INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FINAL EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 2019

SET C

CLASS XII

Marking Scheme – SUBJECT [THEORY]

Q.N	Answers	Mar
O.		ks
		(wit
		h
		split
-		up)
1	Calculate Manager's Commission if profit is ₹.66,000 and commission is allowed at 10% after charging such	1
	commission. a) $₹.6,600$ b) $₹.5,500$	
	a) ₹.6,000 b) ₹.5,000 c) ₹.6,000 d) ₹.5,000	
	Ans: c) ₹.6,000	
2	P, Q and R are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:1. P retires and his share is taken by Q and R	1
	equally. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of Q and R.	
	a) 1:1 b) 4:3 c) 3:4 d) 5:3	
	Ans: d) 5:3	
3	The firm paid realization expenses of ₹.20,000 on behalf of Rahul, a partner with whom it was agreed at	1
	₹.50,000. Realization expenses came to ₹.70,000. Realization account will be debited by:	
	a) ₹.20,000 b) ₹.70,000	
	c) ₹.50,000 d) ₹.1,40,000	
4	Ans: c) ₹.50,000 Maximum number in a partnership business is	1
4	Ans: 50	1
5	The amount of Sundry assets transferred to Realization account is ₹.80,000. Assets realized 96% of their book	1
3	value. What amount should be credited to Realization account?	1
	Ans: ₹.76,800	
6	Martins Club received life membership fees from its members. Which type of receipt it is?	1
	Ans: Capital Receipts	
7	Advance or loan taken by the partner from the firm is to the deceased partner's	1
'	to the december pursues from the first to to the december pursues of	
	Ans: Debited, capital a/c	
8	Name the liability which is not shown in the balance Sheet, but paid at the time of dissolution of the firm.	1
	Ans: Unrecorded Liability	
9	Name the method of calculating interest on drawings of the partner if different amounts are withdrawn on	1
	different dates.	
	Ans: Product Method	
10	Why is sacrificing ratio calculated?	1
	Ans: Same as set A q10	
11	In case of change in profit-sharing ratio, the accumulated profits are distributed to the partners in	1
	a) New ratio b) Old ratio	
	c) Sacrificing ratio d) Equal ratio	
10	Ans: b) Old ratio	1
12	At the time of retirement of a partner, state the condition when there is no need to compute the gaining ratio.	1
	Ans: Same as Set A q 11	

13						
J	Revaluation account is a					
	a) Personal account b) Real acc					
	c) Nominal account d) None of	the above				
	Ans: c) Nominal account					
4	State any two occasions on which a firm can be reconstit	uted.				
	Same as Set A q 14					
5	Banwari, Girdhari and Murari are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:5:6. On 31 st					
	March 2014, Girdhari died. On that date the capitals of Banwari, Girdhari and Murari before the necessary					
	adjustments stood at ₹.2,00,000; ₹.1,00,000 and ₹.50,00					
	firm was valued at ₹.1,14,000. Revaluation of assets and		s resulted in a pi	rofit of		
	₹.6,000. General reserve stood in the books of the firm a		Manani a ana ad t			
	The amount payable to Girdhari was transferred to his ex					
	Girdhari's executor two yearly instalments of ₹.75,000 e balance during the first two years and the balance includ					
	on 31st March every year.	ing interest in the tima ye	ai. The min clo	ses its books		
	Prepare Girdhari's executors account till it is finally paid					
	Same as Set A q 16	•				
6	Present the following information for the year ended 31 st	March, 2018 in the finan	cial statements	of a not-for-		
	profit organization:	Tracen, 2010 in the lines	orar statements	or whot for		
	Particulars	Aı	nount			
		(₹				
	Opening balance of Match fund		00,000			
	Sale of Match tickets		75,000			
	Donations for Match Fund received during the year		24,000			
	Match expenses		,00,000			
	OF		, ,	l		
	From the following information, calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year	f 'Sports Material' to be or r ended 31 st March 2018:	lebited to Incom	e and		
	From the following information, calculate the amount of	f 'Sports Material' to be of rended 31 st March 2018:	lebited to Incom	e and		
	From the following information, calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year Particulars	f 'Sports Material' to be or r ended 31 st March 2018: An (₹	lebited to Incom	e and		
	From the following information, calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year Particulars Opening Stock of Sports Material	f 'Sports Material' to be or ended 31 st March 2018: An (₹	mount ,) ,000	e and		
	From the following information, calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year Particulars Opening Stock of Sports Material Closing Stock of Sports Material	f 'Sports Material' to be of rended 31 st March 2018: An (₹ 21	lebited to Incom	e and		
	From the following information, calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year Particulars Opening Stock of Sports Material	f 'Sports Material' to be or ended 31 st March 2018: An (₹ 21 24	nount ,) ,000 ,000	e and		
	From the following information, calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year Particulars Opening Stock of Sports Material Closing Stock of Sports Material Opening Creditors of Sports Material	f 'Sports Material' to be or ended 31 st March 2018: An (₹ 21 24 23	mount ,) ,000 ,000 ,500	e and		
	From the following information, calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year Particulars Opening Stock of Sports Material Closing Stock of Sports Material Opening Creditors of Sports Material Closing Creditors of Sports Material During the year the creditors for sports material were particularly the sports of Sports Material	f 'Sports Material' to be or ended 31 st March 2018: An (₹ 21 24 23	mount ,) ,000 ,000 ,500 ,000	e and		
7	From the following information, calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year Particulars Opening Stock of Sports Material Closing Stock of Sports Material Opening Creditors of Sports Material Closing Creditors of Sports Material	Ar ended 31 st March 2018: An (₹ 21 24 23 aid 1,	mount ,) ,000 ,000 ,500 ,000 10,000			
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7	From the following information , calculate the amount of Expenditure Account of Youth Football Club for the year Particulars Opening Stock of Sports Material Closing Stock of Sports Material Opening Creditors of Sports Material Closing Creditors of Sports Material During the year the creditors for sports material were proceed to the sports of the sports of the super proceed to the firm on the basis of 7 times the super proceed to the sports of the super proceed to the sports of the super proceed to the sports of the super proceed to the super proc	r ended 31 st March 2018: An (₹ 21 24 23 aid 1, cludes undervaluation of 00,000 and the normal rafit. Re years as follows: Net Profit (₹.) 1,90,000 2,20,000 2,50,000 nentioned period has been	mount .) .,000 .,000 .,000 .,000 .,000 .,000 .te of return is 89 ₹.4,00,000. Ha	on an %. Calculate		

years' purchase of super profits earned on average basis.

Same as Set A q 18

Amar, Akbar and Anthony are partners in a firm. On 1st April,2011 the balance in their capital accounts stood at ₹.8,00,000; ₹.6,00,000 and ₹.4,00,000 respectively. They shared profits in the proportion of 5:3:2 respectively. Partners are entitled to interest on capital @5% per annum and salary to Akbar @ ₹.3,000 per month and a commission of ₹.12,000 to Anthony as per the provisions of the partnership deed.

Amar's share of profit, excluding interest on capital, is guaranteed at not less than ₹.25,000 p.a. Akbar's share of profit, including interest on capital but excluding salary, is guaranteed at not less than ₹.55,000 p.a. Any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Anthony. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2012 amounted to ₹.2,16,000. Prepare 'Profit and Loss Appropriation for the year ended 31st March, 2012.

Same as Set A q 17

Anita, Beena and Christy were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 was as follows:

Balance Sheet As at 31st March,2019

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	(₹.)		(₹.)
Creditors	30,000	Land	85,000
Bills payable	20,000	Building	50,000
Outstanding expenses	25,000	Plant	1,00,000
General reserve	50,000	Stock	40,000
Capital		Debtors	25,000
Anita 50,000		Cash	5,000
Beena 60,000			
Christy 70,000	1,80,000		
	3,05,000		3,05,000

From April 1,2019 the partners decided to share profits in the ratio 1:2:3. For this purpose, it was agreed that:

- a) The goodwill of the firm should be valued at ₹.60,000.
- b) Land should be revalued at ₹.1,00,000. Building should be depreciated by 6%.
- c) Creditors amounting to ₹.3,000 were not to be paid.

It was decided among the partners that General Reserve has to be distributed among the partners whereas goodwill and revised values of assets and liabilities are not to be recorded in the books.

You are required to:

- a) Record the necessary journal entries to give effect to the above agreement.
- b) Prepare the capital accounts of the partners.

Same as Set A q 19

A, B and C were partners in a firm. A died on 31.03.2018 and the Balance Sheet of the firm on that date was as under:

Balance Sheet of A, B and C As at 31.03.2018

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	(₹.)		(₹.)
Creditors	7,000	Cash at bank	12,000
General Reserve	9,000	Debtors	32,000
Workmen's compensation fund	10,000	Furniture	30,000
Profit & Loss account	6,000	Plant	40,000
Capital		Patents	8,000
A - ₹.40,000			
B - ₹.30,000			
C - ₹.20,000	90,000		
	1,22,000		1,22,000

On A's death it was found that patents were valueless, furniture was to be brought down to ₹.24,000, plant was to be reduced by ₹.10,000 and there was a liability of ₹.7,000 on account of workmen's compensation. Pass the necessary journal entries for the above at the time of A's death.

OR

X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31.03.2016 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	(₹.)		(₹.)
Capital a/c's		Building	50,000
X 75,000		Patents	15,000
Y 62,500		Machinery	75,000
Z 37,500	1,75,000	Stock	37,500
Creditors	42,500	Debtors	20,000
		Cash at Bank	20,000
	2,17,500		2,17,500

Z died on 31st July, 2016. It was agreed that:

a) Goodwill be valued at 2 ½ year's purchase of the average profit of the last four years, which were as follows:

Profit
(₹.)
32,500
30,000
40,000
37,500

- b) Machinery be valued at ₹.70,000; Patents at ₹.20,000 and Building at ₹.62,500.
- c) For the purpose of calculating Z's share of profits in the year of his death the profits in 2016-2017 should be taken to have been accrued on the same scale as in 2015-2016.
- d) A sum of ₹.17,500 was paid immediately to the executors of Z and the balance was paid in four half yearly instalments together with interest at 12% p.a. starting from 31.01.2017.

Pass necessary journal entries to record the above transactions.

Same as Set A q 20

From the following information of Gentle Clubs, Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2018:

Receipts and Payments Account of Gentle Club, for the year ending 31st March,2018

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
	(₹.)		(₹.)
To Balance b/d	50,000	By Furniture	1,30,000
To Interest on Investments	2,400	By Salaries	64,500
To Donations	17,000	By Miscellaneous Expenses	52,000
To Subscriptions	3,00,000	By Telephone charges	12,000
To Rent received	70,000	By Fax machine	6,000
To Sale of old newspapers	600	By 6% Investments(on 01.08.2017)	
			1,00,000
		By Printing and Stationery	19,000
		By Balance c/d	56,500
	4,40,000		4,40,000

Additional Information:

Subscriptions received included ₹.15,000 for 2018-2019. The amount of subscriptions outstanding on 31st March, 2018 were ₹.20,000. Salaries unpaid on 31st March 2018 were ₹.8,000 and Rent receivable was ₹.2,000. Opening stock of printing and stationery was ₹.12,000, whereas Closing stock was ₹.15,000.

Same as Set A q 21

Mohan and Mahesh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. On 1st April, 2013 they admitted Nusrat as partner in the firm. The Balance Sheet of Mohan and Mahesh on that date was as under:

Balance Sheet of Mohan and Mahesh

As on 1st April 2013

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	(₹.)		(₹.)

Creditors	2,10,000	Cash in hand	1,40,000
Workmen's compensation Reserve	2,50,000	Debtors	1,60,000
General reserve	1,60,000	Stock	1,20,000
Capitals:		Machinery	1,00,000
Mohan 1,00,000		Building	2,80,000
Mahesh 80,000	1,80,000		
	8,00,000		8,00,000

It was agreed that:

- a) The values of Building and Stock be appreciated to ₹.3,80,000 and ₹.1,60,000 respectively.
- b) The liabilities of workmen' compensation reserve was determined at ₹.2,30,000.
- c) Nusrat brought in her share of goodwill ₹.1,00,000 in cash.
- d) Nusrat was to bring further cash as would make her capital equal to 20% of the combined capital of Mohan and Mahesh after above revaluation and adjustments are carried out.
- e) The future profit sharing ratio will be for 2:2:1.

Prepare Revaluation a/c, Partners Capital a/c and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

OR

X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31st March 2015 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of X, Y and Z As at 31st March ,2015

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	(₹.)		(₹.)
Creditors	21,000	Land and building	62,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	10,000	Motor Vans	20,000
Profit & Loss a/c	40,000	Investments	19,000
Capital		Machinery	12,000
X 50,000		Stock	15,000
Y 40,000		Debtors 40,000	
Z 20,000	1,10,000	Less: PDBB 3,000	37,000
		Cash	16,000
	1,81,000		1,81,000

On the above date, Y retired and X and Z agreed to continue the business on the following terms:

- a) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹.51,000.
- b) There was a claim of ₹.4,000 for Workmen's Compensation.
- c) Provision for bad debts was to be reduced by ₹.1,000.
- d) Y will be paid ₹.8,200 in cash and the balance will be transferred in his loans account which will be paid in four equal yearly instalments together with interest @10%.p.a.
- e) The new profit sharing ratio between X and Z will be 3:2 and their capitals will be in their new profit sharing ratio. The capitals adjustments will be done by opening current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation a/c, Partners capital a/c and the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

Same as Set A q 23

A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1:1. They Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of A,B and C As at 31st March 2017

Liabilities		Amount	Assets	Amount
Liabilities		Amount	Assets	Amount
		(₹.)		(₹.)
Creditors		11,500	Bank	6,000
Loan		3,500	Debtors 48,400	
			Less: Provision for Bad debts 2,400	46,000
Capitals			Stock	16,000
A	50,000		Furniture	2,000
В	25,000		Sundry assets	34,000
C	14,000	89,000		

		1,04,000			1,04,000	
	It was agreed that:	1,04,000			1,04,000	
	a) A was to take over Furniture at ₹.2,600 and Debtors amounting to ₹.40,000 at ₹.34,000; the creditors of					
	₹.10,000 to be paid by him.					
	b) B was to take over all the stock in	n trade at ₹.14,000 a	and some	of the Sundry Assets at	₹.28,000 (being 10%	
	less than the book value).	C 1 A O	0.07 C.1	1 1 1 1	1.4 9.99	
	c) C was to take over the remaining	Sundry Assets at 9	0% of the	book value and assume	d the responsibility	
	for the discharge of the loans. d) The remaining Debtors were sold	l to a debt collecting	a agancy f	or 50% of the book valu	ua. The avnences of	
	dissolution ₹.600 were paid by John		g agency i	of 50% of the book van	ue. The expenses of	
	Prepare Realization a/c, Partner's C		a/c.			
	1 Top m o Troumburion w o, 1 m mor o	uprour u, v urro Burri				
		O	R			
	Shreya and Vivek were partners in a		ts in the ra	tio 3:2. The balances in	their capital and	
	current accounts as on 1 st April, 201			X 71 1		
i	Particulars	Shreya		Vivek		
	Canital accounts	(₹.)		(₹.)		
	Capital accounts Current accounts	3,00,000 1,00,000 (Cr.)		2,00,000 28,000(Dr.)		
	The partnership deed provided tha	, , , , ,	naid a cala		eas Vivek was to get	
	a commission of ₹.30,000 for the year		paiu a saia	ry or <,000 p.m. when	cas vivek was to get	
	Interest on capital was to be allowed		s interest o	on drawings was to be c	harged @ 6% p.a.	
	The drawings of Shreya were ₹.3,00					
	September. 2017. The net profit of t					
	Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriati	on Account and Pa	rtner's Ca _l	pital and Current Accou	ints.	
	Same as Set A q 22					
			T - B			
		(Analysis of Fina				
24	State whether the following stateme	ent is true or false- U	Uncalled li	ability on partly paid sh	nares is a contingent	1
	liability.					
25	Ans: False Under what major heading, the Trac	la Marka will ba pr	acantad in	the Delenes Chest of a	aamnanu aa nar	1
23	Schedule III Part I of the Companie		esentea m	the barance sheet of a	company as per	1
	Ans: Same as Set A q 25	8 Act, 2013:				
26	Short term deposits are shown as					1
20	Ans: Cash and Cash equivalents					1
27	•	ata.				1
21	Ans: Simplifying	ata.				1
28	Which of the transactions will resul	t into 'flow of cash	·?			1
	a) Deposited ₹.10,000 into bank.					
	b) Withdrew cash from bank ₹.1450	00				
	c) Sale of machinery of the book va			00		
	d) Converted 2,00,000, 9% debentu	1 .				
	Ans: c) Sale of machinery of the b	ook value ₹.74,000	0 at a loss	of ₹.9,000		
29	What will be the impact of 'Cash Pa	aid in Trade Payable	es' on a C	urrent ratio of 2:1? State	e the reason.	1
	Same as Set A q 26			at .	ot	
30	From the following 'Statement of P		the year en	ded 31 st March, 2017 &	2 31 st March 2018	4
	prepare a Comparative Statement of	Profit and:	NT /	2181 1 1 10	2181 1 1 1 7	
	Particulars		Note	31 st March 18	31 st March 17	
	Revenue from Operations		No.	(₹.) 20,00,000	(₹.) 15,00,000	
	Other incomes			10,00,000	4,00,000	
	Other incomes 10,00,000 4,00,000					

		30,00,000	19,00,000	
Expenses		21,00,000		
Tax		50%	50%	
From the following Balance Sheet of R.		R Common Size Statement.		
	As at 31 st M	March,2018		
Particulars	Note No	31.03.2018 (₹.)	31.03.2017 (₹.)	
I. Equity and Liabilities 1. Shareholders' Funds: a) Share Capital b) Reserves and Surplus 2. Current Liabilities		2,50,000 80,000	2,00,000 60,000	
a) Trade Payables Total		70,000 4,00,000	40,000 3,00,000	
II. Assets: 1. Non-Current Assets: a) Fixed Assets:				
i) Tangibleii) Intangible2. Current Assets:		1,60,000 20,000	1,20,000 30,000	
a) Inventories b) Trade Receivables c) Cash and Cash Equivalents Total		80,000 1,20,000 20,000	30,000 1,00,000 20,000	
Same as Set A q 30 From the given information, calculate the	L. C. 11	4,00,000	3,00,000	4
 a) Cost of Revenue from operations c) Quick assets Information: Inventory Turnover Ratio 6 times, Inventory at the end is ₹.6,000 more that 	b) Opening and d) Current ass			
Revenue from operations ₹.2,40,000 Gross Profit 25% on cost Current liabilities ₹.80,000 Quick ratio80:1				
Gross Profit 25% on cost Current liabilities ₹.80,000	0	R		
Gross Profit 25% on cost Current liabilities ₹.80,000 Quick ratio80:1 From the following, compute: a) Debt to Equity ratio b) Total assets to debt ratio c) Proprietary ratio d) Current ratio	O	R		
Gross Profit 25% on cost Current liabilities ₹.80,000 Quick ratio80:1 From the following, compute: a) Debt to Equity ratio b) Total assets to debt ratio c) Proprietary ratio	0	R		
Gross Profit 25% on cost Current liabilities ₹.80,000 Quick ratio80:1 From the following, compute: a) Debt to Equity ratio b) Total assets to debt ratio c) Proprietary ratio d) Current ratio Information: Long term borrowings ₹.1,00,000 Long term Provisions ₹.50,000 Current Liabilities ₹.25,000 Non-current assets ₹.1,80,000 Current assets ₹.45,000	0	R		
Gross Profit 25% on cost Current liabilities ₹.80,000 Quick ratio80:1 From the following, compute: a) Debt to Equity ratio b) Total assets to debt ratio c) Proprietary ratio d) Current ratio Information: Long term borrowings ₹.1,00,000 Long term Provisions ₹.50,000 Current Liabilities ₹.25,000 Non-current assets ₹.1,80,000	Ltd. as at 31.03.2	2016:		6
Gross Profit 25% on cost Current liabilities ₹.80,000 Quick ratio80:1 From the following, compute: a) Debt to Equity ratio b) Total assets to debt ratio c) Proprietary ratio d) Current ratio Information: Long term borrowings ₹.1,00,000 Long term Provisions ₹.50,000 Current Liabilities ₹.25,000 Non-current assets ₹.1,80,000 Current assets ₹.45,000 Same as Set A q 31 Following is the Balance Sheet of J.M.I.		2016: Ltd.	31.03.2015	6

		(₹.)	(₹.)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds:			
a) Share Capital		4,50,000	3,50,000
b) Reserves and Surplus	1	2,25,000	1,12,500
2. Non-Current Liabilities:			
Long term Borrowings	2	2,25,000	1,75,000
3. Current Liabilities			
a) Short term borrowings	3	75,000	37,500
Total		9,75,000	6,75,000
II. Assets:			
1. Non-Current Assets:			
a) Fixed Assets:			
i) Tangible	4	7,32,500	4,57,500
ii) Intangible	5	50,000	75,000
b) Non-Current Investments		75,000	50,000
2. Current Assets:			
a) Current Investments		20,000	35,000
b) Inventories	6	61,000	36,000
c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		36,500	21,500
Total		9,75,000	6,75,000

Notes to Accounts

S.NO	Particulars	31.03.2016	31.03.2015
		(₹.)	(₹.)
Reserves and Surplus: (Surplus, i.e., Balance in Statement	Reserves and Surplus:		
	(Surplus, i.e., Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss)	2,25,000	1,12,500
		2,25,000	1,12,500
2	Long term Borrowings:		
	12% Debentures	2,25,000	1,75,000
		2,25,000	1,75,000
3	Short-term Borrowings:		
	Bank overdraft	75,000	37,500
		75,000	37,500
4	Tangible Assets:		
	Machinery	8,37,500	5,27,500
	Accumulated Depreciation	(1,05,000)	(70,000)
		7,32,500	4,57,500
5	Intangible Assets:		
	Goodwill	50,000	75,000
		50,000	75,000
6	Inventories		
	Stock-in-trade	61,000	36,000
		61,000	36,000
7	Contingent Liabilities		
	Proposed Dividend	1,00,000	62,500
		1,00,000	62,500

Additional information:

- 1) ₹.50,000, 12% debentures were issued on 31.03.2016.
- 2) During the year a piece of machinery costing ₹.40,000, on which accumulated depreciation was ₹.20,000 was sold at a loss of ₹.5,000.

Prepare Cash Flow Statement.

Same as Set A q 32

End of the Question Paper	