

St. Mary's School, Dwarka
Holiday Homework
Class XII
Subject: Accountancy

- Q.1 List any three items that can be shown as a contingent liabilities in a company's balance sheet. 1
- Q.2 Give example each of non-current assets and non-current liabilities. 1
- Q.3 What is horizontal analysis? 1
- Q.4 Give the example of horizontal analysis. 1
- Q.5 What is vertical analysis? 1
- Q.6 Give the example of vertical analysis. 1
- Q.7 The current ratio of Reliance Textiles Ltd. is 1.5 at present. In future it wants to improve this ratio to 2. Suggest any two accounting transactions for improving the current ratio. 1
- Q.8 State one transaction which results in an increase in 'liquid ratio' and no change in 'current ratio'. 1
- Q.9 Why stock is excluded from liquid assets? 1
- Q.10 The quick ratio of a company is 1.5 :1. State giving reason whether the ratio will improve, decline or not change on payment of dividend by the company. 1
- Q.11 Why do we add back depreciation to net profit while calculating cash flow from operating activities? 1
- Q.12 A company receives a dividend of ₹ 2 lakhs on its investment in the other company's share. Will it be cash inflow from operating or investing activities, in case of a finance company and non-finance company. 1
- Q.13 Escorts Ltd. is engaged in the business of manufacturing tractors. It invested ₹.40,00,000 in the shares of a car manufacturing Company. State with reason whether the dividend received on this investment will be cash flow from operating activities or Investing activities. 1
- Q.14 The ratio of current assets (₹. 9,00,000) to current liabilities is 1.5:1. The accountant of this firm is interested in maintaining a current ratio of 2:1 by paying some part of the current liabilities. You are required to suggest him the amount of current liabilities which must be paid for the purpose. 3

Q.15 Prepare a comparative income statement from the following information for the years ended March 31,2018 and 2019. 4

Particulars	2018 (₹)	2019 (₹)
1.Net Sales	8,00,000	10,00,000
2.Cost of Goods Sold	60% of sales	60% of sales
3.Indirect Expenses	10% of Gross Profit	10% of Gross Profit
4.Income Tax Rate	50%	60%

Q.16 ₹.2,00,000 is the cost of revenue from operations, inventory turnover 8 times, inventory at the beginning is 1.5 times more than the inventory at the end. Calculate the value of opening & closing inventory. 4

Q.17 From the given information, calculate the inventory turnover ratio: revenue from operations is ₹ 5,00,000, gross profit is 25% on cost of revenue from operations, opening inventory was 1/3rd of the value of closing inventory. Closing inventory was 30% of revenue from operations. 4

Q.18 Calculate cost of revenue from operations from the following information: revenue from operations ₹ 12,00,000, sales return: ₹ 80,000, operating expenses: ₹ 1,82,000, operating ratio: 92%. 4

Q.19 Calculate the amount of opening inventory and closing inventory from the following figures: Average debt collection period 4 months, Inventory turnover ratio 3 times. Average debtors ₹ 1,00,000 Cash revenue from operations being 25% of total revenue from operations, gross profit ratio 25% inventory at the end was 3 times that in the beginning. 4

Q.20 Calculate return on investment from the following information: 4

Net profit after tax: ₹ 6,50,000

12.5% convertible debentures: ₹ 8,00,000

Income tax : 50%

Fixed Assets at Cost: ₹ 24,60,000

Depreciation Reserve: ₹ 4,60,000

Current Assets : ₹ 15,00,000,

Current Liabilities: ₹ 7,00,000