

## General Instructions:-

- 1) Neatness is must.
- 2) Show your working wherever necessary.
 

Q. No. 01 to 08	1 Mark each
Q. No. 09 to 12	3 Marks each
Q. No. 13 to 17	4 Marks each
Q. No. 18 to 21	6 Marks each
Q. No. 22 to 23	8 Marks each

1. What is the maximum number of partners allowed in a partnership firm?
2. State the provisions of Indian Partnership Act 1932, regarding interest on partner's capital and interest on partner's loan when there is no Partnership Deed.
3. How will you calculate interest on drawings of equal amount drawn on 1<sup>st</sup> day of every month?
4. State any two items appearing on the credit side of Current Account.
5. Distinguish between average profits and super profits on the basis of normal rate of return.
6. What is the nature of revaluation account?
7. What is Hidden Goodwill?
8. In case of Dissolution of a firm which Liabilities are to be paid first?
9. Give the meaning of goodwill. Explain any two factors affecting goodwill of the firm.
10. X, Y & Z are partners sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 16:12:7 with a minimum profit of Rs. 10,000/- for Z. The profits for the year ended March, 31<sup>st</sup> of 2014 amounted to Rs. 39,500/-. Pass necessary Journal Entries.
11. Give three points of difference between Realisation Account & Revaluation Account.
12. Priya withdrew Rs. 2,500/- at the end of each month. The partnership deed provides for charging the interest on drawings @ 12% per annum. Calculate interest on Priya's drawings for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013.
13. Nawab & Raja were partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio of 7:3. Their fixed capitals were Nawab Rs. 9,00,000/- and Raja Rs. 4,00,000/-. The partnership deed provided for the following but the profit for the year was distributed without providing for
  - i) Interest on Capital @ 9% p.a.
  - ii) Nawab's salary Rs. 50,000/- per year and Raja's salary Rs. 3000/- per month.
  - iii) The profit for the year ended Rs. 2,78,000/-.
 Pass adjusting entry.
14. R, S and T are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1 From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014, they decided to share profits in the ratio of 1:3:2. It was calculated that R's sacrifice, S's gain and T's gain would be 2/6, 1/6 and 1/6 respectively. Partnership deed provides that the event of any change in the profit sharing ratio, goodwill should be valued at four years purchase of the average of 4 years profits. The profits/losses of preceding 4 years were as follows:
 

2010 (profit)	Rs. 3,20,000/-
2011 (profit)	Rs. 3,60,000/-
2012 (loss)	Rs. 1,20,000/-
2013 (profit)	Rs. 1,00,000/-

 Pass the necessary journal entry and show your workings.
15. What journal entries would you pass for the following transactions on the dissolution of firm?
  - a) Rs. 40,000/- bills payables settled for Rs. 38,000/-.
  - b) Partner P's loan paid of Rs. 25,000/-.
  - c) Realisation expenses Rs. 11,000/- were paid by the firm.
  - d) An unrecorded asset of Rs. 15,000/- is taken over by the partner R for Rs. 12,000/-.
16. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. On March 31, 2003, their Balance Sheet showed a general reserve of Rs. 54,000/-. On that date they decided to admit C as a new partner. The new profit sharing ratio between A, B and C will be 4:3:2. Record necessary entry in the books of the firm under the following circumstances.
  - i) When they want to transfer general reserve in their capital accounts.
  - ii) When they don't want to transfer general reserve in their capital accounts and prefer to record on adjustment entry for same.

17. X, Y & Z are partners dealing in manufacturing paper bags. They share profits and losses in the ratio of 5: 3: 2. They admitted S for 2/10<sup>th</sup> share. 'S' is a single parent (Mother) of a girl child. On the admission of 'S' Z declared that he does not want to change his profit share and wants to retain his original share.
- Find out the new profit sharing ratio of X, Y, Z and S.
  - Identify any two values in the above situation.
18. Ram, Mohan and Sohan were partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013, their Balance Sheet was as under:

Liabilities	(Rs.)	Assets	(Rs.)
Capital A/c's:		Leasehold	1,25,000
Ram 1,50,000		Patents	30,000
Mohan 1,25,000		Machinery	1,50,000
Sohan <u>75,000</u>	3,50,000	Stock	1,90,000
Workmen's Compensation Reserve	30,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
Creditors	1,55,00		
	5,35,000		5,35,000

Sohan died on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2013. It was agreed that:

- Goodwill of the firm to be valued at Rs. 1,75,000/-.
- Machinery be valued at Rs. 1,40,000/-; Patents at Rs. 40,000/-; Leasehold at Rs. 1,50,000/- on this date.
- For the purpose of calculating Sohan's share in the profits of 2013-2014, the profits should be taken to have accrued on the same scale as in 2012-13, which were Rs. 75,000/-.

Prepare Sohan's Capital Account and Revaluation Account.

19. Paridhi, Ekta and Ayushi are partners in a firm. Their profit sharing ratio is 5:3:2. However, Ayushi is guaranteed a minimum amount of Rs. 20,000 as share of profit every year. Any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Ekta. The profits for two years ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 and 2014 are Rs. 80,000/- and Rs. 1,20,000/- respectively. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for two years.
20. a) A and B are partners in a business. Their capitals at the end of the year were Rs. 96,000/- and Rs. 72,000/- respectively. During the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013, A's drawings were Rs. 16,000/- and Rs. 24,000/- respectively. Profits (before charging interest on capital) during the year were Rs. 64,000/-. Calculate interest on capital @ 5% for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013.
- b) Assuming the capitals were fixed in (a), calculate interest on capital @ 5%.
21. X & Y are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admit Z as a new partner who gets 1/5<sup>th</sup> share. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio in each of the following:
- If Z acquires his share from X & Y in their profit sharing ratio.
  - If he acquires 3/20<sup>th</sup> from X and 1/20<sup>th</sup> from Y.
  - If he acquires his share entirely from X.
22. Kapil and Aditya were sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. On 31-03-2013, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Kapil and Aditya  
as at 31-12-2013

Liabilities	(Rs.)	Assets	(Rs.)
Capital A/c's:		Land and Building	70,000
Kapil 20,000		Machinery	60,000
Aditya <u>80,000</u>	2,00,000	Debtors	80,000
Creditors	70,000	Bank	60,000
	2,70,000		2,70,000

The firm was dissolved on 01-04-2013 and the Assets and Liabilities were settled as follows:

- Creditors of Rs. 50,000 took over Land and Building in full settlement of their claim.
- Remaining creditors were paid in cash.
- Machinery was sold at a depreciation of 30%.
- Debtors were collected at a cost of Rs. 500/-.
- Expenses of realisation were Rs. 1,700/-.

Pass necessary journal entries for dissolution of the firm.

(OR)

A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Their balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013 was as follows :

Balance Sheet  
as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013

Liabilities	(Rs.)	Assets	(Rs.)
Sundry Creditors	3,00,000	Cash at Bank	3,00,000
Capital A/c's:		Sundry Debtors	1,95,000
A	7,50,000	Less: Provision for	
B	3,00,000	Doubtful Debts	<u>45,000</u>
C	<u>1,50,000</u>	Stock	3,00,000
	12,00,000	Fixed Assets	7,50,000
	<u>15,00,000</u>		<u>15,00,000</u>

They close the business and the following amount are realized:

Stock	Rs. 3,39,000/-
Fixed Assets	Rs. 6,75,000/-
Debtors	Rs. 1,35,000/-

Creditors were paid Rs. 2,85,000/- in full settlement of their claim. Expenses of dissolution were Rs. 9,000/-. Show all closing accounts.

23. Nitin, Neeraj and Nishant are partners in a business, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013 was a follows:

Balance Sheet of Nitin, Neeraj & Nishant  
As at 31-12-2013

Liabilities	(Rs.)	Assets	(Rs.)
Sundry Creditors	3,200	Cash at Bank	2,000
General Reserve	12,000	Cash in Hand	1,200
Capital A/c's:		Sundry Debtors	18,000
Nitin	20,000	Machinery	12,000
Neeraj	20,000	Stock in Hand	14,000
Nishant	<u>20,000</u>	Land & Building	28,000
	60,000		
	<u>75,200</u>		<u>75,200</u>

Nishant retires from business on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014. It was agreed that the amount due to him will be treated as loan. It was agreed to adjust the value of assets as follows:

- a) Depreciate stock by 5% and machinery by 10%.
  - b) Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 30,000/-.
  - c) Provide a reserve of 5% on sundry debtors for doubtful debts.
  - d) Land and building to be revalued at Rs. 30,200/-.
  - e) Nitin and Neeraj will continue to carry on the business and will share equally in future.
- Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Account and the Balance Sheet.

(OR)

Amit and Sumit were partners in a firm with capitals of Rs. 2,40,000/- and Rs. 3,20,000/- respectively. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014, they admitted Nitin as a partner for 1/4<sup>th</sup> Share in profit on his payment of Rs. 4,00,000/- as his capital and Rs. 1,80,000/- for his 1/4<sup>th</sup> share of goodwill.

On that date, the creditors were Rs. 1,20,000/- and bank overdraft was Rs. 30,000/-.

Their assets were as follows :

Cash	Rs. 50,000/-
Stock	Rs. 20,000/-
Debtors	Rs. 80,000/-
Plant and Machinery	Rs. 1,60,000/-
Land and Buildings	Rs. 4,00,000/-

It was agreed that stock should be depreciated by Rs. 4,000/- and Plant and Machinery by 20%. Rs. 10,000/- should be written off as bad debts and land and buildings should be appreciated by 25%.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Balance Sheet of the new firm.