SAMPLE PAPER - 2014
ACCOUNTANCY
Class – XII

Time allowed:3 hours **Maximum Marks:80**

General Instructions:

- This question paper is divided into two parts A&B.
- All parts of the questions should be attempted at one place.
- Use of calculator is strictly prohibited.
- Journal entries should be supplemented by narrations.

Q.1 List any four contents of partnership deed. (1)

Q.2 X and Y were partners without any partnership deed. How will the disputes be solved between them for the following:

(i) X wants that he should get a salary of Rs1,000p.m for devoting more time for the business of the firm.

(ii) Y wants that they should share profits in capital ratio. (1)

Q.3 How will you calculate the normal profit of a firm? (1)

Q.4 At the time of death of a partner how profits are estimated to give share to deceased partner? (1)

Q.5 On dissolution how you will deal with partner`s loan if it appears on the (1)

(a) Assets side of the balance sheet (b) Liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Q.6 X,Y and Z were partners in the ratio of 3:2:1.Z retires and his share is taken by X and Y in the ratio of 3:2. Find out the new ratio. (1)

Q.7 A,B and C are partners. They admitted D and guaranteed that his share of profit will not be less than Rs 28000 .Profits are to be shared in the ratio of 4:3:3:2 respectively. Total profits were Rs1,34,400.

It was agreed that the excess payable to D over his share will be born by A,B and C in the ratio of 3:2:1.Calculate the share of profit for each partner. (3)

Q.8 X,Y and Z were partners in a firm with a capital of Rs 40,000,Rs 60,000 & Rs 80,000 respectively. Their profit sharing ratio was 2:2:1.After closing the accounts for the accounting year it was found that interest on capital@10%per annum was not provided which was agreed between the partners in their partnership deed. Make an adjusting entry at the beginning of the next year for the above omission. (3)

Q.9 The average profit of a business was Rs3,90,000 during the last few years. Normal rate of return is 10% in similar kind of business. Calculate the value of Goodwill by capitalising the average profit if net assets (capital employed)of the business is Rs32,50,000. (3)

Q.10 P and Q were partners in a firm.Their capitals as on April 01,2001 were Rs 1,20,000 and Rs 1,80,000 respectively. On 1st July,2001,P introduced an additional capital of Rs 30,000 and Q Rs 36,000.On 1st October ,2001 P withdrew Rs18,000 and on1st January,2002 Q withdrew Rs9,000 from their capitals.Interest is allowed@8%p.a.Calculate interest that will be paid to both the partners on their capitals during the financial year 2001-2002. (4)

Q.11 Pass the nessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the firm of P and Q after the transfer of various assets (excluding cash)and outside liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account. (4)

(i) Bank loan Rs.12,000 was paid.

(ii) Stock worth Rs.16,000 was taken over by partner Q.

(iii) Partner P paid a creditor Rs4,000.

(iv) An asset not appearing in the books of account realised Rs.1,200.

(v) Expenses of realisation Rs.2,000 were paid by partner Q.

(vi) Profit on realisation Rs.36,000 was distributed between P and Q in 5:4 ratio.

Q.12 A,B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits equally. On 1-4-2013 B died. On that date goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 90,000.There was a balance of Rs. 2,70,000 in general reserve. As executors of B were not financially strong enough so A proposes that the executors of B shall be given ½ share of general reserve and remaining portion shall be distributed between A and C in new ratio which is equal. C accepted to it. (4)

(a) Identify two values which according to you motivated them to introduce such special clauses in the Partnership deed.

(b) Pass necessary journal entries on B's death.

Q.13 a) Ashok and Ramesh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2.Their capital on 1st January,2006 were Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively. They admitted Vijay into the partnership on that date giving him a 1/5th share in the future profits, which he acquired equally from Ashok and Ramesh. Vijay is to bring in Rs. 60,000 as his share of capital. Find the new profit sharing ratio and value of goodwill of the firm. (4)

b) Record necessary journal entries on Vijay's admission from the above mentioned transactions.

Q.14 After completing their graduation Ram and Rahim decided to sell ISI marked electronic goods to economically weaker sections of the society at low rates. For this they decided to form a partnership business as per the provisions of the partnership Act, 1932. They further decided to include Julie who has completed her graduation five years ago but still unemployed as a third partner without contributing any capital. On 1-4-2012 all of them formed a partnership on the following terms: (6)

1. Ram will contribute Rs. 2,00,000 and Rahim Rs. 1,00,000.

2. They will share profits in the ratio of 1:1:1.

3. Interest on capital will be allowed @ 6% p.a.

The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st march 2013 was Rs. 3,18,000.

a) Identify any three values which according to you motivated them to form a partnership firm .

b) Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ending 31st march 2013.

Q.15 X,Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. The firm closes its accounts on 31st March, every year. X died on 30-09-2004. On that date, credit balance in his capital account was Rs. 30,000. The firm had general reserve of Rs. 16,000 on that date. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner: (6)

1) Interest on capital at the rate of 10% p.a. shall be allowed.

2) Goodwill will be calculated on the basis of three years' purchase of the four years average profits which were as follows:
Profits for the year ending 31st march 2003, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were Rs. 14,000, Rs. 16,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 10,000 respectively.

3) The deceased partner's share of profit up to the date of death will be calculated on the basis of last year's profits.

Prepare X's Capital Account to be rendered to his executor.

Q. 16 A, B and C were partners, sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance sheet on 31-3-2008 was as follows: (6)

Liabilities	**Amount**	**Assets**	**Amount**
Capital Accounts:			
A	47,000	Plant	32,000
B	25,000	Furniture	13,000
C	14,000	Debtor	26,000
Bank overdraft	10,000	Bills Receivables	15,000
Mrs. C's loan	8,000	Stock	30,000
Creditors	28,000	Loan to B	24,000
Bills Payables	8,000		
	1,40,000		**1,40,000**

B died on 1st April, 2008 and the firm was dissolved. Assets realized only 80% of its book value. Loan to B was adjusted against his capital. A liability for Rs. 1,500 not shown in the balance sheet had to be paid. The expenses on realization came to Rs. 3,500.

Prepare Realisation Account, Partners' Capital Account and Bank Accounts to close the book of the firm.

Q.17 Ram and Mohan were partners' in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Sohan as a new partner for 1/3 share in the profits. Sohan is to bring Rs. 30,000 for goodwill and such an amount as his capital, so that his capital will be equal to 1/3 of the total capital of the new firm. On 31-3-2008, the balance sheet of Ram and Mohan was as follows: (8)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	30,000	Cash	1,00,000
Bills Payable	10,000	Debtors	30,000
Reserve	30,000	Stock	50,000
Capitals:			
Ram-	1,35,000	10%Govt. Bonds	20,000
Mohan	1,25,000	Furniture	10,000
		Machinery	1,20,000
	3,30,000		**3,30,000**

It was decided to :

i) Revalue Stock at Rs. 45,000.

ii) Depreciate furniture by 10% and machinery by 5%

iii) Make provision of Rs. 3,000 on Sundry Debtors for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners capital Account and the balance sheet of the new firm.

OR

A and B were partners in a firm from 1-4-2001 with capitals of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. They shared profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They carried on business for 2 years. In the first year, they made a profit of Rs. 50,000 and in the second year ending 31st March, 2003, they incurred a loss of Rs. 20,000. As business was no longer profitable, they decided to wind up. Creditors on that day was Rs. 20,000. The partners withdrew Rs. 8,000 each year for their personal expenses. The Assets realized Rs. 1,00,000. The expenses on realization was Rs. 3,000.Prepare the necessary Ledger Accounts.

Q.18 A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:2. Their Balance sheet stood as under: (8)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capitals:		Land and Building	1,20,000
A	50,000	Stock	32,000
B	40,000	Debtors	25,000
C	26,000	Bank	3,500
Creditors	64,000		
	1,80,000		**1,80,000**

B retired on this date on the following terms:

1) Land and Building appreciated by 15%
2) Create Provision for doubtful debts @ 5% on debtors.
3) Stock be reduce to Rs. 28,000

4) Liability for damage Rs. 650.
5) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 45,000 and new profit sharing ratio was agreed as 5:3.

B was paid Rs. 3,100 and balance in 3 equal instalments with interest @ 5% p.a.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Account and Balance Sheet of new firm. Also prepare B's Loan Account till final payment.

OR

Differentiate the followings:

1) Dissolution of partnership and Dissolution of partnership Firm.
2) Revaluation Account and Realisation Account.
3) Gainning Ratio and Sacrificing Ratio.

PART-B

Q.19 Name the major heading under which the assets of a company`s balance sheet is organised. (1)

Q.20 What is meant by Analysis of financial statements? (1)

Q.21 Give the headings under which the following will be shown in a company`s Balance Sheet as per schedule VI (Part I). (3)

i)	Unclaimed dividend	ii)	Securities Premium Account
iii)	Work-in-progress	iv)	Advance to Subsidiary
v)	Mortgage Loan	vi)	Preliminary Expenses

Q.22 State three important objectives of financial statement analysis? (4)

Q.23 Prepare a Comparative income statement from the following information: (6)

Particulars	**2011 (Rs)**	**2012 (Rs)**
Sales	4,00,000	5,00,000
Cost of goods sold	2,00,000	3,00,000
Administration, Selling& Distribution Expenses	60,000	1,00,000
Other Incomes	25,000	35,000
Income Tax	50,000	60,000

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