UCCC & SPBCBA & SDHGC OF BCA & IT

Class: T.Y.B.Com. (Semester: 5)

Subject: Advanced Accounting & Auditing 6

MCQ BANK

question	answer1	answer2	answer3	answer4	correct
The objective of Management Accounting is	Only to assist in preparing financial accounts.	Only to assist in the costing functions like cost control to decide sales price etc.	To assist in preparing financial reports to present to the shareholder.	To assist the mangers by presenting the whole accounting data in suitable form.	4
To whom, Management Accounting is most useful?	Investors	Managers	Creditors	Shareholders	2
The accounts of management accounting is to be prepared in the form of reports	Decided by companies act.	Decided by government.	Which is to be presented in the annual general meeting of shareholders.	Which can be helpful to the managers	4
The main function of management accounting is	To analyse the financial data and present to the management in the form of reports.	To assist the mangers in taking policy decisions.	To assist the mangers in taking managerial decisions.	All of the above.	4
The use of Management accounting is	Optional	Compulsory	Legally obligatory	None of the above	1
Management Accounting assists the management	Only in control	Only in direction	Only in planning	Planning, direction, control	4
Which sequence best represents the	Recording → Auditing	Collecting information	Budgeting →	Forecasting → Tax	2

functional role of management accounting?	→ Taxation → Reporting	→ Analysing information → Interpreting results → Supporting decisions	Recording → Auditing → Publishing	calculation → Statutory reporting → Audit	
Which of the following point is not correct in limitation of Management Accounting?	It is not very expensive.	Management accounting makes use of techniques of number of subjects.	Opposition against new system	Depends on Financial Accounting	1
In management accounting internal audit is to be done -	Compulsory once in a year	Compulsory twice in a year	Compulsory by the auditors nominated by government	Voluntary	4
The various reports prepared with the methods of management accounting should be presented to	Shareholders	Investors, creditors etc.	Various levels of management	Stock exchange of India	3
___________________ is not used in Management Accountancy.	Marginal Costing	Unit Costing	Budgetary Control	Standard Costing	2
The method where predetermined standards of cost are set in advance and actual performance is compared with it is called ___________________.	Marginal Costing	Standard costing	Historical costing	Contract costing	2

Which of the following are tools of management accounting? A) Decision accounting B) Standard costing C) Budgetary control D) Human Resources Accounting	A, B and D	A, C and D	A, B and C	A, B , C, D	3
The technique of taking first year figures as base and comparing with subsequent year is called…	Ratio analysis	Common size statement	Trend analysis	None of the Above	3
Analysis of any financial Statement comprises	Balance sheet	Profit & Loss Account	Trading account	All of the above	4
Which of the following is technique of financial statement analysis?	Common-size statement	Comparative statement	Trend analysis	All	4
Common size Income Statement present the various items as a percentage of__________	Sales	Credit sales	Cash sales	None of the above	1
The term financial analysis include both --------- and interpretation	Comparison	Analysis	Conclusion	Constructions	2
In trend percentage the base year is ---------------	The first year	Last year	Any year	Second year	1
Common size Balance Sheet present the various items as a percentage of__________	Sales	Credit sales	Total Asset	None of the above	3

In ________________ all items are compared with total sales or total assets of the Business.	Common-size statement	Comparative statement	Trend analysis	None of the above	1
The analysis and Interpretations of financial statement will reveals	the financial position	the profitability	None	Both a and b	4
Which is shown by a comparative balance sheet ?	Two years balance sheet figures	Increase or decrease in figures	Percentage of increase or decrease	All of the above	4
The comparative income statement shows the increase or decrease of _____________ over the previous year.	Sales	Profit	Expense	All of the above	4
Which of the following statements are true about Ratio Analysis? 1) Ratio analysis is useful in financial analysis. 2) Ratio analysis is helpful in communication and coordination. 3) Ratio analysis is not helpful in identifying weak spots of the business. 4) Ratio analysis is helpful in financial planning and forecasting.	1,2 and 4	1,3 and 4	1,2 and 3	1,2,3,4	1

Determine stock turnover ratio, if Opening stock is Rs.31000, Closing stock is Rs.29000, Sales is Rs. 320000 and Gross profit ratio is 25% on sale.	31 times	11 times	8 times	32 times	3
A company has issued Debentures of Rs. 100000, its Preference share is Rs. 150000 and Equity share capital is Rs. 1000000 then the Capital Gearing ratio will be as under:	15%	20%	25%	30%	3
Who is the user of ratio analysis?	Manageme nt	Creditors and financial institutions	Investors	All	4
Formula of Interest Coverage Ratio =	Profit before Interest and Taxes/ Interest	Profit after Interest and Taxes/ Interest	Interest / Profit before Interest	Interest / Profit after Interest	1
The ratio which shows the relationship b/w sales and fixed assets	Debt equity ratio	Proprietary ratio	Total asset ratio	Fixed asset turnover	4
Current ratio 2.8:1 Liquidity ratio 1.5:1 Working Capital Rs. 81000 There is no bank overdraft in Current Liabilities. Find out Current Assets	Rs. 51,000	Rs. 1,26,000	Rs. 45,000	Rs. 67,500	2

Debtors of Ajay Ltd are of Rs. 60000 and Bills receivable are of Rs. 4000. If total sales is Rs. 730000 in which 80% is credit sales. Find out Debtors Ratio (working days in the year are 365)	50 days	40 days	20 days	30 days	2
Current ratio is 4:1, the amount of current liabilities is Rs.12000 the amount of working capital is-----	48000	36000	30000	60000	2
An example of Balance Sheet ratio is ---------------	Net Profit ratio	stock turnover ratio	current ratio	Fixed asset turnover	3
If selling price is fixed 25% above the cost, the Gross Profit ratio is	13%	28%	26%	20%	4
Which of the following is not included in the liquidity ratios ?	current ratio	liquidity ratio	debt-equity ratio	Quick ratio	3
Calculate Net Profit Ratio from the following information: Gross Profit Rs. 50000 Cost of goods sold Rs.50000 Net profit (subject to 50% tax) Rs. 20000	5%	10%	15%	20%	2

The information given below is taken from Kriday Ltd: Share capital Rs.500000 Reserves Rs. 150000 Fictitious Assets Rs.50000 8% Debentures Rs.250000 Current liabilities Rs.50000 Find out Total Debt-Equity ratio	25%	50%	75%	40%	2
What ratios are applied to find out the efficiency of performance of a firm ?	Activity ratio	Profitability ratio	Both	None	3
In what way the ratio analysis helps the management ?	planning	Coordination	Control	All	4
The shareholders funds consist of	Preference shares	Equity shares	Reserves and surplus	All of the above	4
Which of the following transaction would reduce current ratio?	To sale stock for cash	To pay a current liability	To sale a motor car for cash at a slight loss	Purchase of Fixed Assets.	4
Which of the following transaction would improve current ratio?	To purchase stock for cash	To pay a current liability	Cash collected from a customer	Purchase of Fixed Assets	2
Debtors ratio 3 months Gross Profit ratio 25% Gross Profit Rs. 400000, Bill Receivable Rs.25000 Find out Debtors.	Rs. 3,75,000	Rs. 4,75,000	Rs. 3,25,000	Rs. 23,000	1

Calculate the earning per share from the following data: Net Profit before Tax Rs. 100000 Taxation at 50% of Net Profit. 10 % Preference Share Capital (Rs.10 each) Rs. 100000 Equity Share (Rs. 10 each) Rs. 100000	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 400	Rs. 500	2
Calculate the Debtor Turnover Ratio. Total Sales Rs. 100000, Cash Sales Rs. 20000, Opening Debtors Rs. 10000, Closing Debtors Rs. 15000, Opening Bills Receivable Rs. 7500, Closing Bills Receivable Rs. 12500	3.56 times	4.44 times	6.4 times	8 times	1
If Gross Profit is 20% of total cost, then what is the Gross Profit Ratio .	16.67%	25%	33%	15.67%	1
A company's Gearing Ratio is 40%, Debentures of Rs. 100000 and Equity share capital is Rs. 300000. The Preference share capital would be Rs. __________	10000	20000	40000	80000	2

A company's Gearing Ratio is 40%, Debentures of Rs. 20000 and Equity share capital is Rs. 300000. The Preference share capital would be Rs. __________	100000	200000	40000	80000	1
Determine stock turnover ratio, if Opening stock is Rs.11000, Closing stock is Rs.9000, Sales is Rs. 120000 and Gross profit ratio is 20% on cost.	10 times	11 times	8 times	12 times	1
A company has issued Debentures of Rs. 500000, its Preference share is Rs. 250000 and Equity share capital is Rs. 1500000 then the Capital Gearing ratio will be as under:	50%	20%	25%	35%	1
If Gross Profit is 25% of total cost, then what is the Gross Profit Ratio.	16.67%	25%	20%	15.67%	3
If Operating ratio of Viren Ltd. Is 80%, Sales is Rs. 1500000, Gross profit ratio is 1/3, then operating expenses =	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,00,000	None of the above	1
Earning per share =	Profit after tax – Pref. dividend / Number of Equity shares	Profit after tax + Pref. dividend / Number of Equity shares	Profit after tax – Pref. dividend × Number of Equity shares	Profit after tax + Pref. dividend × Number of Equity shares	1

Proprietary Ratio =	Proprietors Fund × Total Tangible Asset	Proprietors' Fund / Total Real Asset	Proprietors Fund / Total Sales	None of the above	2
To find the expense ratio, expenses are generally divided by ?	Capital employed	Sales	Profit	Assets	2
Current ratio is 1.6. If current liabilities of Rs. 20000 is paid, then what will be the effect on current ratio ?	No change	Ratio decreases	Ratio increases	None of these	3
While calculating Liquid ratio, which assets will be excluded from current assets?	Bank	Stock in trade	Debtors	Bills receivable	2
From the following, which type ratio is Acid Test Ratio ?	liquidity ratio	profitability ratio	leverage ratio	activity ratio	1
From the following, in calculation of which ratio, Preference dividend is deducted from net profit ?	Return on capital employed	Return on shareholders funds	Return on Equity shareholder s funds	Net Profit ratio	3
Which assets cannot be included in Current Assets while calculating the current ratio?	Trade Investment	Stock in trade	Prepaid expenses	Short term loan and advances	1
Current ratio is 2:1, if current liability is Rs. 20000 then find out current assets?	10000	20000	30000	40000	4
Which of the following statements is correct	When liabilities increase, it is source of funds.	When liabilities decrease, it is source of funds.	When assets increase, it is sources of funds,	When assets decrease, it is application of funds.	1

Which of the following statements is not correct ?	Purchase of fixed assets means application of funds.	Increase in capital means sources of funds.	Payment of dividends means sources of funds.	Profit from operations of business means sources of funds.	3
Which of the following formula is correct ?	Working capital = Current Assets + Current Liabilities	Working capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	Working capital = Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Working capital = Current liabilities - Current assets	2
Which one of the following statements is correct in regard to preparing working capital statement ?	If current assets increase the working capital decreases.	If current assets decreases, the working capital decreases.	If current liabilities increase, the working capital increases.	If current liabilities decreases, the working capital decreases.	2
Which one of the following statements is correct while preparing Fund-Flow Statement?	Show increase in working capital as a source of funds.	Show decrease in working capital as no effect on funds.	Show increase in working capital as an application of funds.	None of the above	3
Bought furniture of Rs. 10,000	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	1
Purchased goods of Rs. 15,000 on credit	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Paid advance income tax Rs. 25,000	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Issued equity shares of face value of Rs. 1,00,000 at 10% premium for cash consideration	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	3

The balance Of depreciation on machine account on 3I -3-2018 was 80,000 on 31-3-2019 was Rs. 1,00,000. During the year, a machine costing Rs.200000, accumulated depreciation thereon being Rs. 60,000 was sold for Rs. 50,000. show the amount of depreciation charged to Profit and Loss Account.	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 40,000	1
The balance Of depreciation on machine account on 3I -3-2018 was 180,000 on 31-3-2019 was Rs. 2,00,000. During the year, a machine costing Rs.20000, accumulated depreciation thereon being Rs. 10,000 was sold for Rs. 5,000. show the amount of depreciation charged to Profit and Loss Account.	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 40,000	3
Which of the following items is not a source of funds ?	Borrowing or incurring any liability.	Sale of fixed assets or investment.	Earning operating profit.	Purchase of fixed assets	4
Which of the following items is not a source of funds ?	Borrowing or incurring any liability.	Sale of fixed assets or investment.	Earning operating profit.	Payment of cash dividend	4

Which of the following items is not an usage of funds ?	Purchase of fixed assets	Payment of cash dividend	Incurring operating losses	Borrowing funds	4
Which of the following items is not an usage of funds ?	Purchase of fixed assets	Payment of cash dividend	Incurring operating losses	Sale of Machinery	4
From the following, which item is shown on the credit side of the Adjusted Profit and Loss Account ?	Depreciation and other non cash adjustments	Appropriation of profit	Profit on sale of fixed assets	Proposed dividend	3
From the following, which item is shown on the credit side of the Adjusted Profit and Loss Account ?	Depreciation and other non cash adjustments	Appropriation of profit	Profit on sale of Investment	Proposed dividend	3
From the following, which item is shown on the debit side of the Adjusted Profit and Loss Account ?	Depreciation and other non cash adjustments	Profit on sale of Investment	Profit on sale of fixed assets	Increase in working capital	1
From the following, which item is shown on the debit side of the Adjusted Profit and Loss Account ?	Proposed Dividend	Profit on sale of Investment	Profit on sale of fixed assets	Increase in working capital	1
In which account debenture discount written off is shown	cash Account	Adjusted Profit & Loss Account	Schedule of working capital	Statement of source and Application of funds	2
In which account goodwill written off is shown	cash Account	Adjusted Profit & Loss Account	Schedule of working capital	Statement of source and Application of funds	2
In which account loss on sale of fixed asset shown	cash Account	Adjusted Profit & Loss Account	Schedule of working capital	Statement of source and	2

				Application of funds	
In which account increase in share capital is shown	cash Account	Adjusted Profit & Loss Account	Schedule of working capital	Statement of source and Application of funds	4
In which account preliminary expenses written off is shown	cash Account	Adjusted Profit & Loss Account	Schedule of working capital	Statement of source and Application of funds	2
In which account patent written off is shown	cash Account	Adjusted Profit & Loss Account	Schedule of working capital	Statement of source and Application of funds	2
Provision for taxation was Rs. 90000 on 31.3.19 and Rs.60000 on 31.3.2020. Income tax Rs.50000 was paid during the year. Then how much provision for taxation shoud be made during the year.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 90,000	1
Provision for taxation was Rs. 50000 on 31.3.19 and Rs.30000 on 31.3.2020. Income tax Rs.40000 was paid during the year. Then how much provision for taxation shoud be made during the year.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 9,000	1

Provision for taxation was Rs. 60000 on 31.3.19 and Rs.90000 on 31.3.2020. Provision for taxation shoud be made during the year is Rs.40000. Then how much.income tax was paid during the year.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 10,000	4
Provision for taxation was Rs. 60000 on 31.3.20 and Rs.90000 on 31.3.2019. Provision for taxation shoud be made during the year is Rs.40000. Then how much.income tax was paid during the year.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 70,000	4
Building costing Rs. 19000 accumulated depreciation thereon being Rs. 8000 was sold for Rs. 25000. Find out profit or loss on Building	Profit Rs. 14000	Profit Rs. 6000	Loss Rs. 6000	Loss Rs. 14000	1
Building costing Rs. 20000 accumulated depreciation thereon being Rs. 5000 was sold for Rs. 21000. Find out profit or loss on Building	Profit Rs. 6000	Profit Rs. 1000	Loss Rs. 6000	Loss Rs. 14000	1

what will be the efffect, if there is collection from debtors?	funds will increase	funds will decrease	funds will not be affected	decrease in net working capital	3
when shares are issued for cash which statement is false ?	share capital increases	increase in current assets	decrease in current liabilities	it is a source of fund	3
when goods worth Rs. 10000 is sold for cash at Rs. 8000 -	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	1
Decrease in Net working capital is	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	3
Increase in Net working capital is	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	1
when convertible debentures are converted into equity shares there is	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Rs.2000 was received from a debtor Shri Keyur	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Paid Rs. 10000 to a creditor Miten	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Issued equity shares of face value of Rs. 2,00,000 at 10% premium for cash consideration	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	3
sold goods worth Rs. 20000 to Rs. 25000	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	3
A bill receivable of Rs.50000 was dishonoured on due date.	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Accepted a bill of Rs. 6000 in favour of a creditor	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2

Purchased a machine for Rs. 50000 for which 15% bank loan of the same amount was arranged.	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Provided depreciation of Rs.12000 on plant and machinery.	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Paid advance income tax Rs. 50000	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	2
Made provision for income tax Rs. 60000	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	1
Sold a plant costing Rs. 50000 (having book value of Rs. 32000) for Rs. 40000	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	3
Provided for bad debts reserve Rs. 10000	It is an application of funds	No effect on funds	Source of Fund	None of the above	1
cash flow ______________ due to increase in current assets	increases	decreases	no effect	None of the above	2
cash flow ______________ due to decrease in current assets	increases	decreases	no effect	None of the above	1
cash flow ______________ due to increase in current liabilities	increases	decreases	no effect	None of the above	1
cash flow ______________ due to decrease in current liabilities	increases	decreases	no effect	None of the above	2
Interest on Debenture will be classified under which kind of activity while	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	3

preparing a cash flow statement					
Goodwill written off will be classified under which kind of activity while preparing a cash flow statement	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	1
Cash receipts from issue of share will be classified under which kind of activity while preparing a cash flow statement	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	3
Payment of dividend will be classified under which kind of activity while preparing a cash flow statement	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	3
Payment of cash for Purchase of Fixed asset will be classified under which kind of activity while preparing a cash flow statement	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	2
Sale of Investment will be classified under which kind of activity while preparing a cash flow statement	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	2
Issue of Debenture will be classified under which kind of activity while	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	3

preparing a cash flow statement					
Redemption of Preference Share will be classified under which kind of activity while preparing a cash flow statement	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	3
Issue of Preference Share will be classified under which kind of activity while preparing a cash flow statement	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	3
Interest paid will be classified under which kind of activity while preparing a cash flow statement	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	None of the above	3
Statement of cash flows includes	Cash Flow from Oprating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	All of the above	4
Bought furniture of Rs. 2000	It is cash outflow	It is cash inflow	No effect on cash flow	None of the above	1
Purchased goods of Rs. 30000 on credit	It is cash outflow	It is cash inflow	No effect on cash flow	None of the above	3
Issued equity share of Rs. 200000 at 10% premium for cash	It is cash outflow	It is cash inflow	No effect on cash flow	None of the above	2
Bought Machine of Rs. 200000	It is cash outflow	It is cash inflow	No effect on cash flow	None of the above	1
Increase in the amounts of debtors results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	1
Increase in the amount of bills payable results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	2

Decrease in the amount of debtors results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	2
Decrease in the amount of bills payable results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	1
Increase in the amounts of Creditors results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	2
Decrease in the amounts of Creditors results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	1
increase in the amouts of outstanding expenses results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	2
increase in the amouts of prepaid expenses results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	1
Decrease in the amouts of prepaid expenses results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	2
Decrease in the amouts of outstanding expenses results in	Decrease in cash	Increase in cash	No change in cash	None of the above	1
In a company, opening balance of the investment was Rs. 250000 and its closing balance was Rs. 300000. During the year, some investments sold for Rs. 42500 and new investments were purchased worth Rs. 90000. Find out profit earned on investment sold.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 750	2

In a company, opening balance of the investment was Rs. 50000 and its closing balance was Rs. 60000. During the year, some investments sold for Rs. 4000 and new investments were purchased worth Rs. 9000. Find out profit earned on investment sold.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 750	1
Provision for depreciation on building Rs. 280000 in the Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2019. A Building worth Rs. 100000 was sold for Rs.20000 during the year. Which had an accumulated depreciation of Rs. 60000. Rs. 80000 was debited to Profit and Loss Account during the year for depreciation. What will be balance in Provision for depreciation on Building Account in the Balance sheet as on 31.3.2020 ?	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	2

Provision for depreciation on building Rs. 80000 in the Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2019. A Building worth Rs. 100000 was sold for Rs.20000 during the year. Which had an accumulated depreciation of Rs. 10000. Rs. 80000 was debited to Profit and Loss Account during the year for depreciation. What will be alance in Provision for depreciation on Building Account in the Balance sheet as on 31.3.2020 ?	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	1
Provision for depreciation on building Rs. 7000 in the Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2020. A Building worth Rs. 10000 was sold for Rs.20000 during the year. Which had an accumulated depreciation of Rs. 8000. Rs. 10000 was debited to Profit and Loss Account during the year for depreciation. What will be alance in Provision for	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 8,000	1

depreciation on Building Account in the Balance sheet as on 31.3.2019 ?					
Provision for depreciation on building Rs. 70000 in the Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2020. A Building worth Rs. 100000 was sold for Rs.20000 during the year. Which had an accumulated depreciation of Rs. 80000. Rs. 15000 was debited to Profit and Loss Account during the year for depreciation. What will be balance in Provision for depreciation on Building Account in the Balance sheet as on 31.3.2019 ?	Rs. 1,35,000	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 1,50,000	1

The balance Of depreciation on machine account on 3I -3-2020 was 80,000 on 31-3-2019 was Rs. 1,00,000. During the year, a machine costing Rs.200000, accumulated depreciation thereon being Rs. 60,000 was sold for Rs. 50,000. show the amount of depreciation charged to Profit and Loss Account.	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 40,000	4
The balance Of depreciation on machine account on 3I -3-2020 was 50,000 on 31-3-2019 was Rs. 1,00,000. During the year, a machine costing Rs.200000, accumulated depreciation thereon being Rs. 60,000 was sold for Rs. 50,000. show the amount of depreciation charged to Profit and Loss Account.	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 40,000	2
A company's Operating ratio is 70% and sales are Rs.1200000, Sales return is Rs.200000. If the cost of sales is Rs. 600000, find out	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	2

operating expenses.					
A company's Operating ratio is 70% and sales are Rs.2400000, Sales return is Rs.400000. If thecost of sales is Rs. 1200000, find out operating expenses.	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	2
Determine stock turnover ratio, if Opening stock is Rs.1000, Closing stock is Rs.9000, Sales is Rs. 20000 and Gross profit ratio is 25% on sale.	31 times	1 times	8 times	3 times	4
From the following particulars calculate the source of funds. Investments on 31.3.2021 = 210000 Investments on 31.3.2022 = 50000 During the year 2021-22, the company sold 80% of its investment at a profit of 20% on selling price.	210000	252000	42000	50000	1

From the following particulars calculate the applications of funds. Investments on 31.3.2021 = 210000 Investments on 31.3.2022 = 50000 During the year 2021-22, the company sold 80% of its investment at a profit of 20% on selling price.	210000	252000	8000	50000	3
Stock on 31.3.2021 = 36000 Stock on 31.3.2022 = 45000 The company has valued the stock of the previous year by 10% less than it's cost price, but in the beginning of the year that stock was valued back to it's original cost. The closing stock of the current year is valued at cost. How would you show above information in fund flow statement?	Application of fund Rs.5000	Source of fund Rs.5000	Application of fund Rs.11600	Source of fund Rs.11600	Option 1
when net profit is Rs.44000 and profit on sale of fixed asset is Rs.4000, what is the fund from operations ?	Rs.40000	Rs.44000	Rs.48000	Cannot be computed	Option 1

From the following information, calculate net increase in cash and cash equivalents: Net Cash from operating activities - 4800 Net cash from investment activities - 2000 Opening balance of equity share capital - 80000 Closing balance of equity share capital - 90000 Opening balance of 12% preference share capital - Nil Closing balance of 12% preference share capital - 10000 Interest paid on Debenture - 1800	5400	10700	25000	32800	Option 3
In a company, opening balance of the investment was Rs. 250000 and its closing balance was Rs. 300000. During the year, some investments sold for Rs. 42500 and new investments were purchased worth Rs. 90000. Find out profit earned on investment sold.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 750	Option 2

Net pforfit before working capital chages of Kriday Ltd. Is Rs.435000. Changes in working capital during the year are as follows: Decrease in stock Rs.258000 Decrease in bills payable Rs. 8400 Increase in bills receivable Rs. 38800 Increase in prepaid expenses Rs.2500 Increase in outstanding expenses Rs. 7800 Cash generated from operation for Kriday Ltd. will be	Rs.218900	Rs.745000	Rs.651100	Rs.234500	Option 3
Following is the balances of Soham Ltd. For the end of very first year 2021. Equity share capital Rs. 200000 10% Debenture Rs. 75000 Fixed Assets Rs. 75000 Preliminary expenses Rs. 5000 Adjustment 1. Preliminary expenses Rs.5000 written off during the year. Find out cash generated from Financial Activities.	275000	270000	280000	200000	Option 2

From the following infromation, find out cashflow from investing activities 1. Machinery costing Rs. 85000 was purchased on credit. 2. Land and Building having an original cost of Rs.70000 and a written down value Rs.50000 have been sold for Rs.80000. 3. Issue of new Equity shares Rs.10000. 4. Preliminary expenses Rs.5000 written off during the year	5000	-5000	15000	80000	Option 2
A company reported current year profit as Rs.70000 after the following adjustments: Loss on sale of Land Rs.9000 Goodwill written off Rs. 1500 Tax provision Rs. 22000 Profit on Machinery Rs. 6500 the amout of fund from operations will be	Rs.102500	Rs.98000	Rs.96000	Rs.44000	Option 3

From the following information, calculate net increase in cash and cash equivalents: Net Cash from operating activities - 4800 Net cash from investment activities - 2000 Opening balance of equity share capital - 80000 Closing balance of equity share capital - 90000 Opening balance of 12% preference share capital - Nil Closing balance of 12% preference share capital - 10000 Interest paid on Debenture - 1800	5400	10700	25000	32800	Option 3
In a company, opening balance of the investment was Rs. 50000 and its closing balance was Rs. 60000. During the year, some investments sold for Rs. 4000 and new investments were purchased worth Rs. 9000. Find out profit earned on investment sold.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 750	Option 1

Net pforfit before working capital chages of Kriday Ltd. Is Rs.43500. Changes in working capital during the year are as follows: Decrease in debtors Rs.25800 Decrease in bills payable Rs. 840 Increase in bills receivable Rs. 3880 Increase in prepaid expenses Rs.250 Increase in outstanding expenses Rs. 780 Cash generated from operation for Kriday Ltd. will be	Rs.21890	Rs.74500	Rs.65110	Rs.23450	Option 3
Following is the balances of Soham Ltd. For the end of very first year 2021. Equity share capital Rs. 200000 10% Debenture Rs. 75000 Fixed Assets Rs. 75000 Preliminary expenses Rs. 75000 Adjustment 1. Preliminary expenses Rs.75000 written off during the year. Find out cash generated from Financial Activities.	275000	270000	280000	200000	Option 4

From the following infromation, find out cashflow from investing activities 1. Machinery costing Rs. 85000 was purchased on credit. 2. Land and Building having an original cost of Rs.70000 and a written down value Rs.50000 have been sold for Rs.90000. 3. Issue of new Equity shares Rs.20000. 4. Preliminary expenses Rs.50000 written off during the year	5000	-5000	15000	80000	Option 1