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| **PB1/ACQP/1222/B 05-DEC-2022** | | | | | | |
| **PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION - I (2022-23)** | | | | | | |
| **Subject: ACCOUNTANCY**  **Grade: XII** | | Max. Marks: 80Time: 3 HRS | | | | |
| **Name:** | | | **Section:** | **Roll No:** | | |
| ***GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:***  ***1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.***  ***2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.***  ***3. Part - A Partnership & Company accounts***  ***4. Part - B Analysis of Financial Statements***  ***5. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.***  ***6. Questions 17 to 20, 31and 32 carries 3 marks each.***  ***7. Questions from 21 ,22 and 33 carries 4 marks each***  ***8. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each***  ***9. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2***  ***questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.*** | | | | |  |
|  | PART A  (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies) | | | |  |
| 1. r | Calculate the Interest on Drawings of Ram @10% p.a for the year ended 31st March 2012. If Ram withdraw drawings Rs. 2000 p.m in the beginning of every month.   1. ₹1300 2. ₹1100 3. ₹1400 4. ₹1200 | | | | 1 |
|  | P and Q were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2. They admit R for 1/6th share in profits and guaranteed that his share will not be less than Rs. 25,000. Total profit of the firm were Rs. 90,000 Calculate share of profit for each partner when guarantee is given by P.   * 1. P = ₹40000, Q = ₹25,000, R = ₹25,000   2. P = ₹35000, Q = ₹10,000, R = ₹25,000   3. P= Rs.35000, Q= Rs.30,000, R= Rs.25,000   4. P =₹39000, Q = ₹26,000, R = ₹25,000 | | | | 1 |
|  | How fixed capital account is differ from fluctuating capital account?   * 1. Fixed capital account neither show positive or negative accounts.   2. Fixed capital account can never show a negative balance.   3. Fixed capital account can show only negative account   4. Fixed capital account can show both positive and negative accounts. | | | | 1 |
|  | Assertion: Interest on partners’ capital may be shown in profit and loss account    Reason:  partners may treat interest on capital as a charge   1. Both assertion and reason are correct 2. Assertion is correct but reason is wrong 3. Both assertion and reason  are wrong 4. Assertion is wrong but reason is correct | | | | 1 |
|  | What will be the adjusting entry to provide for Interest on Partner’s loan?   * 1. Interest on Partners Loan A/c Dr. To partners Loan A/c   2. Partners Loan A/c Dr. To Partners Loan A/c   3. Partners’ Capital A/c Dr. To partners Loan A/c   4. Partners current A/c Dr. To partners Loan A/c | | | | 1 |
|  | If the partners’ capital accounts are fixed, where will you record the commission to partners?   * 1. Credit side of partners’ capital account   2. Debit side of partners’ current a/c   3. Credit side of partners’ current a/c   4. Debit side of partners’ capital a/c | | | |  |
|  | Interest on capital as a charge against profits in case of insufficient profit is   1. Not allowed 2. All of these 3. Allowed in full irrespective of profit 4. Allowed to the extent of profit | | | | 1 |
|  | X, Y and Z are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Who will be debited and who will be credited, when they have decided to share profits equally in future?   * 1. Y and Z Dr. and X Cr.   2. Y and X Dr. and Z Cr.   3. Y Debit and X & Z Cr.   4. X and Z Dr. and Y Cr. | | | | 1 |
| 9. | A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. They admit D for 1/6 share. C would retain his old share. Calculate new ratio of all partners.   * 1. 9 : 8 : 5:5   2. 9 : 8 : 5:6   3. 10 : 8 : 5:5   4. 12 : 8 : 5 : 5 | | | | 1 |
| 10. | Admission of a partner is one of the mode of reconstituting the firm under which   1. Old partnership ended and new one between all partner (including new partner) comes into existence 2. New partnership ended and old one between all partner (including new partner) comes into existence 3. Old partnership ended and new one between all partner (excluding old partner) comes into existence 4. Old partnership ended and new one between all partner (excluding new partner) comes into existence | | | | 1 |
| 11. | R, Y and S were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1:2:3 their capital ` 23000, ` 30000 and ` 17000 respectively. Y retired. Capital has to be fully paid in cash and whole amount is brought in cash by R and S to make their capital thereafter equal. Calculate amount brought by S   1. 15000 2. 12000 3. 14000 4. 18000 | | | | 1 |
| 12. | When a company makes an offer or invites the public in general to subscribe its shares, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. Private Placement of shares 2. Issue of shares at premium 3. Issue of shares at par 4. Initial Public Offer (IPO) | | | | 1 |
| 13. | Directors of Vinod Limited forfeited 200 shares of ₹20 each, ₹15 per share called up on which ₹10 per share had been paid. Directors reissued all the forfeited shares to B as ₹15 per share paid up for a payment of ₹10 each. State the minimum amount at which these shares can be reissued.   * 1. 15   2. 55   3. 10   4. 20 | | | | 1 |
| 14. | How will you calculate the number of shares to be issued to the Vendor?   * 1. Purchase Consideration/ Issue Price of share   2. Purchase Consideration/ Called up capital   3. Purchase Consideration/ Face value of share   4. Purchase Consideration/ Premium on share | | | | 1 |
| 15. | Arrange the following in proper sequence as types of “Share Capital”  (i) Paid up capital (ii) Issued capital  (iii) Subscribed capital (iv) Called up capital The correct Sequence is:   * 1. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)   (b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)  (c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)  (d) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) | | | | 1 |
| 16. | The subscribed capital of a company is ₹80,00,000 and the nominal value of the share is ₹100 each. There were no calls in arrear till the final call was made. The final call made was paid on 77,500 shares only. The balance in the calls in arrear amounted to ₹55,000. According to the below given information the final call per share is  a. ₹ 22  b. ₹20  c. ₹11  d. None of these | | | | 1 |
| 17. | The net profit of X, Y and Z for the year ended March 31, 2016, was Rs 60,000 and the same was distributed among them in their agreed ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. It was subsequently discovered that the undermentioned transactions were not recorded in the books :   |  |  | | --- | --- | | (i) | Interest on Capital @ 5% p.a. | | (ii) | Interest on drawings amounting to X Rs 700, Y Rs 500 and Z Rs 300. | | (iii) | Partner’s Salary : X Rs 1000, Y Rs 1500 p.a. |   The capital accounts of partners were fixed as : X Rs 1,00,000, Y Rs 80,000 and Z Rs 60,000. Record the adjustment entry.  **OR**  P and Q are partners with capitals of Rs.6,00,000 and Rs.4,00,000 respectively. The profit and Loss Account of the firm showed a net Profit of Rs.4,26,800 for the year. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation account after taking the following into consideration:-   * 1. Interest on P's Loan of Rs. 2,00,000 to the firm   2. Interest on capital to be allowed @ 6% p.a.   3. Interest on Drawings @ 8% p.a. Drawings were ; P Rs 80,000 and Q Rs. 50,000.   4. Q is to be allowed a commission on sales @ 3%. Sales for the year was Rs. 10,00,000   5. 10% of the divisible profits is to be kept in a Reserve Account. | | | | 3 |
| 18 | A, B and C are partners in a firm. B died on March 2022. On the date of his death Rs. 66,000 were due to him. It was decided that the payment will be done in 3 equal yearly instalments together with interest @ 10% p.a. on the unpaid balance, Prepare B’s executers Loan Account. | | | | 3 |
| 19 | Guru Ltd invited applications for issuing 5,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 5 per share. Because of favourable market conditions the issue was over-subscribed and applications for 15,00,000 shares were received. Suggest the alternatives available to the Board of Directors for the allotment of shares.  **OR**  Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions in the Books of Rajan Ltd. purchased a running business from Vikas Ltd. for a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 payable as Rs. 2,20,000 in fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each and balance by a bank draft. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following: Plant & Machinery Rs, 90,000; Buildings Rs, 90,000; Sundry Debtors Rs. 30,000; Stock Rs. 50,000; Cash Rs. 20,000;Sundry Creditors Rs. 20,000 | | | | 3 |
| 20 | Don, Shon and Ron are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. With effect from 1st April 2022 they agree to share profits equally. For this purpose, goodwill is to be valued at two year’s purchase of the average profit of last four years which were as follows:  Year ending on 31st March,2019 ₹ 50,000 (Profit)  Year ending on 31st March,2020 ₹ 1,20,000 (Profit)  Year ending on 31st March,2021 ₹ 1,80,000 (Profit)  Year ending on 31st March,2022 ₹ 70,000 (Loss)  On 1st April 2021 a Motor Bike costing ₹ 50,000 was purchased and debited to travelling expenses account, on which depreciation is to be charged @ 20% p.a by Straight Line Method. The firm also paid an annual insurance premium of ₹ 20,000 which had already been charged to Profit and Loss Account for all the years.  Journalise the transaction along with the working notes. | | | | 3 |
| 21 | Sam Ltd has an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000 divided into equity shares of Rs. 10 each. The company invited applications for issuing 60,000 shares. Applications for 58,000 shares were received. All calls were made and were duly received except the final call of Rs. 3 as share on 2,000 shares. These shares were forfeited.   1. Present the share capital m the balance sheet of the company as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. 2. Also prepare ‘Notes to accounts’ for the same. | | | | 4 |
| 22 | Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the firm of Sudha and Shiva after the various assets (other than cash) and outside liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account:   1. Sudha agreed to pay off her husband’s loan Rs. 19,000. 2. A debtor whose debt of Rs. 9,000 was written off in the books paid Rs. 7,500 in full settlement. 3. Shiva took over all investments at Rs. 13,300. 4. Realisation expenses Rs. 3,400 were paid by Sudha for which she was allowed Rs. 3,000. | | | | 4 |
| 23 | 1. X Ltd. forfeited 10 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7 called up on which the shareholder had paid application and allotment money of ₹ 5 per share. Out of these, 8 shares were re-issued to Y for ₹8 per share at ₹ 8 per paid up per share. Record the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares by opening call in arrear, call in advance account. 2. L ltd forfeited Mr M’s shares who has applied for 600 shares and was allotted 400 shares failed to pay allotment money of ₹ 4 per share including premium of ₹ 2 on which he had paid application money of ₹ 2 only. Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture of shares by opening call in arrear, call in advance account. 3. Crown Ltd forfeited 50 shares of ₹ 10 each, for non- payment of final call money of ₹ 3 per share. Out of these 20 shares were reissued to Taj at₹ 8 per share. Record the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares assuming that the company maintains call in arrear, call in advance account   **OR**  Shafeek India Ltd issued for public subscription 50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹5 per share payable as under:  On application ₹7 (including ₹ 2 for premium) per share  On Allotment the balance amount.  Applications were received for 90,000 shares. Directors rejected the applications for 15000 shares and issued the shares to remaining applicants on proportionate basis. The money overpaid on application was to be adjusted towards amount due for allotment. All the money duly received except 2 defaulters. Raj who applied for 1500 shares and Amir who was allotted 500 shares failed to pay the allotment money and directors forfeited the shares of both the shareholders. Later all the forfeited shares were reissued for ₹13500 as fully paid up. Pass journal entries in the books of Shafeek India Ltd to record the above transactions by opening call in arrear account. | | | | 6 |
| 24 | The balance sheet of Ram and Shyam, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1, on 31st March, 2019 was as follows   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Liabilities** |  | **Amt(Rs)** | **Assets** |  | **Amt(Rs)** | | Creditors |  | 2,800 | Cash at Bank |  | 2,000 | | Employees' Provident Fund |  | 1,200 | Debtors | 6,500 |  | | General Reserve |  | 2,000 | (-) Reserve for Doubtful Debts | (500) | 6,000 | | Capital A/cs |  |  | Stock |  | 3,000 | | Ram | 6,000 |  | Investments |  | 5,000 | | Shyam | 4,000 | 10,000 |  |  |  | |  |  | **16,000** |  |  | **16,000** |   They decided to admit Mohan on 1st April, 2019 for l/5th share on the following terms   1. Mohan shall bring Rs 6,000 as his share of premium. 2. That unaccounted accrued income of Rs 100 be provided for. 3. The market value of investments was Rs 4,500. 4. A debtor whose dues of Rs 500 was written off as bad debts paid Rs 400 in full settlement. 5. Mohan to bring in capital to the extent of 1/5th of the total capital of the new firm. Prepare revaluation account, partners’ capital account   **OR**  Xavier, Yusuf and Zaman were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2014 their balance sheet was as follows:  **Balance Sheet** as on 1st April 2014   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Liabilities** |  | **Amount**  **(Rs)** | **Assets** |  | **Amount**  **(Rs)** | | Sundry Creditors |  | 41,400 | Cash at Bank |  | 33,000 | | Capital A/cs |  |  | Sundry Debtors | 30,450 |  | | Xavier | 1,20,000 |  | (-)Provision for Doubtful Debts | 1,050 | 29,400 | | Yusuf | 90,000 |  | Stock |  | 48,000 | | Zaman | 60,000 | 2,70,000 | Plant and Machinery |  | 51,000 | |  |  |  | Land and Building |  | 1,50,000 | |  |  | **3,11,400**  **=======** |  |  | **3,11,400**  **========** |   Yusuf had been suffering from ill health and thus gave notice of retirement from the firm. An agreement was, therefore, entered into as on 1st April, 2014, the terms of which were as follows:   1. The land and building be appreciated by 10%. 2. The provision for bad debts is no longer necessary. 3. The stock be appreciated by 20%. 4. The goodwill of the firm be fixed at Rs 54,000. Yusuf's share of the same be adjusted into Xavier’s and Zaman’s capital accounts, who are going to share future profits in the ratio of 2: 1. 5. The entire capital of the newly constituted firm be readjusted by bringing in or paying necessary cash so that the future capitals of Xavier and Zaman will be in their profits sharing ratio.   Prepare revaluation account and partners' capital accounts | | | | 6 |
| 25 | Following is the Balance Sheet of Prateek, Rockey and Kushal as on March 31, 2017.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Books of Prateek, Rockey, and Kushal** | | | | | | **Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017** | | | | | | **Liabilities** |  | **Amount Rs** | **Assets** | **Amount Rs** | | Sundry Creditors |  | 16,000 | Bills Receivable | 16,000 | | General Reserve |  | 16,000 | Furniture | 22,600 | | Capital Accounts: |  |  | Stock | 20,400 | | Prateek | 30,000 |  | Sundry Debtors | 22,000 | | Rockey | 20,000 |  | Cash at Bank | 18,000 | | Kushal | 20,000 | 70,000 | Cash in Hand | 3,000 | |  |  | **1,02,000** |  | **1,02,000** |   Rockey died on June 30, 2017. Under the terms of the partnership deed, the executors of a deceased partner were entitled to:   1. Amount standing to the credit of the Partner’s Capital account. 2. Interest on capital at 5% per annum. 3. Share of goodwill on the basis of twice the average of the past three years’ profit 4. Share of profit from the closing date of the last financial year to the date of death on the basis of last year’s profit.   Profits for the year ending on March 31, 2015, March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 were Rs 12,000, Rs 16,000 and Rs 14,000 respectively. Profits were shared in the ratio of capitals. Draw up Rockery’s capital account to be rendered to his executor. | | | | 6 |
| 26 | X Ltd invited applications for issuing 75,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 5 per share. The amount was payable as follows On application and allotment — Rs. 9 per share (including premium) On first and final call — Balance amount. Applications for 3,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 2,00,000 shares were rejected and money refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. The first and final call was made. The amount was duly received except on 1,500 shares applied by Ravi. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued at a discount of Rs. 4 per share. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of X Ltd. | | | | 6 |
| Part B  (Analysis of Financial Statements) | | | | | | |
| 27 | Which of the following item is not added or deducted while preparing cash flow statement?   * 1. Dividend Received   2. Bonus shares issued   3. Dividend Paid   4. Purchase of goodwill | | | | 1 |
| 28 | A Ltd engaged in the business retailing of Air-Conditioners, invested Rs. 25, 00,000 in the shares of a manufacturing company. Dividend received on this investment will be:   * 1. Cash flow from Investing activities   2. Cash flow from operating activities   3. Cash Equivalent   4. Cash flow from Financing activities | | | | 1 |
| 29 | Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a) Operating profit ratio | i) Relationship between operating profit and net sale | | b) Operating ratio | ii) Relationship between gross profit to net sales | | c) Gross profit | iii) Relationship between operating cost and net sale |  1. (i), b(iii), c(ii) 2. a(iii), b(i), c(ii) 3. a(ii), b(iii), c(i) 4. a(i), b(ii), c(iii) | | | | 1 |
| 30 | Following Items that can be shown as contingent Liabilities in a company‘s Balance sheet except   1. Arrears of Dividend on Cumulative preference share 2. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts. 3. Advance to Subsidiaries 4. Uncalled Liability on partly paid shares. | | | | 1 |
| 31 | Assuming that Debt to Equity Ratio is 2 : 1. State giving reasons, whether this ratio will increase or decrease or will have no change in each one of the following cases:   1. Purchase of a Fixed Asset by taking long-term loan. 2. Sale of Fixed Asset (Book value ₹40,000) for ₹50,000. 3. Issue of Bonus Shares.   **OR**  The Quick Ratio of a company is 1.5:1. State, giving reasons, which of the following transactions will improve, reduce or not change the quick ratio :   1. Purchase of goods for cash 2. Bills payable paid at maturity 3. Cash collected from debtors. | | | | 3 |
| 32 | State the main heads and sub heads under which following items will be shown in the Balance sheet of a company:   1. Accrued Interest 2. Debentures redeemable within 12 months of the Balance sheet 3. Security Premium Reserve 4. Calls in Arrears 5. Loose Tools 6. Forfeited shares account | | | | 3 |
| 33 | Calculate opening and closing trade receivables from the following information: Trade Receivable turnover ratio 4 times; Cost of Revenue from Operations Rs.3,20,000; Gross profit ratio 20%; Closing trade receivables were Rs.15,000 more than opening trade receivables; cash revenue from operations being 33 1/3 % of credit revenue from operations.  OR  A company had a liquid ratio of 1.5: 1 and a current ratio of 2: 1. Its inventory turnover ratio was 6 times. It had total current assets of ₹ 2,00,000 Find out revenue from operations if the goods are sold at 25 % profit on cost. | | | | 4 |
| 34 | Following are the Balance sheet of Vaishnavi Ltd.as follows :   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Particulars | Note No | Mar 31,2019 | Mar 31,2018 | | Equity & Liability |  |  |  | | share Capital |  | 70000 | 40000 | | Balance instatement of profit & loss |  | (32000) | (5000) | | 9% debenture |  | 40000 | 20000 | | Trade Payable |  | 15000 | 11000 | | Outstanding Expense |  | 2000 | 1000 | | **Total** |  | **95000** | **67000** | | Assets |  |  |  | | Fixed Asset |  | 50000 | 30000 | | Investment |  | 14000 | 20000 | | Stock |  | 0000 | 5000 | | debtors |  | 17000 | 10000 | | Cash |  | 4000 | 2000 | | **Total** |  | **95000** | **67000** |   **Additional Information:** Included in the fixed asset was a piece of machinery costing 7,000 on which dep charged was 4,000 and it was sold for 3,000. During the year 14,000 dep was charged on fixed asset. Prepare cash flow statement. | | | | 6 |

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