

# M.COM SEM IV/PAPER CODE - 67501/CORPORATE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

## QUESTION BANK

| SR. NO | QUESTION  | OPTION_1   | OPTION_2   | OPTION_3  | OPTION_4   | CORRECT ANSWER | SOLUTION  |
|--------|---|--|--|---|--|----------------|---|
| 1      | Your cumulative arrears of preference dividend are ₹100 m, including for the current year preference dividends of ₹20 m. During the year, you have not declared any dividends either on equity shares or on preference shares. In calculating the EPS, you should reduce from the profits for the year: | The entire cumulative arrears of 100 m                           | ₹20 m  | Nothing, as no dividend has been declared by the entity                   | ₹100 m   | <b>2</b>       | ₹20 m   |
| 2      | The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period for all periods (other than the conversion of potential ordinary shares) should be adjusted for   | Any new issue of shares for cash                                 | Any prior-year adjustment                                      | Any change in the number of ordinary shares without a change in resources | Any convertible instruments settled in cash                                  | <b>3</b>       | Any change in the number of ordinary shares without a change in resources |
| 3      | Basic earnings per share should be calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period by the  | Number of ordinary shares outstanding at the start of the period | Number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the period | The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period       | The weighted average number of shares outstanding at the start of the period | <b>3</b>       | The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period       |
| 4      | Shares, that will be issued upon the conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument, are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from   | The date of conversion   | The date that the new shares are registered                    | The date the contract is entered into                                     | The date of redemption   | <b>3</b>       | The date the contract is entered into                                     |
| 5      | Contingently issuable shares are treated as outstanding, and are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share  | From the date when all necessary conditions are satisfied        | The date the contract is entered into                          | The date that the new shares are registered                               | At the end of the current period   | <b>1</b>       | From the date when all necessary conditions are satisfied                 |

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| 6      | In a bonus issue, the number of shares, outstanding before the event, is adjusted for the proportionate change in the number of shares outstanding                                     | At the start of the current period                             | At the date of the capitalisation issue                        | As if the event had occurred at the start of the earliest period presented | At the end of the current period                             | <b>3</b>       | As if the event had occurred at the start of the earliest period presented |
| 7      | Earnings per share is calculated before accounting for which of the following items  | Ordinary Dividend  | Preference dividend for the period                             | Taxation   | Minority Interest  | <b>1</b>       | Ordinary Dividend  |
| 8      | Options and warrants are dilutive, when they would result in the issue of shares for   | Less than the average market price of shares during the period | More than the average market price of shares during the period | The average market price of shares during the period                       | More than the average face value of shares during the period | <b>1</b>       | Less than the average market price of shares during the period             |
| 9      | Staff share options with fixed terms are treated as options in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. They are treated as outstanding  | On the exercise date   | On the grant date  | At the start of the earliest period presented                              | At the end of the earliest period presented.                 | <b>2</b>       | On the grant date  |
| 10     | When an undertaking has issued a contract that may be settled in shares, or for cash, at the undertaking's option, the undertaking should presume that the contract will be settled in | Shares   | Cash   | The more dilutive of the two   | Average of the two   | <b>1</b>       | Shares   |

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| 11     | Dilution is   | An increase in earnings per share when ordinary shares are converted to convertible instruments | An decrease in earnings per share when convertible insruments are converted to ordinary shares | An increase in earnings per share when convertible insruments are converted to ordinary shares | An decrease in earnings per share when ordinary shares are converted to convertible | <b>2</b>       | An decrease in earnings per share when convertible insruments are converted to ordinary shares |
| 12     | When an enterprise makes a bonus issue / stock split / stock dividend or a rights issue, then   | The previous year's EPS is not adjusted for the issue   | Only the diluted EPS for the previous year is adjusted   | Only a note of the effect on the previous year's EPS is made                                   | The previous year's EPS is adjusted for the issue                                   | <b>4</b>       | The previous year's EPS is adjusted for the issue  |
| 13     | ABC Ltd. is having Issued Share Capital of 40,00,000 shares on 01.01.2013. It issued further 20,00,000 shares for cash on 01.10.2013. Its weighted average number of shares will be | 42,50,000 shares  | 45,00,000 shares   | 50,00,000 shares   | 60,00,000 shares  | <b>2</b>       | 45,00,000 shares   |
| 14     | A company uses _____ as the control number, to establish whether potential shares are dilutive, or anti-dilutive.   | Profit from continuing operations   | Profit from discontinuing operations   | Both Profit from continuing and discontinuing operations                                       | Average Profit from continuing operations   | <b>1</b>       | Profit from continuing operations  |
| 15     | When an undertaking presents both consolidated and separate financial statements, the disclosures required by IND-AS 33 required to be presented mandatorily                        | For both sets of statements   | Only for the consolidated information  | Only for the separate financial statements   | Either in consolidated or separate financial statements as elected by the entity    | <b>2</b>       | Only for the consolidated information  |

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| 16     | Where ordinary shares are issued but not fully paid, then the ordinary shares are treated in the calculation of basic EPS   | In the same way as fully paid ordinary shares  | In the same way as warrants or options and are included only in diluted EPS                               | Are ignored for the purposes of basic and diluted EPS  | As a fraction of an ordinary share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends | <b>4</b>       | As a fraction of an ordinary share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends       |
| 17     | Under IND-AS 12 Income Taxes, deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences are recognised when   | There is a reasonable expectation of realisation                                     | It is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized | The timing difference arises except when the carrying amount and tax base differs at initial recognition | It is virtually certain that the timing difference will be realised                                 | <b>2</b>       | It is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized |
| 18     | Which of the following examples would not give rise to a temporary difference?  | Revenue from installment sales recognised under the installment method for taxation. | Recognition of goodwill in a business combination.  | Depreciation used for accounting purposes whilst an accelerated method is used for tax purposes.         | Warranty costs recognised for accounting purposes but not recognized for tax purposes until paid.   | <b>2</b>       | Recognition of goodwill in a business combination   |
| 19     | When two companies A Ltd. and B Ltd. amalgamate into, say AB Ltd., it is the hope that the Value of AB Ltd. will be more than the sum of values of A Ltd. and B Ltd. This is known as | Goodwill   | Economic Value  | Synergy  | Present Value   | <b>3</b>       | Synergy   |
| 20     | Which is the best method among these for valuation of a firm where not much data about its profit is available and its shares are not actively traded?                                | Market Value   | Discounted Cash Flow  | Net Asset Based Approach   | Both a & b  | <b>3</b>       | Net Asset Based Approach  |

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| 21     | N Ltd. values goodwill as 2 year's purchase of super profit. The normal earning in its line of business is 12% on capital employed. Its Balance sheet shows fixed Assets ₹ 2,10,000, Current Assets ₹ 1,40,000 and Current liabilities ₹ 35,000. The trading profits of last four years are 2014 - ₹ 1,24,000, 2013 - ₹ 98,000 2012 - ₹ 1,00,000, 2011 - ₹ 1,10,000 Goodwill under Super profit method   | 37,800   | 70,200    | 1,40,400  | 1,08,000 | 3              | 1,40,400 |
| 22     | The profits and losses were: 2011 - Profit ₹20,000; 2012 - Loss ₹34,000; 2013 – Profit ₹1,00,000; 2014 - Profit ₹1,50,000. The average capital employed in the business is ₹4,00,000. The rate of interest expected from capital invested in that class of business is 10%. The remuneration of directors is estimated to be ₹12,000 p.a. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 2 years' purchase of Super Profit based on the average of 3 years. | 60,000   | 50,000    | 20,000    | 40,000   | 4              | 40,000   |
| 23     | On 1st April 2014, an existing company had assets of ₹1,50,000, including cash of ₹10,000. Its creditors amounted to ₹10,000 on that date. The company had a Reserve Fund of ₹20,000 while Capital account showed a balance of ₹1,20,000. If the normal rate of return is 20% and the goodwill of the company is valued at 48,000 at four years' purchase of super profits, find the average profits per year of the existing company.                       | 60,000   | 40,000    | 50,000    | 48,000   | 2              | 40,000   |
| 24     | A company earns profit of ₹2,00,000. The normal rate of return in the similar type of business is 10%. The value of total assets (excluding goodwill) and total outside liabilities as on the date of valuation of goodwill are ₹22,00,000 and ₹5,60,000 respectively. Calculate the value of goodwill according to Capitalization of Super Profits Method.  | 2000000  | 164000    | 1640000   | 360000   | 4              | 360000   |
| 25     | Calculate the value of Goodwill according to 10 years Purchase of Super Profits method in the previous question.   | 3,60,000 | 20,00,000 | 16,40,000 | 1,64,000 | 1              | 3,60,000 |

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|---------|--|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|------------|
| 26      | Calculate goodwill if in the company average capital employed is ₹60,000 and normal rate of return is 10%, the average profit for last 5 years is ₹12,000 and goodwill is estimated at 3 years' purchase of super profits, remuneration to director's ₹3,000.  | 6,000    | 36,000     | 12,000    | 9,000    | 4              | 9,000    |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| 27      | Goodwill is to be valued at 3 years purchased of Average profit of last 5 years. Profit for the last five years are given below:<br><table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Profit</td> <td style="width: 90%;">₹16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit</td> <td>₹15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss</td> <td>₹8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit</td> <td>₹7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit</td> <td>₹10,000</td> </tr> </table> You are asked to calculate the amount of goodwill      | Profit   | ₹16,000    | Profit    | ₹15,000  | Loss           | ₹8,000   | Profit  | ₹7,000 | Profit  | ₹10,000  | ₹ 24,000   | ₹ 33,600   | ₹ 30,000   | ₹ 35,000   | 1 | ₹ 24,000   |
| Profit  | ₹16,000  |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| Profit  | ₹15,000  |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| Loss    | ₹8,000   |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| Profit  | ₹7,000   |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| Profit  | ₹10,000  |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| 28      | Goodwill should be valued on the basis of 2 years purchase of last 4 years' average profit. The profits were:<br><table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 85%;">Profit (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>1,24,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>1,30,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Calculate value of goodwill. | Year     | Profit (₹) | 2010-11   | 1,24,000 | 2011-12        | 1,20,000 | 2012-13 | 80,000 | 2013-14 | 1,30,000 | ₹ 4,54,000 | ₹ 2,27,000 | ₹ 3,02,667 | ₹ 3,05,800 | 2 | ₹ 2,27,000 |
| Year    | Profit (₹)   |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| 2010-11 | 1,24,000   |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| 2011-12 | 1,20,000   |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| 2012-13 | 80,000   |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| 2013-14 | 1,30,000   |          |            |           |          |                |          |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| 29      | The profit for the four years from 2010 to 2013 ₹40,000, ₹45,000, ₹55,000, ₹53,000. Calculate the goodwill at 2.5 years purchase of the average profit for last 3 years.   | 1,20,625 | 96,500     | 12,06,250 | 1,93,000 | 1              | 1,20,625 |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |
| 30      | M/s Tirupati Traders Ltd. capital employed is ₹1,00,000. The normal rate of return in similar type of business is 10%.<br>The last three years profits of M/s Tirupati Traders Ltd. are ₹20,000, ₹18,000 and ₹22,000 respectively.<br>The Goodwill is to be valued at 2 years purchase of super profit.  | ₹ 20,000 | ₹ 26,667   | ₹ 30,000  | ₹ 37,000 | 1              | ₹ 20,000 |         |        |         |          |            |            |            |            |   |            |

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| 31     | The Capital employed is ₹1,50,000. The average profit for last 3 years is ₹22,000 and the normal rate of return in the business is 8%. Calculate Goodwill at 3 years purchase of the Super profit.  | 22,000  | 66,000   | 20,000   | 30,000   | 4              | 30,000  |
| 32     | K Ltd. announced a rights issue of four shares of 100 each at a premium of 160% for every five share held by the existing shareholders. The market value of the share at the time of rights issue is 440. The value of right is   | 124   | 352  | 80   | 110  | 3              | 80  |
| 33     | The equity share capital of W Ltd. consists of 1,50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up. The net profits for the past three years are: ₹2,52,500, ₹3,10,000 and ₹4,50,000. Out of these profits, 20% is transferred to general reserve.<br>If the normal rate of return is 15%, the value of share under the yield method is  | ₹ 15.00   | ₹ 8.33   | ₹ 6.67   | ₹ 12.00  | 4              | ₹ 12.00   |
| 34     | Determine the market price per share of a firm having equity capital of ₹1,00,000 (face value of ₹50 per share) the profit after taxes is ₹12,000 and P/E ratio is 5.   | 30  | 60   | 50   | 20   | 1              | 30  |
| 35     | A manufacturing group has just acquired a controlling interest in a Royal Knights - T20 entity that is listed on a stock exchange. The management of the manufacturing group wishes to exclude the Royal Knights - T20 entity from the consolidated financial statements on the grounds that its activities are dissimilar. How should the Royal Knights - T20 entity be accounted for? | The entity should be consolidated as there is no exemption from consolidation on the grounds of dissimilar activities | The entity should not be consolidated using the purchase method but should be consolidated using equity accounting | The entity should not be consolidated and should appear as an investment in the group accounts | The entity should not be consolidated; details should be disclosed in the financial statements | 1              | The entity should be consolidated as there is no exemption from consolidation on the grounds of dissimilar activities |
| 36     | XYZ Company purchased ABC Company. If the purchase consideration paid by XYZ. Company exceeds the value of net assets of ABC Company, the balance is  | Debited to Goodwill A/C   | Debited to Capital Reserve A/C   | Credited to Goodwill A/C   | Credited to Capital Reserve A/c  | 1              | Debited to Goodwill A/C   |

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| 37     | In the year to 31March 2010, F Acquired 75% of the share capital of S Ltd. For Rs 360000. At the date of the acquisition, S had 25000 shares of Rs 10 each and retained profit of Rs 150000, What is the value of Goodwill arising on the acquisition? | 40000   | 60000   | 127500  | 290000  | 2              | 60000   |
| 38     | Capital profits are  | Profits earned by the subsidiary company up to the date of acquisition of shares by the holding company | Post-acquisition profits of the subsidiary company        | Post-acquisition profits of the holding company   | Pre-acquisition profits of the holding company                      | 1              | Profits earned by the subsidiary company up to the date of acquisition of shares by the holding company |
| 39     | Revenue profits for consolidation of balance sheet of holding company and subsidiary company are   | The post-acquisition profits of holding company   | The post-acquisition profits of subsidiary company        | The profits after the financial year but before the date of acquisition of subsidiary company | The profits earned by the holding company from regular transactions | 2              | The post-acquisition profits of subsidiary company  |
| 40     | In the process of preparing consolidated financial statements, which of the following items need not to be eliminated?   | Inter-company profit in the beginning inventory   | Inter-company profit in ending inventory                  | Inter-company profit on inter-company sale of a fixed asset                                   | Inter-company profit on inventory sold to a non-affiliated company  | 4              | Inter-company profit on inventory sold to a non-affiliated company                                      |
| 41     | A 70% owned subsidiary company declares and pays a cash dividend. What effect does the dividend have on the reserves and minority interest balances in the parent company's consolidated balance sheet?  | No effect on either reserves or minority interest   | No effect on reserves and a decrease in minority interest | Decreases in both reserves and minority interest  | A decrease in reserves and no effect on minority interest           | 2              | No effect on reserves and a decrease in minority interest   |
| 42     | According to which of the following accounting concepts consolidated financial statements are prepared when a parent-subsidiary relationship exists?   | Going concern   | Business entity   | Materiality   | Cost  | 2              | Business entity   |



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| 43     | Intra group balances and transactions resulting in unrealized profits  | Should be eliminated in full     | Should be eliminated to the extent of holding company's share | Need not be eliminated                             | Should be eliminated to the extent the management thinks appropriate | 1              | Should be eliminated in full                       |
| 44     | The shares of subsidiary company held by outsiders other than the holding company are in aggregate called as   | Minority Interest                | Share capital of subsidiary company                           | Share capital of holding company                   | Owner's Equity   | 1              | Minority Interest                                  |
| 45     | On March 1, 2010, H Ltd. drew two bills on S Ltd. its subsidiary, for 10,000 each. On the same day, H Ltd. discounted one bill with a bank @ 8%. On March 31, 2010, the balances of bills receivable account of H Ltd. and S Ltd. were ₹30,000 and ₹40,000 respectively. The amount of bills receivable shown in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2010 was | 80000                            | 40000   | 70000  | 60000  | 4              | 60000  |
| 46     | H Ltd. acquired 75% shares in S Ltd. S Ltd. supplied to H Ltd. goods of the invoice value of ₹50,000 of which 60% of the goods were still in stock of H Ltd. S Ltd. made a total profit of ₹10,000 on goods sold to H Ltd. At the time of preparation of consolidation of balance sheet, the adjustment will   | Reduce ₹5,625 from Stock account | Reduce ₹5,625 from Profit & Loss account                      | Reduce ₹4,500 from Profit & Loss account           | Reduce ₹4,500 from Stock account                                     | 3              | Reduce ₹4,500 from Profit & Loss account           |
| 47     | W Ltd owns 80% Of the Equity Shares of F Ltd. On December 31, 2009, F Ltd. sold equipment to W Ltd. at a price in excess of F Ltd.'s carrying amount, but less than its original cost. On a consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2009, the carrying amount of the (cost less accumulated depreciation) equipment should be reported at:                            | W Ltd.'s original cost           | F Ltd.'s original cost  | W Ltd.'s original cost less F Ltd.'s recorded gain | W Ltd.'s original cost less 80% of F Ltd.'s recorded gain            | 3              | W Ltd.'s original cost less F Ltd.'s recorded gain |

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| 48     | H Ltd. purchased 70% shares of S Ltd. at ₹1,40,000. S Ltd. has the capital of ₹1,00,000 in shares of 100 each. At the time of purchase of shares by H Ltd. the profit of s Ltd. was ₹90,000. S Ltd. decided to make a bonus issue out of pre-acquisition profit of one share of ₹100 each fully paid for every four shares held.<br>Goodwill or capital reserve before issue of bonus shares is   | ₹70,000 (Goodwill)      | ₹77,000 (Goodwill)          | ₹7,000 (Goodwill)       | ₹7,000 (Capital reserve) | 3              | ₹7,000 (Goodwill)           |
| 49     | Holding company acquired 70% of its subsidiary company shares of November 1, 2009. The profit and loss account of the subsidiary company showed a debit balance of 50,000 on April 1, 2009 and a credit balance of ₹25,000 on March 31, 2010. The share of capital profit of holding company is   | ₹ 50,000                | ₹ 43,750                    | ₹ 35,000                | ₹ 30,625                 | 4              | ₹ 30,625                    |
| 50     | P Ltd. owns 100% of S Ltd. On January 1, 2010, P Ltd. sold S Ltd. delivery equipment at a gain. P Ltd. had owned the equipment for two years and used a five-year straight-line depreciation rate with no residual value. S Ltd. is using a three-year straight-line depreciation rate with no residual value for the equipment. In the consolidated income statement, S Ltd.'s recorded depreciation expense on the equipment for 2010 will be decreased by: | 20% of the gain on sale | 33 1/3% of the gain on sale | 50% of the gain on sale | 100% of the gain on sale | 2              | 33 1/3% of the gain on sale |