|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | |
| **PB1/ACQP/1223/A 05-DEC-2023** | | | | | | |
| **PREBOARD EXAMINATION – I (2023-24)** | | | | | | |
| **Subject: ACCOUNTANCY**  **Grade: XII** | | Max. Marks:80Time:3 Hour | | | | |
| **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*** | | | | | | |
| **PART A**  **(Accounting for Partnership firms and Companies)** | | | | | | |
| 1 | A and B are partners in a firm having a capital of ₹ 54,000 and ₹ 36,000 respectively. They admitted C for 1/3rd share in the profits. C brought proportionate amount of capital. The Capital brought in by C would be: | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 90,000 | | 1. 45,000 | | |  |
|  | 1. 5,400 | | 1. 3,600 | | |  |
| 2. | E, F and G are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:3:2. As per the partnership agreement, G is to get a minimum amount of `80,000 as his share of profits every year and any deficiency on this account is to be personally borne by E. The net profit for the year ended 31st March 2020 amounted to `3,12 ,000. Calculate the amount of deficiency to be borne by E? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 1,000 | | 1. 4,000 | | |  |
|  | 1. 8,000 | | 1. 2,000 | | |  |
| 3 | Pick the odd one out. | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Rent to partner. | | 1. Manager’s Commission. | | |  |
|  | 1. Interest on Partner’s Loan. | | 1. Interest on Partner’s capital. | | |  |
| 4 | X is a partner in a firm. He withdrew regularly rs.1,000 at the beginning of every month for the six months ending 31st March 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 8% p.a., then interest charged will be ------------ | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 240 | | 1. 140 | | |  |
|  | 1. 100 | | 1. 120 | | |  |
| 5 | For which of the following situations, the old profit-sharing ratio of partners is used at the time of admission of a new partner? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. When a new partner brings only a part of his share of goodwill. | | 1. When, at the time of admission, goodwill already appears in the balance sheet. | | |  |
|  | C. When a new partner is not able to bring his share of goodwill. | | D. When new partner brings his share of goodwill in cash. | | |  |
| 6 | **Assertion (A):** A Firm should have a Partnership Deed.  **Reason (R):** In case of dispute or any misunderstanding among partners, partnership deed acts as evidence in the court of law. | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A | | 1. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A | | |  |
|  | 1. A is true, but R is false | | 1. A is false, but R is true | | |  |
| 7 | P, Q and R sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 8:5:3. Q retire from the firm takes 3/16 from P and R takes 5/16 from P. New profit sharing ratio between Q and R will be | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 1:1 | | 1. 10:6 | | |  |
|  | 1. 9:7 | | 1. 5:3 | | |  |
| 8 | Arun, Vijay and Vinay are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:1.  **Balance Sheet (Extract)**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ***Liabilities*** | ` | ***Assets*** | ` | |  |  | Machinery | 40,000 |   If value of machinery in the balance sheet is undervalued by 20%, then at what value will machinery be shown in new balance sheet after the retirement of Vinay. | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 44,000 | | 1. 48,000 | | |  |
|  | 1. 32,000 | | 1. 50,000 | | |  |
| 9 | **Assertion (A):** Fixed Capital Accounts of a partner never shows a debit balance in spite of regular and consistent losses year after year.  **Reason (R):** When Capital Accounts are fixed, losses are recorded in Partners’ Current Account. | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A | | 1. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A | | |  |
|  | 1. A is true, but R is false | | 1. A is false, but R is true | | |  |
| 10 | At the time death of a partner general reserve appearing in the balance sheet should be credited to: | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. All partners including deceased partner in their old profit sharing ratio | | 1. Remaining partners in the new profit sharing ratio | | |  |
|  | 1. Neither the decreased nor the remaining partners | | 1. Remaining partner in gaining ratio | | |  |
| 11 | A, B, C were partners sharing Profit and Losses in the ratio of 3.2.1 Books are closed on 31stMarch every year. C dies on 30th, Nov 2018. Under the partnership deed, the executors of deceased partner are entitled to his share of profit up to the date of death, Profit as on ended 31st Mar 2018 was Rs. 2,40,000 C’s share of profit will be………. | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 26,667 | | 1. 40,000 | | |  |
|  | 1. 30,000 | | 1. 53,333 | | |  |
| 12 | A Ltd took over Assets of Rs 5,00,000 and liability of Rs 50,000 from B Ltd in the agreed consideration of Rs 4,80,000 and Issued Debentures of Rs 100 each at the premium of Rs 20 number of Debenture issued are: | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 40,000 | | 1. 48,000 | | |  |
|  | 1. 4,000 | | 1. 4,800 | | |  |
| 13 | Which of the following statement is false | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. A company is legal entity distinct from its owner | | 1. A company can buy its own shares | | |  |
|  | 1. Company is managed by all the members | | 1. Company is not affected by the death of its member | | |  |
| 14 | A company forfeited 4,000 shares of `10 each on which application money of `3 has been paid. Out of these 2,000 shares were reissued as fully paid up and `4,000 has been transferred to capital reserve. Calculate the rate at which these shares were reissued. | | | | | 1 |
|  | A. 10 PER SHARE | | B. 9 PER SHARE | | |  |
|  | 1. 11 PER SHARE | | 1. 8 PER SHARE | | |  |
| 15 | Zen Ltd purchased the sundry assets of M/s Surat Industries for Rs.28,60,000 payable in fully paid shares of Rs.100 each. State the number of shares issued to vendor when issued at premium of 10%. | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 28,000 | | 1. 31,778 | | |  |
|  | 1. 28,600 | | 1. 26,000 | | |  |
| 16 | The following amounts were payable on issue of shares by a company: Rs.3 on application, Rs.3 on allotment, Rs.2 on first call and Rs.2 on final call. X holding 500 shares paid only application and allotment money whereas Y holding 400 shares did not pay final call. Amount of calls in arrear will be: | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 3,800 | | 1. 2,800 | | |  |
|  | 1. 1,800 | | 1. 6,200 | | |  |
| 17. |  | | | | | 3 |
| 18 | Amar, Akbar and Anthony entered into partnership on 1st April 2019 with a capital of `3,00,000, `2,00,000 and `1,00,000 respectively. In addition to capital Anthony has advanced a loan of `1,00,000. Since they had no agreement to guide them, they faced the following issues during and at the end of the year.   1. Amar wanted interest on capital to be provided @8% p.a. but Akbar and Anthony did not agree. 2. Anthony wanted that interest on loan to be paid to him @ 10% p.a., but Amar and Akbar wanted to pay @ 5% p.a. 3. Amar and Akbar demanded to share profits in the ratio of their capital contribution, Anthony is not in agreement with this proposal.   You are required to suggest and help them resolve these issues. | | | | | 3 |
| 19 | Neeta and Sunita are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Geeta is admitted as a new partner. Geeta pays ` 1,000 for premium out of her share of goodwill of ` 1,600 for 1/4th share of profit. Goodwill A/c appears in the books at ` 6,000.  Journalize the above transaction. | | | | | 3 |
| 20 | Neeraj Ltd. took over business of Ajay enterprises on 1-04-2020. The details of the agreement regarding the assets and liabilities to be taken over are:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Particul** | **Book Value (`)** | **Agreed Value** | | Building | 20,00,000 | 35,00,000 | | Plant and Machinery | 12,00,000 | 8,00,000 | | Stock | 4,00,000 | 4,00,000 | | Trade receivables | 5,00,000 | 4,00,000 | | Creditors | 2,00,000 | 3,00,000 | | Outstanding Expenses | 50,000 | 1,00,000 |   It was decided to pay for purchase consideration as `7, 00,000 through Cheque and balance by issue of 2,00,000, 9% Debentures of `20 each at a premium of 25%. Journalize. | | | | | 3 |
| 21 | Banwari, Girdhari and Murari are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 5 : 6. On 31st March, 2014, Girdhari retired. On that date the capitals of Banwari, Girdhari and Murari before the necessary adjustments stood at Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. On Girdhari’s retirement, goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 1,14,000. Revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities resulted in a profit of Rs. 6,000. General Reserve stood in the books of the firm at Rs. 30,000.  The amount payable to Girdhari was transferred to his loan account. Banwari and Murari agreed to pay Girdhari two yearly instalments of Rs. 75,000 each including interest @ 10% p.a. on the outstanding balance during the first two years and the balance including interest in the third year. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year.  Prepare Girdhari’s loan account till it is finally paid by showing the working notes clearly. | | | | | 4 |
| 22 | Bliss Products Ltd. registered with capital of ₹ 90,00,000 divided into 90,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company issued a prospectus inviting applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each payable as ₹ 20 on application, ₹ 30 on allotment, ₹ 20 on first call and balance on second call.  Applications were received for 40,000 shares. Raman to whom 1600 shares were allotted failed to pay final call money and these shares were forfeited. Of the forfeited shares, 600 shares were reissued to Sukhman, credited as fully paid for ₹ 90 per share. Present the Share Capital as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013. | | | | | 4 |
| 23 | Danish, Ana and Pranjal are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their books are closed on March 31st every year.  Danish died on September 30th, 2019, the executors of Danish are entitled to: -   1. His share of Capital i.e. ₹ 5,00,000 along-with his share of goodwill. The total goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 60,000. 2. His share of profit up to his date of death on the basis of sales till date of death. Sales for the year ended March 31, 2019, was ₹ 2,00,000 and profit for the same year was 10% on sales. Sales shows a growth trend of 20% and percentage of profit earning is reduced by 1%. 3. Amount payable to Danish was transferred to his executors.   Pass necessary Journal Entries and show the workings clearly. | | | | | 6 |
| 24 | Journalize the following transactions.   1. Mehar Ltd. issued ₹ 1,00,000, 12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%   redeemable at a premium of 2%.   1. 12 % Debentures were issued at a discount of 10% to a vendor of machinery for   payment of ₹ 9,00,000.   1. Issue of 10,000 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each as collateral in favor of State Bank   of India. The company opted to pass necessary entry for issue of debentures | | | | | 6 |
| 25 | Gautam and Yashica are partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in 3:1 respectively.  The balance sheet of the firm as on 31st March 2018 was as follows:  Balance Sheet As at 31.3.2018   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Liabilities | Amt (₹) | Assets | Amt (₹) | | Sundry creditors  Bills payable.  Capitals  Gautam 4,00,000  Yashica 1,00,000 | 50,000  30,000  5,00,000 | Furniture  Stock  Debtors  Cash in hand  Machinery | 60,000  1,40,000  80,000  90,000  2,10,000 | |  | 5,80,000 |  | 5,80,000 |   Asma is admitted as a partner for 3/8th share in the profits with a capital of ₹2,10,000 and ₹50,000 for her share of goodwill. It was decided that:   1. The new profit-sharing ratio will be 3:2:3. 2. Machinery will depreciate by 10% and Furniture by ₹5,000. 3. Stock was re-valued at ₹ 2,10,000. 4. Provision for doubtful debts is to be created at 10% of debtors. 5. The capital of all the partners were to be in the new profit-sharing ratio on the basis of capital of the new partner any adjustment to be made through current accounts.   Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners Capital Account of the new firm.  OR  X, Y and Z were in partnership sharing profits in proportion to their capitals. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2018 was as follows:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Liabilities | Amount (₹) | Particulars | Amount (₹) | | Sundry Creditors | 16,600 | Cash | 15,000 | | Workmen’s Compensation Fund | 9,000 | Debtors 21,000  Less-Provision (1400) | 19,600 | | General Reserve | 6,000 | Stock | 19,000 | | Capitals:   1. 90,000 2. 60,000 3. 30,000 | 1,80,000 | Machinery Building | 58,000  1,00,000 | |  | 2,11,600 |  | 2,11,600 |   On the above date, Y retired owing to ill health. The following adjustments were agreed upon for calculation of amount due to Y.   1. Provision for Doubtful Debts to be increased to 10% of Debtors. 2. The goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 36,000 and be adjusted into the Capital   accounts of X and Z, who will share profits in future in the ratio of 3:1.   1. Included in the value of Sundry Creditors was ₹ 2,500 for an outstanding legal   claim, which will not arise.   1. X and Z also decided that the total capital of the new firm will be ₹ 1,20,000 in   their profit sharing ratio. Actual cash to be brought in or to be paid off as the  case may be.   1. Y to be paid ₹ 9,000 immediately and balance to be transferred to his Loan   Account. Prepare Revaluation Account and Partner’s Capital Accounts of the  new firm after Y’s retirement. | | | | | 6 |
| 26 | Saregama Ltd invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 10. The amount was payable as follows:  On Application – ₹ 30  On allotment – ₹ 30 (including a premium of ₹ 10)  On 1st call – ₹ 30  On Final Call Balance  Applications of 1,20,000 shares were received. Allotment was made on pro rata basis to all applicants. Excess money received on application was adjusted on sums due on allotment.  Dhwani, who was allotted 1,600 shares, failed to pay allotment money and Sargam who applied of 6,000 shares did not pay 1st call money. These shares were forfeited immediately after 1st call.  2,000 of these shares (including all shares of Dhwani were issued to Tarang for ₹ 95 per share as 80 paid up. Pass necessary journal entries in books of Saregama Ltd. by opening call in arrear, call in advance account, if final call has not been made.  OR   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. 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. 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. | | | | | 6 |
|  | **PART – B**  **Analysis of Financial Statements** | | | | |  |
| 27 | Which of the following cannot be identified with the help of comparative Statement of profit and loss? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Rate of increase or decrease in expenses. | | 1. Rate of increase or decrease in revenue from operation | | |  |
|  | 1. Rate of increase or decrease in net profit. | | 1. Rate of increase or decrease in Trade payables | | |  |
| 28 | If total Debts ₹3,70,000, Long term debts ₹2,00,000 and working capital of ₹1,80,000 then its current ratio will be ---------------. | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. 2.6:1 | | 1. 3.2:1 | | |  |
|  | 1. 2.06:1 | | 1. 1.03 :1 | | |  |
| 29 | Which of the following is not an investing cash flow? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Purchase of marketable securities for `25,000 cash. | | 1. Sale of land for `28,000 cash. | | |  |
|  | 1. Sale of 2,500 shares (held as investment) for `15 each. | | 1. Purchase of equipment for `500 cash. | | |  |
| 30 | EXTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Equity and liabilities** | 31-3-2019 | 31-3-2020 | | 12% Debentures | 2,00,000 | 1,60,000 | |  |  |  |   Additional Information:  Interest on debentures is paid on a half yearly basis on 30th September and 31st March each year. Debentures were redeemed on 30th September 2019.  How much amount (related to above information) will be shown in Financing Activity for Cash Flow Statement prepared on 31st March 2020? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Outflow `40,000. | | 1. Inflow `42,600. | | |  |
|  | 1. Outflow `61,600. | | 1. Outflow `64,000 | | |  |
| 31 | Under which heads the following items on the Assets part of the Balance Sheet of a company will be presented?  (i) Sundry Debtors  (ii) Patents and Trademarks  (iii) Shares in Quoted Companies  (iv) Advances recoverable in cash  (v) Prepaid Insurance  (vi) Work-in-Progress (Machinery) | | | | | 3 |
| 32 | Calculate proprietary ratio if Total assets to Debt ratio is 2:1. Debt is `5,00,000. Equity shares capital is 0.5 times of debt. Preference Shares capital is 25% of equity share capital. Net profit before tax is `10,00,000 and rate of tax is 40%. | | | | | 3 |
| 33 |  | | | | | 4 |
| 34 | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | From the following Balance Sheet of Dreams Converge Ltd as at 31.3.2018 and 31.3.2017.  Calculate Cash from operating activities. Showing your workings clearly  Particulars Note 31.3.2018 31.3.2017.  No. (₹) (₹) | | | | | | | | | |  | I. EQUITY AND LIABILITY:  1. Shareholder’s Fund:  a. Share Capital  b. Reserves and surplus | | |  | 7,00,000  3,50,000 | | 5,00,000  2,00,000 | | | 2. | | Non-Current Liabilities:  Long Term Borrowings |  | | | 50,000 | | 1,00,000 | | | 3. | | Current Liabilities:  a. Trade Payables |  | | | 1,22,000 | | 1,05,000 | | |  | | b. short term Provisions (Provision for tax) |  | | | 50,000 | | 30,000 | | |  | | **TOTAL** |  | | | **12,72,000 =======** | | **9,35,000 =======** | | | II. | | ASSETS: |  | | |  | |  | | | 1. Non-Current Assets:  a. Property, plant and equipment:  i. Tangible Assets | | | 1 | | | 5,00,000 | | 5,00,000 | | | ii. Intangible Assets | | | 2 | | | 95,000 | | 1,00,000 | | | b. Non-current Investments | | |  | | | 1,00,000 | | Nil | | | 2. Current Assets:  a. Inventory | | |  | | | 1,30,000 | | 55,000 | | | b. Trade Receivable | | |  | | | 1,47,000 | | 80,000 | | | c. Cash and Cash Equivalents | | |  | | | 3,00,000 | | 2,00,000 | | | **TOTAL** | | |  | | | **12,72,000 =======** | | **9,35,000 =======** | | | Notes:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Note  Number | Particulars | 31.3.2018 (₹) | 31.3.2017  (₹) | | 1 | Tangible Assets: |  |  | |  | Machinery | 2,80,000 | 2,00,000 | |  | Accumulated depreciation | (1,00,000) | (80,000) | |  |  | 1,80,000 | 1,20,000 | |  | Equipment | 3,20,000 | 3,80,000 | |  |  | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | | 2 | Intangible Assets: |  |  | |  | Goodwill | 95,000 | 1,00,000 |   Additional Information:   1. Machinery of the book value of 80,000 (accumulated depreciation ₹ 20,000) was   Sold at a loss of ₹ 18,000. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |

\*\*\*