## Bookkeeping and Accountancy

| Item Text | Option Text 1 | Option Text 2 | Option Text 3 | Option Text 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The closing balance of a petty cash book is a / an $\qquad$ | Liability | Gain | Assets | Loss |
| Which of these transactions will not be recorded in cash book $\qquad$ --- | Cash received from debtors | Cash paid to creditors | Salary remained outstanding | Cash deposited with bank |
| In a three column cash does not exist | Cash column. | Bank column. | Petty cash column | Discount column |
| Cash book records--------- | Only cash sales. | All types of cash receipts and payments. | Only revenue receipts. | Only capital receipts. |
| Which of the following is an one sided error. | Rs 500 purchase of old equipment not recorded in the books of $A / c$ at all. | Rs 500 being expense on travelling expense credited to travelling expenses | Both. | None. |
| Which of the following error is an error of principle | Rs. 5,000 received from Sham credited to Ram A/c. | Rs 5,000 incurred on installation of new plant debited to travelling expenses A/c. | Rs 500 paid for wages debited to salary A/c | Rs 500 being purchase of raw material debited to purchase A/c Rs 50. |
| Which of these errors affect two or more accounts | Errors of complete omission | Errors of principle | Errors of posting to wrong account. | All the three |
| Which of these errors effect only one account. | Errors of casting. | Errors of carry forward | Errors of posting | All the three |
| Which of these errors does not affect agreement of Trial Balance | Errors of principle. | Complete omission in subsidiary books. | Compensating errors. | All the three. |

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| If sales Rs. 300,000, Purchases Rs.200,000 , Opening Stock Rs. 90,000, Percentage of gross profit on sale is $20 \%$, then Closing stock will be: | Rs. 55,000 | Rs. 50,000 | 45,000 | Rs. 60,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If sales Rs. 240,000, Purchases Rs.175,000 , Closing Stock Rs. 30,000, Percentage of gross profit on sale is $20 \%$, then opening stock will be: | Rs. 45,000 | Rs. 50,000 | 47,000 | Rs. 55,000 |
| Normally single entry system is suitable for: | Small scale business | Large scale business | Both of them | None of them |
| Weighted average method of calculating goodwill is used when | Profits are not equal | Profits show a trend | Profits are fluctuating | Profits are equal |
| Capital employed by a partnership firm is ₹5,00,000. Its average profit is ₹ 60,000 . The normal rate of return in similar type of business is $10 \%$. What is the amount of super profits | ₹50,000 | ₹10,000 | ₹ 6,000 | ₹56,000 |
| When Goodwill is not purchased goodwill account can | Never be raised in the books | Be raised in the books | Be partially raised in the books | Be raised as per the agreement of the partners |
| Which of the following is NOT true in relation to goodwill? | It is an intangible asset | It is fictitious asset | It has a realisable value | No meaning to this word |
| The excess amount which the firm can get on selling its assets over and above the saleable value of its assets is called | Surplus | Super profits | Reserve | Goodwill |

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| $A, B$ and $C$ were partners sharing profit or loss in the ratio of 7:3:2. From Jan. 1,2019 they decided to share profit or loss in the ratio of $8: 4$ : 3. Due to change in the profit-loss sharing ratio, B 's gain or sacrifice will be | Gain 1:6:0 | Sacrifice 1:6:0 | Gain 2:6:0 | Sacrifice 3:6:0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A and B were partners in a firm sharing profit or loss in the ratio of $3: 1$. With effect from Jan. 1, 2019 they agreed to share profit or loss in the ratio of $2: 1$. Due to change in profit-loss sharing ratio, B's gain or sacrifice will be | Gain 1:1:2 | Sacrifice 1:1:2 | Sacrifice 1:3:1 | Gain 1:3:1 |
| A and B were partners in a firm sharing profit or loss equally. With effect from 1st April 2019 they agreed to share profits in the ratio of $4: 3$. Due to change in profit sharing ratio, A's gain or sacrifice will be | Gain 1:1:4 | Sacrifice 1:1:4 | Gain 4:7:1 | Sacrifice 3:7:1 |

