# Jio SH111 TESTSERIES Evaluate Learn Succeed 

## SUGGESTED SOLUTION

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\text { SYJC } 2020
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## SUBJECT- BOOK KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY

## Test Code - SYJ 6071

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(A)

1. Closing stock is valued at cost price or at market price whichever is less.
2. Partner's Loan Account is debited on repayment of Partner's Loan.
3. A person whose Capital $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$. shows debit balance and who is not in a position to pay debit balance of his Capital $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$ to the firm is called an insolvent person.
4. The debit balance of Trading Account means gross loss suffered by the business concern, during the accounting year.
(B)
5. Net Profit
6. Realisation $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$
7. Realisation
(C)
8. (a) Goodwill
9. (b) Trial balance
10. (c) insolvent
11. (a) dissolution
(D)
12. False
13. False
14. False
15. False

## ANSWER: 2

## In the books of SHAH TRADERS

Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ March, 2011

| Particulars | Amt. Rs. | Amt. Rs. | Particulars | Amt. Rs. | Amt. Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Opening Stock |  | 32,000 | By Sales | 1,93,500 |  |
| To Purchases | 64,000 |  | Less: Return Inward | 3,500 | 1,90,000 |
| Less : Returns Outward | 2,500 | 61,500 | By Roshan's drawings |  | 750 |
| To Carriage |  | 1,500 | (Goods taken over) |  |  |
| To Wages and Salaries | $\begin{array}{r} 35,000 \\ 3.000 \end{array}$ |  | By Closing Stock |  | 25,000 |
| To Gross Profit c/d | 3,000 | $88,750$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,15,750 |  |  | 2,15,750 |
| To Rent, Rates and Taxes |  | 2,000 | By Gross Profit b/d |  | 88,750 |
| To R.B.D.D. A/c : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bad Debts | 1,750 |  |  |  |  |
| Add : New Bad debts | 1,500 |  |  |  |  |
| Add : New Reserve | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,250 |  |  |  |  |
| Less : Old Reserve | - | 3,250 |  |  |  |


| To Depreciation : |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| $\quad$ On Plant and Machinery | 1,500 |  |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ On Land and Building | 4,000 | 5,500 |  |  |  |
| To Conveyance |  | 4,000 |  |  |  |
| To Repairs to Building |  | 3,500 |  |  |  |
| To Partners' Capital A/cs : |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Net Profit) |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Rohan | 47,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Roshan | 23,500 | 70,500 |  | 88,750 |  |
|  |  | 88,750 |  |  |  |

Partners' Capital Accounts

| Particulars | Rohan Rs. | Roshan Rs. | Particulars | Rohan Rs. | Roshan Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Drawings A/c. (Goods taken over) To Balance c/d |  | 750 | By Balance b/d By Profit and Loss $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$. (Share in Net Profit) <br> By Balance b/d | 90,000 | 50,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 47,000 | 23,500 |
|  | 1,37,000 | 72,750 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,37,000 | 73,500 |  | 1,37,000 | 73,500 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,37,000 | 72,750 |

Balance Sheet as on 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ March, 2011

| Liabilities | Amt. | Amt. | Assets | Amt. | Amt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. |  | Rs. | Rs. |
| Partners' Capital A/cs : <br> Rohan <br> Roshan <br> Sundry Creditors <br> Unpaid wages | $\begin{array}{r} 1,37,000 \\ 72,750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,09,750 \\ 15,000 \\ 1,500 \end{array}$ | Land and Building <br> Less: Repairs to Building | $\begin{array}{r} 83,500 \\ 3,500 \\ \hline 80,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Less: Depreciation @ 5\% | 4,000 | 76,000 |
|  |  |  | Plant \& Machinery <br> Less : Depreciation @ 5\% | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 30,000 \\ 1,500 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 28,500 |
|  |  |  | Furniture <br> Bills Receivable <br> Sundry Debtors <br> Less : New Bad debts | $\begin{array}{r} 32,000 \\ 1,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,500 \\ 5,000 \\ 30,500 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Patents <br> Closing stock <br> Advances given to workers <br> Cash at Hand |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25,000 \\ 25,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 14,750 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 2,26,250 |  |  | 2,26,250 |

## Working Notes :

1. Amount of Rs. 3,500 spent on repairs to Building is first deducted from Building and then depreciation @ $5 \%$ on net value of building is calculated. Repairs to building : Rs. 3,500 is debited to Profit and Loss $A / c$.
2. Closing stock is shown at cost Rs. 25,000 which is lower than Market Price : Rs. 30,000 . First it is shown separately on the Credit side of Trading Account and then it is shown separately on the Assets side of Balance Sheet.
3. Goods valued Rs. 750 withdrawn by Roshan are first credited to Trading A/c. and then debited to Rohan's Capital A/c.
4. Wages Rs. 3,000 given as advance to workers are first deducted from Wages and then shown on the Assets side of Balance Sheet.
5. New Bad Debts of Rs. 1,500 are first added to Bad debts on Debit side of Profit and Loss A/c and deducted it from Sundry Debtors on the Assets side of Balance Sheet.
6. Unpaid wages Rs. 1,500 given in Trial Balance are shown only on the Liabilities side of Balance Sheet. This is because Unpaid wages become liability of the firm.
7. Credit balance of Profit \& Loss A/c i.e., Net profit arrived at Rs. 70,500.

Division of Net Profit : Rohan's share in Net Profit $=\frac{2}{3} \times 70,500=$ Rs. 47,000
Roshan's share in Net Profit $=\frac{1}{3} \times 70,500=$ Rs. 23,500

## ANSWER : 3

## In the books of PARTNERSHIP FIRM

Realisation Account
Dr.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Particular \& Amt. \& Amt. \& Particulars \& Amt. \& Amt. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
To Sundry Assets A/c. : \\
Building \\
Furniture
\end{tabular} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 73,900 \\
\& 44,100 \\
\& 25,400 \\
\& 33,600
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow{4}{*}{\(1,77,000\)

52,500} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{| By Sundry Liabilities |
| :--- |
| Creditors |
| Bank Loan |
| By Cash A/c. : |
| Building |
| Furniture |
| Stock |
| Debtors |
| By Partner's Capital A/cs : |
| (Balancing figure) |
| (Loss) |
| Gautam |
| Virat |
| Ashwin |} \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 48,500 \\
& 11,500 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{60,000} <br>

\hline | Stock |
| :--- |
| Debtors | \& \& \& \& 49,800 \& <br>


\hline | To Cash A/c.: |
| :--- |
| Creditors |
| Bank Loan | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 36,900 \\
& 11,500
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 21,000 \\
& 16,500 \\
& 19,200
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$1,06,500$

63,000} <br>

\hline Dissolution Expenses \& 4,100 \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 21,000 \\
& 21,000 \\
& 21,000
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& 2,29,500 \& \& \& 2,29,500 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Partners' Capital Accounts
Dr.

| Particulars | Gautam | Virat | Ashwin | Particulars | Gautam | Virat | Ashwin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To Balance b/d To Realisation $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$. (Share in loss) To Ashwin's Capital A/c (Deficiency borne) <br> To Cash A/c. (Amount paid |  |  | 15,000 | By Balance b/d <br> By Reserve Fund <br> By Cash A/c <br> (Amount recovered) <br> By Gautam's Capital <br> A/c. <br> (Deficiency Borne) <br> By Virat's Capital A/c. <br> (Deficiency borne) | 75,000 | 45,000 |  |
|  | 21,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 |  | 9,000 | 9,000 | $9,000$ |
|  | 11,500 | 11,500 | - |  | - | - | 11,500 |
|  | 51,500 | 21,500 | - |  |  |  | 11,500 |
|  | 84,000 | 54,000 | 36,000 |  | 84,000 | 54,000 | 36,000 |

## Cash Account

Dr.

| Particulars | Amt. Rs. | Particulars | Cr. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| To Balance b/d | 15,000 | By Realisation A/c. | 52,500 |
| To Realisation A/c | $1,06,500$ | By Gautam's Capital A/c. | 51,500 |
| To Ashwin's Capital A/c | 4,000 | By Virat's Capital A/c. | 21,500 |
|  | $\mathbf{1 , 2 5 , 5 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 , 2 5 , 5 0 0}$ |

## Note : Answer given above are correct.

## Working Notes :

(1) Capital deficiency of Ashwin is calculated as follows:

Ashwin's Capital deficiency $=$ Total of Debit side of Capital A/c - Total of Credit side of Capital

$$
=36,000-13,000=\text { Rs. } 23,000
$$

(2) Profit sharing ratio of solvent partners i.e. Gautam and Virat is $1: 1$ i.e. equal.
(3) Capital deficiency of Ashwin of Rs. 23,000 is borne by Gautam and Virat in equal ratio.

Gautam's share in capital deficiency $=\frac{1}{2}$ of $23,000=$ Rs. 11,500

Virat's share in capital deficiency $=\frac{1}{2}$ of $23,000=$ Rs. 11,500 .
Here Gautam and Virat stand to lose, hence their capital Accounts are debited by Rs. 11,500 each and Ashwin's Capital Account is credited by Rs. 23,000.
(4) The debit balance of Realisation A/c of Rs. 63,000 indicates loss on realization of assets and liabilities. This loss of Rs. 63,000 is divided equally among all three partners. Hence each of them is required to bear Rs. 21,000. It is debited to their Capital Accounts.

