



12th Standard
ACCOUNTANCY

FIRST REVISION
TEST-2023

Various District Question Paper
Collection



VIRUDHUNAGAR

Standard 12
ACCOUNTANCY
PART - A

Time: 3.00 Hours

Marks: 90
 20 x 1 = 20

Answer all the question

- The excess of assets over liabilities is
 a) Loss b) Cash c) Capital d) Profit
- Opening balance of debtors: Rs.30,000, cash received: Rs.1,00,000, credit sales: Rs.90,000; closing balance of debtors is
 a) Rs.30,000 b) Rs.1,30,000 c) Rs.40,000 d) Rs.20,000
- Receipts and payments account is a
 a) Nominal A/C b) Real A/C
 c) Personal A/C d) Representative personal account
- 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
- 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
- Pick the odd one out
 a) Partners share profits and losses equally
 b) Interest on partners' capital is allowed at 7% per annum
 c) No salary or remuneration is allowed
 d) Interest on loan from partners is allowed at 6% per annum
- 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
- When the average profit is Rs.25,000 and the normal profit is Rs.15,000, super profit is
 a) Rs.25,000 b) Rs.5,000 c) Rs.10,000 d) Rs.15,000
- On revaluation, the increase in the value of assets leads to
 a) Gain b) Loss c) Expense d) None of these
- Match List I with 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 Account | 3. Goodwill |
| iv) Capital Account | 4. Unrecorded liability |

Codes :

- | | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
|----|-----|------|-------|------|
| a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| c) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| d) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 14) If a share of Rs.10 on which Rs.8 has been paid up is forfeited. Minimum reissue price is
a) Rs.10 per share b) Rs.8 per share c) Rs.5 per share d) Rs. 2 per share
- 15) The financial statements do not exhibit
a) Non-monetary data b) Past data
c) Short term data d) Long term data
- 16) 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.
- 17) The mathematical expression that provides a measure of the relationship between two figures is called
a) Conclusion b) Ratio c) Model d) Decision
- 18) Current liabilities Rs.40,000; current assets Rs.1,00,000; Inventory Rs.20,000
Quick ratio is
a) 1 : 1 b) 2.5 : 1 c) 2 : 1 d) 1 : 2
- 19) Function key F11 is used for
a) Company Features b) Accounting vouchers
c) Company Configuration d) None of these
- 20) Salary account comes under which of the following head?
a) Direct Incomes b) Direct Expenses
c) Indirect Incomes d) Indirect Expenses

PART - B

7 x 2 = 14

Answer any Seven question. Question No. 30 is compulsory.

- 21) Give four examples for capital receipts of not-for-profit organisation.
- 22) The capital account of Begum and Fatima on 1st January, 2018 showed a balance of Rs.50,000 and Rs.40,000 respectively. On 1st October, 2018, Begum introduced an additional capital of Rs.10,000 and on 1st May, 2018 Fatima introduced an additional capital of Rs.9,000.
Calculate interest on capital at 4% p.a. for the year ending 31st December, 2018
- 23) The following are the profits of a firm in the last five years:
2014 : Rs.10,000; 2015 : Rs.11,000; 2016 : Rs.12,000; 2017: Rs.13,000 and 2018 : Rs.14,000
Calculate the value of goodwill at 2 years purchase of average profit of five years.
- 24) 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.
- 25) What is gaining ratio?
- 26) What is over-subscription?
- 27) What is working capital?
- 28) Calculate gross profit ratio from the following:
Revenue from Operations Rs.2,50,000, cost of revenue from operations Rs.2,10,000 and Purchases Rs.1,80,000.
- 29) State any four accounting reports.
- 30) From the following details, Calculate the missing figure:

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

PART - C

7 x 3 = 21

Answer any Seven question. Question No. 40 is compulsory.

- 31) State the differences between double entry system and incomplete records. (any three)
- 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 rs.50,000 which includes Rs.5,000 for 2017 and Rs.7,000 for 2019. Subscription outstanding for the year 2018 is Rs.6,000. Subscription of Rs.4,000 was received in advance for 2018 in the year 2017.
- 33) State the differences between fixed capital method and fluctuating capital method.(any three)
 - 34) From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill based on 3 years purchase of super profit
 - i) capital employed : Rs.2,00,000
 - ii) Normal rate of return : 15%
 - iii) Average profit of the business : Rs. 42,000
 - 35) Amudha and Bhuvana are partners who share profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. Chithra joins the firm on 1st January, 2019 for 3/8 share of profits and brings in cash for her share of goodwill of Rs.8,000. Pass necessary journal entry for adjusting goodwill on the assumption that the fluctuating capital method is followed and the partners withdraw the entire amount of their share of goodwill.
 - 36) Kayal, Mala and Neela are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Kayal retires and the new profit sharing ratio between Nila and Neela is 3 : 2. Calculate the gaining ratio.
 - 37) Abdul Ltd. issues 50,000 shares of Rs.10 each payable fully on application. Pass journal entries if shares are issued
 - (i) At par
 - (ii) at a premium of Rs. 3 per share
 - 38) Bring out the limitations of ratio analysis. (any three)
 - 39) Mention the commonly used voucher types in Tally.ERP 9.
 - 40) From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Arui Ltd.

Particulars	2015 - 16	2016 - 17
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue from operations	50,000	60,000
Other income	10,000	30,000
Expenses	40,000	50,000

PART - D

7 x 5 = 35

Answer all the question.

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

Particulars	1.4.2018	31.3.2019
	Rs.	Rs.
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 Rs.45,000 and withdrew Rs.2,500 per month from the business for his personal use. Prepare statement of profit or loss with the above information.

(OR)

- b) From the following details of Rakesh, prepare Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

Particulars	31.3.2018	31.3.2019
	Rs.	Rs.
Stock of goods	2,20,000	1,60,000
Debtors	5,30,000	6,40,000
Cash at bank	60,000	10,000
Machinery	80,000	80,000
Sundry creditors	3,70,000	4,20,000

Other details:

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Rent paid	1,20,000	Cash received from debtors	12,50,000
Discount received	35,000	Drawings	1,00,000
Discount allowed	25,000	Cash sales	20,000
Cash paid to creditors	11,00,000	Capital as on 1.4.2018	5,20,000

42) a) From the following particulars of Poompuhar Literary Association, prepare Receipts and Payments account for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Opening cash in hand as on 1.4.2018	5,000	Subscription received	20,000
Bank overdraft as on 1.4.2018	4,000	Repairs and renewals	2,500
Printing and stationery	1,500	Conveyance paid	2,750
Interest paid	3,250	Books purchased	10,000
Sale of investments	1,000	Insurance premium paid	4,000
Purchase of refreshments	1,500	Sundry receipts	750
Outstanding salary	2,000	Government grants received	6,000
Endowment fund receipts	2,000	Sale of refreshments	1,500
Lighting charges	1,300	Depreciation on buildings	2,000
		Cash at bank on 31.03.2019	2,000

(OR)

- b) From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Friends Football club, for the year ending 31st March 2017, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2017 and the Balance sheet as on that date

In the books of Friends Football Club

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Dr.	Rs.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.
Receipts			Payments	
To Balance b/d			By Furniture	7,000
Cash	1,000		By Sports materials purchased	8,00
Bank	10,000	11,000	By Special dinner expenses	1,500
To Subscriptions		5,000	By Electricity charges	900
To Legacies		6,000	By Balance c/d	
To Collection for special dinner		2,000	Cash in hand	1,800
			Cash at bank	12,000
		<u>24,000</u>		<u>13,800</u>
				<u>24,000</u>

Additional information:

- The club had furniture of Rs.12,000 on 1st April 2016. Ignore depreciation on furniture.
- Subscription outstanding for 2016-2017 Rs.600.
- Stock of sports materials on 31.03.2017 Rs.100.
- Capital fund as on 1st April 2016 was Rs.23,000.

- 43) a) Durai and Velan entered into a partnership agreement on 1st April 2018, Durai contributing Rs.25,000 and Velan Rs.30,000 as capital. The agreement provided that:

- Profits and losses to be shared in the ratio 2 : 3 as between Durai and Velan
- Partners to entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a.
- Interest on drawings to be charged Durai: Rs.300 Velan : Rs.450
- Durai to receive a salary of Rs.5,000 for the year, and
- Velan to receive a commission of Rs.2,000

During the year, the firm made a profit of Rs.20,000 before adjustment of interest, salary and commission. Prepare the Profit and loss appropriation account

(OR)

- b) Akash, Bala, Chandru and Daniel are partners in a firm. There is no partnership deed. How will you deal with the following?

- i) Akash has contributed maximum capital. He demands interest on capital at 10% per annum.
- ii) Bala has withdrawn Rs.3,000 per month. Other partners ask Bala to pay interest on drawings @ 8% per annum to the firm. But, Bala did not agree to it.
- iii) Akash demands the profit to be shared in the capital ratio. But, others do not agree.
- iv) Daniel demands salary at the rate of Rs.10,000 per month as he spends full time for the business.
- v) Loan advanced by Chandru to the firm is Rs.50,000. He demands interest on loan @ 12% per annum
- 44) a) From the following information, compute the value of goodwill as per annuity method:
- Capital employed ; Rs. 50,000
 - Normal rate of return: 10%
 - Profits of the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 were Rs. 13,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 17,000 respectively.
 - The present value of annuity of Rs.1 for 3 years at 10% is Rs. 2.4868.
- (OR)
- b) Seenu and Siva are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. In the view of Kowsalya admission, they decided.
- To increase the value of building by Rs.40,000
 - To bring into record investments at Rs.10,000, which have not so far been brought into account
 - To decrease the value of machinery by Rs.14,000 and furniture by Rs.12,000
 - To write off sundry creditors by Rs.16,000.
- Pass journal entries and prepare revaluation account.
- 45) a) Prabu, Ragu and Siva partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Prabu retires from partnership on 1st April 2017. The following adjustments are to be made:
- Increase the value of building by Rs.12,000
 - Reduce the value of furniture by Rs.8,500.
 - A provision would also be made for outstanding salary for Rs.6,500.
- Give journal entries and prepare revaluation account.

(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 31st March, 2018 is as follows:

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

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

- Stock to be depreciated by Rs.10,000
- Provision for doubtful debts to be created for Rs.3,000
- Buildings to be appreciated by Rs.28,000

Prepare revaluation account and capital accounts of partners after retirement.

- 46) a) Maruthu Ltd. forfeited 150 equity shares of Rs.10 each for non payment of final call of Rs.4 per share. Of these 100 shares were reissued @ Rs.9 per share. Pass journal entries for forfeiture and reissue.

(OR)

- b) Viswanath Furniture Ltd. invited applications for 20,000 shares of Rs.10 each a premium of Rs.2 per share payable.

PART - I

20 x 1 = 20

- Answer all the question. Choose the correct answer with option code**
- Which one of the following statement is not true in relation to incomplete records?
 - It is an unscientific method of recording transactions
 - Records are maintained only for cash and personal accounts
 - It is suitable for all types of organisations
 - tax authorities do not accept
 - When capital in the beginning is ₹10,000, drawings during the year is ₹12,000, profit made during the year is ₹2,000 and the additional capital introduced is ₹3,000 find out the amount of capital at the end
 - ₹9,000
 - ₹11,000
 - ₹21,000
 - ₹3,000
 - Receipts and payments account records receipts and payments of
 - Revenue nature only
 - Capital nature only
 - Both revenue and capital nature
 - None of the above
 - Legacy is a.....
 - Revenue expenditure
 - Capital expenditure
 - Revenue receipt
 - Capital receipt
 - When fixed capital method is adopted by a partnership firm, which of the following items will appear in capital account?
 - Additional capital introduced
 - Interest on capital
 - Interest on drawings
 - Share of profit
 - Which of the following is the incorrect pair?
 - Interest on drawings - Debited to capital account
 - Interest on capital - Credited to capital account
 - Interest on loan - Debited to capital account
 - Share of profit - Credited to capital account
 - The average rate of return of similar concerns is considered as
 - Average profit
 - Normal rate of return
 - Expected rate of return
 - None of these
 - The total capitalised value of a 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
 - At the time of admission, the goodwill brought by the new partner may be credited to the capital accounts of
 - All the partners
 - The old partners
 - The new partners
 - The sacrificing partners
 - Select the odd one out
 - Revaluation profit
 - Accumulated profit
 - Goodwill brought by new partner
 - Investment fluctuation fund
 - On retirement of a partner from a partnership firm, accumulated profits and losses are distributed to the partners in the
 - New profit sharing ratio
 - Old profit sharing ratio
 - Gaining ratio
 - Sacrificing ratio
 - A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 3. B retires. The new profit sharing ratio between A and C will be
 - 4 : 3
 - 3 : 4
 - 2 : 1
 - 1 : 2
 - The part of share capital which can be called up only on the winding up of a company is called :
 - Authorised capital
 - Called up capital
 - Capital reserve
 - Reserve capital
 - Supreme Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of ₹10 each for non-payment of final call of ₹1 per share. All these shares were re-issued at ₹9 per share. What amount will be transferred to capital reserve account?
 - ₹700
 - ₹800
 - ₹900
 - ₹1,000
 - The financial statements do not exhibit
 - Non-monetary data
 - Past data
 - Short term data
 - Long term data
 - In a common-size balance sheet, if the percentage of non-current assets is 80, what would be the percentage of current assets?
 - 175
 - 125
 - 25
 - 20
 - Current ratio indicates
 - Ability to meet short term obligations
 - Efficiency of management
 - Profitability
 - Long term solvency
 - Cost of revenue from operations ₹3,00,000 ; Inventory in the beginning of the year ₹60,000 ; Inventory at the close of the year 40,000. Inventory turnover ratio is
 - 2 times
 - 3 times
 - 6 times
 - 8 times
 - Accounting report prepared according to the requirements of the user is
 - Routine accounting report
 - Special purpose report
 - Trial balance
 - Balance sheet
 - Which is not the default group in Tally?
 - Suspense account
 - Outstanding expense
 - Sales account
 - Investments

PART - II

Answer any 7 questions. Question No.30 is compulsory.

7 x 2 = 14

- Following are the balances in the books of Nimal Kumaran as on 31st March 2019.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Creditors	6,00,000	Bills payable	1,20,000
Furniture	80,000	Cash in hand	20,000
Land	3,00,000	Bills receivable	60,000
Sundry Debtors	3,20,000	Stock	2,20,000

 Prepare a statement of affairs as on 31st March 2019 and calculate capital as at that date.
- What is receipts and payments account?
- Kevin and Francis are partners. Kevin draws ₹6,000 at the middle of each quarter. Interest on drawings is chargeable at 4% p.a. Calculate interest on drawings for the year ending 31st March 2019 using average period.
- What is super profit?
- State whether the following will be debited or credited in the revaluation account.
 - Depreciation on Machinery
 - Unrecorded liability
 - Provision for outstanding expenses
 - Appreciation of assets
- Dheena, Surya and Janaki are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 31.3.2018, Dheena retired. On the date of retirement, the books of the firm showed a reserve fund of ₹ 60,000. Pass journal entry to transfer the reserve fund.
- Arjun was holding, 100 shares of ₹10 each of Vanavi Electronics Ltd., issued at par. He paid ₹3 on application, ₹4 on allotment but

could not pay the first and final call of ₹3. The directors forfeited the shares for non-payment of call money. Give journal entry for forfeiture of shares.

28. From the following particulars of Kala Ltd, prepare a common-size income statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018.
- | Particulars | 2018-2019 (₹) |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Revenue from operations | 5,00,000 |
| Other income | 20,000 |
| Expenses | 3,00,000 |
29. Calculate quick ratio : Total current liabilities ₹3,60,000 ; Total current assets ₹4,50,000 Inventories ₹70,000 Prepaid expenses ₹20,000.
30. What is automated accounting system?

PART - III

7 x 3 = 21

Answer any 7 questions. Question No.40 is compulsory.

31. From the information given below, prepare Receipts and Payments account of Coimbatore Cricket Club for the year ending 31st March, 2019.

Particulars	₹	₹	Particulars	₹
Bank overdraft (1.4.2018)		6,000	Honorary Paid	2,800
Cash in hand (1.4.2018)		1,000	Electricity charges	700
Wages paid for ground maintenance		2,000	Match expenses	2,600
Subscription received :			Sports material purchased	1,900
Previous Year	500		Match fund receipts	5,200
Current Year	9,600		Legacies received	2,000
Subsequent Year	400		Cash balance (31.03.2019)	300
		10,500	Donation received for pavilion	3,000
Wages yet to be paid		2,200	Interest on loan paid	2,000

32. Ahmad and Basheer contribute ₹60,000 and ₹40,000 respectively as capital. Their respective share of profit is 2 : 1 and the profit before interest on capital for the year is ₹5,000. Compute the amount of interest on capital in each of the following situations.
- If the partnership deed is silent as to the interest on capital.
 - If interest on capital @ 4% is allowed as per the partnership deed.
 - If the partnership deed allows interest on capital @ 6% per annum.
33. From the following details, calculate the value of goodwill at 2 years purchase of super profit :
- Total assets of a firm are ₹5,00,000
 - The liabilities of the firm are ₹2,00,000
 - Normal rate of return in this class of business is 15%
 - Average profit of the firm is ₹60,000
34. Hari, Madhavan and Kesavan are partners, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. As from 1st 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.
- Increase the value of premises by ₹60,000
 - Depreciate stock by ₹5,000, furniture by ₹2,000 and machinery by ₹2,500
 - Provide for an outstanding liability of ₹500. Prepare revaluation account.
35. 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 ₹1,50,000. Pass journal entries if,
- The amount due is paid off immediately.
 - The amount due is not paid immediately.
 - ₹70,000 is paid and the balance in future.
36. Abdul Ltd. issues 20,000 equity shares of ₹10 each payable fully on application. Pass journal entries if shares are issued
- at par
 - at a premium of ₹2 per share.
37. Calculate operating profit ratio under the following cases.
- Case 1 : Revenue from operations ₹8,00,000, Operating profit ₹2,40,000.
- Case 2 : Revenue from operations ₹20,00,000, Operating cost ₹14,00,000.
38. Explain how to view profit and loss statement in Tally.ERP 9.
39. Prepare common size statement of financial position for the following particulars of Raja Ltd.

RAJAGANAPATHI. R
BVHSS GOBI
ERODE (Dt)

Particulars	31st March 2016 (₹)	31st March 2017 (₹)
I. Equity And Liabilities		
Shareholder's Fund	5,40,000	6,00,000
Non-current liabilities	2,70,000	2,50,000
Current liabilities	90,000	1,50,000
Total	9,00,000	10,00,000
II. Assets		
Non-current assets	7,20,000	8,00,000
Current assets	1,80,000	2,00,000
Total	9,00,000	10,00,000

40. From the following particulars calculate total purchase.
- | Particulars | ₹ | Particulars | ₹ |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Sundry creditors on 1st Jan, 2018 | 30,000 | Purchase returns | 15,000 |
| Bills payable on 1st Jan-2018 | 25,000 | Cash purchase | 6,22,000 |
| Paid cost to creditors | 1,20,000 | Creditors on 31st Dec, 2018 | 25,000 |
| Paid for bills payable | 30,000 | Bills payable on 31st Dec, 2018 | 20,000 |

PART - IV

7 x 5 = 35

41. a) Arun carries on hardware business and does not keep his books on double entry basis.

The following particulars have been extracted from his books.

Particulars	31.12.2017	31.12.2018
Land and building	₹ 2,50,000	₹ 2,50,000
Stock-in-trade	1,20,000	1,70,000
Debtors	40,000	51,500
Creditors	50,000	45,000
Cash at bank	30,000	53,000

Other information for the year ending 31.12.2018 showed the following.

Wages	₹65,000
Carriage outwards	₹7,500
Sundry expense	₹28,000
Cash paid to creditors	₹6,00,000
Drawings	₹10,000

Total sales during the year were ₹7,70,000. Purchases returns during the year were ₹30,000 and sales returns were ₹25,000. Prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 2018 and a balance sheet as on that date.

(OR)

b) Saranya Ltd. issued 20,000 equity shares of 10 each to the public at par. The details of the amount payable on the shares are as follows :

On application ₹3 per share

On allotment ₹4 per share

On first and final call ₹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) Following is the Receipts and Payments account of Neyveli Science Club for the year ended 31st December, 2018.

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
To Balance b/d - Cash in hand	2,400	By Balance b/d-Bank overdraft	1,000
To Subscription	8,700	By Postage expenses	200
To Life membership fees	5,000	By Science equipments purchased	10,000
To Exhibition fund receipts	7,000	By Laboratory expenses	2,400
To Sale of science equipments (Book value Rs.5000)	6,000	By Secretary's honorarium	5,000
To Miscellaneous income	500	By Audit fees	3,600
		By General charges	1,800
		By Exhibition expenses	5,000
		By Balance c/d - Cash in hand	200
		- Cash at bank	400
	<u>29,600</u>		<u>29,600</u>

Additional information : i) Opening capital fund ₹6,400 ii) Subscription includes ₹600 for the year 2019 iii) Science equipment as on 1.1.2018 ₹5,000 iv) Surplus on account of exhibition should be kept in reserve for new auditorium. Prepare income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st December, 2018 and the balance sheet as on that date. (OR)

b) From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Barani Ltd.

Particulars	2016 - 17	2017 - 18
Revenue from operations	₹ 30,000	₹ 45,000
Other income	4,000	6,000
Expenses	10,000	15,000
Income tax	30%	30%

43. a) Dinesh and Sugumar entered into a partnership agreement on 1st January 2018, Dinesh contributing ₹1,50,000 and Sugumar ₹1,20,000 as capital. The agreement provided that :

a) Profits and losses to be shared in the ratio 2 : 1 as between Dinesh and Sugumar. b) Partners to be entitled to interest on capital @ 4% p.a. c) Interest on drawings to be charged Dinesh : ₹3,600 and Sugumar ₹ 2,200

d) Dinesh to receive a salary of ₹60,000 for the year.

e) Sugumar to receive a commission of ₹80,000 During the year ended on 31st December 2018, the firm made a profit of ₹2,20,000 before adjustment of interest, salary and commission. Prepare the Profit and loss appropriation account. (OR)

b) What is goodwill? State any 4 factors determining good will.

44. a) The following particulars are available in respect of the business carried on by a partnership firm :

i) Profits earned : 2016 ₹25,000, 2017 ₹23,000 and 2018 ₹26,000 ii) Profit of 2016 includes a non-recurring income of ₹2,500
iii) Profit of 2017 is reduced by ₹3,500 due to stock destroyed by fire. iv) The stock was not insured. But, it is decided to insure the stock in future. The insurance premium is estimated to be ₹500 per annum. You are required to calculate the value of goodwill of the firm on the basis of 2 years purchase of average profits of the last three years. (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.

Statement of Profit and loss

Particulars	₹
I. Revenue from operations	4,00,000

II. Other income	4,000
Income from investments	4,04,000
III. Total revenues (I+II)	
IV. Expenses :	2,10,000
Purchases of stock-in-trade	30,000
Changes in inventories	24,000
Finance costs	60,000
Other expenses (Administration and selling)	3,24,000
Total expenses	80,000
V. Profit before tax (III-IV)	25,000

45. a) Rajan and Selva are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3 : 1. Their balance sheet as on 31st March 2017 is as under.

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹
Capital accounts :			Building	20,000
Rajan	30,000		Furniture	16,000
Selva	16,000		Stock	3,000
		46,000	Debtors	12,500
General reserve		4,000	Bills receivable	10,000
Creditors		37,500	Cash at bank	
			Profit and loss account	87,500
		87,500		

On 1.4.2017, they admit Ganesan as a new partner on the following arrangements.
 i) Ganesan brings ₹ 10,000 as capital for 1/5 share of profit. ii) Stock and furniture is to be reduced by 10%, a reserve of 5% on debtors for doubtful debts is to be created. iii) Appreciate buildings by 20%
 Prepare revaluation account, partner's capital account and the balance sheet. (OR)
 b) From the following receipts and payment account, prepare income and expenditure account of Kumbakonam Basket Ball Association for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	Particulars	₹
To Balance b/d			By Rent of ground paid	12,000
Cash in hand		23,000	By Bank charges	6,000
Cash at bank		12,000	By Insurance for building	2,000
To rent of hall received		6,000	By Tournament expenses	16,000
To subscription received			By Audit fees	3,000
2016 - 17	3,000		By Sports materials purchased	4,000
2017 - 18	7,000		By Balance c/d	
2018 - 19	1,000		Cash in hand	2,000
		11,000	Cash at bank	14,000
To Life membership fees		5,000		
To Locker rent received		2,000		
		59,000		
				59,000

46. a) 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	₹	₹	Assets	₹	₹
Capital accounts :			Buildings		60,000
Saran	60,000		Machinery		40,000
Arun	50,000		Investment		20,000
Karan	40,000		Stock		12,000
		1,50,000	Debtors	25,000	
General reserve		15,000	(-) Provision for bad debts	1,000	
Creditors		35,000	Cash at bank		24,000
					44,000
		2,00,000			
					2,00,000

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) Buildings 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 revaluation account and capital account of partners after retirement. (OR)

b) Kaarvembu Ltd issued 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at par payable on application ₹ 2 per share, on allotment ₹ 5 per share, on first call ₹ 1 per share and on second and final call ₹ 2 per share. The issue was fully subscribed and all the amounts were duly received with the exception of 2,000 shares held by Arul, who failed to pay the second and final call. His shares were forfeited. Journalise the above transactions.

47. a) Explain any five applications of computerised accounting system. (OR)
 b) What is meant by retirement of a partner? List out the adjustments made at the time of retirement of a partner in a partnership firm.

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?
 - i) Cash
 - ii) Profit & Loss A/c
 - iii) Capital A/c
 - a) Only (i)
 - b) Only (ii)
 - c) Both (i) and (ii)
 - d) 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
ii) Profit sharing ratio	2. Section 13 d
iii) Interest on capital	3. Section 13 b
iv) Interest on loan	4. Section 13 a

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 1st 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 31st 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 st April, 2018	Rs.	40,000
Capital as on 31 st 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 rd., for the year ended 31st 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 1st 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. 80,000
 - 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 st April 2018	1,00,000
Cash received from debtors	2,30,000
Discount allowed	5,000
Returns inward	25,000
Debtors on 31 st 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 31st 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
- at the beginning of every month
 - in the middle of every month
 - 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
- Profits of the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 are Rs.10,000, Rs.12,500, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 11,500 respectively.
 - 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 31st 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 st Jah,2018	30,000	Purchases returns	15,000
Bills payable on 1 st Jan, 2018	25,000	Cash purchases	2,25,000
Paid cash to creditors	1,20,000	Creditors on 31 st Dec.2018	25,000
Paid for bills payable	30,000	Bills payable on 31 st Dec.2018	20,000

45. a) Rajan and selva are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st 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
			87,500			87,500

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 31st 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	10,000	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	18,000	61,000	By Balance c/d		
To entrance fees		6,000	Cash in hand	1,300	
To general donations		7,000	Cash at bank	4,000	5,300
To sale of old sports materials		1,000			
To miscellaneous receipts		500			
		90,500			90,500

Additional information:

- Capital fund as on 1st January 2018 Rs. 30,000

- 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)	4,04,000
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	3,24,000
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 31st 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	20,000	90,000	Cash at bank		42,000
Workmen compensation fund			Profit and Loss a/c		18,000
Creditors		27,000			
		33,000			
		1,50,000			1,50,000

Charles retires on 1st 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
- A 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.

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TNJ

FIRST REVISION TEST - 2023

12 - Std

ACCOUNTANCY

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Time : 3.00 Hrs

Marks : 90

PART - I

Note : (i) Answer all the questions. (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the options code and the corresponding answer. 20 × 1 = 20

1. Statement of affairs is generally prepared to find out the of the business.
 - a) Profit or loss
 - b) Financial
 - c) capital
 - d) Arithmetical accuracy
2. Income and expenditure account is prepared to find out :
 - a) Profit or loss
 - b) cash and bank balance
 - c) Financial position
 - d) surplus or deficit
3. The maximum number of partners in a partnership firm is
 - a) 10
 - b) 20
 - c) 30
 - d) 50
4. 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
5. On revaluation the increase in liabilities leads to
 - a) Gain
 - b) Loss
 - c) Profit
 - d) None of these
6. Select the odd one out
 - a) Revaluation profit
 - b) Goodwill brought by new partner
 - c) Accumulated loss
 - d) Investment fluctuation fund
7. As per section 39 of the Indian companies act, 2013 application money must be atleast percent of the nominal value of shares.
 - a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 15
 - d) 20
8. The financial statements do not exhibit
 - a) Non - monetary data
 - b) past data
 - c) Short term data
 - d) Long term data
9. Proportion of share holder's funds to total assets is called
 - a) Debt equity ratio
 - b) proprietary ratio
 - c) capital gaining ratio
 - d) current ratio
10. Salary account comes under which of the following head?
 - a) Direct Incomes
 - b) Direct Expenses
 - c) Indirect Incomes
 - d) Indirect Expenses
11. Incomplete records are generally maintained by
 - a) a company
 - b) government
 - c) small sized sole trader business
 - d) multinational enterprises
12. Receipts and payments account is a
 - a) Nominal a/c
 - b) real a/c
 - c) personal a/c
 - d) representative personal a/c
13. When fixed capital method is adopted by a partnership firm, which of the following items will appear in capital accounts?
 - a) Additional capital introduced
 - b) Interest on capital
 - c) Interest on drawings
 - d) share of profit

14. The total capitalised value of a business is Rs. 1,00,000 ; assets are Rs. 1,50,000 and liabilities are Rs. 80,000. The value of goodwill as per the capitalization method will be
 a) Rs.40,000 b) Rs.70,000 c) Rs.1,00,000 d) 30,000
15. At the time of admission, the goodwill brought by the new partner may be credited to the capital accounts of
 a) all the partners
 b) the old partners
 c) the new partners
 d) the sacrificing partners
16. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses equally. X died on 1st April, 2022. Find out the share of X in the profit of 2022 based on the profit of 2021 which showed Rs. 36,000.
 a) Rs. 1,000 b) Rs. 3,000 c) Rs. 12,000 d) Rs. 36,000
17. 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
18. A limited company's sales has increased from Rs. 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000. How does this appear in comparative income statement?
 a) +20% b) + 120% c) - 100% d) - 20%
19. The mathematical expression that provides a measure of the relationship between two figures is called
 a) Conclusion b) ratio c) model d) Decision
20. What are the pre defined ledger (s) in Tally?
 i) Cash ii) profit and loss a/c iii) capital a/c
 a) only (i) b) only (ii) c) both (i) and (ii) d) both (ii) and (iii)

PART - III

Answer any seven questions in which questions no. 20 is compulsory.

21. State the meaning of not - for profit organisation. 7 x 2 = 14
22. From the following details calculate the capital on 31st December, 2022.
- | Particular | Rs. |
|---|----------|
| Capital as on 1st January, 2022 | 1,00,000 |
| Goods withdrawn for personal use by the owner | 20,000 |
| Additional capital introduced during the year | 15,000 |
| Profit for the year | 60,000 |
23. Kavin and Mithun are partners. Kavin draws Rs. 5,000 at the end each quarter. Interest on drawing is chargeable at 6% p.a calculate interest on drawings for the year ending 31st March, 2022 using average period.
24. State any two circumstance under which goodwill of a partnership firm is valued.
25. What is sacrificing ratio?

26. Adhavanm Mahilan and Parl are partners of a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Adhavan retired from the partnership on 1.1.2023. On that date their balance sheet showed accumulated loss of Rs. 75,000 on the assets side of the balance sheet. Give their journal entry to distribute the accumulated loss.
27. Chandrika Company issued equity shares of Rs. 10 each at 10% premium payable Rs. 2 on application, Rs. 3 on allotment (including premium) Rs. 3 on first call and Rs. 3 on second and final call. Murugan who holds 50 shares failed to pay the allotment money and first call and his shares were forfeited after the first call. Journalise the transaction.
28. What is automated accounting system?
29. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Ttharun Co.Ltd.

Particulars	2020 -21Rs.	2021 - 22Rs.
Revenue from operations	2,00,000	2,50,000
Other income	50,000	40,000
Expenses	1,50,000	1,20,000

30. Calculate quick ratio of Jeevagan constructions Ltd. from the information given below.

Particulars	Rs.
Total current liabilities	1,00,000
Total current assets	2,50,000
Inventories	35,000
Prepaid expenses	15,000

PART - III

Answer any seven questions. Questions No. 40 is compulsory. $7 \times 3 = 21$

31. From the following particulars, calculate total purchases.
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Sundry creditors on 1st January, 2022 | Rs. 30,000 |
| Paid cash to creditors | Rs. 1,20,000 |
| Purchases returns | Rs. 15,000 |
| Cash purchases | Rs. 2,25,000 |
| Creditors on 31 st December 2002 | Rs. 25,000 |
32. State the difference between fixed capital method and fluctuating capital method.
33. From the following particulars of Tamil Educational society prepare receipts and payments account for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs.
Opening cash balance (1.4.2021)	18,000	Entrance fees received	18,500
Rent	6,000	Building purchased	2,10,000
Scholarship given	15,200	Staff salary	55,000
		Subscription received	2,65,000

34. A partnership firm earned net profits during the last three years as follows.
2020 : Rs.20,000, 2021 : Rs. 17,000 and 2022 : 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.
35. Raja and Karthick are partners, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Surya is admitted into the partnership with 1/5 share in the profits. Calculate new profit sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.
36. Kavitha, Kumudha and Lalitha are partners sharing profits and losses on the ratio of 5 : 3 : 3 respectively. Kumudha retires from on 31 Decembar, 2022. On the date of retirement on capital the firm accounts shows a credit balance of Rs. 2,00,000.
Pass Journal entries if.
1) the amount due is paid off immediately by cheque.
2) The amount due is not paid immediately.
3) Rs. 70,000 is paid immediately by cheque.
37. Linthaya company forfeited 200 equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued at per held by Dhileep for non payment of the final call of Rs. 3 per share. The shares were reissued to Mukil at Rs. 5 per share. Show the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue .
38. From the given information calculate the inventory turnover ratio of Devi Ltd.

Particulars	Rs.
Revenue from operations	12,00,000
Inventory at the beginning of the year	1,70,000
Inventory at the end of the year	1,30,000
Purchases made during the year	6,90,000
Carriage inwards	20,000

39. Mention the commonly used voucher types in Tally. ERP -9.
40. Prepare common - size balance sheet of Nivedha Ltd, as on 31st March, 2022.

31 st March 2022	
I	Particulars
	Equity and Liabilities
	Share holder's funds
	Non - current liabilities
	Current liabilities
	Total
	Assets
II	Non - current assets
	Current assets
	Total

PART - IV

Answer all the questions.

7 x 5 = 35

41. a) From the following particulars, calculate total sales.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Debtors on 1 st April 2021	2,50,000	Bills receivable dishonored	15,000
Bills receivable on 1 st April 2021	60,000	Returns Inwards	50,000
Cash received from debtors	7,25,000	Bills receivable	
Cash received for bills receivable	1,60,000	on 31 st March 2022	90,000
Bad debts	30,000	Debtors on 31 st March 2022	2,40,000
		Cash sales	3,15,000

(OR)

- b) Explain any five applications of computerised accounting system.
42. a) Mithra Ltd, issued 40,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each to the public payable Rs. 2 on application, Rs. 5 on allotment and Rs. 3 on first and final call. Applications were received for 50,000 shares. The directors decided to allot 40,000 shares on pro-rata basis and surplus of application money was utilised for allotment. Pass journal entries assuming that the amounts due were received. (OR)
- b) State the difference between receipts and payments account and income and expenditure account.
43. a) State any five factors determining goodwill. (OR)
- b) John, James and Raja are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their balance sheet as on 31st March 2022 is as follows.

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Capital accounts			Office equipment		70,000
John	80,000		Machinery		1,40,000
James	60,000		Sundry Debtors	52,000	
Raja	1,00,000	2,40,000	Loss : provision for doubtful debts	2,000	50,000
Sundry creditors		1,20,000	Stock		60,000
			Cash at bank		40,000
		3,60,000			3,60,000

Raja retired on 31.3.2022 subject to the following conditions.

- 1) Machinery to be valued at Rs. 1,30,000
 - 2) Value of office equipment to be brought down by Rs. 2,000
 - 3) Provision for doubtful debts should be increased to Rs. 3,000
 - 4) Investment of Rs.25,000 not recorded in the books is to be recorded now.
- Pass necessary journal entries and prepare revaluation account.

44. a) From the following balance sheet of Arunan Ltd as on 31.03.2022. Calculate (i) Debt - equity ratio (ii) Proprietary ratio and (iii) capital gearing ratio.

Particulars		Rs.
I Equity and Liability		
1. Share holder's funds		
a) 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.		
a) Short term borrowing from Banks		25,000
b) Trade payables		75,000
Total		10,00,000
II Assets		
1. Non - current assets		
Fixed assets		7,50,000
2) Non - Current liabilities		
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

- B) Form the following information relating to Maran enterprises, calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 4 years purchase of the average profits of 3 years.
- a) Profits for the year ending 31st December 2020 were Rs, 1,75,000. Rs, 1,50,000 and Rs.2,00,000 respectively.
- b) a non - recurring income of Rs. 45,000 is included in the profits of the year 2020.
- c) The closing stock of the year 2021 was over valued by Rs. 30,000.
45. a) The following is the summary of cash transaction of Thanjal Literary Club for the year ending 31st March 20202.

Thanjal Literary Club

Receipts and payments account for the year ending 31st March 2022.

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance b/d cash in hand	3,200	By Rent and Rates	21,000
To entrance frees	2,300	By Lecture fees	4,500

TNJ 12 Accountancy EM Page -6

To Subscription	46,000	By Sundry expenses	7,200
To Life Membership fees	2,500	By Fixed Deposit	40,000
To Interest received on fixed deposit	500	By balance c/d	
to Sales of furniture (1.4.2021) (Book value Rs. 25,000)	22,500	cash In hand	4,300
	77,000		77,000

Additional information.

- 1) Capital fund as on 1st April, 2021, was Rs. 63,200
- 2) At the beginning of the year, the club possessed books worth Rs.20,000 and furniture worth Rs. 40,000.
- 3) Subscription received in advance during the current year amounted to Rs. 1,000

Prepare income and expenditure account of the club for the year ending 31st March, 2022 and the balance sheet as on that date. (OR)

b) Dinesh and Sugumar entered in Partnership agreement of 1st January 2022 Dinesh contributing Rs. 5,00,000 and Sugumar Rs. 4,00,000 as capital. The agreement provided that.

- i) Profits and losses to be shared in the ratio of 2 : 1 as between Dinesh and Sugumar.
- ii) Partners to be entitled to interest on capital @ 6% p.a.
- iii) Interest on drawings to be charged. Dinesh Rs. 3600 and Sugumar : Rs. 2,300.
- iv) Dinesh to receive a salary of Rs. 62,000 for the year and .
- v) Sugumar is to receive a commission of 10% on the net profit after charging such commission.

During the year ended on 31st December 2022, the firm made a profit of Rs. 1,20,000 before adjustment of interest, salary and commission.

Prepare the profit and loss appropriation account.

46. a) Ananth does not keep his books under double entry system. Find the profit or loss made by him for the year ending 31st March 2022.

Particulars	31.3.2021	31.3.2022
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
Machinery	80,000	80,000
Land and Building	1,40,000	1,40,000
Sundry creditors	1,70,000	1,30,000.

Ananth 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. Machinery is to be depreciated at 10%. (OR)

b) Parithi and Siva are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 5. Their balance sheet as on 31st March 2022 is as follows.

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Capital accounts :					
Parithi	70,000		Land		80,000
Siva	50,000	1,20,000	Furniture		20,000
Sundry creditors		30,000	Stock		25,000
profit and loss A/c		24,000	Debtors		30,000
			Bank		19,000
		1,74,000			1,74,000

Kabilan is admitted as a new partner on 1.4.2022 by introducing a capital of Rs. 30,000 for 1/3 share in the future profit subject to the following adjustments.

- Stock to be depreciated by Rs. 5,000
- Provision for doubtful debts to be created for Rs. 3,000.
- Land to be appreciated by Rs. 20,000.

Prepare revaluation account and capital accounts of partners after admission.

47. a) Calculate trend percentage for the following particulars of Palai Ltd.

Particulars	Rs. in lakhs		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
I Equality and Liabilities			
Share holder's fund	250	275	300
Non - current liabilities	100	125	100
Current liabilities	50	40	80
Total	400	440	480
II Assets			
Non - current assets	300	360	390
Current assets	100	80	90
Total	400	440	480

(OR)

b) Karthick Ltd purchased assets of Rs. 4,40,000 from Suguna Furniture Ltd. It issued equality shares of Rs. 10 each full paid in satisfaction of their claim. What entries will be made if such issue is.

- at par and
- at premium of 10%



09-01-2023

Standard 12

Time: 3.00 Hours

ACCOUNTANCY

Marks: 90

Part - I

20 x 1 = 20

Note : Answer all the questions.

- Statement of affairs is generally prepared to find out the of the business.
 - Capital
 - drawings
 - profit
 - loss
- What is the amount of capital of the proprietor, if his assets are Rs.85,000 and liabilities are Rs.21,000?
 - Rs.85,000
 - Rs.1,06,000
 - Rs.21,000
 - Rs.64,000
- Income and expenditure account is a
 - Nominal A/C
 - Real A/C
 - personal A/C
 - Representative personal account
- Amount received towards life membership fee from members is a
 - capital receipt
 - revenue receipt
 - capital expenditure
 - revenue expenditure
- When fixed capital method is adopted by a firm, are opened for each partner apart from the capital account of each partner.
 - Current a/c
 - Bank a/c
 - drawing a/c
 - cash a/c
- Which of the following is the incorrect pair?
 - Interest on drawings - Debited to capital account
 - Interest on capital - Credited to capital account
 - Interest on loan - Debited to capital account
 - Share of profit - Credited to capital account
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - Goodwill is an intangible asset
 - Goodwill is a current asset
 - Goodwill is a fictitious asset
 - Goodwill cannot be acquired
- 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 \times years of purchase
- On revaluation the increase in the value of assets leads to
 - Gain
 - Loss
 - Expense
 - None of these
- 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
- Gaining ratio is the proportion of the which is gained by continuing partners.
 - Sacrifice
 - Profit
 - Capital
 - None of these
- 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
 - 4 : 3
 - 3 : 4
 - 2 : 1
 - 1 : 2
- Authorised capital is the maximum amount that can be raised as capital as is authorised by the
 - memorandum of association
 - articles of association
 - prospectus
 - pro-rata allotment
- The amount received over and above the par value is credited to
 - securities premium account
 - calls in advance account
 - share capital account
 - forfeited shares account
- Balance sheet provides information about the financial position of a business concern
 - Over a period of time
 - As on a particular date
 - For a period of time
 - For the accounting period

- 16) Expenses for a business for the first year were Rs.80,000. In the second year, it was increased to Rs.88,000. What is the trend percentage in the second year?
 a) 10% b) 110% c) 90% d) 11%
- 17) The mathematical expression that provides a measure of the relationship between two figures is called
 a) Conclusion b) Ratio c) Model d) Decision
- 18) Proportion of share holders funds to total assets is called
 a) Proprietary ratio b) capital gearing ratio
 c) Debt equity ratio d) current ratio
- 19) Which is not the default group in Tally?
 a) Suspense account b) Outstanding expense
 c) Sales account d) Investments
- 20) Rs.25,000 withdrawn from bank for office use. In which voucher type, this transaction will be recorded.
 a) Contra voucher b) Receipt voucher c) Purchase voucher d) Sales voucher

Part - II**7 x 2 = 14****Note : Answer any seven questions****Question No. 30 is compulsory**

- 21) What is meant by incomplete records?
 22) Give four examples for capital receipts of not-for-profit organisation.
 23) What is a partnership deed?
 24) What is super profit?
 25) What is sacrificing ratio?
 26) What is automated accounting system?
 27) Sara company issues 10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 at a premium of Rs.2 each payable fully on application. Pass journal entries.
 28) 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
 29) Calculate the value of goodwill at 2 years purchase of average profit when average profit is Rs.15,000.
 30) From the following particulars ascertain profit or loss:

Particulars	Rs.
Capital at the beginning of the year(1 st April, 2018)	5,00,000
Capital at the end of the year(31 st March, 2019)	8,50,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	1,20,000
Drawings during the year	70,000

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

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

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

- 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 Rs.16,000 which includes Rs.3,000 for 2017 and Rs.5,000 for 2019. Subscription outstanding for the year 2018 is Rs.4,000. Subscription of Rs.2,000 was received in advance for 2018 in the year 2017.

- 33) Distinguish between sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio.
- 34) John is a partner in a firm. He withdraws Rs. 1,000 p.m. regularly. Interest on drawings is charged @ 5% p.a. Calculate the interest on drawings using average period, if he draws
- at the beginning of every month
 - in the middle of every month
 - at the end of every month
- 35) From the following details, calculate the value of goodwill at 2 years purchase of super profit:
- Total assets of a firm are Rs. 5,00,000
 - The liabilities of the firm are Rs. 2,00,000
 - Normal rate of return in this class of business is 12.5%
 - Average profit of the firm is Rs. 60,000.
- 36) State the difference between preference shares and equity shares.
- 37) Rajan Ltd. purchased machinery of Rs. 6,00,000 from Jagan Traders. It issued equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in satisfaction of their claim. What entries will be made if such issue is made (a) at par and (b) at a premium of 50%
- 38) From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statements of Daniel Ltd.

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue from operations	40,000	50,000
Operating expenses	25,000	27,500
Income tax (% of the profit before tax)	30%	30%

- 39) From the following information calculate debt equity ratio.

Balance Sheet (Extract) as on 31st March 2019

Particulars	Amount Rs.
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	
1. Shareholders' funds	
(a) Share capital	
Equity share capital	6,00,000
(b) Reserves and surplus	2,00,000
2. Non-Current liabilities	
Long-term borrowings (Debentures)	6,00,000
3. Current liabilities	
(a) Trade payables	1,60,000
(b) Other current liabilities	
Outstanding expenses	40,000
Total	16,00,000

- 40) Mention the commonly used voucher types in Tally.ERP 9.

Part - IV

7 x 5 = 35

Note : Answer all the questions.

- 41) a) On 1st April 2018 Subha started her business with a capital of Rs. 1,20,000. She did not maintain proper book of accounts. Following particulars are available from her books as on 31.03.2019.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Bank over draft	50,000	Stock-in-trade	1,60,000
Debtors	1,80,000	Creditors	90,000
Bills receivable	70,000	Bills payable	2,40,000
Computer	30,000	Cash in hand	60,000
Machinery	3,00,000		

During the year she withdraw Rs. 30,000 for her personal use. She introduced further capital of Rs. 40,000 during the year. Calculate her profit or loss.

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- b) From the following statement of profit and loss of Mukesh Ltd. Calculate
 (i) Gross profit ratio
 (ii) Net profit ratio

Statement of profit and Loss

Particulars	Amount Rs.
I. Revenue from operations	5,00,000
II. Other income:	
Income from investment	40,000
III. Total revenues (I + II)	5,40,000
IV. Expenses:	
Purchase of stock in trade	1,80,000
Changes in inventories	20,000
Employees benefits expense	30,000
Other expenses	1,10,000
Provision for tax	50,000
Total expenses	3,90,000
V. Profit for the year	1,50,000

- 42) a) From the following particulars of Chennai Sports Club, prepare Receipts and Payments account for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Opening cash balance as on 1.4.2017	10,000	Subscriptions received		
Opening bank balance as on 1.4.2017	15,000	2016 - 2017	4,500	
Interest paid	5,000	2017 - 2018	65,000	
Telephone expenses	7,000	2018 - 2019	5,000	74,500
Upkeep of grounds	22,500	Tournament expenses		12,500
Life membership fees received	5,500	Tournament fund		
Bats and ball purchased	13,000	receipts		15,000
		Closing balance of cash (31.3.2018)		5,000

(OR)

- b) Hari, Madhavan and Kesavan are partners, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. As from 1st 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.
- Increase the value of premises by Rs.60,000.
 - Depreciate stock by Rs.5,000, furniture by Rs.2,000 and machinery by Rs.2,500
 - Provide for an outstanding liability of Rs.500
- Pass journal entries and prepare revaluation account.
- 43) a) Akash, Bala, Chandra and Daniel are partners in a firm. There is no partnership deed.
- How will you deal with the following.
- Akash has contributed maximum capital. He demands interest on capital at 10% per annum
 - Bala has withdrawn Rs.3,000 per month. Other partners ask Bala to

- agree to it.
- iii) Akash demands the profit to be shared in the capital ratio. But, others do not agree
- iv) Daniel demands salary at the rate of Rs.10,000 per month as he spends fulltime for the business.
- v) Loan advanced by Chandru to the firm is Rs.50,000. He demands interest on loan @ 12% per annum.

(OR)

- b) Explain any five applications of computerised accounting system.

- 44) a) Joy company issued 10,000 equity shares at Rs.10 per share payable Rs.5 on application. Rs.3 on allotment and Rs.2 on first and final call. The public subscribed for 9,000 shares. The directors allotted all the 9,000 shares and duly received the money, Pass the necessary journal entries.

(OR)

- b) Prepare Common-size balance sheet of Meena Ltd. as on 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	31 st March, 2018
	Rs.
I. Equity and Liabilities	
Shareholders' Fund	2,00,000
Non-current liabilities	1,60,000
Current liabilities	40,000
Total	4,00,000
II. Assets	
Non-current assets	3,00,000
Current assets	1,00,000
Total	4,00,000

- 45) a) Anu company forfeited 200 equity shares of Rs.10 each issued at par held by Thiyagu for nonpayment of the final call of Rs.3 per share. The shares were reissued to Laxman at Rs.6 per share. Show the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue.

(OR)

- b) Calculate trend percentages for the following particulars of Palal Ltd.

Particulars	Rs. In lakhs		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
I. Equity and Liabilities			
Shareholders' Fund	250	275	300
Non-current liabilities	100	125	100
Current liabilities	50	40	80
Total	400	440	480
II. Assets			
Non-current Assets	300	360	390
Current assets	100	80	90
Total	400	440	480

- 46) a) From the following particulars calculate total purchases.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Sunday creditors on 1.1.2018	30,000	Purchase returns	15,000
Bills payable on 1.1.2018	25,000	Cash purchases	2,25,000
Paid cash to creditors	1,20,000	creditors on 31.12.2018	25,000
paid for bills payable	30,000	Bills payable on 31.12.2018	20,000

(OR)

- b) From the following receipts and payments account of Tenkasi Thiruvalluvar Manram, prepare income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance b/d		By Salaries	20,000
Cash in hand	14,000	By Rent	24,000
To Interest received	5,000	By Travelling expenses	2,000
To Subscription	55,000	By Printing and stationary	6,000
To Legacies	48,000	By Investments made	50,000
		By Sports equipment	
To Entrance fees	7,000	purchased	33,000
To Sale of		By Balance c/d cash in	
furniture(Book value		hand	10,000
Rs.17,000)	16,000		
	1,45,000		1,45,000

- 47) a) i) What is meant by retirement of a partner?
 ii) 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 Rs.1,40,000. Pass journal entries if,
 a) The amount due is paid off immediately
 b) The amount due is not paid immediately.
 c) Rs.75,000 is paid and the balance in future.

(OR)

- b) Calculate (i) Trade receivable turnover ratio and
 (ii) Trade payable turnover ratio.

Particulars	As on 31 st March, 2018	As on 31 st March, 2019
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade receivables	80,000	60,000
Trade payables	40,000	50,000

Additional information:

- i) Revenue from operations for the year Rs.10,50,000.
 ii) Purchases for the year Rs.4,50,000
 Assume that sales and purchases are for credit.

SIVAKUMAR. M, Sri Ram Matric HSS,
 Vallam - 627809, Tenkasi District.

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XII - StdFIRST REVISION TEST - 2023
ACCOUNTANCY

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Time : 3.00 Hrs

Marks : 90

(20 X 1 = 20)

- I Choose the correct answer**
- Closing capital + Drawings – Additional capital = ?
a) Adjusted opening capital (b) opening capital (c) profit / loss (d) Adjusted closing capital
 - Which of the following items relating to bills payable is transferred to total creditors account?
(a) Opening balance of bills payable (b) Closing balance of bills payable
(c) Bills payable accepted during the year (d) Cash paid for bills payable
 - Balance of receipts and payments account indicates the
(a) Loss incurred during the period (b) Excess of income over expenditure of the period
(c) Total cash payments during the period (d) Cash and bank balance as on the date
 - There are 800 members in a club each paying Rs.100 as annual subscription. Subscription due but not received for the current year is Rs.200; Subscription received in advance is Rs.300. Find out the amount of subscription to be shown in the income and expenditure account. a) Rs.80,200 b) Rs.80,000 c) Rs.79,500 d) Rs.79,900
 - In the absence of an agreement among the partners, interest on capital is
(a) Not allowed (b) Allowed at bank rate (c) Allowed @ 5% per annum (d) Allowed @ 6% per annum
 - Profit after interest on drawings, interest on capital and remuneration is Rs.11,000. Geetha, a partner, is entitled to receive commission @ 10% on profits after charging such commission. Find out commission. (a) Rs.500
(b) Rs.1,100 (c) Rs.550 (d) Rs.1,000
 - Book profit of 2017 is Rs.35,000; non-recurring income included in the profit is Rs.1,000 and abnormal loss charged in the year 2017 was Rs.2,000, then the adjusted profit is (a) Rs.36,000 (b) Rs.35,000 (c) Rs.38,000 (d) Rs.34,000
 - 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
 - The profit or loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities is transferred to the capital account of (a) The old partners
(b) The new partner (c) All the partners (d) The Sacrificing partners
 - At the time of admission, the goodwill brought by the new partner may be credited to the capital accounts of
(a) all the partners (b) the old partners (c) the new partner (d) the sacrificing partners
 - 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
 - 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 Rs.24,000.
(a) Rs.8,000 (b) Rs.3,000 (c) Rs.2,000 (d) Rs.24,000
 - 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - Current assets excluding inventory and prepaid expenses is called
(a) Reserves (b) Tangible assets (c) Funds (d) Quick assets
 - Cost of revenue from operations Rs.3,00,000; Inventory of the year Rs.60,000; Inventory turnover ratio is
(a) 2 times (b) 3 times (c) 6 times (d) 5 times
 - Function key F11 is used for
(a) Company Features (b) Accounting vouchers (c) Company Configuration (d) None of these
 - Rs.25,000 withdrawn from bank for office use. In which voucher type, this transaction will be recorded
(a) Contra Voucher (b) Receipt Voucher (c) Payment Voucher (d) Sales Voucher

II ANSWER ANY 7 QUESTIONS (Q.NO.: 30 IS COMPULSORY)

(7 X 2 = 14)

- Give four examples for capital receipts of not-for-profit organisation.
- What is a partnership deed?
- What are financial statements?
- What is gaining ratio?
- From the following information, calculate debt equity ratio:

RM 12 EM Acc P-1

Balance sheet (Extract) as on 31.03.2018

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
i Equity and liabilities	
1. Shareholders' funds	
(a) Share capital	
Equity share capital	1,00,000
(b) Reserves and surplus	60,000
2. Non-current liabilities	
Long-term borrowings (Debentures)	80,000
3. Current liabilities	
(a) Trade payables	50,000
b) Other current liabilities	
Outstanding expenses	30,000
Total	13,20,000

26. From the following particulars ascertain profit or loss.

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Capital as on 1st January, 2018	2,20,000
Capital as on 31st December, 2018	1,80,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	40,000
Goods withdrawn for personal use by the owner	50,000

27. The capital account of Arivazhagan and Srinivasan on 1st January 2017 showed a balance of Rs.15,000 and Rs.10,000 respectively. On 1st July 2017, Arivazhagan introduced an additional capital of Rs.5,000 and on 1st September 2017 Srinivasan introduced an additional capital of Rs.10,000. Calculate interest on capital at 6% p.a. for the year ending 31st December 2017.

28. 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 Rs.75,000 on the asset side of the balance sheet. Give the journal entry to distribute the accumulated loss.

29. Sara Company issues 10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 at a premium of Rs.2 each payable fully on application. Pass journal entries.

30. What is automated accounting system?

III. ANSWER ANY 7 QUESTIONS (Q.NO.: 40 IS COMPULSORY)

(7 X 3 = 21)

31. Write a brief note on the applications of the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 in the absence of partnership deed.

32. Bring out any three limitations of ratio analysis.

33. What are the adjustments required at the time of admission of a partner?

34. From the following information, compute the value of goodwill as per annuity method:

- (a) Capital employed: Rs.50,000 (b) Normal rate of return: 10%
 (c) Profits of the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 were Rs.13,000, Rs.15,000 and Rs.17,000 respectively. (d) The present value of annuity of Rs.1 for 3 years at 10% is Rs.2.4868.

35. Prepare common-size balance sheet of Sharmila Ltd. and Sangeetha Ltd. as on 31st March, 2019.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Sharmila Ltd Rs.</u>	<u>Sangeetha Ltd Rs.</u>
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' funds	5,00,000	11,00,000
Non-current liabilities	4,00,000	7,00,000
Current liabilities	1,00,000	2,00,000
Total	10,00,000	20,00,000
II ASSETS		
Non-current assets	6,50,000	18,00,000
Current assets	3,50,000	2,00,000
Total	10,00,000	20,00,000

36. 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 Rs.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) Rs.60,000 is paid immediately by cheque.

37. Rathna Kumar and Arockia Das are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2017 is as follows:

<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Capital accounts:			Buildings	30,000
Rathna Kumar	30,000		Plant	60,000
Arockia Das	50,000	80,000	Furniture	20,000
Profit and loss appropriation A/c		20,000	Debtors	10,000
General reserve		5,000	Stock	15,000
Workmen compensation fund		15,000	Cash at bank	15,000
Sundry creditors		30,000		
		1,50,000		1,50,000

RM 12 Acc P - 2

David was admitted into the partnership on 1.4.2017. Pass journal entry to distribute the accumulated profits and reserve on admission.

38. Compute income from subscription for the year 2018 from the following particulars relating to a club. Subscription received during the year 2018: Rs. 45,000.

Particulars	1.1.2018Rs.	31.12.2018Rs.
Outstanding subscription	3,000	5,000
Subscription received in advance	4,000	7,000

39. Following are the balances in the books of Thomas as on 31st March 2019.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Sundry creditors	6,00,000	Bills payable	1,20,000
Furniture	80,000	Cash in hand	20,000
Land and building	3,00,000	Bills receivable	60,000
Sundry Debtors	3,20,000	Stock	2,20,000

Prepare a statement of affairs as on 31st March 2019 and calculate capital as at that date.

40. State the differences between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account.

IV. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

(7 x 5 = 35)

41. A. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Barani Ltd.

Particulars	2016-17Rs.	2017-18Rs.
Revenue from operations	30,000	45,000
other income	4,000	6,000
Expenses	10,000	15,000
Income tax	30%	30%

(OR)

- B. From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Friends Football club, for the year ending 31st March, 2017, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2017 and the Balance sheet as on that date.

In the books of Friends Football Club

Dr. Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017 Cr.

Receipts	Rs.	Rs.	Payments	Rs.	Rs.
To Balance b/d			By Furniture		7,000
Cash	1,000		By Sports materials purchased		800
Bank	10,000	11,000	By Special dinner expenses		1,500
To Subscriptions		5,000	By Electricity charges		900
To Legacies		6,000	By Balance c/d		
To Collection for special dinner		2,000	Cash in hand	1800	
		24,000	Cash at bank	12,000	13,800
					24,000

Additional information:

- (i) The club had furniture of Rs. 12,000 on 1st April 2016. Ignore depreciation on furniture.
 (ii) Subscription outstanding for 2016-2017 Rs. 600. (iii) Stock of sports materials on 31.03.2017 Rs. 100.
 (iv) Capital fund as on 1st April 2016 was Rs. 23,000.

42. A. Calculate trend percentages for the following particulars of Palai Ltd.

Particulars	Rs.in lakhs		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
IEQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' fund	250	275	300
Non-current liabilities	100	125	100
Current liabilities	50	40	80
Total	400	440	480
IIASSETS			
Non-current assets	300	360	390
Current assets	100	80	90
Total	400	440	480

(OR)

- B. On 1st April 2017, Ahmed started his business with a capital of Rs. 92,800. He did not maintain proper book of accounts. Following particulars are available from his books as on 31.3.2018. Find the profit or loss made by him for the year ending 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	31.3.2018Rs.	Particulars	31.3.2018Rs.
Bank balance	18,000 (Dr.)	Debtors	30,000
Cash in hand	1,500	Plant	80,000
Stock	16,000	Furniture	40,000
Creditors	72,000.		

Ahmed had withdrawn Rs. 40,000 for his personal use. He had introduced Rs. 16,000 as capital for expansion of his business. A provision of 5% on debtors is to be made. Plant is to be depreciated at 10%.

43. A. Dinesh and Sugumar entered into a partnership agreement on 1st January 2018, Dinesh contributing Rs. 1,50,000 and Sugumar Rs. 1,20,000 as capital. The agreement provided that:

(a) Profits and losses to be shared in the ratio 2:1 as between Dinesh and Sugumar. (b) Partners to be entitled to interest on capital @ 4% p.a. (c) Interest on drawings to be charged Dinesh: Rs. 3,600 and Sugumar: Rs. 2,200 (d) Dinesh to

receive a salary of Rs.60,000 for the year, and (e) Sugumar to receive a commission of Rs.80,000 During the year ended on 31st December 2018, the firm made a profit of Rs.2,20,000 before adjustment of interest, salary and commission.

Prepare the Profit and loss appropriation account. (OR)

B. Calculate operating profit ratio under the following cases.

Case 1: Revenue from operations Rs.10,00,000, Operating profit Rs.1,50,000.

Case 2: Revenue from operations Rs.15,00,000, Operating cost Rs.12,00,000.

Case 3: Revenue from operations Rs.20,00,000, Gross profit 30% on revenue from operations, Operating expenses Rs.4,00,000

44. A. From the following particulars, calculate total sales.

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

(OR) B. Calculate the value of goodwill at 5 years purchase of super profit from the following information:

(a) Capital employed: Rs.1,20,000 (b) Normal rate of profit: 20%

(c) Net profit for 5 years: 2014: Rs.30,000; 2015: Rs.32,000; 2016: Rs.35,000; 2017: Rs.37,000 and 2018: Rs.40,000

(d) Fair remuneration to the partners Rs.2,800 per annum.

45. A. Veena and Pearl are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2018 is as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accounts		Buildings	60,000
Veena 60,000		Machinery	30,000
Pearl 40,000	1,00,000	Debtors	20,000
General reserve	30,000	Stock	10,000
Workmen compensation fund	10,000	Cash at bank	30,000
Sundry creditors	10,000		
	1,50,000		1,50,000

Deri is admitted on 1.4.2018 subject to the following conditions:

(a) The new profit sharing ratio among Veena, Pearl and Deri is 5:3:2. (b) Deri has to bring a capital of Rs.30,000 (c) Stock to be depreciated by 20% (d) Anticipated claim on workmen compensation fund is Rs.1,000 (e) Unrecorded investment of Rs.11,000 has to be brought into books (f) The goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs.30,000 and Deri brought cash for his share of goodwill. The existing partners withdraw the entire amount brought by Deri towards goodwill. (g) Revaluation Profit- Rs.9,000

Prepare Capital accounts and balance sheet after admission. (OR)

B. Explain any five applications of computerised accounting system.

46. A. Rajan Ltd. purchased machinery of Rs.6,00,000 from Jagan Traders. It issued equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid in satisfaction of their claim. What entries will be made if such issue is made:

(a) at par and (b) at a premium of 50%. (OR)

B. Muthu, Murali and Manoj are partners in a firm and sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:1:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st December, 2018 is given below:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital accounts:		Machinery	45,000
Muthu 20,000		Furniture	5,000
Murali 25,000		Debtors	30,000
Manoj 20,000	65,000	Stock	20,000
General reserve	6,000		
Creditors	29,000		
	1,00,000		1,00,000

Manoj retires on 31st December, 2018 subject to the following conditions: (i) Muthu and Murali will share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 (ii) Assets are to be revalued as follows: Machinery Rs.43,000, stock Rs.27,000, debtors Rs.28,000. (iii) Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs.30,000 (iv) The final amount due to Manoj is not paid immediately Prepare Revaluation account and Capital accounts after the retirement of Manoj.

47. A. The following particulars are available in respect of a business carried on by a partnership firm: (a) Profits earned: 2016: Rs.30,000; 2017: Rs.29,000 and 2018: Rs.32,000. (b) Profit of 2016 includes a non-recurring income of Rs.3,000. (c) Profit of 2017 is reduced by Rs.2,000 due to stock destroyed by fire. (d) The stock is not insured. But, it is decided to insure the stock in future. The insurance premium is estimated at Rs.5,600 per annum.

You are required to calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 2 years purchase of average profits of the last three years. (OR)

B. Gemini Ltd. forfeited 20 equity shares of Rs.10 each, Rs.7 called up, on which Mahesh had paid application and allotment money of Rs.5 per share. Of these 15 shares were reissued to Naresh by receiving Rs.6 per share paid up as Rs.7 per share. Pass journal entries for forfeiture and reissue.