

## COMMON FIRST REVISION TEST - 2023

V

### Standard XII ACCOUNTANCY

Reg.No.

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

Time : 3.00 hrs

Part - I

Marks : 90

20 x 1 = 20

#### I. Answer all the Question:-

- Incomplete records are generally maintained by
  - A Company
  - Government
  - Small sized sole trader business
  - Multinational enterprises
- Income and expenditure account is a
  - Nominal account
  - Real account
  - Personal account
  - Representative personal account
- Which of the following is shown in profit and loss appropriation account?
  - Office expenses
  - Salary of staff
  - Partners salary
  - Interest on bank loan
- If the old profit sharing ratio is more than the new profit sharing ratio of a partner, the difference is called
  - Capital ratio
  - Sacrificing ratio
  - Gaining ratio
  - None of these
- On revaluation, the increase in liabilities lead to
  - Gain
  - Loss
  - Profit
  - None of these
- Which of the following is true?
  - Super profit = Total profit / Number of years
  - Super profit = Weighted profit / Number of years
  - Super profit = Average profit - Normal profit
  - Super profit = Average profit X Years of purchase
- Debt equity ratio is a measure of
  - Short term solvency
  - Long term solvency
  - Profitability
  - Efficiency
- What are the predefined ledgers in tally?
  - Cash
  - Profit & Loss A/c
  - Capital A/c
  - Only (i)
  - Only (ii)
  - Both (i) and (ii)
  - Both (ii) and (iii)
- In a common size balance sheet, if the percentage of Non-current assets is 75, what would be the percentage of current assets:
  - 175
  - 125
  - 25
  - 100
- Supreme Ltd., forfeited 100 shares of Rs.10 each for non-payment of final call of Rs.2 per share. All these shares were reissued at Rs. 9 per share. What amount will be transferred to capital reserve account?
  - Rs. 700
  - Rs.800
  - Rs. 900
  - Rs. 1000
- In which voucher type credit purchase of furniture is recorded in Tally.
  - Receipt voucher
  - Journal voucher
  - Purchase voucher
  - Payment voucher

(2/7) XII Accountancy

12. A statement of affairs resembles a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Trading A/c
  - b) Profit & Loss a/c
  - c) Balance sheet
  - d) Trial Balance
13. The super profit is the difference between
  - a) Capital employed and Average profit
  - b) Assets and Liabilities
  - c) Average profit and Normal Profit
  - d) Current year profit and Average profit
14. 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
15. From the following which is correctly matched
  - a) Subscription - Revenue receipts
  - b) Special fund - Revenue expenditure
  - c) Purchase of sports equipment - Capital receipts
  - d) Honorarium - Capital expenditure
16. At the time of admission, the goodwill brought by the new partner may be credited to the capital account of
  - a) All the partners
  - b) the old partners
  - c) The new partner
  - d) the sacrificing partner

17. Match the following:-

List I

List II

- |                             |   |                 |   |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| i) Remuneration of partners | - | 1. Section 13 c | 3 |
| ii) Profit sharing ratio    | - | 2. Section 13 d | 4 |
| iii) Interest on capital    | - | 3. Section 13 b | 2 |
| iv) Interest on loan        | - | 4. Section 13 a | 1 |

Codes:	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	4	3	1	2
c)	3	4	2	1
d)	2	1	4	3

18. Balaji and kamalesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. They admit Yogesh in to partnership. The new profit sharing ratio between Balaji, Kamalesh and Yogesh is agreed to 3:1:1. Find the sacrificing ration between Balaji and Kamalesh.
  - a) 1:3
  - b) 3:1
  - c) 2:1
  - d) 1:2
19. Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called
  - a) Reserves
  - b) Tangible assets
  - c) Funds
  - d) Quick assets
20. In the absence of an agreement among the partners, interest on capital is
  - a) Not allowed
  - b) Allowed at bank rate
  - c) Allowed @ 5%p.a
  - d) Allowed @ 6% p.a

Part - II

II. Answer any 7 questions and (Q.No.30 is compulsory) 7 x 2 = 14

21. What is a statement of affairs?
22. What is super profit?

(3/7)

XII Accountancy

23. Mannan and Ramesh share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 and their capital on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 was Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively and their current accounts show a credit balance of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. Calculate interest on capital at 6% p.a for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 and show the journal entries.
24. What is sacrificing ratio?
25. What is meant by Retirement of a partner?
26. Ramu, Somu and Gopu are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:5:7. Gopu retires and his share is taken by Ramu and Somu in the ratio of 3:1. Find the new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio.
27. What is over subscription?
28. Lakshmi was holding 50 shares of Rs. 10 each on which she paid Rs. 2 on application but could not pay Rs. 4 on allotment and Rs. 2 on first call. Directors forfeited the shares after the first call. Give journal entry for recording the forfeiture of shares.
29. What is working capital?
30. From the following details, calculate the missing figure:
 

Capital as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2018	Rs.	40,000
Capital as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	Rs.	50,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	Rs.	7,000
Profit for the year	Rs.	8,000
Drawings during the year		?

Part - III

- III. Answer any 7 questions and (Q.No.40 is compulsory) 7 x 3 = 21
31. State the differences between fixed capital method and fluctuating capital method.
  32. From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill under annuity method. Average profit Rs. 14,000; Normal profit Rs. 4,000; Normal rate of return 15% and Years of purchase of goodwill 5. Present value of Re.1 for 5 years at 15%p.a as per annuity table is 3.352
  33. Write a brief note on accounting vouchers.
  34. Prepare common - size income statement for the following particulars of Raja Ltd., for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017

Particulars	Rs.
Revenue from operations	4,50,000
Other income	67,500
Expenses	1,35,000

35. 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 books of the firm showed a general reserve of Rs. 42,000. Pass journal entry to distribute the general reserve.
36. Hari, Madhavan and Kesavan are partners, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, Vanmathi is admitted into the partnership and the new profit sharing ratio is decided as 4:3:2:1. The following adjustments are to be made.
  - a) Increase the value of premises by Rs. 60,000
  - b) Depreciate stock by Rs. 5,000, Furniture by Rs. 2,000 and Machinery by Rs. 2,500
  - c) Provide for an outstanding liability of Rs. 500
 Prepare revaluation account.



(4/7)

**XII Accountancy**

37. Goutham Ltd., forfeited 500 equity shares of Rs.10 each issued at par held by Ragav for nonpayment of the final call of Rs.2 per share. The shares were forfeited and reissued to Madhan at Rs.8 per share. Show the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue.
38. How will the following appear in the final accounts of Vedaranyam sports club?  
 Opening stock of bats and balls Rs. 3,000  
 Purchase of bats and balls Rs. 17,000  
 Sale of old bats and balls Rs. 2,000  
 Closing stock of bats and balls Rs. 4,000
39. Calculate quick Ratio: Total current liabilities Rs. 2,40,000; Total current assets Rs.4,50,000; Inventories Rs. 70,000; Prepaid expenses Rs. 20,000.
40. Find out credit sales from the following information:

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

**Part - IV**

**IV. Answer all the questions.**

7 x 5 = 35

41. a) From the following particulars, calculate the trend percentages of Kumar Ltd.,

Particulars	Rs. In thousands		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue from operations	300	270	150
Other income	50	80	60
Expenses	250	200	125
Income tax	40%	40%	40%

(OR)

- b) Saranyaltd., issued 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each to the public at par. The details of the amount payable on the shares are as follows:-  
 On application Rs.3 per share  
 On allotment Rs. 4 per share  
 On first and final call Rs. 3 per share  
 Application money was received on 30,000 shares. Excess application money was refunded immediately. Pass journal entries to record the above.
42. a) Anand does not keep his books under double entry system. Find the profit or loss made by him for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

Particulars	31.3.2018 Rs.	31.3.2019 Rs.
Cash at bank	5,000 (Dr.)	60,000 (Cr.)
Cash in hand	3,000	4,500
Stock of Goods	35,000	45,000
Sundry Debtors	1,00,000	90,000

(5/7)

**XII Accountancy**

Plant and Machinery	80,000	80,000
Land and Buildings	1,40,000	1,40,000
Sundry Creditors	1,70,000	1,30,000

Anand had withdrawn Rs.60,000 for his personal use. He had introduced Rs.17,000 as capital for expansion of his business. Create a provision of 5% on debtors. Plant and machinery is to be depreciated at 10%.

(OR)

- b) Kavithais a partner in a firm. She withdraws Rs. 2,500 p.m regularly. Interest on drawings is charged @4% p.a. Calculate the interest on drawings using average period, if she draws  
 i) at the beginning of every month  
 ii) in the middle of every month  
 iii) at the end of every month
43. a) From the following information relating to partnership firm, calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 3 years purchase of average profits of the last 4 years  
 i) Profits of the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 are Rs.10,000, Rs.12,500, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 11,500 respectively.  
 ii) The business was looked after by a partner and his fair remuneration amounts to Rs.1,500 per year. This amount was not considered in the calculation of the above profits.

(OR)

- b) From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement .

Particulars	2015- 16(Rs.)	2016-17 (Rs.)
Revenue from operations	3,00,000	3,60,000
Other income	1,00,000	60,000
Expenses	2,00,000	1,80,000
Income tax	30%	30%

44. a) From the following information given below, prepare Receipts and Payments account of Kurinji sports club for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December,2018.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Cash in hand (1.1.2018)	20,000	Locker rent received	12,000
Investments made	80,000	Sale of furniture	5,000
Honorarium paid	3,000	General expenses	7,000
Donations received	80,000	Postal expenses	1,000
Audit fee paid	2,000	Subscription received	10,000

(OR)

- b) From the following particulars calculate total purchases.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Creditors on 1 <sup>st</sup> Jah,2018	30,000	Purchases returns	15,000
Bills payable on 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan, 2018	25,000	Cash purchases	2,25,000
Paid cash to creditors	1,20,000	Creditors on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec.2018	25,000
Paid for bills payable	30,000	Bills payable on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec.2018	20,000



(6/7)

XII Accountancy

45. a) Rajan and selva are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 is as under.

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accounts:			Building	25,000
Rajan	30,000		Furniture	1,000
Selva	16,000	46,000	Stock	20,000
General reserve		4,000	Debtors	16,000
Creditors		37,500	Bills receivable	3,000
			Cash at bank	12,500
			Profit and Loss a/c	10,000
		<b>87,500</b>		<b>87,500</b>

On 1.4.2017, they admit Ganesan as a new partner on the following arrangements:

- Ganesan brings Rs. 10,000 as capital for 1/5 share of profit.
- Stock and furniture is to be reduced by 10%, a reserve of 5% on debtors for doubtful debts is to be created and Appreciate building by 20%.

Pass journal entries and prepare revaluation account and partners capital account after admission.

(OR)

- b) From the following receipts and payments account, and from the information given below of Ramanathapuram sports club, prepare Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 and the balance sheet as on that date.

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To balance b/d		By Rent	11,000
Cash in hand 5,000		By Entertainment expenses	11,200
Cash at bank <u>10,000</u>	15,000	By Furniture	10,000
To Subscription		By Sports material purchased	13,000
2017 12,000		By Match expenses	12,000
2018 33,000		By Investments made	28,000
2019 <u>16,000</u>	61,000	By Balance c/d	
To entrance fees	6,000	Cash in hand 1,300	
To general donations	7,000	Cash at bank <u>4,000</u>	5,300
To sale of old sports materials	1,000		
To miscellaneous receipts	500		
	<b>90,500</b>		<b>90,500</b>

Additional information:

- Capital fund as on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 Rs. 30,000

(7/7)

XII Accountancy

- Opening stock of sports material Rs. 3,000 and closing stock of sports material Rs. 5,000

46. Distinguish between sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio

(OR)

- b) From the following trading activities of Jones Ltd., calculate  
(i) Gross profit ratio (ii) Net profit ratio (iii) Operating cost ratio  
(iv) Operating profit ratio

Particulars	Rs.
I. Revenue from operations	4,00,000
II. Other Income	
Income from investments	4,000
III. Total revenues (I + II)	<b>4,04,000</b>
IV. Expenses:	
Purchases of stock in trade	2,10,000
Change in inventories	30,000
Finance costs	24,000
Other expenses (administration and selling)	60,000
Total expenses	<b>3,24,000</b>
V. Profit before tax (III-IV)	8,00,000

47. a) A partnership firm earned net profits during the last three years as follows:-  
2016: Rs. 20,000; 2017: Rs. 17,000; 2018: Rs. 23,000

The capital investment of the firm throughout the above mentioned period has been Rs. 80,000. Having regard to the risk involved, 15% is considered to be a fair return on capital employed in the business. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 2 years purchase of super profit.

(OR)

- b) Charles, Muthu and sekar are partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:4:2. The balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 was as follows:-

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accounts:		Furniture	20,000
Charles	30,000	Stock	40,000
Muthu	40,000	Debtors	30,000
Sekar	<u>20,000</u>	Cash at bank	42,000
Workmen compensation fund		Profit and Loss a/c	18,000
Creditors			
	27,000		
	33,000		
	<b>1,50,000</b>		<b>1,50,000</b>

Charles retires on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 subject to the following conditions

- Stock to be appreciated by 10%
- Furniture to be depreciated by 5%
- Create a provision of bad debts Rs. 1,000
- An unrecorded unpaid repair expenses Rs. 10,000
- The retiring partner shall be paid immediately.

Prepare revaluation account, partner's capital account and the balance sheet of the firm after retirement.

.....