



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll Number

ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING, PAPER-I

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|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: | (PART-I) 30 MINUTES | MAXIMUM MARKS:20 |
| | (PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES | MAXIMUM MARKS:80 |

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) Which of the following is an example of internal transaction?
(a) cash received from debtor (b) goods sold on credit (c) supplies consumed in the office
(d) salaries paid to employees (e) None of these
- (ii) A Company's reported opening balance of accumulated depreciation is Rs.150. The closing balance of accumulated depreciation is Rs.125. The current year depreciation is Rs.175. The depreciation on disposed assets is:
(a) Rs.150 (b) Rs.200 (c) Rs.250
(d) Rs.100 (e) None of these
- (iii) Which of the following is an example of non-exchange transaction?
(a) goods lost by fire (b) electric charges paid (c) machinery purchased on credit
(d) carriage paid on furniture (e) None of these
- (iv) A Company receives 40 % of monthly sales and 50% in the following month and rest is received in third month. The sales for January are Rs. 20; February Rs. 30 and March Rs. 40. The collection for March is:
(a) Rs.27 (b) Rs.30 (c) Rs.33
(d) Rs.36 (e) None of these
- (v) The time limit for payment of dividend for a listed public limited company is:
(a) 30 days (b) 45 days (c) 60 days
(d) 90 days (e) None of these
- (vi) The time limit for payment of dividend for an unlisted limited company is:
(a) 90 days (b) 60 days (c) 45 days
(d) 30 days (e) None of these
- (vii) As per Companies Ordinance 1984 a listed public limited company is bound to prepare its financial statements on:
(a) yearly basis (b) half-yearly basis (c) quarterly basis
(d) daily basis (e) None of these
- (viii) As per Companies Ordinance 1984 loose tools are recorded under the head of:
(a) current assets (b) fixed assets (c) long-term investment
(d) long-term deposits (e) None of these
- (ix) A Company reports stock velocity 30 days. Creditors' velocity is 20 days. The debtors' velocity is 15 days. The operating cycle of the company is:
(a) 25 days (b) 50 days (c) 45 days
(d) 65 days (e) None of these
- (x) Left side of an account means the word debit is described as:
(a) noun (b) pronoun (c) verb
(d) adverb (e) None of these
- (xi) A company reports stock velocity 30 days. The debtors' velocity is 20 days. Creditors' velocity is 25 days. The operating cash cycle of the company is:
(a) 75 days (b) 55 days (c) 50 days
(d) 25 days (e) None of these
- (xii) In Pakistan a commercial bank can be formed and is registered under the:
(a) Companies Ordinance 1984 (b) Banking Companies Ordinance 1962
(c) State Bank of Pakistan Act 1956 (d) Modaraba Companies Ordinance 1980 (e) None of these

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- (xiii) In Pakistan a commercial bank prepares its annual accounts under the:
 - (a) Companies Ordinance 1984
 - (b) Banking Companies Ordinance 1962
 - (c) State Bank of Pakistan Act 1948
 - (d) Modaraba Companies Ordinance 1980
 - (e) None of these
- (xiv) A Company pays income tax at the rate of 40%. The net income after tax is Rs. 24. The net income before tax is:
 - (a) Rs.40
 - (b) Rs.80
 - (c) Rs.24
 - (d) Rs.16
 - (e) None of these
- (xv) In Pakistan insurance company can be formed and is registered under the:
 - (a) Companies Ordinance 1984
 - (b) Banking Companies Ordinance 1962
 - (c) Insurance Ordinance 2000
 - (d) Modaraba Companies Ordinance 1980
 - (e) None of these
- (xvi) The working of the insurance company is governed by the:
 - (a) Companies Ordinance 1984
 - (b) Banking Companies Ordinance 1962
 - (c) Insurance Ordinance 2000
 - (d) Modaraba Companies Ordinance 1980
 - (e) None of these
- (xvii) Which of the following transactions would result in an increase in the current ratio?
 - (a) paid cash for a one-year insurance policy
 - (b) collected an account receivable
 - (c) used the allowance method to write-off an uncollectible account
 - (d) borrowed money by issuing a long-term note
 - (e) None of these
- (xviii) A and B are partners with capital of Rs. 8000 and Rs. 6000 respectively. They admit C as partner with 1/4 share in the profits of the firm. C brings Rs. 10000 as his share of capital. The share of A's goodwill is:
 - (a) 16000
 - (b) 8000
 - (c) 4000
 - (d) 2000
 - (e) None of these
- (xix) A, B and C are partners in a partnership firm. The profit sharing ratio was 3:2:1. The goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.12000. They change their profit sharing ratio as 4:4:2. The value of gain or loss of goodwill to A is:
 - (a) Gain Rs. 1200
 - (b) Loss Rs.1200
 - (c) Gain Rs.800
 - (d) Loss Rs.800
 - (e) None of these
- (xx) A and B are the partners in a firm. They admit C into the firm. The new ratio is agreed to be 5:3:4. A and B made equal sacrifice to accommodate C. The old ratio of B is:
 - (a) 14/24
 - (b) 15/24
 - (c) 9/24
 - (d) 10/24
 - (e) None of these

PART – II

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| NOTE: | <p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY THREE questions from PART-II including QUESTION NO. 2 which is COMPULSORY having 30 marks. Rest of the questions carry 25 MARKS EACH.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p> |
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Q 2: Write the short note on the following? **(3 each)**

- (i) What is meant by event in accounting?
- (ii) What is the meaning of equity?
- (iii) Define separate entity concept.
- (iv) Narrate the meaning of conservatism.
- (v) Differentiate among provision, reserve and fund.
- (vi) What is meant by footing?
- (vii) What is amortisation?
- (viii) What is controlling account?
- (ix) Define contingent assets.
- (x) What is the meaning of sales term 1/10 E.O.M?

Q 3: The Charitable Trust had the following balance sheet as on December 31, 2009. **(25)**

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Salaries payable | 3000 | Cash | 1500 |
| Subscription received in advance | 500 | Equipment | 8000 |
| Capital fund | 11200 | Stock of medicine | 1600 |
| Add life membership fee | 2500 | Furniture | 6000 |
| Add surplus | 1900 | Subscription due and receivable | 2000 |
| | 15600 | | |
| | 19100 | | 19100 |

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The accompanying income and expenditure account was the following:

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31, 2009

| Expenditure | Rs. | Income | Rs. |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| To salaries | 35000 | By entrance fee | 300 |
| To cost of medicine used | 6700 | By subscription | 36100 |
| To depreciation of equipment | 600 | By miscellaneous receipts | 150 |
| To miscellaneous expenses | 1500 | By profit on sale of furniture | 200 |
| To surplus | 1900 | By grant from government | 8950 |
| | 45700 | | 45700 |

Adjustments: The equipment stood at Rs.6000; subscription due and receivable totalled Rs.2500; whereas subscription already received for next year were Rs.700; closing stock of medicine Rs.1100. Prepare receipts and payments account for the year 2009.

Q 4: Below is given the balance sheet of Sunlight Company Limited as on 31st December, 1988. **(25)**

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
|------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Share capital | 200000 | Fixed assets | 550000 |
| Reserve fund | 150000 | Stock in trade | 250000 |
| Bank overdraft | 200000 | Liquid assets | 150000 |
| Sundry creditors | 400000 | | |
| | 950000 | | 950000 |

Bank overdraft is a permanent arrangement made with the bank. Calculate current ratio; quick ratio; debt-equity ratio; fixed assets ratio; and proprietary ratio.

Q 5: Following are summarised balance sheets of a company. Prepare a Comparative balance sheet. **(25)**

| Liabilities | 2004 | 2005 | Assets | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ordinary capital Rs.10 | 38000 | 46000 | Fixed assets | 40000 | 45000 |
| Reserves | 5000 | 5400 | Investment | 4000 | 8000 |
| Loans | 600 | 1600 | Current assets | 1000 | 2000 |
| Current liabilities | 1400 | 2000 | | | |
| | 45000 | 55000 | | 45000 | 55000 |

Q 6: The following figures are taken from the books of Sheen Company Limited as on December 31, 2009. **(25)**

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Opening stock | 75000 | Purchases returns | 10000 |
| Purchases | 245000 | Sales | 340000 |
| Wages | 30000 | Discount | 3000 |
| Carriage | 950 | Profit and loss | 15000 |
| Furniture | 17000 | Share capital | 100000 |
| Salaries | 7500 | Creditors | 17500 |
| Rent | 4000 | General reserve | 15500 |
| Trade expenses | 7050 | Bills payable | 7000 |
| Dividend paid | 9000 | | |
| Debtors | 27500 | | |
| Plant and machinery | 29000 | | |
| Cash at bank | 46200 | | |
| Patents | 4800 | | |
| Bill receivables | 5000 | | |
| | 508000 | | 508000 |

Adjustments: Closing stock was valued at retail price Rs.105600 which was 20% higher than cost price. Provide for income tax Rs.19827. Depreciate plant and machinery at 15%; furniture at 10%; and patents at 5%. There was outstanding rent Rs.800 and salaries Rs.900. Make provision for bad debts Rs.510. Provide for manager remuneration at 10% of net profit before tax. The directors proposed dividend at 10% on paid up capital. Prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 2009 and a balance sheet as at that date.
