

Q1

A

1

→

Transportation charges on purchase of goods are known as carriage inward.

2

→

The date on which the payment of the bill becomes due is known as due date.

3)

→

Deficit is an excess of expenditure over income of an Income and expenditure account of Not for Profit concern.

4)

→

The proportion in which old partners make a sacrifice while admitting new partner in the firm is called sacrifice ratio.

5)

→

Balance sheet is prepared to know financial position of an organisation which contains assets and liabilities.

B

1)

→

The Debit balance of trading Account Gross loss.

2)

The excess of total asset over total liabilities of not for profit concern.

→ Capital fund

3) Expenses incurred on Dissolution of partnership firm
→ Dissolution of expenses

4) Transfer of title of a bill from a debtor to a creditor
→ Endorsement

5) The statement showing profitability of two different periods and its percentage change
→ comparative income statement

1) When shares are forfeited, share capital account is Debited

2) A bill drawn and accepted on 23rd Nov, 2012 for two months will payable on 25th January, 2013

3) Shareholders get Dividend on shares

4) Asset and liabilities are transfer to Realisation Account at their book value

5) Fixed Deposit account comes under Investment

1) Honour of bill means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the bill
→ True

2) Issue of share more than the face value is termed as issue of share at par

→ False

3) Return inward is deducted from purchase

→ False

4) Ratio analysis is useful for inter-firm comparison

→ True

5) Renewal is a request by drawee to cancel the old bill and draw a new bill by extending the credit period

→ True

Q2

To Good w

In the books of firm 4.3.3
Revaluation A/c 10

Plant & machinery	14000	Stock	10000
Motor van	4000	Land & Building	36000
		R.D.D	4000

Capital A/c.

A	12800		
B	9600		
C	9600	32000	
(Revaluation Profit)		<u>50000</u>	<u>50000</u>

Partner's capital

	A	B	C		A	B	C
To Goodwill	—	72000	—	By balance b/d	160000	120000	98000
				By Reserve fund	20000	150000	15000
				By Profit & loss	2400	1800	1800
				By Revaluation	12800	9600	9600

Bank A/c

To balance b/d	42000
----------------	-------

New balance sheet of A and C After retirement of B

Capital A/c

Sundry creditors

Debtors

(-) R.D.D.

Stock

(+) App @ 10%

Motor Van

(-) Dep @ 12.5%

Plant & Machinery

(-) Dep @ 10%

Land & Building

Goodwill

Land & Building

(+) App @ 20%

40000

0

100000

10000

32000

4000

140000

14000

180000

180000

36000

40000

110000

28000

126000

72000

216000

Working Note

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$\frac{3}{10} \quad \therefore \text{Ratio} = \frac{4:3:3}{10}$$

calculate goodwill of the firm

$$\begin{aligned} &= 140,000 + 120,000 + 1,00,000 + 80,000 - 80,000 \\ &= 4,40,000 - 80,000 \\ &= 3,60,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{3,60,000}{5} = 72,000$$

Q3.

In the books of firm
Realisation A/c.

3.2
5

To sundry Asset
(Transfer)

Debtors 56250

Stock 112500

Furniture 25000

Motor car 37500 231250

By cash A/c

creditors 11250

realis. expence 5000 16250

To capital D 2250

G 1500 3750

By sundry liability
(Transfer)

creditors 12500

Bank overdraft 10000 22500

D.D. 6250

By cash A/c

Debtors 45000

Stock 100000 157500

Goodwill 12500 170000

Takeover

Ganesh (Motor) 30000

Devendra (Fruit) 35000

251250

251250

Partner's Capital

[illegible]

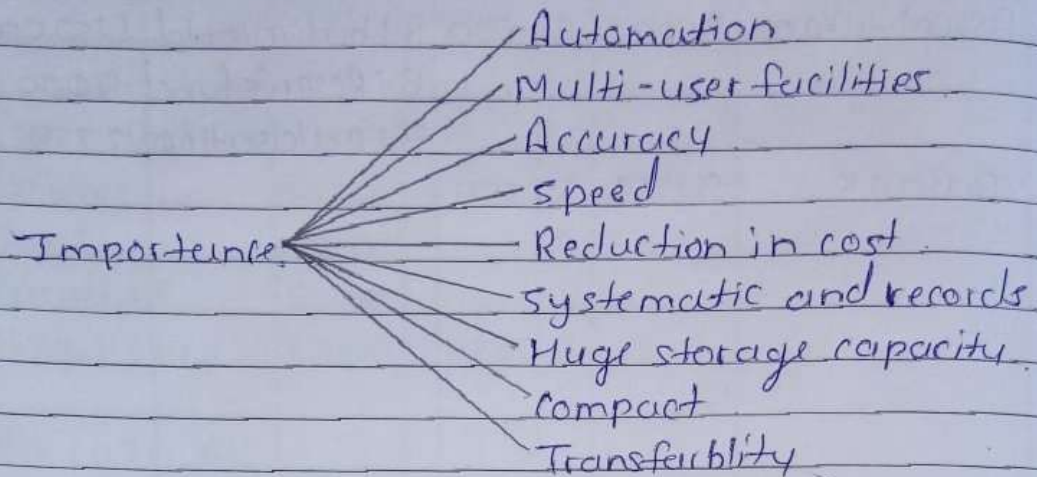
Cash A/c

[illegible]

Q4



following are the importance of computerised accounting system



1) Automation

The computer accounting system is eliminates many complicated and time consuming manual process. Many accounting software programs allows various reports to be generated at the touch of a button.

2) Multi-user facilities

The accounting information can be accessed by the businessman online or offline with more than one user controls outside or within the office. Multi user facility is helpful in online business as data can be accessed.

3) Accuracy

The Information and reports are generated by the computerized accounting system software are accurate and quite reliable for decision.

Date _____
Page _____

making as compared to human being

4) Speed

Accounting data is processed faster by using a computerized Accounting system as compared to manual accounting process. This is because computers or compared to computer software require far less time than human beings in performing a task.

5) Reduction in cost

Computerized accounting work reduces the number of employees in an organisation. As the financial records are to be entered only once in the system the accountant will save his time in maintaining the records.

6) Systematic and up to date record

In a computerized accounting system, the accounting records of the business organisation are updated automatically as and when accounting data is stored.

7) Huge Storage

The computer data accounting allow to store unlimited data in manner that does not required a large amount of physical space.

8) Compact

The computer system store huge value of data in a compact way device like hard-disk, pen drive etc.

Q5

In the books of firm
Revaluation A/c

Investment	4000	land & Building	8000
Stock	2000	R.D.D	4000

To

Capital A/c

Pravin 2000

Prakash 2000

Paresh 2000 6000

(Reval) Profit

12000

12000

Partner's capital

	Pravin	Prakash	Paresh		Pravin	Prakash	Paresh
				By Balance b/d	60.000	40.000	—
				By Reserve fund	12000	12000	12000
To Executive loan	—	—	28000	By Goodwill	12000	12000	12000
				By P & L suspense	—	—	2000
				By Revaluation	2000	2000	2000
To balance c/d	86000	66000	—				
	86000	66000	28000		86000	66000	28000

cash A/c.

To balance b/d	28000		
		By balance c/d	28000
	<u>28000</u>		<u>28000</u>

New balancesheet of Pravin & Prakash
After Death of Parsh

As on 1st Aug 2013.

Liabilities		Assets	
Capital		Land & Building	80000
Pravin	86000	(+) App.	8000 88000
Prakash	66000 152000	Investment	40000
		(-) Dep.	4000 36000
Bills payable	20000	Debtors	32000
creditors	56000	(-) R.D.D	0 32000
Parsh loan	28000	Stock	36000
		(-) Dep.	2000 34000
		Goodwill	36000
		P&L suspense	2000
		cash	28000
	<u>256000</u>		<u>256000</u>

Working Note

Goodwill

$$= 12000 + 24000 + 14000 + 22000$$

$$= \frac{72000}{4} = 18000$$

$$= 18000 \times 2 = 36000$$

Profit and loss suspense

Purest share of profit for two year

$$\frac{14000 + 22000}{2} = \frac{36000}{2} = 18000$$

$$\frac{18000}{2} \times \frac{4}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} = 2000$$

In the books of member
for the year ended 31-3-12
Income & expenditure A/c

Q6

Expenditure		Income	
To Printing & stationery	6950	By Subscription	365000
		(-) for C.Y.	2500
			34000
To Repairs.	2100	(+)ols for L.Y.	5000
			39000
To Rent	8500	By admission fees	5050
To Travelling expenses	2000		
To Insurance	1700		
To Surplus	22800		
	<u>44050</u>		<u>44050</u>

<u>Capital fund</u>		<u>Books</u>	
Opening balance	151960		20000
(+) surplus	22800		40000
	38760		
		<u>Investment</u>	
			11260
		<u>Bank</u>	
		<u>furniture</u>	32000
		(+) New purcha-	12600
			44600
Donation for			
Building fund	145000	(-) sale of furni	18000
(+) New Donation	27000		26600
	172000		

Capital fund

151960

Furniture

32000

Building fund

145000

ols subscription

3000

cash balance

11960

ols sub. C.Y

2500

Investment

250000

20000

40000

11260

00

00

00

00 26600

Q7

In the books of firm
Trading A/c.3:2
5

To Opening stock	90,000	BY sale	
To Purchase	650,000		814,000
To carriage	7,000		
To wages	35,000	closing stock	
To Rent	10,000		110,000
To Gross Profit	138,000		
	924,000		924,000

Partner's capital

Meena Reena

Meena Reena

By balance b/d	300,000	200,000
BY Int on cap	15,000	10,000
BY Net Profit	31,800	21,200

346,800 231,200

346,800 231,200

Profit and loss A/c for the year 31-3-13

To Gross Profit 138000

To Salaries 28000
(-) Adv salary 2500 25500

To Postage & Telegram 4000
To Insurance 5000

To Bad Debts 3000
(+) New Bad D 7500 10500

To Discount 3000
To Dep on Plant & mach 12000

To Inoncap.
Meena 15000
Reena 10,000 25000

To Net Profit 53000

138000

138000

814000

110,000

924000

Reena

200,000

10,000

81200

231200

