Delhi Public School, Jammu

Pre Half Yearly Assignment (2017-18)

Class: XII
Subject: Accountancy

1. Mona, Nisha and Priyanka are partners in a firm. They contributed Rs.50,000 each as capital three years ago. At that time Priyanka agreed to look after the business as Mona and Nisha were busy. The profits for the past three years were Rs.15,000, Rs.25,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively. While going through the books of account Mona noticed that the profit had been distributed in the ratio of 1:1:2. When she enquired from Priyanka about this, she replied that since she looked after the business she should get more profit. Mona disagreed and it was decided to distribute profit equally, retrospectively for the last three years. You are required to make necessary corrections in the books of account of Mona, Nisha and Priyanka by passing an adjustment entry.
2. A, B and C are partners in a firm. They have omitted interest on capital @ 10 % p.a. for three years ended 31st march 2007. Their fixed capitals on which interest was to be calculated through –out were A Rs. 1,00,000; B Rs. 80,000 ;C Rs. 70,000. Give the necessary Journal entry with working notes.
3. The average profits for last 5 years of a firm are Rs. 20,000 and goodwill has been worked out Rs. 24,000 calculated at 3 years purchase of super profits. Calculate the amount of capital employed assuming the normal rate of interest is 8 %.
4. A, B and C were partners in the ratio of 5:4:1. On 31st Dec. 2006 their balance sheet showed a reserve fund of Rs. 65,000, P&L A/C (Loss) of Rs. 45,000. On 1st January, 2007, the partners decided to change their profit sharing ratio to 9:6:5. For this purpose goodwill was valued at Rs. 1,50,000. The partners do not want to distribute reserves and losses and also do not want to record goodwill.
   You are required to pass single journal entry for the above.
5. A and B were partners in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C for 3/13th share. New profit ratio after C's admission will be 5:5:3. C brought some assets in the form of his capital and for the share of his goodwill.
   Following were the assets:
   Assets

Stock	Rs.2,44,000
Building	Rs.2,40,000
Plant and Machinery	Rs.1,40,000

   At the time of admission of C goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 12,48,000. Pass necessary journal entries.
6. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2007 was Rs. 3,00000. Y dies on 1st July 2007. Calculate Y's share of profit up to date of death assuming that profits in the year 2007- 2008 have been accrued on the same scale as in the year 2006-07 and pass necessary journal entry.
7. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2:1 ratio. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. B died on 12-06-2007. On B's death the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.

60000. On B’s death his share in the profit of the firm till the time of his death was to be calculated on the basis of previous years which was Rs.150000. Calculate B’s share in the profit of the firm. Pass necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill and B’s share of profit at the time of his death.

8. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their firm was dissolved on 15th March, 2004, which resulted in a loss of Rs. 30,000. On that date the capital A/C of A showed a credit balance of Rs. 20,000 and that of B a credit balance of Rs. 30000. The cash account has a balance of Rs. 20000. You are required to pass the necessary journal entries for the (i) Transfer of loss to the capital accounts and (ii) making final payment to the partners.
9. How will you show the following items in the Balance sheet of a company.

   (i) Calls in Arrears (ii) Calls in Advance.

10. Under what heads the following items on the Liabilities side of the Balance sheet of a company will be presented. I)Proposed Dividend, ii) Unclaimed Dividend
11. State the objectives of Financial Analysis.
12. Prepare Comparative income statement from the following information for the years ended march 31, 2003 and 2004.

Particulars	**2003(Rs.)**	**2004(Rs.)**
1.Net Sales	8,00,000	10,00,000
2.Cost of Goods Sold	60% of sales	60% of sales
3.Indirect Expenses	10% of Gross profit	10% of Gross Profit
4.Income Tax rate	50%	60%

13. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. They agreed to dissolve the firm. The balance sheet of the firm on that date was as follows:

Liabilities	**Amount**	**Assets**	**Amount**
Bank Overdraft	4,000	Debtors	40,000
Creditors	30, 000	Stock	50,000
Bills Payable	6,000	Furniture	2,000
B’s wife’s loan	10,000	Fixed assets	49,000
Capitals:		Prepaid Expenses	1,000
A	70,000	Profit & Loss A/c	40,000
B	70,000	C’s Capital A/c	8,000
	1,90,000		1,90,000

1. Assets realized as follows : Stock Rs.32, 000; Fixed Assets Rs.45, 000 and full amount was realized from the debtors.
2. A agreed to take over furniture at Rs.1,600 and also agrees to make the payment of Bills Payable.
3. B agreed to discharge his Wife’s loan.

4. There was an unrecorded asset of Rs.10,000, which was taken over by C at Rs.7,000.
5. A Bill Receivable for Rs.5,000 was received from a customer Mohan and Bill was discounted from the bank. Mohan became insolvent and 60 Paise in a rupee has been received from his estate.
6. Creditors were paid at a discount of Rs.1,500.Prepare Realization Account and Capital Accounts.

14. The Balance Sheet of Raja and Abhimanyu, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1, on 31st March 2012 was as follows:

Liabilities	**Amount**	**Assets**	**Amount**
Creditors	28, 000	Cash at Bank	20,000
Employee's Provident Fund	12, 000	Debtors	
General Reserve	20, 000	65,000	
Capitals:		Less: Provision for Doubtful	60,000
Raja 60,000		Debts	30,000
Abhimanyu 40,000	1,00,000	5,000	50,00
	1,60,000	Stock	1,60,000
		Investments	

They decided to admit Akash on April 1st 2012 for 1/5th share on the following terms:

i. Akash shall bring Rs.60,000 as his share of premium.
ii. That unaccounted accrued income of Rs.1,000 be provided for.
iii. The Market Value of investments was Rs.45,000.
iv. A debtor whose dues of Rs.5,000 was written off as bad debts paid Rs.4,000min full settlement.
v. Akash to bring in capital to the extent of 1/5th of the total capital of the new firm.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners' Capital A/cs and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

15. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1 and their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2012 stood as follows:

Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2012

Liabilities	**Amount**	**Assets**	**Amount**
Bills Payable	12,000	Buildings	21,000
Creditors	14,000	Cash in hand	12,000
Contingency Reserve	12,000	Bank	13,700
Capitals:		Debtors	12,000
X 20,000		Bills Receivable	4,300
Y 12,000		Stock	1,750
Z 8,000	40,000	Investments	13,250
	78,000		78,000

Y died on June 12, 2012 and according to the deed of the said partnership his executors are entitled to be paid as under: The Capital to his at the time of his death and interest thereon @ 10% p.a. His proportionate share of reserve fund as well as his share of profits for the intervening period will be based on the sales during that period, which were calculated as Rs.1,00,000. The rate of profit of during past three years had been 10% on sales. Goodwill according to his share of profit is to be calculated by taking twice the amount of average profit of the last three years less 20%. The profits of the previous years were 2010 Rs.8,200; 2011 Rs.9,000; and 2012 Rs.9,800. The investments were sold at par and his executors were paid out. Pass the necessary journal entries and write the account of executor's of Y.