

Madurai Dist

RM  
XII - StdFIRST REVISION TEST - 2023  
ACCOUNTANCY

--	--	--	--	--	--

Time : 3.00 Hrs

Marks : 90

(20 X 1 = 20)

- I Choose the correct answer**
- Closing capital + Drawings – Additional capital = ?  
a) Adjusted opening capital (b) opening capital (c) profit / loss (d) Adjusted closing capital
  - Which of the following items relating to bills payable is transferred to total creditors account?  
(a) Opening balance of bills payable (b) Closing balance of bills payable  
(c) Bills payable accepted during the year (d) Cash paid for bills payable
  - Balance of receipts and payments account indicates the  
(a) Loss incurred during the period (b) Excess of income over expenditure of the period  
(c) Total cash payments during the period (d) Cash and bank balance as on the date
  - There are 800 members in a club each paying Rs.100 as annual subscription. Subscription due but not received for the current year is Rs.200; Subscription received in advance is Rs.300. Find out the amount of subscription to be shown in the income and expenditure account. a) Rs.80,200 b) Rs.80,000 c) Rs.79,500 d) Rs.79,900
  - In the absence of an agreement among the partners, interest on capital is  
(a) Not allowed (b) Allowed at bank rate (c) Allowed @ 5% per annum (d) Allowed @ 6% per annum
  - Profit after interest on drawings, interest on capital and remuneration is Rs.11,000. Geetha, a partner, is entitled to receive commission @ 10% on profits after charging such commission. Find out commission. (a) Rs.500  
(b) Rs.1,100 (c) Rs.550 (d) Rs.1,000
  - Book profit of 2017 is Rs.35,000; non-recurring income included in the profit is Rs.1,000 and abnormal loss charged in the year 2017 was Rs.2,000, then the adjusted profit is (a) Rs.36,000 (b) Rs.35,000 (c) Rs.38,000 (d) Rs.34,000
  - Which of the following statements is true?  
(a) Goodwill is an intangible asset (b) Goodwill is a current asset  
(c) Goodwill is a fictitious asset (d) Goodwill cannot be acquired
  - The profit or loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities is transferred to the capital account of (a) The old partners  
(b) The new partner (c) All the partners (d) The Sacrificing partners
  - At the time of admission, the goodwill brought by the new partner may be credited to the capital accounts of  
(a) all the partners (b) the old partners (c) the new partner (d) the sacrificing partners
  - A partner retires from the partnership firm on 30th June. He is liable for all the acts of the firm up to the  
(a) End of the current accounting period (b) End of the previous accounting period  
(c) Date of his retirement (d) Date of his final settlement
  - X, Y and Z were partners sharing profits and losses equally. X died on 1st April 2019. Find out the share of X in the profit of 2019 based on the profit of 2018 which showed Rs.24,000.  
(a) Rs.8,000 (b) Rs.3,000 (c) Rs.2,000 (d) Rs.24,000
  - At the time of forfeiture, share capital account is debited with  
(a) Face value (b) Nominal value (c) Paid up amount (d) Called up amount
  - The amount received over and above the par value is credited to  
a) Securities premium account b) Calls in advance account c) Share capital account d) Forfeited shares account
  - Which of the following is not a tool of financial statement analysis?  
a) Trend analysis b) Common size statement c) Comparative statement d) Standard costing
  - Balance sheet provides information about the financial position of a business concern  
a) Over a period of time b) As on a particular date c) For a period of time d) For the accounting period
  - Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called  
(a) Reserves (b) Tangible assets (c) Funds (d) Quick assets
  - Cost of revenue from operations Rs.3,00,000; Inventory of the year Rs.60,000; Inventory turnover ratio is  
(a) 2 times (b) 3 times (c) 6 times (d) 5 times
  - Function key F11 is used for  
(a) Company Features (b) Accounting vouchers (c) Company Configuration (d) None of these
  - Rs.25,000 withdrawn from bank for office use. In which voucher type, this transaction will be recorded  
(a) Contra Voucher (b) Receipt Voucher (c) Payment Voucher (d) Sales Voucher

**II ANSWER ANY 7 QUESTIONS (Q.NO.: 30 IS COMPULSORY)**

(7 X 2 = 14)

- Give four examples for capital receipts of not-for-profit organisation.
- What is a partnership deed?
- What are financial statements?
- What is gaining ratio?
- From the following information, calculate debt equity ratio:

RM 12 EM Acc P-1



Balance sheet (Extract) as on 31.03.2018

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
i Equity and liabilities	
1. Shareholders' funds	
(a) Share capital	
Equity share capital	1,00,000
(b) Reserves and surplus	60,000
2. Non-current liabilities	
Long-term borrowings (Debentures)	80,000
3. Current liabilities	
(a) Trade payables	50,000
b) Other current liabilities	
Outstanding expenses	30,000
Total	1,320,000

26. From the following particulars ascertain profit or loss.

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Capital as on 1st January, 2018	2,20,000
Capital as on 31st December, 2018	1,80,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	40,000
Goods withdrawn for personal use by the owner	50,000

27. The capital account of Arivazhagan and Srinivasan on 1st January 2017 showed a balance of Rs.15,000 and Rs.10,000 respectively. On 1st July 2017, Arivazhagan introduced an additional capital of Rs.5,000 and on 1st September 2017 Srinivasan introduced an additional capital of Rs.10,000. Calculate interest on capital at 6% p.a. for the year ending 31st December 2017.

28. Mary, Meena and Mariam are partners of a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Mary retired from the partnership on 1.1.2019. On that date, their balance sheet showed accumulated loss of Rs.75,000 on the asset side of the balance sheet. Give the journal entry to distribute the accumulated loss.

29. Sara Company issues 10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 at a premium of Rs.2 each payable fully on application. Pass journal entries.

30. What is automated accounting system?

III. ANSWER ANY 7 QUESTIONS (Q.NO.: 40 IS COMPULSORY)

(7 X 3 = 21)

31. Write a brief note on the applications of the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 in the absence of partnership deed.

32. Bring out any three limitations of ratio analysis.

33. What are the adjustments required at the time of admission of a partner?

34. From the following information, compute the value of goodwill as per annuity method:

- (a) Capital employed: Rs.50,000 (b) Normal rate of return: 10%  
 (c) Profits of the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 were Rs.13,000, Rs.15,000 and Rs.17,000 respectively. (d) The present value of annuity of Rs.1 for 3 years at 10% is Rs.2.4868.

35. Prepare common-size balance sheet of Sharmila Ltd. and Sangeetha Ltd. as on 31st March, 2019.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Sharmila Ltd Rs.</u>	<u>Sangeetha Ltd Rs.</u>
<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Shareholders' funds	5,00,000	11,00,000
Non-current liabilities	4,00,000	7,00,000
Current liabilities	1,00,000	2,00,000
Total	10,00,000	20,00,000
<b>II ASSETS</b>		
Non-current assets	6,50,000	18,00,000
Current assets	3,50,000	2,00,000
Total	10,00,000	20,00,000

36. Rathna, Baskar and Ibrahim are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:4 respectively. Rathna died on 31st December, 2018. Final amount due to her showed a credit balance of Rs.1,00,000. Pass journal entries if,

(a) The amount due is paid off immediately by cheque.

(b) The amount due is not paid immediately.

(c) Rs.60,000 is paid immediately by cheque.

37. Rathna Kumar and Arockia Das are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2017 is as follows:

<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Capital accounts:			Buildings	30,000
Rathna Kumar	30,000		Plant	60,000
Arockia Das	50,000	80,000	Furniture	20,000
Profit and loss appropriation A/c		20,000	Debtors	10,000
General reserve		5,000	Stock	15,000
Workmen compensation fund		15,000	Cash at bank	15,000
Sundry creditors		30,000		
		1,50,000		1,50,000

RM 12 Acc P - 2



David was admitted into the partnership on 1.4.2017. Pass journal entry to distribute the accumulated profits and reserve on admission.

38. Compute income from subscription for the year 2018 from the following particulars relating to a club. Subscription received during the year 2018: Rs. 45,000.

Particulars	1.1.2018Rs.	31.12.2018Rs.
Outstanding subscription	3,000	5,000
Subscription received in advance	4,000	7,000

39. Following are the balances in the books of Thomas as on 31st March 2019.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Sundry creditors	6,00,000	Bills payable	1,20,000
Furniture	80,000	Cash in hand	20,000
Land and building	3,00,000	Bills receivable	60,000
Sundry Debtors	3,20,000	Stock	2,20,000

Prepare a statement of affairs as on 31st March 2019 and calculate capital as at that date.

40. State the differences between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account.

**IV. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.**

(7 x 5 = 35)

41. A. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Barani Ltd.

Particulars	2016-17Rs.	2017-18Rs.
Revenue from operations	30,000	45,000
other income	4,000	6,000
Expenses	10,000	15,000
Income tax	30%	30%

(OR)

B. From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Friends Football club, for the year ending 31st March, 2017, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2017 and the Balance sheet as on that date.

**In the books of Friends Football Club**

**Dr. Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017 Cr.**

Receipts	Rs.	Rs.	Payments	Rs.	Rs.
To Balance b/d			By Furniture		7,000
Cash	1,000		By Sports materials purchased		800
Bank	10,000	11,000	By Special dinner expenses		1,500
To Subscriptions		5,000	By Electricity charges		900
To Legacies		6,000	By Balance c/d		
To Collection for special dinner		2,000	Cash in hand	1800	
		24,000	Cash at bank	12,000	13,800
					24,000

Additional information:

- (i) The club had furniture of Rs. 12,000 on 1st April 2016. Ignore depreciation on furniture.  
 (ii) Subscription outstanding for 2016-2017 Rs. 600. (iii) Stock of sports materials on 31.03.2017 Rs. 100.  
 (iv) Capital fund as on 1st April 2016 was Rs. 23,000.

42. A. Calculate trend percentages for the following particulars of Palai Ltd.

Particulars	Rs.in lakhs		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Shareholders' fund	250	275	300
Non-current liabilities	100	125	100
Current liabilities	50	40	80
Total	400	440	480
<b>II ASSETS</b>			
Non-current assets	300	360	390
Current assets	100	80	90
Total	400	440	480

(OR)

B. On 1st April 2017, Ahmed started his business with a capital of Rs. 92,800. He did not maintain proper book of accounts. Following particulars are available from his books as on 31.3.2018. Find the profit or loss made by him for the year ending 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	31.3.2018Rs.	Particulars	31.3.2018Rs.
Bank balance	18,000 (Dr.)	Debtors	30,000
Cash in hand	1,500	Plant	80,000
Stock	16,000	Furniture	40,000
Creditors	72,000		

Ahmed had withdrawn Rs. 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%.

43. A. Dinesh and Sugumar entered into a partnership agreement on 1st January 2018, Dinesh contributing Rs. 1,50,000 and Sugumar Rs. 1,20,000 as capital. The agreement provided that:

(a) Profits and losses to be shared in the ratio 2:1 as between Dinesh and Sugumar. (b) Partners to be entitled to interest on capital @ 4% p.a. (c) Interest on drawings to be charged Dinesh: Rs. 3,600 and Sugumar: Rs. 2,200 (d) Dinesh to



receive a salary of Rs.60,000 for the year, and (e) Sugumar to receive a commission of Rs.80,000 During the year ended on 31st December 2018, the firm made a profit of Rs.2,20,000 before adjustment of interest, salary and commission.

Prepare the Profit and loss appropriation account. (OR)

B. Calculate operating profit ratio under the following cases.

Case 1: Revenue from operations Rs.10,00,000, Operating profit Rs.1,50,000.

Case 2: Revenue from operations Rs.15,00,000, Operating cost Rs.12,00,000.

Case 3: Revenue from operations Rs.20,00,000, Gross profit 30% on revenue from operations, Operating expenses Rs.4,00,000

44. A. From the following particulars, calculate total sales.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Debtors on 1st April 2018	2,50,000	Bills receivable dishonoured	15,000
Bills receivable on 1st April 2018	60,000	Returns inward	50,000
Cash received from debtors	7,25,000	Bills receivable on 31st March, 2019	90,000
Cash received for bills receivable	1,60,000	Sundry debtors on 31st March, 2019	2,40,000
Bad debts	30,000	Cash sales	3,15,000

(OR) B. Calculate the value of goodwill at 5 years purchase of super profit from the following information:

(a) Capital employed: Rs.1,20,000 (b) Normal rate of profit: 20%

(c) Net profit for 5 years: 2014: Rs.30,000; 2015: Rs.32,000; 2016: Rs.35,000; 2017: Rs.37,000 and 2018: Rs.40,000

(d) Fair remuneration to the partners Rs.2,800 per annum.

45. A. Veena and Pearl are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2018 is as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accounts		Buildings	60,000
Veena 60,000		Machinery	30,000
Pearl 40,000	1,00,000	Debtors	20,000
General reserve	30,000	Stock	10,000
Workmen compensation fund	10,000	Cash at bank	30,000
Sundry creditors	10,000		
	1,50,000		1,50,000

Deri is admitted on 1.4.2018 subject to the following conditions:

(a) The new profit sharing ratio among Veena, Pearl and Deri is 5:3:2. (b) Deri has to bring a capital of Rs.30,000 (c) Stock to be depreciated by 20% (d) Anticipated claim on workmen compensation fund is Rs.1,000 (e) Unrecorded investment of Rs.11,000 has to be brought into books (f) The goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs.30,000 and Deri brought cash for his share of goodwill. The existing partners withdraw the entire amount brought by Deri towards goodwill. (g) Revaluation Profit- Rs.9,000

Prepare Capital accounts and balance sheet after admission. (OR)

B. Explain any five applications of computerised accounting system.

46. A. Rajan Ltd. purchased machinery of Rs.6,00,000 from Jagan Traders. It issued equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid in satisfaction of their claim. What entries will be made if such issue is made:

(a) at par and (b) at a premium of 50%. (OR)

B. Muthu, Murali and Manoj are partners in a firm and sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:1:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st December, 2018 is given below:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accounts:		Machinery	45,000
Muthu 20,000		Furniture	5,000
Murali 25,000		Debtors	30,000
Manoj 20,000	65,000	Stock	20,000
General reserve	6,000		
Creditors	29,000		
	1,00,000		1,00,000

Manoj retires on 31st December, 2018 subject to the following conditions: (i) Muthu and Murali will share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 (ii) Assets are to be revalued as follows: Machinery Rs.43,000, stock Rs.27,000, debtors Rs.28,000. (iii) Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs.30,000 (iv) The final amount due to Manoj is not paid immediately Prepare Revaluation account and Capital accounts after the retirement of Manoj.

47. A. 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. (OR)

B. Gemini Ltd. forfeited 20 equity shares of Rs.10 each, Rs.7 called up, on which Mahesh had paid application and allotment money of Rs.5 per share. Of these 15 shares were reissued to Naresh by receiving Rs.6 per share paid up as Rs.7 per share. Pass journal entries for forfeiture and reissue.

**+2 Accountancy I Rev Mdu Dist. Jan - 23**

**Correct Answer.**

**20X1=20**

1. (d) Adjusted closing capital
2. (c) Bills accepted during the year
3. (d) cash and bank balance as on the date
4. (b) R 80 000
5. (a) Not allowed
6. (d) Rs. 1000
7. (a) Rs36000
8. (a) Goodwill is an intangible asset
9. (b) The old Partners
10. (d) The sacrificing Partners
11. (c) Date of his retirement
12. (a) Rs. 2000
13. (d) Called up amount
14. (a) Securities premium account
15. (d) Standard costing
16. (b) As on a particular date
17. (d) Quick assets
18. (d) 5 Times
19. (a) Company features
20. (a) Contra voucher

Answer any seven questions **7X2=14**

21. Four examples of capital receipts.

1. Life membership fee 2. Endowment fund. 3. Sale of fixed assets. 4. Specific donations

22. **Partnership deed:** 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. But it is desirable to have a partnership deed as it serves as an evidence of the terms of the agreement among the partners.

23. Financial statements are the statements prepared by the business concerns at the end of the accounting

period to ascertain the operating results and the financial position. The basic financial statements prepared by the business concerns are income statements and balance sheet.

**24. Gaining Ratio.** Gaining ratio is the proportion of the profit which is gained by the continuing partners. Gaining ratio = Ratio of share gained by the continuing partners. Share gained = New share – Old share.

25 **Debt equity ratio** =  $\frac{\text{Long term debt}}{\text{Shareholders funds}}$   
 $\frac{80000}{160000} = 0.5 : 1$   
 Long term debts = Debentures = 80000  
 Share holders fund = Equity share capital + General Reserve  
 100000 + 60000 = 160000

**26. Statement of profit**

Closing capital	180000
Add: Drawings	50000
	230000
Less : Additional capital	40000
Adjusted closing capital	190000
Less: Opening Capital	220000
<b>Less : LOSS</b>	<b>30000</b>

**27. Interest on Capital- Arivazhagan**

Opening capital  $15000 \times 6/100 = 900$   
 Additional capital – (6 months)  $= 5000 \times 6/100 \times 6/12 = 150$   
**1050**

**Interest on capital -Seenivasan**

Opening capital  $= 10000 \times 6/100 = 600$   
 Additional capital (4 months)  $= 10000 \times 6/100 \times 4/12 = 200$   
**800**

**28. Journal entries**

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
	Mary Capital A/c Dr	25000	
	Meena Capital A/c Dr	25000	
	Mariyam Capital A/c Dr	25000	
	Profit & Loss A/c		75000

**29. Journal Entries in Saara Ltd**

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Bank Account Dr	120000	
Equity Share Application A/c		120000
Equity Share Application A/c	120000	
Equity Share Capital A/c		100000
Share Premium A/c		20000

**30. Automated Accounting System:** Automated accounting system is an approach to maintain up-to-date accounting records with aid of accounting software. Under manual accounting system entries are made in different books of accounts while accounting software packages allow manual entry in one field or one place.;

Answer any Seven questions

7X3=21

**31. Brief note on the applications of the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act 1932 in the absence of the Partnership Deed.**

No salary or remuneration is allowed to any partner u/s13(a)

.Profit or Losses are to be shared by the partners equally u/s 13(b)

No Interest on capital is allowed u/s 13(c)

No interest is charged on the drawings.

Interest on loan is to be allowed at the rate of 6% per @;.

**32. Limitations of Ratio Analysis .(3)**

Ratios are not end in themselves but they are only means to achieve a particular purpose.

The accuracy of a ratio depends on the accuracy of information taken from financial statements.

Non availability of standard norms.

No uniform accounting procedures

Ratio analysis may not reflect price level changes..

**33. Adjustments required at the time of Admission of a Partner.**

Distribution of accumulated profits, reserves and losses.

Revaluation of assets and liabilities.

Determination of new profit sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.

Adjustment for goodwill.

Adjustment of capital on the basis of new profit sharing ratio (If so agreed)

34. Average profit ; =  $\frac{\text{Total Profit}}{\text{Number of years}}$   
 $= \frac{13000+15000+17000}{3} = \frac{45000}{3} = 15000$

Normal Profit = Capital employed X Normal rate of return  
 $= 50000 \times \frac{10}{100} = 5000$

Super Profit = Average Profit – Normal Profit  
 $= 15000 - 5000 = 10000$

Goodwill = Super Profit X Value of Annuity  
 $= 10000 \times 2.4868 = 24868$

**35. Common size Balance Sheet of Sharmila Ltd**

Particulars	Sharmila Ltd		Sangeetha Ltd	
	Amount	Percentage of total assets%	Amount	Percentage of total assets%
<b>Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>				
Shareholders funds	500000	50	1100000	55
Non current liabilities	400000	40	700000	35
Current liabilities	100000	10	200000	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2000000</b>	<b>100</b>

Assets				
Non Current Assets	650000	65	1800000	90
Current Assets	350000	35	200000	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2000000</b>	<b>100</b>

**36. Journal Entries.**

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Ratna's Executor A/c Dr Bank A/c (Amount due paid immediately)	100000	100000
Ratna's Executor A/c Dr To Ratna's Executor loan A/c (Amount due transferred to loan account)	100000	100000
Ratna's Executor A/c Dr To Bank A/c To Ratna's Executor loan A/c (60000 paid and the balance transferred to loan account)	100000	60000 40000

**37. Journal Entries**

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
	P&L Appropriation A/c Dr	20000	
	General Reserve A/c Dr	5000	
	Workman Compn.A/c Dr	15000	
	Rathina Kumar Capl.A/c		24000
	Arockia Das Capl. A/c		16000

**38. Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ended 2018**

Exp	Amt	Amt	Income	Amt	Amt
			Subsn.Reced.2018	45000	
			(-)17OutSt.Subs	3000	
				42000	
			(-)19 Subs.recd..Ad	7000	
				35000	
			(-)18 Outst.Subs	5000	
				40000	
			(+17)Subs.Recd.Ad	4000	44000

**39. Statement of Affairs as on 31.03..2019 of Thomas**

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
S.Creditors	600000	Furniture	80000
Bills Pay.	120000	L&Buildings	300000
<b>Capital</b>	<b>280000</b>	S.Debtors	320000
		Cash	20000
		Bills Rec.	60000
		Stock	220000
			1000000

40. Receipts and Payments Account	Income & Expenditure Account
To Know the Cash receipts and Payments (Cash/bank bal)	To find surplus/deficit
Real Account	Nominal Account
Cash system of Accounting	Accrual system of Accounting

Commences with opening cash and bank balances ends with closing cash and bank balances	No opening balance. Ends with surplus and deficit.
Contains actual receipts irrespective of revenue or capital items in nature	Contains only revenue items.
Receipts & Payments of past,current ,and subsequent period are recorded.	It contains only the items relating to the currents period.

Answer all the questions : 7X5=35

41.A.Comparative income Statement of Bharani Ltd

Particulars	16-17	17-18	In(+)/Dec(-)	% in (+)
Revenue from Operations	30000	45000	+15000	+50
Add:Other income	4000	6000	+2000	+50
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>34000</b>	<b>51000</b>	<b>+17000</b>	<b>+50</b>
Less:Expenses	10000	15000	-5000	+50
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>24000</b>	<b>36000</b>	<b>+12000</b>	<b>+50</b>
Less:Income tax	7200	10800	-3600	+50
<b>Profit after tax</b>	<b>16800</b>	<b>25200</b>	<b>+8400</b>	<b>+50</b>

41.B.Income & Exp.A/c of Friends Foot ball Club.

Expenses	Amt	Amt	Income	Amt	Amt
Sports Mat.Ex			Subsn.	5000	
Purchases	800		Add. Outstan.	600	5600
Less: Clo.Stock	100	700	Colln.for spl.di		2000
Spl.Dinner Exp		1500			
Electricity Exp		900			
<b>Surplus</b>		<b>4500</b>			
		<b>7600</b>			<b>7600</b>

Balance Sheet of Friends Foot ball Club.

Liabilities	Amt	Amt	Assets	Amt
Capital fund	23000		Furniture	19000
Add:Surplus	4500	27500	Sports material	100
Legacies		6000	Outstan. Subs	600
			Cash at Bank	12000
			Cash In hand	1800
		<b>33500</b>		<b>33500</b>

42.A.Trend percentage of Palai Ltd

Particulars	In Lakhs			Trend Percentage		
	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
<b>Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>						
Shareholders funds	250	275	300	100	110	120
Non current liabilities	100	125	100	100	125	100
Current liabilities	50	40	80	100	80	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Assets</b>						
Non-current Assets	300	360	390	100	120	130
Current Assets	100	80	90	100	80	90
<b>Total;</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>120</b>

42.B.Statement of Affairs as on 31.03.2018

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amt	Amount
Creditors	72,000	Bank		18,000
		Cash		1,500
		Stock		16,000
<b>Capital</b>	<b>1,04,000</b>	Debtors	30,000	
		(-)5% Provi	1500	28,500

	Plant (-)Deprn. Furniture	80,000 8,000	72,000 40,000
1,76,000			1,76,000

Profit & Loss Statement for 31.03.2018

Closing capital	104000
Add: Drawings	40000
	144000
Less: Additional capital	16000
Adjusted Cl..Capital	128000
Less::Opening Capital	92800
<b>Profit</b>	<b>35200</b>

43.A. P&L Appropriation Account for the yr ended 31.03.2018

Particulars	Amt	Amt	Particulars	Amt
To Int on Cap.			ByBal b/d(Profit	220000
Dinesh		6000	By Int.Drawing	
Sukumar		4800	Dinesh	3600
Dinesh Salary		60000	Sukumar	2200
Sukumar Comn		80000		
Capital Acct				
Dinesh	50000			
Sukumar	25000	75000		
		<b>225800</b>		<b>225800</b>

43.A. Operating Profit ratio =  $\frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Revenue from Operations}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{150000}{1000000} \times 100 = 15\%$$

Operating profit ratio =  $\frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Revenue from operations}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{3,00,000}{15,00,000} \times 100 = 20\%$$

Operating Profit ratio =  $\frac{\text{Revenue from operation} - \text{operating cost}}{\text{Revenue from operation}} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{1500000 - 1200000}{1500000} \times 100 = 20\%$

Operating Profit ratio =  $\frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Revenue from operations}} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{200000}{2000000} \times 100 = 10\%$

Gross Profit; =  $2000000 \times 30/100 = 600000$

Operating profit =  $\text{Gross profit} - \text{Operating Expenses}$   
 $= 600000 - 400000 = 200000$

44.A. Bills Receivable Account

Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
Bal b/d	60000	Cash a/c	160000
S.Drs A/c	205000	S.Drs a/c	15000
		Bal c/d	90000
	265000		265000

Total Debtors A/c

Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
Bal b/d	250000	Cash a/c	725000
Bills receivabel (Dishonour)	15000	Sales Returns	50000
		Bills received	205000
		Bad debts	30000
<b>CREDIT SALES</b>	<b>985000</b>	Bal c/d	240000
	1250000		1250000

**TOTAL SALES = CASH SALES + CREDIT SALES**  
 $315000 + 985000 = 1300000$

**44.B. Average profit** =  $\frac{\text{Total Profit}}{\text{Total number of years}}$   
 =  $\frac{30000+32000+35000+37000+40000}{5} = \frac{174000}{5} = 34800$

<b>Average Profit</b>	<b>34800</b>
<b>Less: Fair remuneration to the Partners</b>	<b>2800</b>
<b>Average Profit</b>	<b>32000</b>

Normal Profit = Capital employed X Normal rate of return  
 =  $120000 \times \frac{20}{100} = 24000$

Super profit = Average profit – Normal profit  
 = 32000 - 24000 = 8000

Goodwill = Super Profit X Number of Years Purchase  
 = 8000 X 5 = 40000

**45.A Capital Account**

P	Veena	Pearl	Deri	Parti	Veena	Pearl	Deri
b	5000	1000		Bal	60000	40000	
				Bank			30000
				G.Res	20000	10000	
				W.Co	6000	3000	
				Rev	6000	3000	
				Bank	5000	1000	
cd	92000	56000	30000				
	97000	57000	30000		97000	57000	30000
				Bal bd	92000	56000	30000

**Balance Sheet**

Liability	Amt	Amount	Assets	Amt	Amount
Capital			Buildings		60000
Veena	92000		Machinery		30000
Pearl	56000		Investments		11000
Deri	30000	178000	Debtors		20000
fS.Creditors		10000	Stock	10000	
Work.Comp		1000	Less:Depn	2000	8000
			Bank Bal		60000
		<b>189000</b>			<b>189000</b>

**45.B.Applications of Computerised Accounting**

**Maintaining of accounting records.** In CAS accounting records can be maintained easily and efficiently for long time period.It facilitates fast and accurate retrieval of data and information.

**Inventory management.CAS** facilitates efficient management of inventory.

**Report generation.** CAS helps to generate various routine and special purpose reports.

**Data import/export:**Accounting data & information can be imported from or exported to other users within the organisation as well as outside the organisations.

**Taxation.CAS** helps to compute various taxes and to deduct these and deposit the same to the Govt.account.

**46.A.Journal entries**

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Machinery A/c Dr	600000	
Jagan Traders A/c		600000

Jagan Traders A/c Dr	600000	
Equity Share Capital A/c		600000
Machinery A/c Dr	600000	
Jagan Traders A/c		600000
Jagan Traders A/c Dr	600000	
Equity Share Capital A/c		400000
Share Premium A/c		200000

**46.B. Revaluation Account**

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Machinery Acct	2000	Stock A/c	7000
S.Debtors Acct	2000		
<b>Revaluation Profit</b>			
Muthu's Cap A/c	1500		
Murali's Cap A/c	500		
Manoj's Cap A/c	1000		
	7000		7000

**Capital Account**

Parti	Muthu	Murali	Manoj	Particulars	Muthu	Murali	Manoj
Manoj	3000	7000		Bal b/d	20000	25000	20000
M.Loan			33000	Gl.Reserve	3000	1000	2000
				Revaluation	1500	500	1000
				Muthu Cap			3000
				Murali Cap			7000
<b>Bal c/d</b>	<b>21500</b>	<b>19500</b>					
	<b>24500</b>	<b>26500</b>	<b>33000</b>		<b>24500</b>	<b>26500</b>	<b>33000</b>
				Bal b/d	21500	19500	

**47.A.Calculation of adjusted profit**

Particulars	2016	2017	2018
Profit	30000	29000	32000
Less: Non-recurring income	3000	---	---
	27000	29000	32000
Add:Stock destroyed by fire	---	2000	---
<b>Adjusted Profit</b>	<b>27000</b>	<b>31000</b>	<b>32000</b>

Average Profit ; =  $\frac{\text{Total Profit}}{\text{Number of years}}$   
 =  $\frac{27000+31000+32000}{3} = \frac{90000}{3} = 30000$

Average profit before adjusting insurance	30000
Less: Insurance premium payable in future	5600
<b>Average Profit</b>	<b>24400</b>

Goodwill = Average profit X No.Of years Purchase  
 = 24,400 X 2 = Rs.48,800

**47.B. Journal entries in Gemini Ltd**

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Equity Share Capital A/c Dr	140	
To Share final call A/c		40
To Share Forfeiture A/c		100
Bank A/c Dr	90	
Share Forfeiture A/ Dr	15	
To Equity share Capital A/c		105
Share Forfeiture A/ Dr	60	
To Capital reserve A/c		60



www.Padasalai.Net