



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: XII</b>	<b>Department: Commerce</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 1</b>	<b>Topic: Ratio Analysis</b>

## MCQs

1. What does the ratio of current assets/current liabilities show?  
A. Asset usage B. Liquidity C. Profitability D. Return of capital employed.
2. Generally accepted standard current ratio is  
A. 1:1 B. 5:1 C. 2:1 D. 0.5:1
3. The quick ratio is 1.5:1. A payment of advance rent of Rs.5,000 would:  
A. Increase the ratio  
B. Decrease the ratio  
C. Not change the ratio  
D. None of the above.
4. X Ltd. has current ratio 3.5:1 and quick ratio 2:1. The inventories are Rs.24,000. Current Assets will be:  
A. 50,000 B. 48,000 C. 65,000 D. 56,000.
5. Shareholders fund-Rs.1,60,000; Total debt- Rs.3,60,000; Current Liabilities- Rs.40,000. The Total assets to debt ratios is  
A. 1.62:1 B. 4:1 C. 2.25:1 D. 1.3:1
6. If the Operating ratio is 76.42% then the operating profit ratio is  
A. 25.6% B. 26.24% C. 23.58% D. 24.76%
7. Net profit before tax but after interest is Rs.2,40,000. 15% Long Term debt 4,00,000.  
Tax Rs.50,000. Shareholders fund-8,00,000

The ROI and ICR will be

ROI	ICR
A. 20%	4 times
B. 75%	5 times
C. 30%	3 times
D. 25%	5 times

8. Revenue from operation Rs.16,00,000. Gross Loss ratio 5%; Average Inventory Rs.2,20,000. The Inventory Turnover ratio is

A. 7.5 Times    B. 8 times    C. 7.64 times    D. 7 times

9. The following groups of ratios are primarily measure risk:

A. liquidity, activity, and profitability    B. liquidity, activity, and inventory    C. liquidity, activity, and debt    D. liquidity, debt and profitability

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ ratios are primarily measuring returns:

A. liquidity    B. activity    C. debt    D. profitability

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of business firm is measured by its ability to satisfy its short term obligations as they become due:

A. activity    B. liquidity    C. debt    D. profitability

12. \_\_\_\_\_ ratios are a measure of the speed with which various accounts are converted into revenue from operations or cash:

A. activity    B. liquidity    C. debt    D. profitability

13. The two basic measures of liquidity are:

A. inventory turnover and current ratio    B. current ratio and liquid ratio    C. gross profit margin and operating ratio.    D. current ratio and average collection period

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of liquidity which excludes \_\_\_\_\_, generally the least liquid asset:

A. current ratio, trade receivable    B. liquid ratio, trade receivable    C. current ratio, inventory

D. liquid ratio, inventory

15. The \_\_\_\_\_ measures the activity of a firm's inventory.

A. trade receivables turnover    B. inventory turnover    C. liquid ratio

D. current ratio

16. State which of the following will lead to no change in Current Ratio when it is 1:1

(a) Cash paid to creditors (b) Bills payable discharged (c) Purchased goods for cash (d) All the above

17. From the following data calculate Current Liabilities:

Liquid Assets Rs. 37,500, Inventories Rs. 10,000, Prepaid Expenses Rs. 2,500, Working Capital Rs. 30,000

(a) Rs. 40,000 (b) Rs. 20,000 (c) Rs. 30,000 (d) Rs. 50,000

18. Which of the following ratio shows relationship between total assets and long-term debts of the enterprise?

(a) Debt Equity ratio (b) Proprietary ratio (c) Total Assets to Debt Ratio (d) Interest Coverage Ratio

19. If the Operating Profit Ratio is 25%, Operating Ratio is -----

(a) 50% (b) 75% (c) 100% (d) 25%

20. A company has earned Rs. 5,00,000 as profit before interest and tax. Its Return on Investment is 20%. State the Capital Employed in the company

(a) 10,00,000 (b) 15,00,000 (c) 20,00,000 (d) 25,00,000

21. From the following calculate Total Assets to Debt Ratio

Shareholder's Funds Rs. 14,00,000, Total Debts Rs. 18,00,000, Current Liabilities Rs. 2,00,000

(a) 1:1 (b) 2:1 (c) 0.5:1 (d) 3:1

### BOARD QUESTIONS FOR 3 MARKS

#### LIQUIDITY RATIOS

1. Calculate current ratio & acid test ratio from the following information:

LIABILITIES	AMT	ASSETS	AMT
Creditors	60,000	Stock	50,000
Bills Payable	40,000	Cash	30,000
Bank Overdraft	4,000	Debtors	40,000
		Bills Receivable	10,000
		Advance Tax	4,000

2. Calculate 'Liquid Ratio' from the following information:

Current Liabilities Rs. 50,000

Current Assets Rs. 80,000

Stock Rs. 25,000

Prepaid Expenses Rs. 5,000

3. X Ltd. has a current ratio of 3.5:1 and quick ratio of 2:1. If excess of current assets over quick assets represented by stock is Rs. 24,000, calculate current assets and current liabilities.

4. Calculate the current ratio from the following information:

Total Assets Rs.3,00,000 Fixed Assets Rs.1,60,000

Long-term Liabilities Rs.80,000 Investments Rs.1,00,000

Shareholders Fund Rs.2,00,000

5. From the following information calculate Current Ratio and Liquid Ratio

Equity Share Capital	24,000	Buildings	45,000
8% Debentures	9,000	Stock	12,000
Bank Overdraft	6,000	Debtors	9,000
Creditor	23,400	Cash in Hand	2,280
Provision for Taxation	600	Prepaid Expenses	720
Profit and Loss	6,000		

6. Current Ratio is 3.5:1. Working Capital is Rs. 9,00,000. Calculate the amount of Current Assets and Current Liabilities.

7. Shine Limited has a current ratio 4.5:1 and quick ratio 3:1; if the stock is 36,000, Calculate current liabilities and current assets.

8. The ratio of Current Assets (Rs. 3,00,000) to Current Liabilities (Rs. 2,00,000) is 1.5:1. The accountant of this firm is interested in maintaining a Current Ratio of 2:1 by paying some part of current liabilities. You are required to suggest him the amount of Current Liabilities which must be paid for this purpose.

9. A firm had Current Liabilities of Rs. 90,000. It then acquired Stock-in-trade at a cost of Rs. 10,000 on credit. After this acquisition, the Current Ratio was 2:1. Determine the size of the Current Assets and Working Capital after and before the inventories was acquired.

10. The current ratio is 2:1. State giving reasons which of the following transactions would improve, reduce and not change the current ratio:

- Repayment of current liability;
- Purchased goods on credit;
- Sale of an office typewriter (Book value – Rs. 4,000) for Rs. 3,000 only;
- Sale of merchandise (goods) costing Rs. 10,000 for Rs. 11,000;
- Payment of proposed dividend

11. The Quick Ratio of a company is 2:1. State, giving reason, which of the following would improve, reduce or not change the ratio:

- Purchase of Stock in trade for cash
- Cash collected from trade receivables
- Sale of stock in trade (costing Rs. 10,000) for Rs. 11,000 and
- Sale of an old furniture (Book value Rs. 10,000) for Rs. 9,000
- Payment of interim Dividend.

## SOLVENCY RATIOS

12. Calculate Solvency Ratios, from the following information:

Total external liabilities Rs.5,00,000 , Balance Sheet Total Rs.10,10,000, Current liabilities Rs.1,00,000 Fictitious Assets Rs.10,000

13. From the following information, calculate Debt Equity Ratio, Proprietary Ratio and Ratio of Total Assets to Debt.

Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	Fixed Assets	4,00,000
Equity Share Capital	3,00,000	Investments	1,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	1,10,000	Current Assets	2,00,000
Secured Loans	1,50,000	Preliminary Expenses	10,000
Current liabilities	50,000		

14. Calculate solvency ratios from the following information:

Total Assets Rs. 15,00,000

Current Liabilities Rs. 6,00,000

Total Debts Rs. 12,00,000

15. From the following information, calculate Proprietary Ratio, Debt-Equity Ratio and Total Assets to Debt Ratio:

Non-Current Assets Rs. 16,00,000

Current Assets Rs. 16,00,000

Long term Borrowings Rs. 10,00,000

Long term provisions Rs. 6,00,000

Current Liabilities Rs. 8,00,000

16. From the following information, compute Debt-Equity Ratio, Total Assets to Debt Ratio and Proprietary Ratio

Long term borrowings Rs. 2,00,000

Long term provisions Rs. 1,00,000

Current liabilities Rs. 50,000

Non current Assets Rs. 3,60,000

Current Assets Rs. 90,000

17. The debt equity ratio of X Ltd. is 1:2. Which of the following would increase/decrease or not change the debt equity ratio?

(i) Further issue of equity shares

(ii) Cash received from debtors

(iii) Sale of goods on cash basis

(iv) Redemption of debentures

(v) Purchase of goods on credit.

18. From the following details, calculate interest coverage ratio:

Net Profit after tax Rs. 60,000; 15% Long-term Debt 10,00,000; and Tax Rate: 40%.

19. Net profit after Interest but before Tax Rs. 1,40,000, 15% Long Term Debt Rs. 4,00,000, Share holder's funds Rs. 2,40,000, Tax Rate : 50%. Calculate ICR.

20. From the following information calculate ICR

Net profit after interest and tax Rs. 8,00,000, 10% debentures Rs. 9,00,000, Tax @ 50%, Capital Employed Rs. 2,00,00,000

21. From the following details obtained from the financial statements of JN Ltd., calculate Interest Coverage Ratio:

Net Profit after Tax Rs. 2,00,000, 12% Long Term Debt Rs. 40,00,000, Rate of Tax 40%

22. From the following information calculate Interest Coverage Ratio:

Profit after interest and tax - Rs. 4,97,000

Rate of Income tax - 30%

12% Debentures – Rs. 6,00,000

### **TURNOVER RATIOS**

23. From the following information, calculate stock turnover ratio :

Opening Stock Rs. 18,000 Wages Rs. 14,000, Closing Stock Rs. 22,000 Sales Rs. 80,000

Purchases Rs. 46,000 Carriage Inwards Rs. 4,000

24. From the following information, calculate stock turnover ratio. Sales: Rs. 4,00,000, Average Stock : Rs. 55,000, Gross Loss Ratio : 10%

25. A trader carries an average stock of Rs. 40,000. His stock turnover is 8 times. If he sells goods at profit of 20% on sales. Find out the profit.

26. Opening Inventory Rs. 29,000, Closing Inventory Rs. 31,000, Revenue from operations Rs. 3,00,000, Gross Profit 25% on Cost. Calculate Inventory Turnover Ratio.

27. Opening Inventory Rs. 19,000, Purchases Rs. 1,52,000, Revenue from operations Rs. 2,00,000, Gross Profit 25% on Revenue from operations. Calculate Inventory Turnover Ratio.

28. Cash Revenue from operations 20% of Total Revenue from Operations, Credit Revenue from Operations Rs. 9,00,000, Gross Profit 25% on Cost, Closing Inventory Rs. 2,25,000, Opening Inventory Rs. 75,000. Calculate Inventory Turnover Ratio

29. Revenue from Operations Rs. 2,00,000, Gross Profit: 25% on Cost, Opening Inventory was 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the value of Closing Inventory. Closing Inventory was 30% of Revenue from Operations. Calculate the Inventory Turnover Ratio.

30. Calculate current ratio of a company from the following information:

Stock turnover ratio = 4 times

Stock at the end is Rs. 20,000 more than the stock in the beginning.

Sales Rs. 3,00,000 and gross profit ratio is 20% of sales.

Current liabilities = Rs. 40,000 Quick ratio = 0.75

31. Calculate the trade receivables turnover ratio from the following information:

Total RFO= Rs. 4,00,000

Cash RFO = 20% of total RFO

Debtors on 1.1.2019 = Rs. 40,000

Debtors on 31.12.2019 = Rs. 1,20,000

32. From the following calculate Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio:

Total Revenue from Operations for the year - Rs. 8,40,000

Cash Revenue from Operations – 40% of Credit Revenue from Operations.

Closing Trade Receivable – Rs. 2,00,000

Excess of Closing Trade Receivables over Opening Trade Receivables Rs. 80,000

33. A. From the following information, calculate –

(i) Debtors Turnover Ratio

(ii) Payable Turnover Ratio

RFO Rs. 8,75,000  
Creditors Rs. 90,000  
Bills Receivable Rs. 48,000  
Bills Payable Rs. 52,000  
Purchases Rs. 4,20,000  
Debtors Rs. 59,000

B. From the following calculate Working Capital Turnover Ratio:

Revenue from operations Rs.12,00,000, Current Assets Rs. 5,00,000, Total Assets Rs. 8,00,000

Non-current liabilities Rs. 4,00,000 and Shareholder's Funds Rs. 2,00,000

### **PROFITABILITY RATIOS**

34. Given the following information calculate all profitability ratios:

RFO 3,40,000, Cost of Goods Sold 1,20,000, Selling expenses 80,000, Administrative Expenses 40,000, Interest on debentures 20,000, Gain on sale of asset 10,000, Trading commission received 25,000.

35. Cost of Revenue from Operations is Rs. 1,50,000. Operating expenses are Rs. 60,000. Sales is Rs. 2,60,000 and Sales Return is Rs. 10,000. Calculate Operating Ratio.

36. Revenue from Operations Rs. 6,00,000, Gross Profit 25% on Cost, Operating Expenses Rs. 60,000. Calculate Operating Ratio

37. Revenue from Operations Rs. 6,00,00, Operating Cost Rs. 5,10,000, Cost of Revenue from Operations Rs. 4,00,000. Calculate Operating Profit Ratio.

38. Revenue from Operations Rs. 9,00,000, Gross Profit Ratio 25% on Cost, Operating Expenses Rs. 45,000. Calculate Operating Profit Ratio.

39. What will be the Operating Profit Ratio, if Operating Ratio is 83.64%?

40. Given the following information:

	Rs.
Sales	3,40,000
Cost of Goods Sold	1,20,000
Selling expenses	80,000
Administrative Expenses	40,000

Calculate Gross Profit Ratio and Operating Ratio.

41. Net profit after Interest but before Tax Rs. 1,40,000, 15% Long Term Debt Rs. 4,00,000, Share holder's funds Rs. 2,40,000, Tax Rate : 50%. Calculate Return on Capital Employed & ICR

42. From the following information related to Naveen Ltd., Calculate (a) Return on Investment and (b) Total Assets to Debt Ratio

Information : Fixed Assets Rs. 75,00,000, Current Assets Rs. 40,00,000, Current Liabilities Rs. 27,00,000, 12% Debentures Rs. 80,00,000 and Net Profit before Interest, Tax and Dividend Rs.

14,50,000

43. From the following information calculate Return on Investment & ICR

Net profit after interest and tax Rs. 8,00,000, 10% debentures Rs. 9,00,000, Tax @ 50%, Capital Employed Rs. 2,00,00,000