

## COMMON HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION - 2022

Standard XII  
ACCOUNTANCYReg.No. 

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Time: 3.00 hours

Marks: 90

## Part - I

## I Choose the correct answer

20 x 1 = 20

1. Incomplete Records are generally maintained by
  - a) A company
  - b) Government
  - c) Small sized sole trader business
  - d) Multinational Enterprises
2. What is the amount of capital of the proprietor, if his assets are ₹85,000 and liabilities are ₹21,000
  - a) ₹85,000
  - b) ₹1,06,000
  - c) ₹21,000
  - d) ₹64,000
3. Subscription due but not received for the current year is
  - a) an asset
  - b) a liability
  - c) an expense
  - d) an item to be ignored
4. Which of the following is incorrect pair?
 

a) Income and expenditure account	- Surplus
b) Receipts and payments account	- Balance of cash or bank
c) Balance sheet	- Financial position
<input checked="" type="radio"/> d) Trading Account	- Net profit
5. Pick out the odd one out
  - a) Partners shares profits and losses equally
  - b) Interest on partners capital is allowed at 7% per annum
  - c) No salary or remuneration is allowed to partners
  - d) Interest on loan from partners is allowed at 6% per annum.
6. In the absence of an agreement among the partners, interest on capital is
  - a) not allowed
  - b) allowed at Bank rate
  - d) allowed @ 5% per annum
  - d) allowed @ 6% per annum
7. When the average profit is ₹25,000 and the normal profit is ₹15,000, super profit is
  - a) ₹25,000
  - b) ₹5,000
  - c) ₹10,000
  - d) ₹15,000
8. 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
9. On revaluation, the increase in the value of assets leads to
  - a) gain
  - b) loss
  - c) expense
  - d) none of these
10. Match list I with the list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 

List I	List II
i) Sacrificing ratio	1. Investment fluctuation fund
ii) Old profit sharing ratio	2. Accumulated profit
iii) Revaluation ratio	3. Goodwill
iv) Capital ratio	4. Unrecorded liability
a) 1 2 3 4	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b) 3 2 4 1
	c) 4 3 2 1
	d) 3 1 2 4
11. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:2:3. C retires. The new profit sharing ratio between A and B will be
  - a) 4 : 3
  - b) 3 : 4
  - c) 2 : 1
  - d) 1 : 1

(2)

XII Accountancy

12. 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 of revaluation account
13. Which of the following statement is false?  
 a) Issued capital can never be more than the authorised capital  
 b) In case of under subscription, issued capital will be less than the subscribed capital  
 c) Reserve capital can be called at the time of winding up  
 d) Paid up capital is part of called up capital
14. Supreme Ltd., forfeited 100 shares of ₹10 each for non-payment of final call of ₹2 per share. All these shares were re-issued at ₹9 per share. What amount will be transferred to Capital Reserve account?  
 a) ₹700                      b) ₹800                      c) ₹900                      d) ₹1,000
15. The financial statements do not exhibit  
 a) non-monetary data                      b) past data  
 c) short term data                      d) long term data
16. In a common-size balance sheet, if the percentage of non-current assets is 75. What would be the percentage of current assets?  
 a) 175                      b) 125                       c) 25                      d) 100
17. To test the liquidity of a concern, which of the following ratios are useful?  
 i) quick ratio    ii) net profit ratio    iii) debt-equity ratio    iv) current ratio  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :  
 a) (i) and (ii)     b) (i) and (iv)    c) (ii) and (iii)    d) (ii) and (iv)
18. Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called  
 a) Reserves    b) Tangible assets    c) Funds     d) Quick assets
19. Which is not the default group in Tally?  
 a) suspense account     b) outstanding expense  
 c) sales account    d) Investments
20. Function key F11 is used for  
 a) company features                      b) accounting vouchers  
 c) company configuration                      d) none of these

**Part - II****II. Answer any 7 questions: (Q.No.30 is compulsory)****7 x 2 = 14**

21. What is meant by incomplete records?  
 22. From the following details, calculate the capital as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018.

	₹
Capital as on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018	27,500
Goods taken for the personal use of the proprietor	5,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	2,500
Profit for the year	10,000

23. State any five accounting reports.

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XII Accountancy

24. Compute income from subscription for the year from the following particulars relating to a club.

Particular	1.1.2018 ₹	31.12.2018 ₹
Outstanding subscription	3,000	5,000
Subscription received in advance	4,000	7,000

Subscription received during the year 2018 ₹45,000

25. What is meant by fixed capital method?
26. The following are the Profits of a firm in the last three years.  
2016 : ₹8,000, 2017 : ₹10,000, 2018 : ₹9,000  
Calculate the value of goodwill at 2 years purchase of average profit of three years.
27. Arul and Anitha are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. On 31.3.2018, Ajay was admitted as a partner. On the date of admission, the book of the firm showed a General Reserve of ₹42,000. Pass the journal entry to distribute the general reserve.
28. What is the purpose of calculating gaining ratio?
29. What is oversubscription?
30. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Lohith Co.Ltd.

Particulars	2016-17 ₹	2017-18 ₹
Revenue from operations	2,00,000	2,50,000
Other income	50,000	40,000
Expenses	1,50,000	1,20,000

## Part - III

## III. Answer any 7 questions: (Q.No.40 is compulsory)

7 x 3 = 21

31. Find out the credit sales from the following information :-

Particulars	₹
Debtors on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018	1,00,000
Cash received from debtors	2,30,000
Discount allowed	5,000
Return inward	25,000
Debtors on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	1,20,000

32. State the difference between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account. (Any 3)
33. Kumar is a partner in a partnership firm. As per partnership deed, interest on drawings is charged at 6% per annum. During the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018, he withdrew as follows.

Date	₹
February 1	2,000
June 1	10,000
September 1	4,000
December 1	4,000

- Calculate the amount of interest on drawings.
34. From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill based on 3 years purchase of super profit.
- Capital employed : ₹2,00,000
  - Normal rate of return : 15%
  - Average profit of the business ₹42,000

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XII Accountancy

35. Raja and Ravi are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. They admit Ram for 1/4 share of the profit. He take 1/20 share from Raja and 4/20 from Ravi. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.
36. Distinguish between sacrificing and gaining ratio.
37. Fill in the following table by writing asset (or) liability increase / decrease and put a (✓) in the appropriate column.
- The value of furniture decreased by ₹2,000
  - Out standing salary would be created for ₹1,000
  - Land revalued from ₹2,00,000 to 2,50,000

Transaction No.	Assets/ Liability	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)	Debit Revaluation A/c	Credit Revaluation A/c

38. From the following particulars of Siva Ltd., prepare common size income statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 17.

Particulars	2015-16 ₹	2016-17 ₹
Revenue from operations	2,00,000	3,00,000
Other income	25,000	75,000
Expenses	2,50,000	1,50,000
Income Tax %	40	40

39. Write a brief note on accounting vouchers.
40. From the following trading activities of Kamlesh Ltd., calculate  
i) Gross profit ratio ii) Net profit ratio

**Statement of Profit / Loss**

	Particulars	₹
I	Revenue from operations	4,00,000
II	Other income	
	Income from investments	4,000
III	Total revenue I + II	4,04,000
IV	Expenses	
	Purchase of stock-in-trade	2,10,000
	Changes in inventories	30,000
	Finance cost	24,000
	Other expense (Administrative and selling)	60,000
	Total Expense	3,24,000
V	Profit before tax (III – IV)	80,000

**Part - IV**

**IV. Answer all the questions:**

7 x 5 = 35

41. a) David does not keep proper books of accounts. Following details are given from his records.

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Particulars	1.4.2018 ₹	31.3.2019 ₹
Cash	43,000	29,000
Stock of goods	1,20,000	1,30,000
Sundry debtors	84,000	1,10,000
Sundry creditors	1,05,000	1,02,000
Loan	25,000	20,000
Business Premises	2,50,000	2,50,000
Furniture	33,000	45,000

During the year he introduced further capital of ₹45,000 and withdrew ₹2,500 per month from the business for his personal use. Prepare statement of profit (or) loss with the above information.

(OR)

- b) Explain any five applications of computerised accounting system.
42. a) From the information given below, prepare Receipts and Payments account of Coimbatore Cricket Club for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

Particular	₹	Particular	₹
Bank overdraft (1.4.18) R	6,000	Honorarium paid P	2,800
Cash in hand (1.4.2018) P	1,000	Water and Electricity charges P	700
Wages paid for ground maintenance P	2,000	Match expenses P	2,600
Subscription received R	10,500	Sports materials purchase P	1,900
Wages yet to be paid P	2,200	Match fund receipts R	5,200
Interest on loan paid P	2,000	Legacies received R	2,000
		Cash balance (31.3.2019) P	300
		Donation received for pavilion R	2,000

(OR)

- b) From the following information calculate (i) Current ratio (ii) Quick ratio

Particulars	₹
Short term borrowings	17,000
Trade payables	25,000
Expenses payable	3,000
Short term provision	5,000
Inventories	45,000
Trade receivables	70,000
Cash and cash equivalents	30,000
Prepaid expenses	5,000

43. a) From the following particulars calculate the trend percentage of Anu Ltd.

Particulars	₹ in thousands		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
I. Equity / Liabilities			
Shareholder's fund	500	550	600
Non-current liabilities	200	250	240
Current liabilities	100	80	120
Total	800	880	960

		(6)		XII Accountancy
II. Assets				
Non-current assets		600	720	780
Current assets		200	160	180
Total		800	880	960

(OR)

- b) Amal and Vimal are partners in a firm sharing profit / loss in the ratio of 7 : 5 their balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 as follows:

<b>Liabilities</b>		₹	₹	<b>Assets</b>		₹
Capital account				Land		80,000
Amal	70,000			Furniture		20,000
Vimal	<u>50,000</u>	1,20,000		Stock		25,000
Sundry creditors		30,000		Debtors		30,000
Profit / loss A/c		24,000		Bank		19,000
		1,74,000				1,74,000

Nirmal is admitted as a new partner on 1.4.2018 by introducing a capital of ₹30,000 for 1/3 share in the future profits subject to the following adjustments.

- Stock to be depreciated by ₹5,000
  - Provision for doubtful debts to be created for ₹3,000
  - Land to be appreciated by ₹20,000
- Prepare revaluation account and capital account of partners after admission.
44. a) From the following receipts and payments account of Trichy Recreation Club. Prepare income and expenditure account for the year 31.3.2018.

<b>Receipts</b>		₹	<b>Payments</b>		₹
To opening balances			By Furniture purchased	10,000	
Cash in hand	11,000		By Rent	2,800	
To dividend received	27,600		By Secretary's honorarium	15,000	
To sale of old newspaper	3,000		By Postage	1,700	
To member's subscription	31,000		By General expenses	4,350	
To locker rent	8,000		By Printing / Stationary	45,000	
To interest on investment	1,250		By Audit fees	5,000	
To sale of furniture	5,000		By closing balance		
(book value 4400)			Cash in hand	3,000	
	86,850			86,850	

(OR)

- b) Kannan, Rahim and John are partners in a firm sharing profit / loss in the ratio of 5:3:2. The balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 was as follows.

<b>Liabilities</b>		₹	₹	<b>Assets</b>		₹
Capital accounts				Buildings		90,000
Kannan	1,00,000			Machinery		60,000
Rahim	80,000			Debtors		30,000
John	<u>40,000</u>	2,20,000		Stock		20,000
Workmen compensation fund	30,000			Cash at Bank		50,000
Creditors	20,000			Profit/Loss A/c		20,000
		2,70,000		(Loss)		
						2,70,000

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John retires on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018, subject to following conditions:

- i) To appreciate building by 10%
- ii) Stock to be depreciated by 5%
- iii) To provide ₹1,000 for bad debts
- iv) An unrecorded liability of ₹8,000 have been omitted
- v) The retiring partner shall be paid immediately.

Prepare Revaluation Account.

Partners capital account and the balance sheet of the firm after retirement

45. a) Find out the value of goodwill by capitalising super profits.
- i) Normal rate of return 10%
  - ii) Profit for the last four years are ₹30,000, ₹40,000, ₹50,000 and ₹45,000
  - iii) a non-recurring income of ₹3,000 is included in the above mentioned profit of ₹30,000
  - iv) Average capital employed is ₹3,00,000

(OR)

- b) Sampath company issued 25,000 equity share at 10 per share payable ₹3 on application, ₹4 on allotment, ₹3 on first and final call. The public subscribed for 24,000 shares. The directors allotted all the 24,000 shares and received the money duly. Pass necessary journal entries.

46. a) Gautham Ltd forfeited 500 equity shares of ₹10 each issued at par held by Ragav for non-payment of the final call of ₹2 per share. The shares were forfeited and reissued to Madhan at ₹8 per share. Show the Journal Entries for forfeiture and reissue.

(OR)

- b) From the following balance sheet of Chandra Ltd, prepare comparative balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2016 ₹	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2017 ₹
I. Equity and Liabilities		
Shareholder's fund	1,00,000	2,60,000
Non-current liabilities	50,000	60,000
Current liabilities	25,000	30,000
Total	1,75,000	3,50,000
II. Assets		
Non-current Assets	1,00,000	2,00,000
Current Assets	75,000	1,50,000
Total	1,75,000	3,50,000

47. a) From the following balance sheet of Arunan Ltd as on 31.3.2019 calculate,  
i) Debt-Equity Ratio ii) Proprietary Ratio iii) Capital Gearing Ratio

**Balance sheet of Arunan Ltd as on 31.03.2019**

Particulars	₹
I. Equity and liabilities	
1. Shareholders funds	
a) Share capital	
Equity share capital	1,50,000
8% preference share capital	2,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus	1,50,000

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2. Non-current liabilities	
Long term borrowings (9% debentures)	4,00,000
3. Current liabilities	
Short term borrowings from banks	25,000
Trade payables	75,000
Total	10,00,000
II. Assets	
1. Non-current assets	
Fixed assets	7,50,000
2. Current assets	
a) Inventories	1,20,000
b) Trade receivables	1,00,000
c) Cash and cash equivalents	27,500
d) Other current assets	
Expenses paid in advance	2,500
Total	10,00,000

(OR)

b) From the following particulars, calculate total sales.

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>₹</b>
Debtors on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017	1,50,000
Bills receivable on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017	40,000
Cash received from debtors	3,90,000
Cash received for bills receivable	90,000
Bills receivable dishonoured	10,000
Sales return	40,000
Bill receivable on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018	30,000
Sundry debtors on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018	1,30,000
Cash sales	2,00,000

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