

Roll Number		
-------------	--	--

B



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

ACCOUNTANCY

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 055

Time Allotted: 3 hours

16.09.2019

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Please write question number before attempting a question.
3. Attempt all parts of a question at one place.
4. Use of calculators or any other calculating device not allowed.
5. Show clearly working notes wherever necessary.

1. Income and Expenditure Account is prepared: 1
 - (a) To know Gross Profit
 - (b) To know Net Profit
 - (c) To know Surplus/Deficit
 - (d) To know profit on Revaluation of assets and liabilities

2. Not-for-Profit Organisation prepare. 1

(a) Income and Expenditure Account	(b) Trading and Profit and Loss Account
(c) only the Trading Account	(d) None of the above

3. Subscriptions received in advance by a club are shown 1
 - (a) In the credit side of the Income and Expenditure Account
 - (b) in the asset side of Balance Sheet
 - (c) in the liabilities side of Balance Sheet
 - (d) in the payment side of Receipts and Payments Account

4. The opening balance of Tournament Fund was ₹16,400. During the year, donations received towards this fund amounted to ₹7,700, amount spent on matches was ₹6,150 and interest received on Tournament Fund Investment was ₹2,000. The closing balance of Tournament Fund will be : 1

(a) ₹28,250	(b) ₹32,250	(c) ₹19,950	(d) ₹15,950
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

5. On which basis of accounting, Income and Expenditure Account is prepared? 1

6. State true or false. 'Receipt from sale of old newspaper is an income.' 1

7. In a non-profit organisation, Entrance Fee is treated as _____ receipt. 1

8. Salary or commission to a partner is an _____ of profit. 1

9. In the absence of partnership deed, the profits of a firm are divided among the partners: 1
 (a) In the ratio of capital
 (b) Equally
 (c) In the ratio of time devoted for the firm's business
 (d) According to the managerial abilities of the partners
10. For a partnership firm, interest on capital is: 1
 (a) An expense (b) An income (c) A loss (d) None of these
11. When a new partner does not bring his share of goodwill in cash, the amount is debited to: 1
 (a) Premium A/c (b) Cash A/c
 (c) Current A/c of new partner (d) Capital A/c of old partners
12. In the Balance Sheet prepared after new partnership agreement, assets and liabilities are recorded at: 1
 (a) Original Value (b) Revalued Value
 (c) At Realisable Value (d) At Historical Cost
13. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in proportion of 2:1. They admit a new partner Z for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in profit. What is the new profit sharing ratio of X, Y and Z? 1
 (a) 5:3:10 (b) 2:1:6
 (c) 1:1:1 (d) 10:5:3
14. In the absence of any provisions in the partnership deed, interest on amount remaining unpaid to the executor of deceased partner: 1
 (a) Will not be allowed (b) Will be allowed @ 6% p.a.
 (c) Will be allowed even if there are no losses (d) Will be allowed @ 5% p.a.
15. On retirement of a partner increase in the value of assets is recorded in: 1
 (a) Revaluation Account (b) Cash Account
 (c) Old Partners' Capital Account (d) None of the above
16. Any change in the relationship of existing partners which results in an end of the existing agreement and enforces making of new agreement is called: 1
 (a) Revaluation of Partnership (b) Reconstitution of Partnership
 (c) Realisation of Partnership (d) None of the above
17. The ratio in which a partner surrenders his share in favour of a partner is known as: 1
 (a) New profit sharing ratio (b) Sacrificing Ratio
 (c) Gaining Ratio (d) Capital Ratio
18. Expenses of Realisation are _____ to Realisation Account. 1
19. At the time of dissolution, all assets are transferred to Realisation Account at their: 1
 (a) Realised Value (b) Market Value
 (c) Book Value (d) Cost or Market Value whichever is less.
20. Investments of ₹2,00,000 were not shown in the books. At the time of dissolution, one of the creditors took this investments in full settlement of his debt of ₹2,20,000. How much amount will be payable to that creditor. 1
 (a) ₹20,000 (b) ₹2,20,000 (c) ₹4,20,000 (d) Nil
21. How the following items for the year ended 31st March, 2018 will be presented in the financial statements of Aisko Club: 3

Particulars	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Tournament Fund		1,50,000
Tournament Fund Investment	1,50,000	
Income from Tournament Fund Investments		18,000
Tournament Expenses	12,000	

OR

There are 300 members of a club each paying ₹500 per annum. Subscriptions received during the year is ₹1,00,000. Subscriptions received in advance in the beginning of the year is ₹25,000 and at the end of the year is ₹10,000. Calculate Subscriptions outstanding at the end of the year.

22. Manoj, Pradeep and Mohit are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:5 with effect from 1st April, 2019. They also decide to record the effect of the following accumulated profits, losses and reserves without affecting their book figures by passing a single entry. 3

	₹
General Reserve	12,000
Profit and Loss Account (Cr.)	48,000
Advertisement Suspense Account	24,000

Pass the necessary single adjustment entry.

23. Calculate the amount to be debited to Income and Expenditure Account from the following information for 2018-19. 4

Particulars	1 st April, 2018 (₹)	31 st March, 2019 (₹)
Stock of Stationery	30,000	5,000
Creditors for Stationery	20,000	13,000

Amount paid for Stationery during the year 2018-19 is ₹1,08,000.

24. Average profit of the firm is ₹1,50,000. Total tangible assets in the firm are ₹14,00,000 and outside liabilities are ₹4,00,000. In the same type of business, the normal rate of return is 10% of capital employed. Calculate the value of goodwill by Capitalisation of Super Profit Method. 4

OR

The average net profits expected from a firm in future is ₹68,000 per year and capital invested in the business by the firm is ₹3,50,000. The rate of interest expected from capital invested in this class of business is 12%. The remuneration of the partners is estimated to be ₹8,000 for the year.

You are required to find out the value of goodwill on the basis of two years' purchase of super profits.

25. The firm of Manjeet, Sujeet and Jagjeet was dissolved on 31st March, 2018. It was agreed that Sujeet will take care of the dissolution related activities and will get 10% of the value of assets realised. Sujeet agreed to bear the realisation expenses. Assets realised ₹10,00,750 and realisation expenses were ₹90,000, which were paid from the firm's cash. ₹4,50,000 were paid to the creditors in full settlement of their claim. 4
- Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm.
26. Vijay and Sanjay are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admitted Gopi as a new partner for one-fifth share of profits. Gopi is to bring in ₹40,000 as capital and ₹8,000 as his share of goodwill premium. Give the necessary journal entries: 4
- (a) When the amount of goodwill is retained in the business.
- (b) When goodwill is paid privately.

27. Shirish, Harit and Asha were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:4:1. Shirish died on 30th June, 2018. On this date their Balance Sheet was as follows: 4

Balance Sheet of Shirish, Harit and Asha
As at 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals:		Plant and Machinery	5,60,000
Shirish 1,00,000			
Harit 2,00,000			
Asha 3,00,000	6,00,000		
Profits for the year 2017-18	80,000	Stock	90,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Debtors	10,000
		Cash	40,000
	7,00,000		7,00,000

According to the partnership deed, in addition to deceased partner's capital, his executor is entitled to:

(i) Share in profits in the year of death on the basis of average of last two years' profit. Profit for the year 2016-17 was ₹60,000.

(ii) Goodwill of the firm was to be valued at 2 years' purchase of average of last two years' profits.

Prepare Shirish's Capital Account to be presented to his executor.

28. Following is the Receipts and Payments Account of an Entertainment Club for the period of April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017. 6

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
To Balance b/d		By Salaries	1,50,000
Cash at Bank	87,500		
To Subscriptions :		By Foodstuffs for Restaurant	60,000
2015-16 12,500			
2016-17 1,00,000	1,22,500		
2017-18 10,000			
To Sale of Furniture (Book Value ₹8,000)	10,000	By Subscription for Periodicals	14,500
To Sale of Foodstuffs	1,00,000	By Printing and Stationery	13,000
To Sale of Old Periodicals and Newspapers	3,200	By Sports Expenses	50,000
To Hire of Ground used for Marriage	48,750	By 8% Investments (31.3.2017)	1,00,000
To Donation for Sports Fund	25,000	By Balance c/d	26,500
		Cash at Bank	
To Locker Rent	17,050		
	4,14,000		4,14,000

Additional Information:

(i) Advance Subscription on 31st March, 2016 : ₹7,000

Subscription in arrear on 31st March, 2017 : ₹13,000

(ii) Locker Rent ₹ 3,050 was outstanding for the year 2015-16 and ₹1,500 for 2016-17.

(iii) Opening Stock of Printing and Stationery ₹2,000 and Closing Stock of Printing and Stationery is ₹ 3,000 for the year 2016-17.

(iv) On 1st April, 2016 other balances were as under:

Furniture ₹1,00,000

Sports Fund ₹ 15,000

(v) Depreciate Furniture @ 12.5% p.a.

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2017.

29. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2 with capitals of ₹50,000 and ₹30,000 respectively. Interest on capital is agreed @ 6% p.a. B is to be allowed an annual salary of ₹2,500. During the year ended 31st March, 2019 the profits of the year prior to calculation of interest on capital but after charging B's salary amounted to ₹12,500. A provision of 5% of the profits is to be made in respect of manager's commission. 6
- Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Partners' Capital Account.

OR

Anand, Bhuvan and Charan were partners. Their capitals were Anand - ₹30,000; Bhuvan- ₹20,000 and Charan- ₹10,000 respectively. According to the Partnership Deed, they are entitled to an interest on capital at 5% p.a. In addition, Bhuvan was entitled to draw a salary of ₹500 per month. Charan was entitled to a commission of 5% on the profits after charging interest on capital, but before charging salary payable to Bhuvan. Net profit for the year ₹30,000 was distributed in the ratio of capitals without above appropriations. The profit was to be shared in the ratio 2:2:1.

Pass necessary adjustment entry showing the workings clearly.

30. Akul, Bakul and Chandan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. On 31st March, 2018 their Balance Sheet was as follows: 6

Balance Sheet of Akul, Bakul and Chandan
As on 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry Creditors	45,000	Cash at Bank	42,000
Employees Provident Fund	13,000	Debtors	
		60,000	
		Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	58,000
		2,000	
General Reserve	20,000	Stock	80,000
Capitals :		Furniture	90,000
Akul			
1,60,000			
Bakul	1,20,000		
Chandan			
92,000	3,72,000		
		Plant and Machinery	1,80,000
	4,50,000		4,50,000

Bakul retired on the above date and it was agreed that:

- Plant and Machinery were undervalued by 10%.
- Provision for Doubtful Debts was to be increased to 15% on debtors.
- Furniture was to be decreased to ₹87,000.
- Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹3,00,000 and Bakul's share was to be adjusted through the Capital Accounts of Akul and Chandan.
- Capital of the new firm was to be in new profit sharing ratio of the continuing partners.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

31. Michael, Jackson and John were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. On 31st March, 2017, they decided to dissolve their firm. On that date their Balance Sheet was as follows: 8

Balance Sheet of Michael, Jackson and John
As at 31st March, 2017

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	11,500	Bank	6,000
Loan	3,500	Debtors	
		48,400	
		Less: Provision for Doubtful	46,000

		Debts 2,400	
Capitals: Michael 50,000 Jackson 25,000 John 14,000	89,000	Stock in trade	16,000
		Furniture	2,000
		Sundry Assets	34,000
	1,04,000		1,04,000

It was agreed that:

- Michael was to take over Furniture at ₹2,600 and Debtors amounting to ₹40,000 at ₹34,400; The Creditors of ₹10,000 to be paid to him at this figure.
- Jackson was to take over all the stock in trade at ₹14,000 and some of the Sundry Assets at ₹28,000 (being 10% less than book value).
- John was to take over the remaining Sundry Assets at 90% of the book value and assumed the responsibility for the discharge of the Loan.
- The remaining Debtors were sold to a debt collecting agency for 50% of the book value. The expenses of dissolution ₹600 were paid by John.

Prepare Realisation Account, Bank Account and Partners' Capital Account.

OR

A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018 was as follows.

Balance Sheet of A, B and C
As at 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capitals: A 7,50,000 B 3,00,000 C 2,50,000	13,00,000	Debtors 1,95,000 Less Provision for Bad Debts 5,000	1,90,000
Creditors	2,00,000	Cash at Bank	3,00,000
		Stock	3,00,000
		Fixed Assets	7,10,000
	15,00,000		15,00,000

On the above date, they dissolved the firm and the following amounts were realised:

Fixed Assets ₹6,75,000; Stock ₹3,39,000; Debtors ₹1,35,000; Creditors were paid ₹1,85,000 in full settlement of their claim. Expenses on Realisation amounted to ₹19,000.

Pass necessary Journal Entries on the dissolution of the firm.

- 32 Sanjana and Alok were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2. On 31st March, 2018 their Balance Sheet was as follows: 8

Balance Sheet of Sanjana and Alok
As on 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	60,000	Cash	1,66,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	60,000	Debtors 1,46,000 Less Provision for Doubtful	1,44,000

		Debts	2,000
Capitals :		Stock	1,50,000
Sanjana			
5,00,000	9,00,000		
Alok			
4,00,000			
		Investments	2,60,000
		Furniture	3,00,000
	10,20,000		10,20,000

On 1st April, 2018 they admitted Nidhi as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits on the following terms:

- Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹4,00,000 and Nidhi brought the necessary amount in cash for her share of goodwill premium, half of which was withdrawn by the old partners.
- Stock was to be increased by 20% and furniture was to be reduced to 90%.
- Investments were to be valued at ₹3,00,000. Alok took over investments at this value.
- Nidhi brought ₹3,00,000 as her capital and the capitals of Sanjana and Alok were adjusted in the new profit sharing ratio.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm on Nidhi's admission.

OR

Swayam and Suraj were partners sharing profits equally. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 was:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	50,000	Cash	12,000
Bills Payable	15,000	Cash at Bank	15,000
Outstanding Expenses	3,000	Debtors	20,000
		Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	500
			19,500
Capital A/cs:		Stock	20,000
Swayam	60,000		
Suraj	40,000		
	1,00,000	Furniture	10,000
		Machinery	18,000
		Land and Building	73,500
	1,68,000		1,68,000

Shahad is admitted as a partner from 1st April, 2019 on the following terms:

- Shahad will get 1/5th share in profits and he will bring ₹20,000 as his capital and ₹5,000 as his share of goodwill. Goodwill brought by Shahad will be withdrawn by Swayam and Suraj.
- Provision for Doubtful Debts should be brought up to 5% on debtors.
- Machinery be reduced by ₹2,000 and Furniture by 12.5%.
- Stock be valued at ₹23,000; Land and Building be appreciated by 20% and Investments of ₹2,000 which did not appear in books should be recorded.
- Out of the amount of Insurance Premium which was debited to Profit and Loss Account, ₹5,000 be carried forward as unexpired insurance and a bill of ₹5,000 for Electricity Expenses was not accounted.

Record necessary Journal Entries.

End of the Question Paper