

OSF

Date : 10-03-2024

STD 12 Commerce Elements of Account 12th Account Practice Sheet Day 12 (Part 2 - Ch.5)

Total Marks : 40

Section A

* **Choose The Right Answer From The Given Options.** [5]

- In which terms ratios are presented ?
(A) Proportion (B) Percentage (C) Time (D) All of the given
- The cost of goods sold of a company is ₹ 10,00,000 Operating expenses are ₹ 2,00,000 Non-operating expenses are ₹ 3,00,000. Financial expenses are ₹ 1,00,000 If total sales is ₹ 20,00,000, determine operating profit ratio.
(A) 20 (B) 40 (C) 30 (D) 28
- Liquidity ratio is
(A) measurement of solvency
(B) measurement of short-term profitability
(C) measurement of profitability
(D) measurement of liquidity
- Working capital means
(A) difference between current assets and non-current assets
(B) difference between current liabilities and non-current assets
(C) difference between current assets and non-current liabilities
(D) difference between current assets and current liabilities
- Which asset is to be subtracted from current asset to get liquid assets?
(A) Prepaid expense (B) Cash and bank (C) Debtors (D) Bills receivables balance

Section B

* **Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.** [4]

- In order to arrive at trade receivables is bad debt reserve deducted from debtors?
- By which ratios efficiency is measured?
- What are operating expenses ?
- Relationship between which variables is disclosed by gross profit ratio.

Section C

* **Answer The Following Questions.** [15]

- Explain three objectives of ratio analysis.
- Describe three limitations of ratio analysis.

12. When are the computed ratios useful?
13. Explain the traditional classification of ratios.
14. Explain the approaches of proprietary funds.

Section D

*** Answer The Following Questions With Necessary Calculations.**

[16]

15. Calculate stock turnover ratio from the following information of 'Y' Company Limited:

Particulars	(Rs.)	Particulars	(Rs.)
Opening stock	2,00,000	Closing stock	1,50,000
Sales	40,00,000	Purchases	22,00,000
Purchase expenses	10,00,000	Wages	2,50,000

16. From the following information of 'N' Company Limited, calculate debt-equity ratio :

Particulars	(Rs.)	Particulars	(Rs.)
Creditors	1,60,000	Non-current assets.	12,00,000
Bills payables	1,40,000	Current assets	10,00,000
Outstanding expenses	1,00,00	Total liabilities	10,00,000

17. From the following information of 'M' Limited, calculate debt-equity ratio:

Particulars	(Rs.)	Particulars	(Rs.)
Current liabilities	4,50,000	Long-term liabilities	8,00,000
Long-term provisions	6,00,000	Total assets	30,00,000

18. Explain any one ratio of solvency.
