

21-02-2024

**Standard - 12**

Time Allowed: 3.00 Hours

**ACCOUNTANCY**

Maximum Marks: 90

**PART - I****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:****20×1=20**

- Opening statement of affairs is usually prepared to find out the
  - capital in the beginning of the year
  - capital at the end of the year
  - profit made during the year
  - loss occurred during the year
- What is the amount of capital of the proprietor, if his assets are ₹85,000 and liabilities are ₹21,000?
  - ₹85,000
  - ₹1,06,000
  - ₹21,000
  - ₹64,000
- Which of the following should not be recorded in the income and expenditure account?
  - sale of old newspapers
  - loss on sale of asset
  - honorarium paid to the secretary
  - sale proceeds of furniture
- Subscription is a
  - Revenue expenditure
  - Capital expenditure
  - Revenue receipt
  - Capital receipt
- Which of the following is shown in profit and loss appropriation account?
  - Office expenses
  - Salary of staff
  - Partner's salary
  - Interest on bank loan
- Pick the odd one out.
  - Partners share profits and losses equally
  - Interest on partner's capital is allowed at 7% per annum
  - No salary or remuneration is allowed
  - Interest on loan from partners is allowed at 6%
- 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 × Years of purchase
- The total capitalized value of your business is ₹1,00,000 assets are ₹1,50,000 and liabilities are ₹80,000. The value of goodwill as per the capitalisation method will be
  - ₹40,000
  - ₹70,000
  - ₹1,00,000
  - ₹30,000
- The profit or loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities is transferred to the capital amount of
  - The old partners
  - The new partner
  - All the partners
  - The sacrificing partners
- James and John are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admit Sunil as a partner giving him 1/5 share of profits. Find out the sacrificing ratio
  - 1:3
  - 3:1
  - 5:3
  - 3:5
- If the final amount due to retiring partner is not paid immediately, it is transferred to
  - Bank A/c
  - Retiring partner's capital A/c
  - Retiring partner's loan A/c
  - Other partner's capital A/c
- A partner retires from the partnership firm on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July. He is liable for all the acts of the firm up to the
  - End of the current accounting period
  - End of the previous accounting period
  - Date of his retirement
  - Date of his final settlement

13. Which of the following statement is false?  
 a) Issued capital can never be more than the authorized 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. After the forfeited shares are reissued, the balance in the forfeited shares account should be transferred to  
 a) General reserve account  
 b) Capital reserve account  
 c) Securities premium account  
 d) Surplus account
15. 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
16. A Limited company's sales has increased from ₹ 1,25,000 to ₹ 1,50,000. How does this appear in comparative income statement?  
 a) + 20%  
 b) + 120%  
 c) - 120%  
 d) - 20%
17. Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called  
 a) Reserves  
 b) Tangible assets  
 c) Funds  
 d) Quick assets
18. Current liabilities ₹ 40,000; Current assets ₹ 1,00,000; Inventory ₹ 20,000. Quick ratio is  
 a) 1:1  
 b) 2:5:1  
 c) 2:1  
 d) 1:2
19. Where using Tally, the function key F11 is used for  
 a) Company Features  
 b) Accounting Vouchers  
 c) Company Configuration  
 d) None of these
20. Contra voucher is used for  
 a) Master entry  
 b) Withdrawal of cash from bank for office use  
 c) Reports  
 d) Credit purchase of assets

## PART - II

**ANSWER ANY SEVEN QUESTIONS. QUESTION NO.30 IS COMPULSORY. 7×2=14**

21. State the accounts generally maintained by small sized soul trader when double entry accounting system is not followed?
22. What is legacy?
23. Why are the shares forfeited?
24. What is Automated Accounting System?
25. From the following particulars ascertain profit or loss.

Particulars	₹
Capital as on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018	2,20,000
Capital as on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	1,80,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	40,000
Drawings made during the year	50,000

26. How the following items appear in the final accounts of Thoothukudi young pioneers association? :  
 There are 100 members in the association each paying ₹ 25 as annual subscription. By the end of the year 10 members had not paid their subscription but four members had paid for the next year in advance.
27. From the following information, Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 3 years purchase of average profits of last four years.

Year	Result	Amount ₹
2015	Profit	5,000
2016	Profit	8,000
2017	Loss	3,000
2018	Profit	6,000

28. Kesavan and Krishnan our partners. Kesavan draws ₹ 5,000 at the end of each quarter. Interest on drawings is chargeable at 6% p.a. Calculate interest on drawings for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 using average period.

kindly send me your key answer to our email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.com of 2.



29. A, B, C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:5:7. C retires and the share is purchased by A and B in the ratio of 3:1. Find the new profit sharing ratio under gaining ratio.
30. Paradise Ltd purchased assets ₹ 4,40,000 from Suguna Furniture Ltd. It issued equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid in satisfaction of their claim. What entries will be made if such issue is at par?

**PART - III**

**ANSWER ANY SEVEN QUESTIONS. QUESTION NO.40 IS COMPULSORY. 7×3=21**

31. What are the difference between sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio?
32. Write short notes on cash flow statement.
33. How is goodwill calculated under the super profit method?
34. Mention the commonly used voucher types in tally ERP 9.
35. From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill under annuity method:
- a) Average profit ₹ 14,000  
b) Normal profit ₹ 4,000  
c) Normal rate of return 15%  
d) Years of purchase of goodwill 5
- Present value of ₹ 1 for 5 years at 15% per annum as per the annuity table is 3.352.

36. From the following particulars calculate total purchases.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Sundry creditors on 1 <sup>st</sup> of January 2018	30,000	Purchase returns	15,000
Bills payable on 1 <sup>st</sup> of January 2018	25,000	Cash purchases	2,25,000
Creditors on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	25,000		
Paid cash to creditors	1,20,000		
Paid for bills payable	30,000		
Bills payable on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	20,000		

37. Kaja limited 40,000 shares of ₹ 10 each to the public payable ₹ 2 on application ₹ 5 on allotment and ₹ 3 on 1<sup>st</sup> and final call applications were received for 50,000 shares the directors decided to allot 40,000 shares on prorata basis and the surplus of application money was utilized for allotment both journal entries assuming that the amounts due were received.
38. From the following particulars of Maria limited under colour limited prepare a common size income statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2019.

Receipts	Maria Ltd ₹	Kala Ltd ₹
Revenue from operations	1,00,000	2,00,000
Other income	10,000	30,000
Expenses	70,000	1,20,000

39. Calculate the current ratio from the following information.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Current investments	40,000	Fixed assets	5,00,000
Inventories	2,00,000	Trade creditors	80,000
Trade debtors	1,20,000	Bills payable	50,000
Bills receivable	80,000	Expenses payable	20,000
Cash and cash equivalents	10,000	Non current liability	3,00,000

40. How will the following appear in the final accounts of Karaikudi Sports Club for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019?

Particulars	₹
Tournament fund first April 2018	90,000
Tournament fund investment on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018	90,000
Interest received on tournament fund investment	9,000
Donation to tournament fund	10,000
Tournament expenses	60,000

- ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.
41. a) Raju does not keep proper book books of accounts following details are taken from his records

Particulars	1.1.2019 ₹	13.12.2019 ₹
Cash at bank	80,000	90,000
Stock of goods	1,80,000	1,40,000
Debtors	90,000	2,00,000
Sunday creditors	1,30,000	1,95,000
Bank loan	60,000	60,000
Bills payable	80,000	45,000
Plant and machinery	1,70,000	1,70,000

(OR)

- b) From the following receipts and the payments account of Tenkasi kabaddi association for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 prefer income and expenditure account.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening cash balance one for 2018	11,000	Interest and bankcharges	250
Bank overdraft balance one for 2018	20,000	Miscellaneous income	350
Stationary purchased	5,200	Upkeep up ground	550
Travelling expenses	1,800	Grant from government	12,000
Dividend received	3,000	Telephone charges paid	2,800
General expenses	500	Endowment fund receipts	10,000
Admission fees	4,000	Insurance premium paid	2,000
Courier charges	2,000	Electricity charges paid	5,000
Municipal taxes paid	3,000	Closing cash balance (31.03.2019)	1,750

42. a) From the information given below prepare receipts and payments account of Kurinji Sports Club for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018. (OR)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Cash in hand 1/1/2018	4,000	Paid for printing charges	2,500
Salaries paid	3,000	Locust rent received	1,000
Life membership fees received	10,000	Tournament recipes	14,000
Subscription received	15,000	Tournament expenses	10,500
Rent received	2,000	Investments purchased	25,000

- b) From the following particulars calculate total sales

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

43. a) Rajan and selva partners sharing profits under losses in the ratio of 3:1 their balance sheet on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 is as under

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital accounts		Building	25,000
Rajan 30,000		Furniture	1,000
Silva 16,000	46,000	Stock	20,000



General reserve	4000	Debtors	16,000
Creditors	37,500	Bills receivable	3000
		Cash at the bank	12,500
		Profit and loss account	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

1. Ganesan brings 10,000 rupees as capital for 1/5 share of profit
2. Stock and furniture is to be reduced by 10% a reserve of 5% for doubtful debts to be created on debtors
3. Appreciate buildings by 20%
4. The revaluation profit is calculated as Rs.2100

Prepare partners capital account and the balance sheet after admission. (OR)

- b) From the following particulars calculate the trend percentage of ANU limited.

Particulars	Rupees in thousands		
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
I Equity and liabilities			
shareholders fund	500	550	600
Non current liabilities	200	250	240
Current liabilities	<u>100</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>120</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>960</b>
II ASSETS			
Non-current assets	600	720	780
Current assets	<u>200</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>180</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>960</b>

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

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹
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 and loss A/c (loss)	20,000
		<b>2,70,000</b>		<b>2,70,000</b>

John retires on first January 2018 subject to following conditions.

1. to appreciate building by 10%
2. stock to be depreciated by 5%
3. to provide ₹ 1000 for bad debts
4. an unrecorded liability of 8000 rupees have been noticed
5. that retiring partner shall be paid immediately

Revaluation LOSS ₹ 1,000 prefer partners capital account and the balance sheet of firm after retirement. (OR)

- b) Goutham 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 out of which 300 shares were issued to Madhan at ₹ 8 per share. Show the journal entries for forfeiture reissue and capital reserve.

45. a) From the following particulars prepare comparative statement of financial position of mutual limited.

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
I Equity and liabilities		
shareholders fund	4,00,000	4,40,000
non current liabilities	1,50,000	1,65,000
current liabilities	<u>70,000</u>	<u>82,500</u>

<b>Total</b>	<b>6,25,000</b>	<b>6,87,500</b>	<b>(OR)</b>
II Assets			
non current assets	5,00,000	6,00,000	
current assets	<u>1,25,000</u>	<u>87,500</u>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,25,000</b>	<b>6,87,500</b>	

- b) Anand and Narayanan are partners in your firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3 on 1.1.2018 their capitals were ₹ 50,000 under ₹ 30,000 respectively. The partnership deed specifies the following.
- interest on capital is to be allowed at 6% per annum
  - interest on drawings charged to Anand and Narayanan are ₹ 1000 only ₹ 800 respectively
  - The net profit of the firm before considering interest on capital and the interest on drawing amount to ₹ 35,000. Give necessary journal entry prepare profit and loss appropriation accounts as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 assumed that the capitals are fluctuating.
46. a) From the following information relating to Sridevi enterprises, Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 4 years purchase of the average profits of three years.
- Profits for the years ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016, 2017 and 2018 where 1,75,000 ₹ 1,50,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively
  - A non recurring income of ₹ 45,000 is included in the profits of the year 2016
  - The closing stock of the year 2017 was overvalued by ₹ 30,000 **(OR)**
- b) From the following statement of profit and loss of Raman limited calculate gross profit ratio net profit ratio.

**Statement of profit and loss**

Particulars	₹
I Revenue from operations	24,00,000
II Other income	
Income from investment	<u>70,000</u>
III Total revenues 1 + 2	<u>24,70,000</u>
EXPENSES	
Purchases of stock in trade	18,80,000
Change in inventories	80,000
Employee benefits expense	2,90,000
Other expenses	1,10,000
Provision for tax	<u>30,000</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b><u>22,30,000</u></b>
IV Profit for the year	2,40,000

47. a) Sanjana LTD issue 50,000 shares of ₹ 10 each payable as under
- on application ₹ 1
  - on allotment 5
  - on first call 2
  - on final call 2
- applications were received for 710,000 shares. Applications for 8,000 shares were rejected and allotment was made proportionally towards remaining applications give journal entries. **(OR)**
- b) Calculate operating profit ratio under the following cases.
- revenue from operations ₹ 8,00,000 operating profit ₹ 2,00,000
  - revenue from the operations ₹ 20,00,000 operating cost ₹ 14,00,000
  - revenue from operations ₹ 10,00,000 gross profit 25% on revenue from operations, operating expenses ₹ 1,00,000