**JIYA LAL MITTAL DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**GRADE – XII SA-I (SEPT, 2015)**

**SUBJECT – ACCOUNTANCY**

**TIME: 3hrs. M.M-80**

**NOTE: (1) Marks are given against each questions.**

 **(2) All questions are to be attempted.**

 **(3) Paper should be done in serial order.**

 **(4) All the calculations should be done at the right side of each sheet by drawing a margin.**

1. Two methods of maintaining capital accounts of partners? (1)
2. What is a partnership need? (1)
3. What are Super-Profits? (1)
4. Calculate average of following profits:

2000 :- 1000; 2001:- 2000

2002:- 3000; 2003:- 5000 (1)

1. If there are reserves appearing in the Balance Sheet of a firm, how to treat it in the capital account of partners. Give journal Entry of that. (1)
2. Where do the effect of increase in assets & decrease in liabilities in revaluation account is recorded? (1)
3. Which ratio is calculated on the retirement of a partner? Give its formula. (1)
4. Which account is prepared on the dissolution of a business? (1)
5. Difference between fixed and fluctuating capital method. (3)
6. In a partnership, partners are charged interest on drawings @ 15% p.a. During the year ended 31st Dec, 2011, a partner drew as:

1st Feb 2,000

1st May 5,000

30th June 2,000

31st October 6,000

31st December 2,000

What is the interest chargeable? (3)

1. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 3 years purchase of average profit of the preceding five years which are

Year ended 31.3.2012 8,00,000

Year ended 31.3.2011 15,00,000

Year ended 31.3.2010 18,00,000

Year ended 31.3.2009 4,00,000 (loss)

Year ended 31.3.2008 13,00,000 (3)

1. A, B are partners sharing profits in the ratio 5:3. They admitted C as a new partner for 1/5 share in profits. Ganga brought in Rs.40,000 as his premium for goodwill.

Pass the Journal entries to record goodwill. New ratio is 3:1:1 (3)

1. A and B are partners. A’s capital is Rs.1,00,000 and B’s capital is Rs.60,000. Interest on capital is payable @ 6% p.a. B is entitled to a salary of Rs.3,000 per month. Profit for the current year before interest and salary to B is Rs.80,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation account. (4)
2. What entries will you pass to record the following transactions in the books of the firm of A and B before distributing the profits earned? i.e. profit & loss appropriation
3. Commission Rs.5,000 payable to B.
4. Interest on capital : A Rs.8,000; B Rs.5,000.
5. Salary payable to A –Rs.20,000 p.a.
6. Transfer to General Reserve – Rs.25,000. (4)
7. A, B and C sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decide to share future profits and losses equally with effect from 1st April, 2012. The goodwill of the firm has been valued at Rs.90,000. Show the necessary accounting treatment under each of the following alternative cases:

Case 1 : When no goodwill appears in the books.

Case 2 : When goodwill already appears in the books at Rs.90,000. (4)

1. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits & losses in the ration of 5:3. A surrenders 1/20th of his share, whereas B surrenders 1/24th of his share in favour of C a new partner. Calculate new profit sharing ratio and the sacrificing ratio. (4)
2. At the time of admission of a new partner , the assets & liabilities were revalued. The following revaluation were made:
3. Provision for doubtful debts @ 10% (Sundry Debtors Rs.50,000)
4. Creditors were written back Rs.5,000
5. Building appreciated by 20% (Book Value of building Rs.2,00,000)
6. Unrecorded Investments were worth Rs.15,000
7. A reserve of Rs.2,000 was made for an outstanding bill for repairs.
8. Unrecorded liability towards supplier was Rs.3,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account. (4)

1. A and B are partners of a firm sharing profits in the ratio 4:1 on 1st April, 2014 their capitals stood at:

A Rs.50,000 and B Rs.40,000. The firm earned a net profit of Rs.1,75,000 in the year ended 31st March, 2015. Draw a profit and loss Appropriation account for the year ended 31st March, 2015 after considering the following adjustments. Interest on capital @ 5% ; Interest at 6% on Bimal’s loan ( to the firm) of Rs.50,000. Interest on drawings @ 6%.

 Drawings: A Rs.15,000 and B Rs.10,000.

Note: interest on drawings to be charged on the wholesome amount for 6 months only. (6)

1. S and M sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3 respectively. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st march, 2015 as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
| Creditors | 12,435 | Cash in hand | 710 |
| Capital: S 34,050 M 34,050 | 68,100 | Cash at Bank | 11,925 |
|  |  | Debtors | 5,500 |
|  |  | Stock | 18,000 |
|  |  | Furniture | 4,400 |
|  |  | Building | 40,000 |
|  | 80,535 |  | 80,535 |

They admitted N into partnership with 1/3 share in profits on following items:

1. N is to bring Rs.30,000 as capital of Rs.20,000 as Goodwill
2. Stock & furniture to be reduced by 10%.
3. Building is to be appreciated by Rs.15,000.
4. 5% provision on debtors.

Prepare Revaluation A/C, Capital A/Cs & Balance Sheet of new firm. (6)

1. A, B and C were partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2:1. On 1st Jan, 2015 B retires. On that date, their B/S were as follows

Creditors 300 Cash in hand 150

Bills Payable 450 Cash at Bank 750

Expenses owing 450 Debtors 1500

Reserve Fund 1350 Stock 1200

Capitals: factory premises 2250

 A 1500 Machinery 800

 B 1500 Loose tools 400

 C 1500

 7050 7050

1. Goodwill of the firm valued at Rs.1350 & adjustments in this respect was to be made in old partners capital without raising goodwill account.
2. Expenses owing to be brought down to Rs.375
3. Machinery & loose tools to be valued 10% less than book value.
4. Factory premises valued at Rs.24,300

Prepare Revaluation, Partner’s Cap. A/C & B/S after Y’s retirement. (6)

1. The balance sheet of a firm as at 31st March, 2015 when it was decided to dissolve the same was:

Liabilities Rs. Assets Rs.

Creditors 14,000 Machinery 10,580

Reserve for 500 Stock 4740

contingencies Debtors 5,540

Capitals: Cash at Bank 640

 X 4,000

 Y 3,000 7,000

 21,500 21,500

Rs.19,500 were realised from all assets except cash at Bank. Creditors were fully paid. The cost of winding up came to Rs.440.

X and Y shared profits in 2:1.

Prepare Realisation Accounts and Capital Accounts of partners (6)

1. A,B and C are partners sharing profits & losses in the ratio 2:3:5. On 31st March, 2012 their B/S was:

Liabilities Rs. Assets Rs.

Capitals: Cash 18,000

 A 36000 Bills Receivable 24,000

 B 44000 Furniture 28,000

 C 52000 1,32,000 Stock 44,000

Creditors 64,000 Debtors 42,000

Bills Payable 32,000 Investments 32,000

P&L A/C 14,000 Machinery 34,000

 Goodwill 20,000

 2,42,000 2,42,000

They admit D into partnership from 1st April 2012 on following terms.

1. Furniture investment, machinery is to be depreciated by 15%
2. Stock is revalued at Rs.48,000.
3. Outstanding rent is Rs.1800
4. Prepaid salaries Rs.800
5. D brings in Rs.32,000 as his capital and Rs.6000 for goodwill in cash for 1/6th share in profits.
6. Adjustments of capitals to be made in cash.
7. Capitals of the old partners shall be proportionate to their profit sharing ratio, taking D’s capital as base.

Prepare Revaluation account, Partner’s Capital A/Cs, Cash A/C & B/S of new firm. (8)

1. Following is the B/S of A and B who share profits & losses in 3:2 as at 31st March, 2012:

Liabilities Rs. Assets Rs.

Creditors 75,000 Cash at Bank 4500

B/P 30,000 Stock 25,000

Mrs. A’s loan 25,000 Debtors 40500

Workmen’s Fund 8000 -provision 1000 39,500

Bank loan 50,000 B/R 15,000

Reserve Fund 27,000 Investments 60,000

Capitals: Plant & Machinery 80,000

 A 30000 Building 61,000

 B 40000 70,000

 2,85,000 2,85,000

On the above date, the firm was dissolved & following agreements were made:

1. A promised to pay Mrs. A’s loan & took half of the Investments @ 10% discount.
2. Stock and remaining investments sold at 10% discount.
3. Debtors realised Rs.35000 ; B/R Rs. 13,500; Plant & Machinery Rs.38,900; Building Rs. 1,20,000.
4. Goodwill taken by B for Rs.40,000. He also agreed to pay B/P at a discount of 10%.
5. There was car, written off from books, it was taken over by A for Rs.23,400.
6. Creditors were paid 90% in full and final settlement of their dues.
7. Expenses of dissolution on Rs.1700.

Prepare Realisation A/C, Capital A/C, Bank A/C in the books. (8)