

Tsl12Acc

Tenkasi District



Common First Revision Test - January 2025

06-01-2025.

**Standard 12**  
**ACCOUNTANCY**

Time Allowed: 3.00 Hours

Maximum Marks: 90

**Part-I**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**20×1=20**

- 1) The amount of credit sales can be computed from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Total debtors account
  - b) Total creditors account
  - c) Bills receivable account
  - d) Bills payable account
- 2) Opening balance of debtors : ₹ 15,000, Cash received : ₹ 50,000, Credit sales : ₹ 45,000 ; Closing balance of debtors is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) ₹ 15,000
  - b) ₹ 65,000
  - c) ₹ 20,000
  - d) ₹ 10,000
- 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 should not be recorded in the income and expenditure account?
  - a) Sale of old news papers
  - b) Loss on sale of asset
  - c) Honorarium paid to the secretary
  - d) Sale proceeds of furniture
- 5) 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
- 6) Which of the following is the incorrect pair?
  - a) Interest on drawings - Debited to Capital account
  - b) Interest on capital - Credited to Capital account
  - c) Interest on loan - Debited to Capital account
  - d) Share of profit - Credited to Capital account
- 7) 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
- 8) When the average profit is ₹ 25,000 and the normal profit is ₹ 10,000, Super profit is
  - a) ₹ 25,000
  - b) ₹ 5,000
  - c) ₹ 10,000
  - d) ₹ 15,000
- 9) If the old profit sharing ratio is more than the new profit sharing ratio of a partner, the difference is called
  - a) Capital ratio
  - b) Sacrificing ratio
  - c) Gaining ratio
  - d) None of these
- 10) Revaluation A/c is a
  - a) Real A/c
  - b) Nominal A/c
  - c) Personal A/c
  - d) Impersonal A/c
- 11) A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. On retirement of B, goodwill of the firm was valued as ₹ 30,000. Find the contribution of A and C to compensate B
  - a) ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 10,000
  - b) ₹ 8,000 and ₹ 4,000
  - c) ₹ 10,000 and ₹ 20,000
  - d) ₹ 15,000 and ₹ 15,000
- 12) Profit and loss suspense account is a \_\_\_\_\_ account.
  - a) temporary account
  - b) capital account
  - c) current account
  - d) permanent account

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- 13) 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
- 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) 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) The term "fund" refers to  
 a) Current liabilities  
 b) Working capital  
 c) Fixed assets  
 d) Non-current assets
- 17) Which one of the following is not correctly matched?  
 a) Liquid ratio - Proportion  
 b) Gross profit ratio - Percentage  
 c) Fixed assets turnover ratio - Percentage  
 d) Debt-equity ratio - Proportion
- 18) The mathematical expression that provides a measure of the relationship between two figures is called  
 a) Conclusion  
 b) Ratio  
 c) Model  
 d) Decision
- 19) Contra Voucher is used for  
 a) Master entry  
 b) Withdrawal of cash from bank for office use  
 c) Reports  
 d) Credit purchase of assets
- 20) In which voucher type credit purchase of furniture is recorded in Tally  
 a) Receipt voucher  
 b) Journal voucher  
 c) Purchase voucher  
 d) Payment voucher

## Part-II

Answer any seven questions. Question No : 30 is compulsory.

7×2=14

- 21) From the following particulars ascertain profit or loss:

Particulars	₹
Capital at the beginning of the year (1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2018)	2,50,000
Capital at the end of the year (31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019)	4,25,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	60,000
Drawings during the year	35,000

- 22) What is receipts and payments account?
- 23) What is the journal entry to be passed for providing interest on capital to a partner?
- 24) What is acquired goodwill?
- 25) 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 ₹ 84,000. Pass the journal entry to distribute the general reserve.
- 26) What is gaining ratio?

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- 27) Sara Company issues 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 20 each payable fully on application. Pass journal entries to record the transaction.
- 28) When is trend analysis preferred to other tools?
- 29) Write any four current assets.
- 30) What is automated accounting system?

**Part-III****Answer any seven questions. Question No. 40 is compulsory.****7×3=21**

- 31) From the following details find out total sales made during the year.

Particulars	₹
Debtors on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018	1,30,000
Cash received from debtors during the year	4,20,000
Sales returns	35,000
Bad debts	15,000
Debtors on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	2,00,000
Cash sales	4,60,000

- 32) From the following particulars, show how the item 'Subscription' will appear in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31.12.2018? Subscription received in 2018 is ₹ 16,000 which includes ₹ 3,000 for 2017 and ₹ 5,000 for 2019. Subscription outstanding for the year 2018 is ₹ 4,000. Subscription of ₹ 2,000 was received in advance for 2018 in the year 2017.
- 33) State three differences between fixed capital method and fluctuating capital method.
- 34) From the following information relating to Arul enterprises, calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 2 years purchase of the average profits of 3 years.
- Profits for the years ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016, 2017 and 2018 were ₹ 92,000, ₹ 88,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively.
  - A non-recurring income of ₹ 10,000 is included in the Profits of the year 2016.
  - The closing stock of the year 2017 was overvalued by ₹ 20,000.
- 35) Sam and Jose are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018, they admitted Joel as a partner. On the date of Joel's admission, goodwill appeared in the books of the firm at ₹ 30,000. By assuming fluctuating capital method, Pass the necessary journal entry if the partners decide to
- Write off the entire amount of existing goodwill.
  - Write off ₹ 20,000 of the existing goodwill.
- 36) Vinoth, Karthi and Pranav are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:3. On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, Vinoth retires and on-retirement, the following adjustments are agreed upon
- Increase the value of building by ₹ 30,000
  - Depreciate stock by ₹ 5000 and furniture by ₹ 12,000
  - Provide an outstanding liability of ₹ 1,000
- Pass journal entries and prepare revaluation account.
- 37) Jegan company forfeited 100 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued at par held by Ramesh for non-payment of the final call of ₹ 3 per share. The shares were reissued to Laxman at ₹ 6 per share. Show the journal entries for forfeiture and re-issue.

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- 38) From the given information, Calculate the inventory turnover ratio and inventory conversion period (In months) of Sania Ltd.

Particulars	₹
Revenue from operations	1,90,000
Inventory at the beginning of the year	40,000
Inventory at the end of the year	20,000
Purchases made during the year	90,000
Carriage inwards	10,000

- 39) Mention the commonly used voucher types in Tally ERP 9.  
 40) Write a short note on the following :  
 a) Common Size Statement  
 b) Comparative Statement  
 c) Trend Analysis

## Part-IV

Answer all the questions:

7×5=35

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

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) State the differences between double entry system and incomplete records.  
 42) a) From the following information, Prepare Receipts and Payments account of Cuddalore Kabaddi Association for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening cash balance (1.4.2018)	22,000	Interest and bank charges	500
Bank overdraft balance (1.4.2018)	40,000	Miscellaneous income	700
Stationery Purchased	10,400	Upkeep of ground	1,100
Travelling expenses	3,600	Grant from Government	24,000
Dividend received	6,000	Telephone charges paid	5,600
General expenses	1,000	Endowment fund receipts	20,000
Admission fees	8,000	Insurance premium paid	4,000
Courier charges	4,000	Electricity charges paid	10,000
Municipal taxes paid	6,000	Closing Cash balance (31.03.2019)	3,500

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(OR)

- b) A, B, C and D are partners in a firm. There is no partnership deed. How will you deal with the following?
- A has contributed maximum capital. He demands interest on capital at 10% per annum.
  - B has withdrawn ₹ 3,000 per month. Other partners ask B to pay interest on drawings @ 8% per annum to the firm. But, B did not agree to it.
  - A demands the profit to be shared in the capital ratio. But, others do not agree.
  - D demands salary at the rate of ₹ 10,000 per month as he spends full time for the business.
  - Loan advanced by C to the firm is ₹ 50,000. He demands interest on loan @ 12% per annum.
- 43) a) From the following information, Compute the value of goodwill as per annuity method:
- Capital employed : ₹ 25,000
  - Normal rate of return : 10%
  - Profits of the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 were ₹ 6,500, ₹ 7,500 and ₹ 8,500 respectively.
  - The present value of annuity of ₹ 1 for 3 years at 10% is ₹ 3,352.

(OR)

- b) Ram and Ramesh are partners, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. The firm's balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 was as follows:

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹	₹
Capital accounts:			Building		34,000
Ram	48,000		Furniture		6,000
Ramesh	40,000	88,000	Investments		20,000
Creditors		37,000	Debtors	40,000	
Outstanding wages		8,000	Less : provision for bad debts	3,000	37,000
			Bills receivable		12,000
			Stock		16,000
			Bank		8,000
		1,33,000			1,33,000

On 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 Suresh was admitted into the Partnership for 1/4 share of profit with ₹ 12,000 as Capital subject to the following adjustments:

- Furniture is to be revalued at ₹ 5,000 and building is to be revalued at ₹ 50,000.
- Provision for doubtful debts is to be increased to ₹ 5,500.

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- c) An unrecorded investment of ₹ 6,000 is to be brought into account.  
d) An unrecorded liability ₹ 2,500 has to be recorded now.

Pass Journal entries and prepare Revaluation account and Capital account of partners after admission.

- 44) a) What are the journal entries to be passed on revaluation of assets and liabilities? (Any 5)

(OR)

- b) Manju, Charu and Lavanya are partners in a firm sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 is as follows:

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹
Capital accounts:			Buildings	1,00,000
Manju	70,000		Furniture	80,000
Charu	70,000		Stock	60,000
Lavanya	70,000	2,10,000	Debtors	40,000
Sundry creditors		40,000	Cash in hand	20,000
Profit and loss A/c		50,000		
		3,00,000		3,00,000

Manju retired from the Partnership firm on 31.03.2018 Subject to the following adjustments:

- Stock to be depreciated by ₹ 10,000
- Provision for doubtful debts to be credited for ₹ 3,000
- Buildings to be appreciated by ₹ 28,000
- The final amount due to Manju is not paid immediately.

Prepare revaluation account and capital accounts of Partners after retirement.

- 45) a) Sampath Company issued 25,000 equity shares at ₹ 10 per share payable ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 4 on allotment, ₹ 3 on first and final call. The public subscribed for 23,000 shares. The directors allotted all the 23,000 shares and received the money duly. Pass necessary journal entries.

(OR)

- b) Paradise Ltd. purchased assets of ₹ 5,50,000 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:

(a) at par and (b) at premium of 10%.

- 46) a) From the following particulars, prepare comparative statement of financial position of Kala Ltd.

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Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2017	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018
	₹	₹
<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
1. Shareholders' Fund		
a) Share Capital	3,00,000	3,60,000
b) Reserves and surplus	50,000	50,000
2. Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	50,000	40,000
3. Current liabilities		
Trade payables	20,000	12,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,20,000</b>	<b>4,62,000</b>
<b>II ASSETS</b>		
1. Non-current assets		
a) Fixed assets	2,50,000	2,90,000
b) Non-current investments	50,000	40,000
2. Current assets		
Inventories	80,000	1,00,000
Cash and Cash equivalents	40,000	32,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,20,000</b>	<b>4,62,000</b>

(OR)

- b) Prepare common-size statement of financial position for the following particulars of Vignesh Ltd. and Sakthi Ltd.

Particulars	Vignesh Ltd.	Sakthi Ltd.
	₹	₹
<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
1. Shareholder's Fund		
a) Share capital	2,00,000	3,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus	50,000	60,000
2. Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	1,50,000	1,80,000
3. Current liabilities		
Trade payables	1,00,000	60,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>6,00,000</b>
<b>II ASSETS</b>		
1. Non-Current assets		
a) Fixed assets	2,00,000	3,00,000
b) Non-Current investments	50,000	1,20,000
2. Current assets		
Inventories	2,00,000	90,000
Cash and Cash equivalents	50,000	90,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>6,00,000</b>

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- 47) a) From the following Balance Sheet of Arunan Ltd as on 31.03.2019 Calculate  
i) Debt-equity ratio ii) Proprietary ratio and iii) Capital gearing ratio.

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

Particulars	₹
<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	
1. Shareholder's funds	
a) Share capital	
Equity share capital	1,50,000
8% Preference share capital	2,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus	1,50,000
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>
<b>II ASSETS</b>	
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>

(OR)

- b) From the following trading activities of Rovina Ltd. Calculate  
i) Gross profit ratio ii) Net profit ratio iii) Operating cost ratio  
iv) Operating profit ratio.

**Statement of profit and loss**

Particulars	₹
I Revenue from operations	4,00,000
II Other income	
Income from investments	4,000
III Total revenues (I+II)	4,04,000
IV Expenses:	
Purchases of stock-in-trade	2,10,000
Changes in inventories	30,000
Finance costs	24,000
Other expenses (Administration and Selling)	60,000
Total expenses	3,24,000
V Profit before tax (III-IV)	80,000