

SEM	SET	PAPER CODE	TITLE OF THE PAPER
II	2014	14UCC230204	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – II

**SECTION - A****Answer all the questions:****30 × 1 = 30****Choose the correct answer:**

- A and B are sharing profits in the ratio of 2:5 C is admitted for  $\frac{1}{4}$  share. The new ratio is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6:15:7
  - 12:6:7
  - 2:5:4
  - 15:7:6
- Revaluation a/c is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Nominal a/c
  - Real a/c
  - Personal a/c
  - Impersonal a/c
- Old profit ratio minus new profit ratio is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Capital ratio
  - Profit ratio
  - Sacrificing ratio
  - Gaining ratio
- When goodwill is brought in cash by the new partner it is called \_\_\_\_\_ method.
  - Revaluation
  - Premium
  - Memorandum revaluation
  - None of these
- Sec 37 of the partnership act provides interest on the account left by retiring or deceased partner at
  - 5%
  - 6%
  - Bank rate
  - None of these

6. At the time of Amalgamation, liabilities not taken over by new firm is transferred to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Capital a/c of partners      b) New firm a/c  
c) Relationship a/c              d) Revaluation a/c
7. Garner Vs Murray rule is applicable to
- a) Admission of a partner      b) Retirement of a partner  
c) Dissolution of a partner      d) Insolvency of a partner
8. The expenses of realization are \_\_\_\_\_ to realization a/c
- a) Debited                          b) Credited  
c) Transferred                      d) None of these
9. Proportionate capital method is otherwise called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Relative capital method      b) Maximum loss method  
c) Balance method                d) Capital method
10. On dissolution cash in hand is transferred to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Realization a/c                b) Capital a/c  
c) Cash a/c                         d) Revaluation a/c
11. The sale of partnership firm to a company for a price called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Selling price                    b) Purchase consideration  
c) Market price                    d) Cost price
12. Profit or loss on realization should be divided among partners in the \_\_\_\_\_ ratio.
- a) Profit sharing ratio            b) Equal ratio  
c) Capital a/c                      d) None of these
13. The difference between the hire purchase price and cash price is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Interest                         b) Down payment  
c) Advance payment              d) Profit
14. Hire purchase stock a/c is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Nominal a/c    b) Real a/c    c) Personal a/c              d) Stock a/c

15. Under installment system, the ownership of goods passes on to the buyer on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Final payment                      b) Initial payment  
c) Down payment                      d) Cash payment
16. The cost of goods sold on hire purchase is transferred to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) H.p trading a/c                      b) Sales a/c  
c) Purchase a/c                      d) Good a/c
17. In \_\_\_\_\_ repossession, the vendor takes away only a part of goods  
a) Complete                      b) Asset  
c) Default                      d) Patial
18. Repossessed stock a/c is opened in \_\_\_\_\_ books  
a) Hire purchaser                      b) Hire vendor  
c) Owner                      d) None of these
19. The objective of Branch accounting is to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Profit / loss of head office    b) Profit /loss of total business  
c) Profit or loss of branch        d) None of these
20. Under stock and debtor system, branch stock a/c is usually maintained at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Cost price                      b) Selling price  
c) Purchase price                      d) Invoice price
21. In departmental a/c Rent and Rates paid are apportioned between departments on the basis of  
a) Sales                      b) Purchase  
c) Space occupied                      d) None of these
22. When goods are transferred from one department to another \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Credit the receiving department  
b) Debit the giving department  
c) Both a and b  
d) None of above

