Preview Question Paper

+2	Acc	Model	Qly	2022
			~ ,	

12th Standard

Accountancy	Reg.No. :				

(c) Summary of cash transactions

(d) Bills payable account

(c) Total cash payments during the period

Use Blue Ink Only

Exam Time: 03:00:00 Hrs Total Marks: 90

Part A Multiple Choice Question

(a) Total debtors account

 $14 \times 1 = 14$

Date: 05-Sep-22

- Statement of affairs is a
 - (a) Statement of income and expenditure
 - (d) Summary of credit transactions
 - The amount of credit sales can be computed from
 - (b) Total creditors account (c) Bills receivable account

(b) Statement of assets and liabilities

- A firms total sales is Rs.80,000 and its credit sales is Rs.60,000 Then its cash sales is
- (a) Rs.1.40.000 (b) Rs.70,000 (c) Rs.20,000 (d) Rs.80,000
- Balance of receipts and payments account indicates the (a) Loss incurred during the period (b) Excess of income over expenditure of the period
 - (d) Cash and bank balance as on the date Income and Expenditure Account is prepared to find out
- (a) Profit or loss (b) Cash and bank balance (c) Surplus or deficit (d) Financial position As per the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the rate of interest allowed on loans advanced by partners is
 - (a) 8% per annum (b) 12% per annum (c) 5% per annum (d) 6% per annum
- When fixed capital method is adopted by a partnership firm, which of the following items will appear in capital account?
 - (b) Interest on capital (a) Additional capital introduced (c) Interest on drawings

(a) Goodwill is an intangible asset (b) Goodwill is a current asset (c) Goodwill is a fictitious asset

- Which of the following statements is true?
 - (d) Goodwill cannot be acquired
- The average rate of return of similar concerns is considered as
 - (a) Average profit (b) Normal rate of return (c) Expected rate of return (d) None of these
- 10) Revaluation A/c is a

5)

- (a) Real A/c (b) Nominal A/c (c) Personal A/c (d) Impersonal A/c
- 11) On revaluation, the increase in the value of assets leads to
 - (c) Expense (d) None of these (a) Gain (b) Loss
- 12) Which of the following statements is not true in relation to admission of a part
 - (b) The profits and losses of the previous years are distributed to the old partners (a) Generally mutual rights of the partners change
 - (c) The firm is reconstituted under a new agreement (d) The existing agreement does not come to an end
- 13) On retirement of a partner, general reserve is transferred to the
 - (a) Capital account of all the partners (b) Revaluation account (c) Capital account of the continuing partners
 - (d) Memorandum revaluation account
- 14) If the final amount due to a retiring partner is not paid immediately, it is transferred to
 - (b) Retiring partner's capital A/c (c) Retiring partner's loan A/c (a) Bank A/c (d) Other partners' capital A/c

$1 \times 1 = 1$ Part A Assertion and reason

- Assertion (A): Goodwill is the good name or reputation of the business which brings benefit to the business.
 - Reason (R): It is an intangible asset as it has no physical existence.
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

$1 \times 1 = 1$ Part A Odd one out

- (a) Recording the Capital of a new partner
 - (b) New Profit Sharing ratio
 - (c) Sacrificing ratio (d) Unequal sacrifice

Part A One or Two Words / Correct Statement

 $1 \times 1 = 1$

- 17) (i) An incoming partner pays his share of good will in cash, and profit sharing ration of old partner is changed, Good will be distributed among old partners According to new ration.
 - (ii) Any partner who investments in the business but does not take active part in the businesses Secret partner.
 - (iii) The relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.
 - (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (b) (iii) is correct.
 - (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Part A Find the wrong statement

 $1 \times 1 = 1$

- 18) From the following one is wrong:
 - Settlement of amount due to retiring partner
 - (a) Paying the entire amount due immediately in cash
 - (b) Transfer the entire amount due to loan account
 - (c) Paying part amount and remaining amount transferred to loan A/c
 - (d) Transfer to goodwill A/c

Part A Find out the wrong pair

 $1 \times 1 = 1$

19)	(a)	Subscriptio	E	Revenue receipts
	(b)	Dividend	-	Revenue payments
	(c)	Legacies	F	Capital receipts
	(d)	Rent paid	F	Revenue payments

Part A Choose the correct pair

 $1 \times 1 = 1$

20)	(a) Charities	-Income Acount
	(b) Stationary	-Income account
	(c) deprciation	-Expenditure Acount
	(d) Grant received	- Expenditure Account

9/5/22, 12:28 AM **Preview Question Paper**

Part B Answer any 7 Questions and Question Number 30 is Compulsory

21) From the following particulars ascertain profit or loss:

	Rs.
Capital at the beginning of the year (1 st April, 2016)	2,00,000
Capital at the end of the year (31st March, 2017)	3,50,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	70,000
Drawings during the year	40,000

22) From the following details calculate the amount that will be shown as subscription in Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2017.

Subscription received for	
2015-16	7,500
2016-17	7,500 60,000 1,500
2017-18	1,500
	69,000

Subscription outstanding for the year 2016-17 is Rs. 2,400. Subscription for 2016-17 received in 2015-16 was Rs.1,000

- 23) What is legacy?
- Mannan and Ramesh share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. The capital on 1st April 2017 was Rs.80,000 for Mannan and Rs.60,000 for Ramesh and their current accounts show a credit balance of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. Calculate interest on capital at 5% p.a. for the year ending 31st March 2018 and show the journal entries.
- 25) What is a partnership deed?

For the purpose of admitting a new partner, a firm has decided to value its goodwill at 3 years purchase of the average profit of the last 4 years using weighted average method. Profits of the past 4 years and the respective weights are as follows:

Particulars	2015	2016	2017	2018
Profit (Rs.)	20,000	22,000	24,000	28,000
Weight	1	2	3	4

Compute the value of goodwill.

- 27) What is acquired goodwill?
- Mala and Vimala were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 31.3.2017, Varshini was admitted as a partner. On the date 28) of admission, the book of the firm showed a reserve fund of Rs.50,000. Pass the journal entry to distribute the reserve fund.
- Vivin, Hari and Joy are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. On 31.3.2017, Hari retired. On the date of retirement, the books of the firm showed a general reserve of Rs. 60,000. Pass the journal entry to transfer the general reserve.
- 30) What is meant by "Endowment Fund"?

Part C Answer any 7 Questions and Question Number 40 is Compulsory 31) From the following details, calculate the missing figure

 $7 \times 3 = 21$

 $7 \times 2 = 14$

Closing capital as on 31.3.2019 1,90,000 50,000 Additional capital introduced during the year 30,000 Drawings during the year Opening capital on 1.4.2018 Loss for the year ending 31.3.2019 40,000

- 32) What are the limitations of incomplete records?
- From the following particulars of Tamil Educational Society, prepare Receipts and Payments account for the year ended 31st March, 2019. 331

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Opening cash balance as on 1.4.2018	18,000	Building purchased	2,10,000
Rent paid	6,000	Staff salary	55,000
Scholarship given	15,200	Subscription received	2,65,000
Entrance fees received	18,500		

- 34) How annual subscription is dealt with in the final accounts of not-for-profit organisation?
- 35) From the following balance sheets of Subha and Sudha who share profits and losses equally, calculate interest on capital at 6% p.a. for the year ending 31st December 2017.

Balance sheet as on 31st December 2017

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accounts:		Fixed assets	30,000
Subha	15,000	Current assets	20,000
Sudha	20,000		
	15,000		
	50,000		50,000

Drawings of Subha and Sudha during the year were Rs.2,500 and Rs.3,500 respectively. Profit earned during the year was Rs.15,000.

Anbu is a partner in a partnership firm. As per the partnership deed, interest on drawings is charged at 12% p.a. During the year ended 31st December 2018 he drew as follows:

Date	Rs
March 1	6,000
June 1	4,000
September 1	5,000
December 1	2,000

Calculate the amount of interest on drawings by using product method.

The profits and losses of a firm for the last four years were as follows: 2015: Rs.15,000; 2016: Rs.17,000; 2017: Rs.6,000 (Loss); 2018: Rs.14,000

You are required to calculate the amount of goodwill on the basis of 5 years purchase of average profits of the last 4 years.

- The following particulars are available in respect of a business carried on by a partnership firm:
 - (a) Profits earned: 2016: Rs.30,000; 2017: Rs.29,000 and 2018: Rs.32,000.
 - (b) Profit of 2016 includes a non-recurring income of Rs.3,000.

 - (c) Profit of 2017 is reduced by Rs.2,000 due to stock destroyed by fire.
 (d) The stock is not insured. But, it is decided to insure the stock in future. The insurance premium is estimated at Rs.5,600 per annum. You are required to calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 2 years purchase of average profits of the last three years.
- 39) Rajesh and Ramesh are partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. Raman is admitted as a new partner and the new profit sharing ratio is decided as 5:3:2. The following revaluations are made. Pass journal entries and prepare revaluation account.
 - (a) The value of building is increased by Rs.15,000.
 - (b) The value of the machinery is decreased by Rs.4,000. (c) Provision for doubtful debt is made for Rs. 1,000.
- Justina, Navi and Rithika are partners sharing profits and losses equally. On 31.3.2019, Rithika retired from the partnership firm. Profits of the preceding years is as follows:

2016: Rs. 5,000; 2017: Rs. 10,000 and 2018: Rs. 30,000

Find out the share of profit of Ritika for the year 2019 till the date of retirement if

- (a) Profit is to be distributed on the basis of the previous year's profit
- (b) Profit is to be distributed on the basis of the average profit of the past 3 years
- Also pass necessary journal entries by assuming that partners' capitals are fluctuating. Accountancy

Part D Answer All

a) Ahmed does not keep proper books of accounts. Find the profit or loss made by him for the year ending 31st March, 2018.

 $7 \times 5 = 35$

Preview Question Paper

Particulars	1.4.2017 Rs	31.3.2018 Rs	
Bank balance	14,000 (Cr.)	18,000 (Dr.)	
Cash in hand	800	1,500	
Stock	12,000	16,000	
Debtors	34,000	30,000	
Plant	80,000	80,000	
80,000	40,000	40,000	
Creditors	60,000	72,000	

Ahmed had withdrawn 40,000 for his personal use. He had introduced Rs.16,000 as capital for expansion of his business. A provision of 5% on debtors is to be made. Plant is to be depreciated at 10%.

Raghu, Ravi and Ramesh are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:1. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2019 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Asset		Rs.
Capital accounts:			Buildings		60,000
Raghu	30,000		Machinery		70,000
Ravi	40,000		Stock		20,000
Ramesh	20,000	90,000			
Reserve fund		36,000	Debtors	18,000	
Sundry creditors		33,000	Less Provision for bad debts	1,000	
		1,76,000			1,76,000

Ramesh retires on 31.3.2019 subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs.24,000
- (ii) Machinery to be depreciated by 10%
- (iii) Buildings to be appreciated by 20% (iv) Stock to be appreciated by Rs. 2,000
- (v) Provision for bad debts to be raised by Rs.1,000
- (vi) Final amount due to Ramesh is not paid immediately
- Prepare the necessary ledger accounts and show the balance sheet of the firm after retirement.
- 42) a) Bharathi does not maintain her books of accounts under double entry system. From the following details prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 2019 and a balance sheet as on that date.
 - Cash Book Dr.

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To balance b/d	32,000	By Purchases A/c	56,000
To Sales A/c	1,60,000	By Creditors A/c	80,000
To Debtors A/c	1,20,000	By General expenses A/c	24,000
		By Wages A/c	10,000
		By Balance c/d	1,42,000
	3,12,000		3,12,000

Other Information:

Particulars	1.4.2018 Rs.	31.3.2019 Rs.
Stock of goods	40,000	60,000
Debtors	38,000	5
Creditors	58,000	52,000
Machinery	1,70,000	1,70,000

Additional information:

- (i) Credit purchases 74,000
- (ii) Credit sales 1,40,000
- (iii) Opening capital 2,22,000
- (iv) Depreciate machinery by 10% p.a.

(OR)
b) Mani, Rama and Devan are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:3. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2019 is as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Asset	Rs.
Capital accounts:			Buildings	80,000
Mani	50,000		Stock	20,000
Rama	50,000		Furniture	70,000
Devan	50,000	1,50,000	Debtors	20,000
Sundry creditors		20,000	Cash in hand	10,000
Profit and loss A/c		30,000		
		2,00,000		2,00,000

Mani retired from the partnership firm on 31.03.2019 subject to the following adjustments:

- (i) Stock to be depreciated by Rs. 5,000
- (ii) Provision for doubtful debts to be created for Rs. 1,000.
- (iii) Buildings to be appreciated by Rs. 16,000
- (iv) The final amount due to Mani is not paid immediately
- Prepare revaluation account and capital account of partners after retirement.

From the following particulars of Chennai Sports Club, prepare Receipts and Payments account for the year ended 31st March, 2018. 43) a)__

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Opening cash balance as on 1.4.2017	10,000	Subscriptions received		
Opening bank balance as on 1.4.2017	15,000	2016 - 2017	4,500	
Interest paid	5,000	2017 - 2018	65,000	
Depreciation	7,000	2018 - 2019	5,000	74,500
Upkeep of grounds	22,500	Tournament expenses		12,500
Life membership fees received	5,500	Tournament fund receipts		15,000
Bats and balls purchased	13,000	Closing balance of cash (31.3.2018)		5,000

Ramya, Sara and Thara are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2.

On 1st April 2018, Thara retires and on retirement, the following adjustments are agreed upon:

- (i) Increase the value of premises by Rs. 40,000. (ii) Depreciate stock by Rs. 3,000 and machinery by Rs. 6,500.
- (iii) Provide an outstanding liability of Rs. 500
- Pass journal entries and prepare revaluation account.
- 44) a) The following is the Receipts and Payments account of Madurai City Club for the year ending 31st March, 2018.

Madurai City Club Dr. Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 2018 Cr

Preview Question Paper

Receipts	Rs.	Rs.	Payments	Rs.	Rs.
To Balance b/d:			By Upkeep of ground		16,500
Cash	500		By Match expenses		19,000
Bank	7,000	7,500	By Sundry expenses		11,000
To Subscription (including					
Rs. 4,000 for 2016-2017)		30,000	By Balance c/d:		
To Legacies		9,000	Cash in hand	1,500	
To Hall rent		10,000	Cash at bank	11,000	12,500
To Receipts for match fund		22,500			
-		79,000			79,000

Additional information:

On 1st April, 2017, the club had investment of Rs.40,000. The club also had a credit balance of Rs.30,000 in Match fund account. On 31st March, 2017 subscriptions in arrears were Rs. 4,000 and the subscriptions in arrears on 31st March, 2018 were Rs.4,500. Prepare the final

(OR)

Ameer and Raja are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet is shown as under on 31.12.2018.

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accounts:			Machinery	60,000
Ameer	80,000		Furniture	40,000
Raja	70,000	1,50,000	Debtors	30,000
Reserve fund		15,000	Stock	10,000
Creditors		35,000	Prepaid insurance	40,000
			Cash at bank	20,000
		2,00,000		2,00,000

Rohit is admitted as a new partner who introduces a capital of Rs.30,000 for his 1/5 share in future profits. He brings Rs.10,000 for his share of goodwill.

Following revaluations are made:

- (i) Stock is to be appreciated to Rs.14,000 (ii) Furniture is to be depreciated by 5%
- (iii) Machinery is to be revalued at Rs.80,000

Prepare the necessary ledger accounts and the balance sheet after the admission.

a) From the following information, prepare capital accounts of partners Shanthi and Sumathi, when their capitals are fixed.

Particulars	Rs.	Sumathi Rs.
Capital on 1st January 2	1,00,000	80,000
Current account on 1st January 2018 (Cr.)	5,000	3,000
Additional capital introduced on 1st June 2018	10,000	20,000
Drawings during 2018	20,000	13,000
Interest on drawings	500	300
Share of profit for 20	10,000	8,000
Interest on capital	6,300	5,400
Salary	9,000	Nil
Commission	Nil	1,200
		(OP)

Vetri and Ranjit are partners, sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st December 2017 is as under:

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accoun			Furniture	25,000
Vetri	30,000		Stock	20,000
Ranjit	20,000	50,000	Debtors	10,000
Reserve fund		45,000	Profit and loss A/c (loss)	10,000
		1,00,000		1,00,000

On 1.1.2018, they admit Suriya into their firm as a partner on the following arrangements.

- (i) Suriya brings Rs.10,000 as capital for 1/4 share of profit.
- (ii) Stock to be depreciated by 10% (iii) Debtors to be revalued at Rs.7,500
- (iv) Furniture to be revalued at Rs.40,000.
- (v) There is an outstanding wages of Rs.4,500 not yet recorded.
- Prepare revaluation account, partners' capital account and the balance sheet of the firm after admission.
- 46) a) Durai and Velan entered into a partnership agreement on 1st April 2018, Durai contributing Rs. 25,000 and Velan Rs. 30,000 as capital. The agreement provided that:
 - (a) Profits and losses to be shared in the ratio 2:3 as between Durai and Velan.

 - (b) Partners to be entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a. (c) Interest on drawings to be charged Durai: Rs.300 Velan: Rs.450
 - (d) Durai to receive a salary of Rs.5,000 for the year, and
 - (e) Velan to receive a commission of Rs.2.000

During the year, the firm made a profit of Rs.20,000 before adjustment of interest, salary and commission. Prepare the Profit and loss appropriation account.

- From the following details, calculate the value of goodwill at 2 years purchase of super profit:
- (a) Total assets of a firm are Rs.5,00,000
- (b) The liabilities of the firm are Rs.2,00,000
- (c) Normal rate of return in this class of business is 12.5 %.
- (d) Average profit of the firm is Rs.60,000
- a) From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill based on 3 years purchase of super profit
 - (i) Capital employed: Rs.2,00,000
 - (ii) Normal rate of return: 15%
 - (iii) Average profit of the business: Rs.42,000

(OR)

- Sriram and Raj are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Nelson joins as a partner on 1st April 2017. The following adjustments are to be made:
- (i) Increase the value of stock by Rs.5,000
- (ii) Bring into record investment of Rs.7,000 which had not been recorded in the books of the firm.
- (iii) Reduce the value of office equipment by Rs.10,000
- (iv) A provision would also be made for outstanding wages for Rs.9,500.

Give journal entries and prepare revaluation account.

"Keep your face always toward the sunshine, and shadows will fall behind you."

Preview Question Paper

9/5/22, 12:29 AM Preview Question Paper

+2 Acc Model Qly 2022

12th Standard

	Reg.No. :	1 1		
ccountancy			1 1	

Use Blue Ink Only

Time: 03:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks: 90

 $14 \times 1 = 14$

 $1 \times 1 = 1$

 $7 \times 2 = 14$

Date: 05-Sep-22

Part A Multiple Choice Question

- (b) Statement of assets and liabilities
- (a) Total debtors account
- 3) (d) Rs 80,000
- 4) (d) Cash and bank balance as on the date
- 5) (c) Surplus or deficit
- 6) (d) 6% per annum
- 7) (a) Additional capital introduced
- 8) (a) Goodwill is an intangible asset
- 9) (b) Normal rate of return
- 10) (b) Nominal A/c
- 11) (a) Gain
- (d) The existing agreement does not come to an end
- 13) (a) Capital account of all the partners
- 14) (c) Retiring partner's loan A/c

Part A Assertion and reason

15) (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Part A Odd one out

16) (d) Unequal sacrifice

Part A One or Two Words / Correct Statement

17) (b) (iii) is correct

Part A Find the wrong statement

18) Transfer to goodwill A/c

Part A Find out the wrong pair

19) Dividend - Revenue payments

Part A Choose the correct pair

20) Depreciation - Expenditure Accont

Part B Answer any 7 Questions and Question Number 30 is Compulsory

Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Rs.
Closing capital (as on 31.3.2017	3,50,000
Add: Drawings during the year	40,000
	3,90,000
Less: Additional capital introduced during the year	70,000
Adjusted closing capital	3,20,000
Less: Opening capital (as on 1.4.2016)	2,00,000
Profit made during the year	1,20,000

Dr. Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017 Cr

	Expenditure	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
-			By Subscription	60,000	
			Add: Outstanding subscription for 2016-17	2,400	
			Subscription received in advance in		
			in advance in	1,000	63,400

(i) Subscription for the year 2015-16 Rs. 7,500 and for the year 2017-18 Rs. 1,500 do not relate to the current year. So they should not be recorded in Income and Expenditure Account.
(ii) Subscription outstanding for the current year 2016-17 is Rs. 2,400. It should be added with the amount of subscription received

25)

during 2016-17.

²³⁾ A gift made to a not-for-profit org~nisation by a will, is called legacy. It is a capital receipt

²⁴⁾ It is a fund which provides permanent means of silpport for any person or institution. It provides a permanent means of support it is a receipt of capital nature. It is recorded on the debit side of receipts and payments account in the year of receipt.

9/5/22, 12:29 AM Preview Question Paper

Calculation of interest on capital:

Interest on capital = Amount of capital x Rate of interest

Interest on Mannan's capital = 80,000 x 5/100 = Rs.4,000 Interest on Ramesh's capital = 60,000 x 5/100 = Rs.3,000

Note: Balance of current account will not be considered for calculation of interest on capital.

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
2018	Interest on capital A/c	Dr.		7,000	
March 31	To Mannan's current A/c				4,000
	To Ramesh's current A/c (Interest on capital provided)				3,000
"	Profit and loss appropriation A/c	Dr.		7,000	
	To Interest on capital A/c (Interest on capital closed)				7,000

Partnership deed is a document in writing that contains the terms of the agreement among the partners. It is not compulsory for a partnership to have a partnership deed as per the Indian Partnership Act, 1932

Calculation of weighted average profit

Year	Profit (a) Rs.	Weights (b)	Weighted profits (a x b) Rs
2015	20,000	1	20,000
2016	22,000	2	44,000
2017	24,000	3	72,000
2018	28,000	4	1,12,000
Total		10	2,48,000

Weighted average profit = Total of weighted profits Total of weights

Goodwill = Weighted average profit × Number of years of purchase

Goodwill acquired by making payment in cash or kind is called acquired or purchased goodwill. The excess of purchase consideration over the value of net assets acquired is treated as acquired goodwill.

Journal entry

Date	Particulars	L.E.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
2017	Reserve fund A/c Dr.		50,000	
March 31	To Mala's capital A/c (50,000 x 3/5)			30,000
	To Vimala's capital A/c (50,000 x 2/5)			
	(Reserve fund transferred to old partners' capital			20,000
	account in the old profit sharing ratio)	ĺ		

Journal entry

Date	Particulars		L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit RS.
2017 March 31	General reserve A/c	Dr.		60,000	
	To Vivin's capital A/c (60,000 × 3/6)				30,000 20,000
	To Hari's capital A/c (60,000 × 2/6) To Joy's capital A/c (60,000 × 1/6)				10,000
	(General reserve transferred to all partners' capital account in the old profit sharing ratio)				ĺ

Part C Answer any 7 Questions and Question Number 40 is Compulsory

Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Rs.
Closing capital (as on 31.3.2019)	1,90,000
Add: Drawings during the year	30,000
	2,20,000
Less: Additional capital introduced during the year	50,000
Adjusted closing capital	1,70,000
Less: Opening capital (as on 1.4.2018) (balancing figure)	2,10,000
Loss for the year ending 31.3.2019	(-) 40,000

(i) Lack of proper maintenance of records:

It is an unscientific and unsystematic way of maintaining records. Real and nominal accounts are not maintained properly.

(ii) Difficulty in preparing trial balance:

As accounts are not maintained for all items, the accounting records are incomplete. Hence, trial balance cannot be prepared to test the arithmetical accuracy of the accounts.
(iii) Difficulty in ascertaining true profitability of the business:

Profit is found out based on available information and estimates. Hence, it is difficult to ascertain true profit as the trading and profit and loss account cannot be prepared with accuracy. (iv) Errors and frauds cannot be detected easily:

As only partial records are available, it may not be possible to have internal checks in maintaining accounts to detect errors and frauds.

Dr. Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance b/d		By Rent paid	6,000
Cash in hand	18,000	By Scholarship given	15,200
To Entrance fees	18,500	By Building purchased	2,10,000
To Subscription received	2,65,000	By Staff salary	55,000
_		By Balance c/d	
		Cash in hand	15,300
	3,01,500		3,01,500

34)

 $7 \times 3 = 21$

⁼ $\frac{2,48,000}{}$ =Rs.24,800

 $^{= 24,800 \}times 3 = Rs.74,400$

35)

(a) Treatment in income and Expenditure account:

When subscription received for the current year, previous years and subsequent period are given separately, subscription received for the current year will be shown on the credit side of Income and Expenditure

Account after making the adjustments given below:

(1) Subscription outstanding for the current year is to be added.

(ii) Subscription received in advance in the previous year which is meant for the current year, is to be added. When 'total subscription received during the current year is given, that total subscriptions received during the current year will be shown on the credit side of Income and Expenditure Account after making the following-adjustments: (i) Subscription outstanding in the previous year which is received in the current year will be subtracted. Subscription outstanding for the current year is added.

(ii) Subscriptions received in advance in the previous year which is meant for the current year, is added and subscriptions received in advance in the current year which is meant for the subsequent year must be subtracted.

(B) Treatment in Balance Sheet

(i) Subscriptions outstanding for the current year and still outstanding for the previous year will be shown on the assets side of the balance sheet.

(ii) Subscriptions received in advance in the current year will be shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Particulars	Subha Rs.	Sudha Rs.
Capital on 31 st December 2017	15,000	20,000
Add: Drawings	2,500	3,500
-	17,500	23,500
Less: Profit already credited	7,500	7,500
Capital on 1st January 2017	10,000	16,000

Calculation of interest on capital:

Subha:

On opening capital=10,00 x $\frac{6}{100}$ =Rs.600

Sudha:

On opening capital=16,000 x $\frac{6}{100}$ =Rs.960

Calculation of interest on drawings under product method.

Date of drawings	Amount withdrawn Rs.	Period up to December 31 (months)	Product Rs.
March 1	6,000	10	60,000
June 1	4,000	7	28,000
September 1	5,000	4	20,000
December 1	2,000	1	2,000
			1,10,000

Interest on drawings = Sum of product x Rate of interest x $\frac{1}{12}$

=1,10,000 x
$$\frac{12}{100}$$
 x $\frac{1}{12}$ =Rs.1,100

Goodwill = Average profit × Number of years of purchase Average profit= $\frac{Total\ profit}{Number\ of\ year}$ Average profit= $\frac{15,000+17,000-6,000+14,000}{15,000+17,000-6,000+14,000}$

$$=$$
 $\frac{40,000}{}$ =Rs.10,000

 G_{0}^{4} Godwill = Average profit x Number of years of purchase = $10,000 \times 5$ = Rs.50,000

Calculation of adjusted profit

Particulars	2016 Rs.	2017 Rs.	2018 Rs.
Profit	30,000	29,000	32,000
Less: Non- recurring income	3,000	-	-
	27,000	29,000	32,000
Add: Stock destroyed by fire (abnormal loss)	-	2,000	32,000
Profit after adjustments	27,000	31,000	32,000

Average profit = $\frac{Total}{Number}$ $\frac{profit}{ofyec}$ Average profit = $\frac{27,000+31,000+32,000}{27,000+31,000+32,000}$

= 90,000 = Rs.30,000

3	
Particulars	Rs.
Average profit before adjusting insurance premium payable	30,000
Less: Insurance premium payable in future	5,600
Average profit	24.400

Goodwill = Average profit x Number of years of purchase

= 24,400 x 2

= Rs.48,800

391

Journal entries

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Buildings A/c	Dr.		15,000	
	To Revaluation A/c (Appreciation in value of buildings recorded)				15,000
	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		5,000	
	To Machinery A/c				4,000
	To Provision for doubtful debts A/c (Decrease in assets recorded and provision made)				1,000
	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		10,000	
	To Rajesh's capital A/c				6,000
	To Ramesh's capital A/c (Profit on revaluation transferred)				4,000

Dr.

Revaluation Account

Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Machinery A/c		4,000	By Buildings A/c	15,000
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c		1,000		
To Profit on revaluation transferred to				
Rajesh's capital A/c (3/5)	6,000			
Ramesh's capital A/c (2/5)	4,000	10,000		
		15,000		15,000

(a) If profit is to be distributed on the basis of the previous year's profit: Ritika's share of profit for 3 months $=30000 \times \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{1}{3} = Rs.2,500$

Date	Particulars		L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
2019 March 31	Profit and loss Suspense A/c	Dr.		2,500	
	To Rithika's capital A/c				2,500
	(Rithika's current year share of profit credited to her capital account)				

(b) If profit is to be distributed on the basis of the average profit of the past 3 years: Average profit: $=\frac{5,000+10,000+30,000}{2}$

=15,000

Ritika's share of profit for 3 months = $15000 \times \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{1}{3} = Rs.1,250$

Date	Particulars		L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
2019 March 31	Profit and loss Suspense A/c	Dr.		1,250	
	To Rithika's capital A/c				1,250
	(Rithika's current year share of profit credited to her capital account)				ı

Part D Answer All

41) a)

In the books of Ahmed Calculation of opening capital

Statement of affairs as on 31st March, 2017

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Bank overdraft	14,000	Cash in hand	800
Creditors	60,000	Stock	12,000
Capital (balancing figure)	92,800	Debtors	34,000
		Plant	80,000
	1,66,800		1,66,800

Calculation of closing capital

Statement of affairs as on 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs	Rs
Creditors	72,000	Bank balance		18,000
Capital (balancing figure)	1,04,000	Cash in hand		1,500
		Stock		16,000
		Debtors	30,000	
		Less: Provision for doubtful		
		debts @ 5%	1,500	28,500
		Plant	80,000	
		Less: Depreciation	8,000	72,000
		Furniture		40,000
	1,76,000	1		1,76,000

Statement of profit or loss for the year ending 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Rs
Closing capital as on 31.3.2018	1,04,000
Add: Drawings during the year	40,000
	1,44,000
Less: Additional capital introduced during the year	16,000
Adjusted closing capital	1,28,000
Less: Opening capital as on 31.3.2017	92,800
Profit for the year ending 31.3.2018	35,200

(OR)

b)

 $7 \times 5 = 35$

Preview Question Paper

Cr.

Dr. Revaluation Account

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Machinery A/c		7,000	By Buildings A/c	12,000
To Provision for bad debts A/c		1,000	By Stock A/c	2,000
To Profit on revaluation			,	
transferred to				
Raghu's capital A/c (2/6)	2,000			
Ravi's capital A/c (3/6)	3,000			
Ramesh capital A/c (1/6)	1,000	6,000		
- , , , ,		14.000	1	14.000

Dr. Capital Account Cr.

Particulars	Raghu Rs.	Ravi Rs.	Ramesh Rs.	Particulars	Raghu Rs.	Ravi Rs.	Ramesh Rs.
To Ramesh's capital A/c	1,600	2,400	-	By Balance b/d	30,000	40,000	20,000
To Ramesh's loan A/c			31,000	By Reserve fund A/c	12,000	18,000	6,000
To Balance c/d	42,400	58,600	-	By Revaluation A/c	2,000	3,000	1,000
				By Raghu's capital A/c	-	-	1,600
				By Ravi's capital A/c	-	-	2,400
	44,000	61,000	31,000		44,000	61,000	31,000
				By Balance b/d	42,400	58,600	

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Capital accounts:			Buildings	60,000	
Raghu	42,400		Add: Appreciation	12,000	72,000
Ravi	58,600	1,01,000	Machinery	70,000	
Ramesh's loan		31,000	Less: Depreciation	7,000	63,000
Sundry creditors		50,000	Stock	20,000	
			Add: Appreciation	2,000	22,000
			Debtors	18,000	
			Less: Provision for bad debts	2,000	16,000
			Cash at bank		9,000
		1,82,000			1,82,000

42) a)

9/5/22, 12:29 AM

Dr. Total debtors account

Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Balance b/d	38,000	By Cash A/c (received)	1,20,000
To Sales A/c (credit)	1,40,000	By Balance c/d (balancing figure)	58,000
	1,78,000		1,78,000
To Balance b/d	58,000		

Dr. Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 Cr.

Particulars		Rs.	Particulars		Rs.
To Opening stock		40,000	By Sales		
To Purchases			Cash	1,60,000	
Cash	56,000		Credit	1,40,000	3,00,000
Credit	74,000	1,30,000	By Closing stock		60,000
To Wages		10,000			
To Gross profit c/d		1,80,000			
		3,60,000			3,60,000
To General expense	es	24,000	By Gross profit b/	d	1,80,000
To Depreciation on machinery		17,000			
To Net profit transferred to capital a/c		1,39,000			
-	• ,	1,80,000	1		1,80,000

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2019

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	2,22,000		Cash		1,42,000
Add: Net profit	1,39,000	3,61,000	Stock of goods		60,000
Creditors		52,000	Debtors		58,000
			Machinery	1,70,000	
			Less: Depreciation	17,000	1,53,000
		4,13,000			4,13,000

(OR)

b)

Dr. Revaluation Account Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Stock A/c		5,000	By Buildings A/c	16,000
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c		1,000		
To Profit on revaluation transferred to				
Mani's capital A/c (4/10)	4,000			
Rama's capital A/c (3/10)	3,000			
Devan's capital A/c (3/10)	3,000	10,000		
		16,000		16,000

Dr. Capital Account Cr.

Particulars	Mani Rama Devan Rs. Particula		Particulars	Mani Rs.	Rama Rs.	Devan Rs.	
To Mani's loan A/c	66,000			By Balance b/d	50,000	50,000	50,000
To Balance c/d	nce c/d 62,000 62,000		By Revaluation A/c	4,000	3,000	3,000	
				By Profit and loss A/c	12,000	9,000	9,000
	66,000	62,000	62,000		66,000	62,000	62,000
				By Balance b/d		62,000	62,000

43) a

In the books of Chennai Sports Club

Dr. Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 2018 Cr.

Receipts	Rs.	Rs.	Payments	Rs.	Rs.
To Balance b/d:			By Interest paid		5,000
Cash	10,000		By Telephone expenses		7,000
Bank	15,000	25,000	By Upkeep of grounds		22,500
To Life membership fees		5,500	By Bats and balls purchased		13,000
To Tournament fund receipts		15,000	By Tournament expenses		12,500
To Subscriptions received			By Balance c/d		
2016 – 2017	4,500		Cash	5,000	
2017 - 2018	65,000		Bank (Bal. fig)	55,000	60,000
2018 - 2019	5,000	74,500	, -,		
		1,20,000			1,20,000

(OR)

b)

Date	Particulars		L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
2018 April 1	Premises A/c	Dr.		40,000	
	To Revaluation A/c				40,000
	(Value of premises increased)				
"	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		10,000	
	To Stock A/c				3,000
	To Machinery A/c				6,500
	To Outstanding liability A/c				500
	(Decrease in value of assets and outstanding liability recorded)				
"	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		30,000	
	To Ramya's capital A/c				15,000
	To Sara's capital A/c				9,000
	To Thara's capital A/c				6,000
	(Profit on revaluation distributed)				

Dr. Revaluation account Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Stock A/c		3,000	By Premises A/c	40,000
To Machinery A/c		6,500		
To Outstanding liability A/c		500		
To Profit on revaluation transferred to				
Ramya's capital A/c (5/10)	15,000			
Sara's capital A/c (3/10)	9,000			
Thara's capital A/c (2/10)	6,000	30,000		
		40,000		40,000

44) a)

Preview Question Paper

9/5/22, 12:29 AM

To find the opening capital fund, opening balance sheet should be prepared

In the books of Madurai City Club Balance sheet of as on 31st March, 2017

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital fund		Investment	40,000
(Balancing figure)	21,500	Subscriptions outstanding	4,000
Match fund	30,00	Cash at bank	7,000
		Cash in hand	500
	51,500		51,500

Dr. Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2018 Cr.

Expenditure	Rs.	Income	Rs.	Rs.
To Upkeep of ground	16,500	By Subscriptions	30,000	
To Sundry expenses	11,000	Less: Received for 2016-17	4,000	
To Excess of income			26,000	
over expenditure (surplus)	13,000	Add: Outstanding for the		30,500
		current year	4,500	
		By Hall rent		10,000
	40,500			40,500

Balance sheet as on 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital fund	21,500		Furniture	20,000
Add: Excess of income over				
expenditure (surplus)	13,000	34,500	Subscription outstanding	4,500
Legacies		9,000	Cash at bank	11,000
Match fund	30,000		Cash in hand	1,500
Add: Receipts for match fund	22,500			
-	52,500			
Less: Match expenses	19,000	33,500		
		77,000		77,000

(OR)

Cr.

b)

Dr. Revaluation Account

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Furniture A/c		2,000	By Stock A/c	4,000
To Profit on revaluation transferred to			By Machinery A/c	20,000
Ameer's capital A/c (3/5)	13,200			
Raja's capital A/c (2/5)	8,800	22,000		
		24,000		24,000

Dr. Capital Account Cr.

Particulars	Ameer Rs.	Raja Rs.	Rohit Rs.	Particulars	Ameer Rs.	Raja Rs.	Rohit Rs.
To Balance c/d	1,08,200	88,800	30,000	By Balance b/d	80,000	70,000	-
				By Bank A/c	-	-	30,000
				By Reserve fund A/c	9,000	6,000	-
				By Revaluation A/c	13,200	8,800	-
				By Bank A/c* (share of goodwill	6,000	4,000	-
	1,08,200	88,800	30,000		1,08,200	88,800	30,000
				By Balance b/d	1,08,200	88,800	30,000

Since the sacrificing ratio is not given and the new partner's share is given, it is assumed that the old profit sharing ratio (3:2) is the sacrificing ratio and the new partner's share of goodwill is distributed to the old partners accordingly.

Dr. Cash at bank Account Cr.

Date	Particulars	Rs.	Date	Particulars	Rs.
	To Balance b/d	20,000		By Balance	60,000
	To Rohit's capital A/c	30,000			
	To Ameer's capital A/c	6,000			
	To Raja's capital A/c	4,000			
		60,000			60,000

Balance Sheet as on 1st January 2019

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Capital accounts:			Machinery	60,000	
Ameer	1,08,200		Add: Appreciation	20,000	80,000
Raja	88,800		Furniture	40,000	
Rohit	30,000	2,27,000	Less: Depreciation	2,000	38,000
		35,000	Debtors		30,000
			Stock	10,000	
			Add: Appreciation	4,000	14,000
			Prepaid insurance		40,000
			Cash at bank		60,000
		2,62,000			2,62,000

45) a)

www.CBSEtips.in

Cr.

Preview Question Paper

Dr. Partners' Capital Account

Date	Particulars	Shanthi Rs.	Sumathi Rs.	Date Particulars		Shanthi Rs.	Sumathi Rs.
2018				2018			
				Jan 1	By Balance b/d	1,00,000	80,000
Dec 31	To Balance c/d	1,10,000	1,00,000	June 1	By Bank (Additional capital)	10,000	20,000
		1,10,000	1,00,000			1,10,000	1,00,000
				2019			
				Jan 1	By Balance b/d	1,10,000	1,00,000

Dr. **Partners' Current Account**

Date	Particulars	Shanthi Rs.	Sumathi Rs.	Date	Particulars	Shanthi Rs.	Sumathi Rs.
	To Drawings	20,000	13,000		By Balance b/d	5,000	3,000
	To Interest on				By Profit and loss		
		500	300				
	drawings				appropriation A/c	10,000	8,000
	To Balance c/d	9,800	4,300		(share of profit)		
					By Interest on capital	6,300	5,400
					By Salary	9,000	-
					By Commission	-	1,200
		30,300	17,600			30,300	17,600
					By Balance b/d	9,800	4,300
	·				(07)		

(OR)

b)

9/5/22, 12:29 AM

Dr. **Revaluation Account** Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Stock A/c		2,000	By Furniture A/c	15,000
To Debtors A/c		2,500		
To Outstanding wages A/c		4,500		
To Profit on revaluation transferred				
to capital A/c				
Vetri (3/5)	3,600			
Ranjit (2/5)	2,400	6,000		
		15,000		15,000

Dr. **Capital Account** Cr.

Particulars	Vetri Rs.	Ranjit Rs.	Suriya Rs.	Particulars	Vetri Rs.	Ranjit Rs.	Suriya Rs.
To Profit and loss A/c	6,000	4,000	-	By Balance b/d	30,000	20,000	-
To Balance c/d	30,600	20,400	10,000	By Reserve fund A/c	3,000	2,000	-
				By Revaluation A/c	3,600	2,400	-
				By Bank A/c	-	-	10,000
	36,600	24,400	10,000		36,600	24,400	10,000
				By Balance b/d	30,600	20,400	10,000

Balance Sheet as on 1st January 2018

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Capital accounts:			Furniture	25,000	
Vetri	30,600		Add: Appreciation	15,000	40,000
Ranjit	20,400		Stock	20,000	
Suriya	10,000	61,000	Less: Depreciation	2,000	18,000
Sundry creditors		45,000	Debtors	10,000	
Outstanding wages		4,500	Less: Decrease	2,500	7,500
			Cash in hand	35,000	
			Add: Suriya's capital	10,000	45,000
		1,10,500			1,10,500

46)

Dr. Profit and loss appropriation account for the year ended 31st March 2019 Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Interest on capital A/c:			By Profit and loss A/c	20,000
Durai (25,000 x 5%)		1,250	By Interest on drawings A/c	
Velan (30,000 x 5%)		1,500	Durai	300
To Salary to Durai A/c		5,000	Velan	450
To Commission to Velan A/c		2,000		
To Partners' capital A/c (profit transferred)				
Durai (11,000 x 2/5)		4,400		
Velan (11,000 x 3/5)		6,600	11,000	
			20,750	20,750

(OR)

b)

Goodwill = Super profit x Number of years of purchase
Super profit = Average profit - Normal profit
Normal profit = Capital employed x Normal rate of return
Capital employed = Fixed asset + Current assets - Current liabilities
5,00,000 - 2,00,000 = Rs. 3,00,000
Normal profit = 3,00,000 x 12.5%
- Pa. 27,500

= Rs. 37,500

Super profit = 60,000 - 37,500 = Rs. 22,500 Goodwill = 22,500 x2

= Rs.45,000

47) a)

Preview Question Paper

Normal profit = Capital employed x Normal rate of return = $2,00,000 \times 15\%$ = Rs.30,000 Super profit = Average profit - Normal profit = 42,000 - 30,000 = Rs.12,000 Goodwill = Super profit x Number of years of purchase = $12,000 \times 3$ = Rs.36,000

(OR)

Journal entries

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
2017	Stock A/c	Dr.		5,000	
April 1	Investment A/c	Dr.		7,000	
"	To Revaluation A/c (Increase in the value of stock and unrecorded investment accounted) Revaluation A/c To Office equipment A/c To Outstanding wages A/c	Dr.		19,500	12,000 10,000
"	(Reduction in the value of office equipment and provision of outstanding wages recorded) Sriram's capital A/c Raj's capital A/c To Revaluation A/c	Dr. Dr.		5,000 2,500	9,500 7,500
	(Loss on revaluation transferred)				1,300

Dr. Revaluation Account Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
To Office equipment A/c	10,000	By Stock A/c		5,000
To Outstanding wages A/c	9,500	By Investment A/c		7,000
		By Loss on revaluation transferred to		
		Sriram's capital A/c (2/3)	5,000	
		Raj's capital A/c (1/3)	2,500	7,500
	19,500			19,500