio

(iii) Debt-equity ratio

(iv) Inventory turnover ratio

List II

1. Liquidity

2. Efficiency

3. Long term solvency

4. Profitability

Codes: (a) 1 4 3 2 (b) 3 2 4 1 (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 1 2 3 4

46. 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)

47. 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

48. 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

49. Current liabilities ` 40,000; Current assets ` 1,00,000; Inventory ` 20,000.

Quick ratio is (a) 1:1 (b) 2.5:1 (c) 2:1 (d) 1:2

50. 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

PART II ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

4X2=8

51. What are financial statements?

52. List the tools of financial statement analysis.

53. What is working capital?

54. When is trend analysis preferred to other tools?

Part III ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS

3X4=12

55. 'Financial statements are prepared based on the past data'. Explain how this is a limitation.

56. Write a short note on cash flow analysis.

57. Briefly explain any three limitations of financial statements.

58. Explain the steps involved in preparing comparative statement.

59. Explain the procedure for preparing common-size statement

PART IV (ANSWER ANY SIX OF THE FOLLOWING)

6X5=30

60. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Abdul Co. Ltd.

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17
Revenue from operations	3,00,000	3,60,000
Other income	1,00,000	60,000
Expenses	2,00,000	1,80,000
Income tax	30%	30%

61. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Tharun Co. Ltd.

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue from operations	2,00,000	2,50,000
Other income	50,000	40,000
Expenses	1,50,000	1,20,000

62. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Arul Ltd.

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17
Revenue from operations	50,000	60,000
Other income	10,000	30,000
Expenses	40,000	50,000

63. From the following particulars, prepare comparative statement of financial position of Kala Ltd.

Particulars	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2018
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1. Shareholders' Fund		
a) Share capital	3,00,000	3,60,000
b) Reserves and surplus	50,000	50,000
2. Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	50,000	40,000
3. Current liabilities		
Trade payables	20,000	12,000
Total	4,20,000	4,62,000

64. From the following balance sheet of Chandra Ltd, prepare comparative balance sheet as on 31st March 2016 and 31st March 2017.

Particulars	31st March 2016	31st March 2017
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' fund	1,00,000	2,60,000
Non-current liabilities	50,000	60,000
Current liabilities	25,000	30,000
Total	1,75,000	3,50,000
II ASSETS		
Non-current assets	1,00,000	2,00,000
Current assets	75,000	1,50,000
Total	1,75,000	3,50,000

65. From the following particulars of Siva Ltd, prepare common size income statement for the years ended 31st March, 2016 and 31st March, 2017.

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17
Revenue from operations	2,00,000	3,00,000
Other income	25,000	75,000
Expenses	2,50,000	1,50,000
Income tax %	40	40

66. Prepare common-size income statement for the following particulars of Raja Ltd. For the year ended 31st March, 2017

Particulars	2016-17
Revenue from operations	4,50,000
Other income	67,500
Expenses	1,35,000

67. Prepare common-size statement of financial position of Saleem Ltd as on 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2018.

R.RAJAGANAPATHI M.Com.,B.Ed.,M.Phil.,
PG Assistant in Commerce
9842614202

Particulars	31st March 2017	31st March 2018
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1. Shareholders' fund		
a) Share capital	5,00,000	6,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus	4,00,000	3,60,000
2. Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	8,00,000	2,40,000
3. Current liabilities		
Trade payables	3,00,000	
Total	20,00,000	12,00,000
II ASSETS		
1. Non-current assets		
a) Fixed assets	10,00,000	6,00,000
b) Non - current investments	5,00,000	2,40,000
2. Current assets		
Inventories	3,00,000	1,20,000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,00,000	2,40,000
Total	20,00,000	12,00,000

68. From the following particulars, calculate the trend percentages of Babu Ltd.

Particulars in thousands	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' Fund			
a) Share capital	100	127	106
b) Reserves and surplus	30	30	45
2. Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	70	77	84
3. Current liabilities			
Trade payables	20	30	40
Total	220	264	275
II ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Fixed assets	100	118	103
b) Non current investments	40	50	60
2. Current assets			
Inventories	60	66	72
Cash and cash equivalents	20	30	40
Total	220	264	275