

**PATANJALI RISHIKUL  
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK  
CLASS XII (2018-19)**

Computer Worksheet

**I. Raman suggests Kishanan the following header files which are required to be included in the given C++ program. Identify the header files which are wrongly suggested by Raman. Program:**

```
void main()
{
char Grade;
cin.get(Grade);
if(isalpha(Grade))
    cout.put(Grade);
}
```

Suggested header files:-

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. iostream.h | 2. stdio.h |
| 3. conio.h    | 4. ctype.h |

**II. Which C++ header file (s) will be included to run /execute the following C++ code?**

```
void main( )
{
int Last =26.5698742658;
cout<<setw(5)<<setprecision(9)<<Last;
}
```

**III. Give the following class definition answers the question that is follow:**

```
class University
{
char name [20];
protected :
char vc[20];
public :
void estd();
void inputdata();
void outputdata();
}
class College : protected University
```

```
{ int regno;
protected:
char principal()
public :
int no_of_students;
void readdata();
void dispdata ( );
};
class Department : public College
char name[20];
char HOD[20];
public :
void fetchdata(int);
void displaydata( );
}
```

i) Name the base class and derived class of college.

ii) Name the data member(s) that can be accessed from function displaydata().

iii) What type of inheritance is depicted in the above class definition?

iv) What will be the size of an object (in bytes) of class Department?

## BIOLOGY

1. Draw the diagram of Chara, bulbil, rhizome offset bulb and define what is monoecious and dioecious plant with suitable example.
2. Visit a Biogas plant and mention its functioning.
3. Visit a polluted water body and differentiate with algal bloom and Eutrophication.
4. Draw the diagram of anatropous ovule and label its various parts.
5. Draw the diagram of human male sperm and label it.
6. Describe the ecological pyramids with the help of diagrams.
7. Write short note on Pedigree analysis.

## PHYSICS

- A) Search last five years questions from Physics (Theory) papers of AISSCE-2014 to AISSCE-2018 (all India) from internet under Chapters- Electrostatics and Current Electricity and answer them.
- B) Answer these questions-
1. Two equipotential surfaces never intersect. Why?
  2. A metal sphere of radius  $a$  has charge  $Q_A$ , it is enclosed by a conducting spherical shell of radius  $b$  that has charge  $Q_B$ . Determine
    - (a) The potential  $V_A$  of the inner sphere.
    - (b) The potential  $V_B$  of the outer sphere.
    - (c) Potential difference between the two spheres.
  3. If electric potential  $V$  at any point  $(x, y, z)$  in space is given by  $V = 4x^2$  volt. Calculate the electric field at the point  $(1\text{m}, 0\text{m}, 2\text{m})$ .
  4. A parallel plate capacitor has a capacitance of  $2\mu\text{F}$ . A dielectric slab of  $K=5$  is inserted between the plates and the capacitor is charged to  $100\text{V}$  and then isolated :
    - (a) What is the new potential difference if the dielectric is removed?

- (b) How much work is required to remove the dielectric slab?
5. Six point charges of  $-q$  each are placed at the vertices of a regular hexagon of side length  $l$  cm. Find electrostatic potential energy of the system.
  6. A cell of emf  $E$  is balanced at a length  $l/3$  from the positive end of the potentiometer of length  $l$ . The length of the wire is increased to  $3l/2$ , at what distance will the same cell of emf  $E$  will be balanced on the same wire?
  7. A cell of emf  $E$  and internal resistance  $r$  is connected across a variable load resistor  $R$ . Draw the plots of the terminal voltage  $V$  versus i) resistance  $R$  and ii) current  $I$ . Find the relation between the internal and external resistance for which power output is maximum. Hence plot a graph between output power and external resistance.
  8. Explain
    - (a) Why manganin and constantan are used for making resistance coils.
    - (b) Why is it advised to obtain the null point in the middle of the metre bridge?
    - (c) How can you increase the sensitivity of the potentiometer wire?
    - (d) Why do we prefer a potentiometer for measuring emf of a cell rather than a voltmeter?
  9. A steady current flows in a metallic conductor of non uniform cross section. Explain with reason which of the quantities – current, current density, electric field and drift velocity remains constant.
  10. 12 equal resistors each of 2 ohms forms the edges of cube. If a 2V battery having internal resistance 0.1 ohm is connected between two adjacent corners of the cube, calculate the current carried by different resistors.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Attempt the following questions, on file papers.

- a. You are Arvind Dev or Kristika Dev of 2, Sri Ram Apt. Basant Kunj, New Delhi. Write a letter to the General Manager, Delhi Transport Corporation, complaining about the rude and irresponsible behavior of the drivers and conductors operating on your route.
- b. The dependence of civilized societies on the limited energy resources is growing day by day. Write a letter to the editor of a widely circulated daily to draw attention of the general public to the need to shift to alternated energy sources.
- c. You are Anwar Hussain, Head Sports Master, Jindal Public School, Club Road, Mathura. Write a letter to Kits and Keds, placing an order for certain sports goods.
- d. Write a newspaper report on the National Film Festival Awards function organized in your city. You may use the following guidelines to build your report:
  - Date and venue
  - Organisers
  - The presiding guest and invitees
  - Highlights of the awards presentation ceremony
  - Special performances
  - Viewers' comments
- e. You recently attended a three-day personality grooming workshop organized by the school for the students of classes XI-XII. Write a report for your school newsletter giving all the necessary details of the workshop.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE

Students must read the novel *The Invisible Man* by H.G. Wells at home during the summer vacation. They must write the character sketches of any 3 favourite characters from the novel (150-180 words). Students must also prepare chapter wise summary. The holiday homework must be submitted positively when the school reopens after the summer break.

## Subject: Accountancy

### Worksheet – 1

1. A & B are partners sharing in the ratio of 3:2. C is admitted. C gets  $\frac{3}{20}$  from A and  $\frac{1}{20}$  from B. calculate new profit sharing ratio.
2. P & Q are partners sharing in the ratio of 5:3. They admit R for  $\frac{1}{4}$ th share and agree to share between them in the ratio of 2:1 in future. Calculate new ratio and sacrifice ratio.
3. A & B are partners sharing in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals after all necessary adjustment are Rs 30000 & Rs 20000 resp. C is admitted for  $\frac{1}{5}$ th share & he brings Rs 20000 as his capital but is not able to bring his share of goodwill in cash. Firm's goodwill is valued at Rs 20000. Capital of the partners is to be readjusted on the basis of profit sharing ratio. Calculate the capitals of the partners & the amount of cash deficiency / surplus.
4. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:1. They admitted C as new partner on 1-03-2014 for  $\frac{1}{5}$ th share. It was decided that A, B and C will share future profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. C brought 20,000 in cash and machinery worth 60,000 for his share of profit as premium for goodwill. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm.
5. P & Q are partners in a firm. R is admitted in the firm with  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share. P & Q decide to share future profits in the ratio of 1:2. Goodwill appears in the books at Rs. 10000. R brings in Rs. 200000 as capital & his share of goodwill in cash. On R's admission Goodwill is valued at Rs. 120000. Partners withdraw  $\frac{1}{2}$  the goodwill in cash. Pass the Necessary journal entries.
6. A, B & C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:5. They admit D into partnership & he brings 32000 as capital for  $\frac{1}{6}$ th share. The capital of A, B & C after all necessary adjustments were Rs. 33780, Rs. 40670 & Rs. 46450 resp. Capitals of the partners shall be proportionate to their profit sharing ratio. Calculate the capitals of the partners & the amount of cash deficiency / surplus.
7. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in 3:2. They admit C into partnership for  $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits. C pays in cash Rs 40,000 for his capital. Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs 2,25,000 but C is unable to bring his share of goodwill in cash. Pass the necessary journal entry.
8. Ram, Gurdeep and Fatima are partners dealing in manufacturing of electric power saver machine. They share profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. They admitted Mathew for  $\frac{2}{10}$ th share. Fatima is a single parent of two small kids. On the admission of Mathew, Fatima requested to Ram and Gurdeep that she does not want to change her profit share and wants to retain her original (old) share
  - (a) Find out the new profit sharing ratio of Ram, Gurdeep, Fatima and Mathew.
  - (b) What values you can identify in the above problem?

9. X and Y are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:1. Z admits for  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> share. He was required to bring **Rs. 11,00,000** for his share capital and necessary amount for his share of goodwill. For this purpose he contributes the following Assets:

Building	5,00,000
Furniture	4,50,000
Computer	1,00,000
Machinery	2,00,000
Cash	25,000

Pass the necessary journal entries.

10. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. On 31st March, 2014, their Balance Sheet was as under:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,000	Bank	29,000
Provident Fund	15,000	Debtors	1,80,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	40,000	Stock	1,25,000
Capitals A/cs :		Premises	1,50,000
X           2,60,000		Advertisement Expenses	16,000
Y           1,35,000			
	<u>3,95,000</u>		
	<u>5,00,000</u>		<u>5,00,000</u>

On the above date Z is admitted as a partner. X surrenders  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of his share and Y  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> of his share in favour of Z. Goodwill is valued at 1,60,000. Z brings in only  $\frac{2}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> of his share of goodwill in cash and 1,50,000 as his capital. Following terms are agreed upon:

- (i) Premises is to be increased to 2,00,000 and stock by 5,000.
- (ii) Creditors proved at 60,000, one bill for goods purchased having been omitted from the books.
- (iii) Outstanding rent amounted to 12,000 and prepaid salaries 2,000.
- (iv) Liability on account of provident fund was only 10,000.
- (v) Liability for Workmen's Compensation Fund was 16,000.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Capital A/cs, and the opening Balance Sheet. Also calculate the new profit sharing ratios.

- <sup>11</sup>. B and C are partners in a firm with capital of 3,00,000 and 2,00,000 sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014 they admitted D as a new partner for  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> share in the profits which he acquired from B and C in 3:4 ratio. D brought 1,80,000 for his capital and 42,000 for his  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> share in goodwill. D is guaranteed that his share of profit will not be less than 80,000. Any excess profit received by D over his  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> share will be borne by B and C in the ratio of 4:1. Partners are entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a. Profit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 before allowing interest on capital amounted to 3,52,200. Pass the necessary journal entries and Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c.

12. \*\*A, B and C are equal partners in a firm, their Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	27,000	Goodwill	1,17,000
Employees Provident Fund	6,000	Building	1,25,000
Bills Payable	45,000	Machinery	72,000
General Reserve	18,000	Furniture	24,000
Capitals:		Stock	1,14,000
A	2,17,000	Bad Debts	1,02,000
B	1,66,000	Cash	12,000
C	90,000	Advertisement Suspense A/c	3,000
	5,69,000		5,69,000

On that date they agree to take D as equal partner on the following terms:

- D should bring in 1, 60,000 as his capital and goodwill. His share of goodwill is valued at 60,000.
- Goodwill appearing in the books must be written off.
- Provision for loss on stock and provision for doubtful debts is to be made at 10% and 5% respectively.
- The value of building is to taken 2,00,000.
- The total capital of the new firm has been fixed has been fixed at 4,00,000 and the partners capital accounts are to be adjusted in the profit sharing ratio. Any excess is to be transferred to current account and any deficit is to be brought in cash.

Required : Revaluation Account, Partners Capital Accounts, and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

13. P and Q are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their Balance Sheet on 31st December , 2007 stood as under:

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capital :		Machinery	66,000
P	65,000	Furniture	30,000

Q	55,000	Investments	42,000
General Reserve	20,000	Stock	44,000
Bank loan	18,000	Debtors	38,000
Creditors	82,000	Less - Prov for d/debts	4000
		Cash	24,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2,40,000		2,40,000

On this date they admitted R for 25% share in a profits on following terms:

- (i) R bring in 14,000 for in share of goodwill and further cash to make his capital proportionate to his share of profit.
- (ii) Depreciate furniture by 10%
- (iii) Half of investments were to be taken over by P and Q in their profit sharing ratio and remaining sold at rs 26000
- (iv) Bank loan was settled at rs 14,000.
- (v) Stock was found overvalued by 10%.
- (vi) General reserve will continue to appear at its original value.
- (vii) New Profit Sharing Ratio will be 3:3:2
- (viii) The partners have planned to open a school for free education of children of their labourers.

Identify the value shown in this question. Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners' Capital A/c and Balance Sheet after R's admission. (Ans: revaluation profit-2,000 ; capital of P-72700, Q-49,300, R-40,000 ; balance sheet total-2,62,000)

## Subject: Accountancy

### Worksheet -2

1. X and Y are partners in a firm. Their capitals as on April 1, 2009 were Rs.2,50,000 and Rs.1,80,000 respectively. They share profits equally. On July 1, 2009, they decided that their capitals should be Rs.2,00,000 each. The necessary adjustments in the capitals were made by withdrawing or introducing cash. According to the partnership deed, interest on capital is to be allowed @8% p.a. X is to get an annual salary of Rs.4,000 and Y is allowed a monthly salary of Rs.800. It was found that Y was regularly withdrawing his monthly salary. The manager of the firm is entitled to a commission of 10% of the profit before any adjustment is made according to the partnership deed. Net profit for the year ended on 31st March, 2010, before charging interest on capital and salary, was Rs.80,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation account, Partner's Capita accounts and Current accounts.  
(Profit: X-12,900, Y-12,900; Current A/C: X-33,900, Y-28,500)
2. The partnership agreement of Maneesh and Girish provides that:
  - (i) Profits will be shared equally.
  - (ii) Maneesh will be allowed a salary of Rs.400 p.m.
  - (iii) Girish who manages the sales department will be allowed a commission equal to 10% of the net profit after allowing Maneesh's salary.
  - (iv) 7% interest will be allowed on partner's fixed capital.
  - (v) 5% interest will be charged on partner's annual drawings.
  - (vi) The fixed capitals of Maneesh and Girish are Rs.1,00,000 and Rs.80,000 respectively. Their annual drawings were Rs.16,000 and Rs.14,000 respectively.
  - (vii) The net profit for the year ending March 31,2002 amounted to Rs.40,000.Prepare firm's Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.
3. A and B are partners with capitals of Rs.5,00,000 and Rs.3,00,000 respectively. The profits for the year ended 31st March, 2010 was Rs.3,46,000 before allowing interest on partner's loan. Show the distribution of profit after taking the following into consideration:
  - a) Interest on A's loan of Rs.1,50,000 to the firm provided on 1st April, 2009.
  - b) Interest on capital to be allowed @ 5% p.a.
  - c) Interest on drawings @6% p.a. Drawings were A Rs.60,000 and B Rs.40,000.
  - d) B is to be allowed a commission of 2% on sales. Sales for the year were Rs.30,00,000.
  - e) 10% of the divisible profits is to be kept in a Reserve Account.
4. X and Y are partners with a profit sharing ratio of 1:2 with capitals of Rs.4,00,000 and Rs.6,00,000 respectively. On 1st October, 2004, X and Y granted loans of Rs.1,00,000 and Rs.60,000 respectively to the firm. Distribute the profits/losses amongst the partners for the year ended 31st March, 2005 in each of the following cases:

Case (a) If the profit before interest for the year amounted to Rs.12,000.

Case (b) If the profit before interest for the year amounted to Rs.3,000.

Case (c) If the loss before interest for the year amounted to Rs.7,500.

5. A and B contribute Rs.5,00,000 and Rs.3,00,000 respectively by way of capital on which they agree to allow interest @6% p.a. Their respective share of profit is 3:2 and the profit for the year is Rs.40,000 before allowing interest on capitals. Prepare the necessary account to allocate interest on capitals.

6. L,M and N are partners who have omitted interest on capitals for three years ended on 31st March,2011. Their fixed capitals in three years were L-Rs.40,000, M-Rs.25,000, N-Rs.15,000. Rate of interest on capital is 12%p.a. Their profit sharing ratios were 2009-5:2:1, 2010-3:2:1, 2011- 2:1:1. Give the necessary adjusting entry.

7. The net profit of a firm for the year ended 31st March, 2011 was 30,000, which has been duly distributed amongst its three partners A, B & C in their agreed proportions of 3:1:1 respectively. It was discovered on 10th April, 2011 that the under mentioned transactions were not passed through the books of accounts of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2011, which stood duly closed on that date:

1. Interest on capital @ 10% p.a.
2. Interest on drawings : A Rs.350 B 250 C 150
3. Commission due to A on a special transaction 3,000
4. Salary of Rs.5,000 to A and Rs.7,500 to B.

The capital accounts of the partners on 1st April, 2010 were: A Rs.25,000 B Rs.20,000 C 15,000.You are required to suggest a journal entry to be passed on 10th April, 2011 which will not affect the profit and loss account of the firm for the year ended 31st March ,2011 and at the same time will rectify the position of the partners.

## **Subject: Accountancy**

### **Worksheet -3**

1. R and M were partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2 ratio. They admitted S and N as a new partners' sacrificed  $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  of his share in favour of S and M sacrificed  $\frac{1}{2}$  of his share in favour of N. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio.

2. Find out the sacrificing ratio and new ratio in the following cases:-

- a. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2.C is admitted for  $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$  share.A and B decide to share equally in future.
- b. A and B are partneThey admit C for  $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$  share.In future the ratio between A and B would be 2:1.

3. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1.They admit C into partnership for  $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$  share for which he pays Rs.20,000 for goodwill.A, B and C decide to share future profits in the ratio of 3:2:1.Give the necessary journal entries.

4. X and Y are in partnership sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2.Their balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March,2012 was as under:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	15,000	Cash	5,000
General Reserve	12,000	Debtors	20,000
Capital Accounts:		Less: provision	800
X	60,000	Patents	14,800
Y	30,000	Investment	8,000
Current Accounts:		Fixed assets	72,000
X	10,000	Goodwill	10,000
Y	2,000		
	1,29,000		1,29,000

They admit Z on the following terms:-

- A provision of 5% is to be created on debtors.
  - Accrued income of Rs.1,500 does not appear in the books and Rs.5,000 are outstanding for salaries.
  - Present market value of investment is Rs.6,000. X takes over the investments at this value.
  - New profit sharing ratio of partners will be 4:3:2.Z will bring in Rs.20,000 as his capital.
  - Z is to pay in cash an amount equal to his share in firm's goodwill valued at twice the average profits of the last 3 years which were Rs.30,000; Rs.26,000 and Rs.25,000 respectively.
  - Half the amount of goodwill is withdrawn by old partners.
- You are required to pass journal entries, prepare revaluation A/c, capital A/cs, current A/cs and the balance sheet.

6. X and Y are in partnership, sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3 respectively. Their balance sheet is as follows: Z admitted into partnership on the following terms:-

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	28,000	Cash	7,800
Z's loan A/c	30,000	Debtors	40,000
Workmen's compensation fund	4,000	Less: provision	1,800
Capital Accounts:		stock	56,000

A	50,000		Investment	10,000
B	40,000		Goodwill	10,000
		90,000	Plant	30,000
		1,52,000		1,52,000

- The new profit sharing ratio will be 4:3:2 between X, Y and Z respectively.
- Z's loan should be treated as his capital.
- Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs.27,000.
- Rs.8,000 of investment were to be taken over by X and Y in their profit sharing ratio.
- Stock be reduced by 10%.
- Provision for doubtful debts should be @5% on debtors and a provision for discount on debtors @2% should also be made.
- X is to withdraw Rs.6,000 in cash. Prepare necessary accounts

7. The following is the Balance sheet of R and S who share profits in the ratio of 2:1.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	20,000		
Reserve fund	12,000	Debtors	40,000
Bank overdraft	15,000	Less: provision	3,600
Capital Accounts:		stock	20,000
A	40,000	Building	25,000
B	30,000	Patent	2,000
	70,000	Machinery	33,600
	1,17,000		1,17,000

C admitted into partnership on the following terms:-

New profit sharing ratio is agreed 3:2:1.C brings in proportionate capital after the following Adjustment:-

- C brings in 10,000 in cash as his share of goodwill.
  - Provision for doubtful debts is to be reduced by Rs.2,000.
  - There is an old typewriter valued Rs,2,600.It does not appear in the books of the firm.It is to be recorded.
  - Patents are valueless.
  - 2% discount is to be received from creditors.
- Prepare Revaluation A/c, capital A/cs and Balance sheet.

8.The Balance sheet of R and S, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1, on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 was as follows:-

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	2,800	Cash at Bank	2,000
Employees provident fund	1,200	Debtors	6,500
General reserve	2,000	Less:	
Capital Accounts:		provision	500
R	6,000	stock	3,000
S	4,000	Investment	5,000
	10,000		
	16,000		16,000

They decided to admit M on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009 for 1/5<sup>th</sup> share on the following terms:-

- M shall bring Rs.6,000 as his share of premium.
- That unaccounted accrued income of Rs.100 be provided for.
- The market value of investment was Rs.4,500.
- A debtor whose dues of Rs.500 was written off as bad debts paid Rs.400 in full settlement.
- M to bring in capital to the extent of 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the total capital of the new firm. Prepare Revaluation A/c, partners capital A/cs and balance sheet of the firm.

9.The following is the balance sheet of A,B and C sharing profits and losses in Proportion of 6:5:3:-

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	18,900	Cash at Bank	1,890
Bills payable	6,300	Debtors	26,460
General reserve	10,500	stock	29,400
Capital Accounts:		Furniture	7,350
A    35,400		Land & building	45,150
B    29,850		Goodwill	5,250
C    14,550	79,800		
	1,15,500		1,15,500

They decided to admit D for 1/8<sup>th</sup> share on the following terms:-

- That furniture be depreciated by Rs.920.
- An old customer, whose account was written off as bad, has promised to pay Rs.2,000 in full settlement of his debt.
- That a provision of Rs.1,320 be made for outstanding repair bills.
- That the value of Land & building having appreciated be brought up to Rs.54,910.
- That D should bring in Rs.14,700 as his capital.
- That D should bring in Rs.14,070 as his share of goodwill.
- That after making the above adjustment the capital accounts of old partners be adjusted on the basis of the proportion of D's capital to his share in business i.e., actual cash to be paid off or brought in by the old partners, as the case may be.

Prepare the necessary ledger accounts.

10.A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2007 is as follows:-

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
es			

Creditors	36,000	Cash	14,000
Reserve fund	15,000	Debtors	50,000
Bank overdraft	20,000	Less:	
Capital Accounts:		provision	2,500
A	60,000	stock	60,000
B	60,000	Fixed assets	98,500
C	50,000	Patent	6,000
	1,70,000	Goodwill	15,000
	2,41,000		2,41,000

On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007, D is admitted into the firm with  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> share in the profits, which he gets  $\frac{1}{8}$ <sup>th</sup>

from A and  $\frac{1}{8}$ <sup>th</sup> from B.

- D will introduce Rs.60,000 as his capital and pay Rs.18,000 as his share of goodwill.
- 20% of the reserve is to be remaining as a provision against bad and doubtful debts.
- A liability to the extent of Rs.1,000 be created in respect of a claim for damages against the firm
- An item of Rs.4,000 included in creditors is not likely to be claimed.
- Stock is to be reduced by 30% and Patents to be written off in full.
- A is to pay off the Bank overdraft.

After making the above adjustments the capital accounts of the old partners be adjusted on the Basis of D's capital to his share in the business i.e., actual cash to be paid off to, or brought in by the old partners as the case may be.

Prepare necessary accounts and give journal entries.

## **Subject: Accountancy**

### **Worksheet -4**

1. Ram and Rahim are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Rahul is admitted into partnership for 1/3 share in profits. He brings in Rs. 10,000 as capital, but is not in a position to bring any amount for his share of goodwill which has been valued at Rs. 30,000. Give necessary journal entries under each of the following situations:
  - a) When there is no goodwill appearing in the books of the firm;
  - b) When the goodwill appears at Rs. 15,000 in the books of the firm; and
  - c) When the goodwill appears at Rs. 36,000 in the books of the firm.
2. Hem and Nem are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals were Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. They admitted Sam on Jan. 1, 2015 as a new partner for 1/5 share in the future profits. Sam brought Rs. 60,000 as his capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary journal entries on Sam's admission

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3. A business has earned average profit of 4,00,000 during the last few years and the normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. Find out the value of goodwill by Capitalisation of Super Profit. Super profit method if the goodwill is valued at 3 years' purchase of super profits. The assets of the business were 40,00,000 and its external liabilities 7,20,000. (Ans. 2,16,000)
4. Capital of the firm Sharma and Verma is 4,00,000 and the market rate of interest is 15%. Annual salary to partners is 2,400 each. The profit for the last three years were 1,20,000, 1,44,000 and 1,68,000. Goodwill is valued at 2 years' purchase of last 3 years average super profit. Calculate the Goodwill of the firm. (Hint 72,000)
5. The profits for the last five years of a business are 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, 12,000 and 15,000. Goodwill is 3 years purchase of the last five years average profits. Calculate goodwill based on average profit method.
6. Calculate the value of goodwill as on 1.1.2007 on the basis of 3 years purchase of the Average profits of the last 5 years profits. The profits and losses for the years were- 2001- 30,000; 2002- 40,000 (loss); 2003- 92,000; 2004- 55,000; 2005- 70,000; 2006- 90,000
7. Calculate goodwill of a firm on the basis of three year' purchase of the weighted average profits of the last four years. The profit of the last four years was: 2011 20,200; 2012 . 24,800; 2013 20,000 and 2014 30,000. The weights assigned to each year are: 2011 – 1; 2012 – 2; 2013 – 3 and 2014 – 4.

## **Business studies**

- Q1.Explain the features of management
- Q2.Explain the process of planning
- Q3.Why management is a science as well as an art?
- Q4.Explain the steps of organizing.
- Q5.Describe the principles of management.
- Q6.Explain the process of management

## **Economics**

- Q1.Differentiate between micro and macro economics
- Q2.What are the central problems of economy.
- Q3.What is PPC curve?
- Q4.Explain opportunity cost.
- Q5.Explain leakage and liverage.