



# Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

( தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்! )

- **Padalsalai's NEWS - Group**  
[https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6\\_NqA](https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA)
- **Padalsalai's Channel - Group**  
<https://t.me/padasalaichannel>
- **Lesson Plan - Group**  
<https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw>
- **12th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_12th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_12th)
- **11th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_11th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_11th)
- **10th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_10th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_10th)
- **9th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_9th](https://t.me/Padalsalai_9th)
- **6th to 8th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_6to8](https://t.me/Padalsalai_6to8)
- **1st to 5th Standard - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_1to5](https://t.me/Padalsalai_1to5)
- **TET - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_TET](https://t.me/Padalsalai_TET)
- **PGTRB - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_PGTRB](https://t.me/Padalsalai_PGTRB)
- **TNPSC - Group**  
[https://t.me/Padalsalai\\_TNPSC](https://t.me/Padalsalai_TNPSC)

**BORN TO WIN****BHARATHI VIDHYALAYA MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL****XII-ACCOUNTANCY****MARKS: 100****TIME: 2.30 HOURS****PART-A****(30X1=30)****MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

1. 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
2. On retirement of a partner from a partnership firm, accumulated profits and losses are distributed to the partners in the: (a) New profit sharing ratio (b) Old profit sharing ratio (c) Gaining ratio (d) Sacrificing ratio
3. 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 revaluation account
4. On revaluation, the increase in liabilities leads to: (a) Gain (b) Loss (c) Profit (d) None of these
5. At the time of retirement of a partner, determination of gaining ratio is required : (a) To transfer revaluation profit or loss (b) To distribute accumulated profits and losses (c) To adjust goodwill (d) None of these
6. If the final amount due to a retiring partner is not paid immediately, it is transferred to (a) Bank A/c (b) Retiring partner's capital A/c (c) Retiring partner's loan A/c (d) Other partners' capital A/c
7. 'A' was a partner in a partnership firm. He died on 31st March 2019. The final amount due to him is ` 25,000 which is not paid immediately. It will be transferred to: (a) A's capital account (b) A's current account (c) A's Executor account (d) A's Executor loan account
8. 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
9. 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) 1:2
10. 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 36,000. (a) 1,000 (b) 3,000 (c) 12,000 (d) 36,000
11. A preference share is one: (i) which carries preferential right with respect to payment of dividend at fixed rate (ii) which carries preferential right with respect to repayment of capital on winding up (a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (d) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect

12. That part of share capital which can be called up only on the winding up of a company is called: (a) Authorised capital (b) Called up capital (c) Capital reserve (d) Reserve capital
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. 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. 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
16. 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
17. When shares are issued for purchase of assets, the amount should be credited to (a) Vendor's A/c (b) Sundry assets A/c (c) Share capital A/c (d) Bank A/c
18. Match the pair and identify the correct option  
 (1) Under subscription - (i) Amount prepaid for calls  
 (2) Over subscription - (ii) Subscription above the offered shares  
 (3) Calls in arrear - (iii) Subscription below the offered shares  
 (4) Calls in advance - (iv) Amount unpaid on calls  
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4)  
 (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (b) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) (c) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i) (d) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
19. If a share of 10 on which 8 has been paid up is forfeited. Minimum reissue price is: (a) 10 per share (b) 8 per share (c) 5 per share (d) 2 per share
20. 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
21. Which of the following statements is not true? (a) Notes and schedules also form part of financial statements (b) The tools of financial statement analysis include common-size statement (c) Trend analysis refers to the study of movement of figures for one year (d) The common-size statements show the relationship of various items with some common base, expressed as percentage of the common base
22. 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
23. Which of the following tools of financial statement analysis is suitable when data relating to several years are to be analysed?

- a) Cash flow statement      b) Common size statement  
c) Comparative statement      d) Trend analysis
24. The financial statements do not exhibit: a) Non-monetary data  
b) Past data      c) Short term data      d) Long term data
25. 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
26. The term 'fund' refers to: a) Current liabilities      b) Working capital  
c) Fixed assets      d) Non-current assets
27. Which of the following statements is not true? a) All the limitations of financial statements are applicable to financial statement analysis also  
b) Financial statement analysis is only the means and not an end  
c) Expert knowledge is not required in analysing the financial statements.  
d) Interpretation of the analysed data involves personal judgement.
28. 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 %
29. 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
30. Expenses for a business for the first year were 80,000. In the second year, it was increased to 88,000. What is the trend percentage in the second year?  
a) 10 %      b) 110 %      c) 90 %      d) 11%

**PART-B (Question No: 31 Compulsory) write any 7 questions. (7X2=14)**

31. Give of any three reasons for a partner for leaving a partnership firm.
32. What is meant by retirement of a partner?
33. What is gaining ratio?
34. What is the purpose of calculating gaining ratio?
35. What is the journal entry to be passed to transfer the amount due to the deceased partner to the executor of the deceased partner?
36. Write any four transactions that may increase the profit on revaluation.
37. Roja, Neela and Kanaga are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:3. On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, Give Journal Entries.  
(i) Increase the value of building by 30,000 (ii) Depreciate stock by 5,000
38. 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 75,000 on the asset side of the balance sheet. Give the journal entry to distribute the accumulated loss.
39. Sunil, Sumathi and Sundari are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:3:4. Sundari retires and her share is taken up entirely by Sunil. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio.
40. Rahul, Ravi and Rohit are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Rohit retires and the share is taken by Rahul and Ravi in the ratio of 3:2. Find out the new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio.

**PART-C (Question No: 45 Compulsory) Write any 7 questions. (7X3=21)**

41. Suresh, Senthamarai and Raj were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Suresh retired from partnership. The goodwill of the firm on the date of retirement was valued at 36,000. Pass necessary journal entries for goodwill on the assumption that the fluctuating capital system is followed.
42. List out the adjustments made at the time of retirement of a partner in a partnership firm.
43. Distinguish between sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio.
44. What are the ways in which the final amount due to an outgoing partner can be settled?
45. List out the adjustments made at the time of Death of a partner in a partnership firm.
46. Vinoth, Karthi and Pranav are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Pranav retires from partnership on 1st April 2018. The following adjustments are to be made.  
(i) Increase the value of land and building by 18,000 (ii) Reduce the value of machinery by 15,000  
(iii) A provision would also be made for outstanding expenses for 8,000. prepare revaluation account.
47. 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 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) 60,000 is paid immediately by cheque.
48. Navin, Ravi and Kumar are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1/2, 1/4 and 1/4 respectively. Kumar retires and his share is taken up by Navin and Ravi equally. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio.
49. Rajan, Suman and Jegan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. Suman retired from partnership. The goodwill of the firm on the date of retirement was valued at 45,000. Pass necessary journal entries for goodwill on the assumption that the fluctuating capital method is followed.
50. Balu, Chandru and Nirmal are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31st March 2018, Nirmal retires from the firm. On the date of Nirmal's retirement, goodwill appeared in the books of the firm at 60,000. By assuming fluctuating capital account, pass the necessary journal entry if the partners decide to  
(a) write off the entire amount of existing goodwill  
(b) write off half of the existing goodwill.



**PART-D ( Write any 7 questions)****(7X5=35)**

**51.** What are the journal entries to be passed to record the revaluation of assets and liabilities?

**52.** Kavitha, Kumudha and Lalitha are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:3 respectively. Kumudha retires from the firm on 31st December, 2018. On the date of retirement, her capital account shows a credit balance of 2,00,000. Pass journal entries if:

- (i) The amount due is paid off immediately by cheque.
- (ii) The amount due is not paid immediately.
- (iii) 70,000 is paid immediately by cheque.

**53.** Chandru, Vishal and Ramanan are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally.

Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2018 is as follows:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount	Amount
Capital accounts:		Furniture		60,000
Chandru		Machinery		1,20,000
60,000		Sundry debtors		
Vishal	2,00,000	Less: Provision	33,000	
70,000		for		30,000
Ramanan		doubtful		
70,000		debts	3,000	
Bills payable	80,000	Bills		
		receivable		50,000
		Cash at bank		20,000
	<b>2,80,000</b>			<b>2,80,000</b>

Ramanan retired on 31st March 2019 subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Machinery is valued at 1,50,000
- (ii) Value of furniture brought down by 10,000
- (iii) Provision for doubtful debts should be increased to 5,000
- (iv) Investment of 30,000 not recorded in the books is to be recorded now. Pass necessary journal entries and prepare revaluation account.

**54.** Rani, Jaya and Rathi are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. On 31.3.2018, Rathi retired from the partnership. Profit of the preceding years is as follows:

2014: 10,000; 2015: 20,000; 2016: 18,000 and 2017: 32,000

Find out the share of profit of Rathi for the year 2018 till the date of retirement if

- (a) Profit is to be distributed on the basis of the previous year's profit
- (b) Profit is to be distributed on the basis of the average profit of the past 4 years. Also pass necessary journal entries by assuming partners capitals are fluctuating.

**55.** 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 31st March, 2018 is as follows:

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

Manju retired from the partnership firm on 31.03.2018 subject to the following adjustments:

- (i) Stock to be depreciated by 10,000
- (ii) Provision for doubtful debts to be created for 3,000
- (iii) Buildings to be appreciated by 28,000.

**56.** Charles, Muthu and Sekar are partners, sharing profits in the ratio of 3:4:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st December, 2018 is as under:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital accounts:		Furniture	20,000
Charles 30,000		Stock	40,000
Muthu 40,000		Debtors	30,000
Sekar 20,000	90,000	Cash at bank	42,000
Workmen	27,000	Profit and loss A/c	18,000
compensation	33,000	(loss)	
fund			
Sundry creditors			
	<b>1,50,000</b>		<b>1,50,000</b>

On 1.1.2019, Charles retired from the partnership firm on the following arrangements.

- (i) Stock to be appreciated by 10%
  - (ii) Furniture to be depreciated by 5%
  - (iii) To provide 1,000 for bad debts
  - (iv) There is an outstanding repairs of 11,000 not yet recorded
  - (v) The final amount due to Charles was paid by cheque.
- Prepare revaluation account, partners' capital account and the balance sheet of the firm after retirement.

57. Ramesh, Ravi and Akash are partners who share profits and losses in their capital ratio. Their balance sheet as on 31.12.2017 is as follows:

**Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 2017**

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital account: Ramesh 30,000 Ravi 30,000 Akash 20,000	80,000	Plant and machinery Stock Debtors Cash at bank Cash in hand	45,000 22,000 15,000 10,000 4,000
General reserve Creditors	8,000 8,000		
	<b>96,000</b>		<b>96,000</b>

Akash died on 31.3.2018. On the death of Akash, the following adjustments are made:

(i) Plant and machinery is to be valued at 54,000 (ii) Stock is to be depreciated by 1,000 (iii) Goodwill of the firm is valued at 24,000 (iv) Share of profit of Akash is to be calculated from the closing of the last financial year to the date of death on the basis of the average of the three completed years' profit before death. Profit for 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 66,000, 60,000 and 66,000 respectively. Prepare the necessary ledger accounts and the balance sheet immediately after the death of Akash.

58. Janani, Janaki and Jamuna are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:3:1 respectively. Janaki died on 31st December, 2017. Final amount due to her showed a credit balance of 1,40,000. Pass journal entries if,

(a) The amount due is paid off immediately. (b) The amount due is not paid immediately (c) 75,000 is paid and the balance in future.

59. Saran, Arun and Karan are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:3.

Their balance sheet as on 31.12.2016 was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital accounts: Saran 60,000 Arun 50,000 Karan 40,000 General reserve Creditors	1,50,000 15,000 35,000	Buildings Machinery Investment Stock Debtors 25,000 Less: Provision For bad debts 1000 Cash at bank	60,000 40,000 20,000 12,000 24,000 44,000
	<b>2,00,000</b>		<b>2,00,000</b>

Karan retires on 1.1.2017 subject to the following conditions:

(i) Goodwill of the firm is valued at 21,000 (ii) Machinery to be appreciated by 10%

(iii) Building to be valued at 80,000 (iv) Provision for bad debts to be raised to 2,000

(v) Stock to be depreciated by 2,000 (vi) Final amount due to Karan is not paid immediately.

Prepare the necessary ledger accounts and show the balance sheet of the firm after retirement.

60. Varsha, Shanthi and Madhuri are partners, sharing profits in the ratio of 5:4:3. Their balance sheet as on 31st December 2017 is as under: **Balance Sheet as on 31st December 2017**

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital accounts: Varsha 80,000 Shanthi 60,000 Madhuri 20,000	1,60,000	Premises Stock Debtors Cash at bank	1,20,000 40,000 50,000 18,000
General reserve Sundry creditors	48,000 32,000	Profit and loss A/c (loss)	12,000
	<b>2,40,000</b>		<b>2,40,000</b>

On 1.1.2018, Madhuri died and on her death the following arrangements are made:

(i) Stock to be depreciated by 5,000 (ii) Premises is to be appreciated by 20%

(iii) To provide 4,000 for bad debts (iv) The final amount due to Madhuri was not paid

Prepare revaluation account, partners' capital account and the balance sheet of the firm after death.

**\*\*\* ALL THE BEST \*\*\***

**RAJA GANAPATHI M.com, B.Ed., M.Phil.,  
PG ASSISTANT IN COMMERCE  
9842614202.**