08.09.25

Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST II - (2025-2026)

Class-XII

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY (CODE-055)

Time Allowed: - 3 HOURS **Maximum Marks – 80**

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully:

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 is compulsory for all candidates.
4. Part – B has two options i.e. (i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerised Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options as per subject opted.
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 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms)

1. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decided to share profits in the ratio of 2:3:5. What will be the accounting treatment of workmen compensation reserve appearing in the balance sheet on that date when no other information is available for the same? 1

   A) Distributed among partners in their capital ratio
   B) Distributed among partners in their new profit-sharing ratio
   C) Distributed among partners in their old profit-sharing ratio
   D) Carried forward to new balance sheet

   OR

   Given below are two statements, one labelled as an Assertion (A) and the other labelled as a Reason(R).
   Assertion (A): In a partnership firm, at the time of admission, the new partner brings in an agreed amount of capital either in cash or in kind.
   Reason (R): In a partnership firm, at the time of admission, the new partner acquires the right to share the assets and the profits of the partnership firm.
   Choose the correct option from the following:

   A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
   B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
   C) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
   D) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect

2. At the time of admission of a partner, what will be the effect of the following information? Balance in Workmen compensation reserve Rs. 40,000. Claim for workmen compensation Rs.45,000. 1
   A) Rs.45,000 Debited to the Partner's capital Accounts.
   B) Rs.40,000 Debited to Revaluation Account.
   C) Rs.5,000 Debited to Revaluation Account.
   D) Rs.5,000 Credited to Revaluation Account.

3. A firm earns profit of Rs. 1,10,000. The normal rate of return is 10% on capital. Assets of the firm are Rs.11,00,000 and liabilities Rs.1,00,000. Value of goodwill by capitalisation of average profit will be ____________. 1
   A) Rs. 1,00,000
   B) Rs. 75000
   C) Rs. 1,25,000
   D) Rs. 1,22,500

OR

A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:2, decided to share profit equally. Goodwill of the firm is value at Rs. 10,800. The adjusting entry will be:
   A) A's capital A/c Cr. By Rs.4,800; B's capital A/c Dr. By Rs. 3,600; C's capital A/c Dr. By Rs.1,200
   B) A's capital A/c Dr. By Rs.3,600; B's capital A/c Cr. By Rs. 3,600; C's capital A/c Cr. By Rs.2,400
   C) A's capital A/c Cr. By Rs.1,200; C's capital A/c Dr. By Rs.1,200
   D) A's capital A/c Dr. By Rs.1,200; C's capital A/c Cr. By Rs.1,200

4. Asus Ltd issued a prospectus inviting applications for 12,000 shares of Rs.10 each payable Rs.3 on application, Rs.5 on allotment and balance on call. Public had applied for certain number of shares and application money was received. Which of the following application money, if received restricts the company to proceed with the allotment of shares, as per SEBI guidelines? 1
   A) Rs. 36,000
   B) Rs. 45,000
   C) Rs. 30,000
   D) Rs. 32,400

OR

Z Ltd. forfeited 800 shares of Rs.10 each on which Rs. 8 per share was called and Rs. 6 per share was paid. The amount with which share capital account debited on the forfeited of these shares was:
   A) Rs.8,000
   B) Rs.6,400
   C) Rs.4,800
   D) Rs.3,200

5. A, D and K are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:4. They decide to share future profits in the ratio of 4:2:3. They also decided to record the effect of the following without affecting their book values. 1
General reserve = Rs1,00,000 ; Profit and loss A/c (Cr) = Rs.90,000;
Advertisement Suspense (Dr) = Rs.10,000
The single adjusting entry will be:
   A) A's capital A/c Dr 18000
      To K's capital A/c 18000
   B) A's capital A/c Dr 17500
      To K's capital A/c 17500
   C) A's capital A/c Dr 20000
      To K's capital A/c 20000
   D) A's capital A/c Dr 19,000
      To K's capital A/c 19,000

6. A company forfeited 2,000 shares of ₹20 each for non-payment of final call of ₹ 4. These shares were reissued at ₹ 16 fully paid up. What is the amount transferred to Capital Reserve? 1
   A) ₹24,000
   B) ₹16,000
   C) ₹32,000
   D) ₹8,000

7. Net profit before commission has been Rs. 1,20,000. Partner's commission is 20% of net profit before charging such commission. The amount of partner's commission is: 1

A) Rs.25,000
B) Rs.24,000
C) Rs.20,000
D) Rs.22,000

8. If 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each were forfeited for non-payment of final call money of Rs.3 per share and only 7,000 shares were re-issued @ Rs. 11 per share as fully paid up, then what is the amount of maximum possible discount that company can allow at the time of re-issue of the remaining 3,000 shares? 1

A) Rs.28,000
B) Rs.21,000
C) Rs.9,000
D) Rs.16,000

OR

A share of Rs.10 each, issued at Rs. 4 premium out of which Rs. 7 (including Rs. 1 premium) was called up and paid up. The uncalled Capital will be __________.

A) Rs.7 per share
B) Rs.4 per share
C) Rs.8 per share
D) Rs.3 per share

9. Atul and Neera were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Mitali as a new partner. Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 2,00,000. Mitali brings her share of goodwill premium of Rs. 20,000 in cash, which is entirely credited to Atul's capital account. Calculate the new profit-sharing ratio. 1

A) 4:5:1
B) 5:4:1
C) 4:1:5
D) 2:4:3

10. When shares are issued to promoter's ______________ account is debited. 1

A) Incorporation expenses
B) Preliminary expenses
C) Share capital
D) Share application and allotment

OR

Vishnu Ltd. forfeited 20 shares of Rs.10 each, Rs.8 called up, on which John had paid application and allotment money of Rs.5 per share, of these, 15 shares were reissued to Parker as fully paid up for Rs.6 per share. What is the balance in the share Forfeiture Account after the relevant amount has been transferred to Capital Reserve Account?

A) Rs.0
B) Rs.5
C) Rs.25
D) Rs.100

11. Gopal, Tushar and Mohit are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4/10, 4/10 and 1/5. Tushar retires from the firm, Gopal and Mohit decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Calculate gaining ratio. 1

A) 3:2
B) 2:1
C) 1:2
D) 1:1

From the given hypothetical situation, answer Q 12 – 14.

Nidiya limited was incorporated on 1stApril 2017 with registered office in Mumbai. The capital clause of memorandum of Association reflected a registered capital of 8,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each and 1,00,000 preference shares of Rs.50 each. Since some large investments were required for building and machinery the company in consultation with vendors, Ms. VPS Enterprises, issued 1,00,000 equity shares and 20,000 preference shares at par to them in full consideration of assets acquired. Besides this the company issued 2,00,000 equity shares for cash at par payable as Rs. 3 on application, Rs. 2 on allotment, Rs. 3 on first call and Rs. 2 on second call. Till date second call has not yet been made and all the shareholders have paid except Mr. Ajay who did not pay allotment and calls on his 300 shares and Mr. Vipul who did not pay first call on his 200 shares. Shares of Mr. Ajay were then forfeited and out of them 100 shares were reissued at Rs.12 per share.

12. Shares issue to vendors of building and machinery, Ms. VPS Enterprises, would be classified as: 1

A) Preferential Allotment
B) Employee Stock Option Plan
C) Issue for Consideration other than cash
D) Right Issue of Shares

13. How many equity shares of the company have been subscribed? 1

A) 3,00,000
B) 2,99,500
C) 2,99,800
D) 2,99,000

14. What is the amount of security premium reflected in the balance sheet at the end of the year? 1

A) ₹200
B) ₹600
C) ₹400
D) ₹ 1,000

15. Golu and Sonu are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Chanu is admitted for 1/5th share in profits of the firm which he gets entirely from Golu. Find out the new profit-sharing ratio. 1

A) 8:12:5
B) 2:2:1
C) 2:2:2
D) 12:8:5

16. Gurpreet, Vishal and Ananya are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:1. Vishal retires and the balance in his capital account after making necessary adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities is ₹ 1,20,000. Gurpreet and Ananya agreed to pay him ₹1,80,000 in full settlement of his claim. Vishal share of goodwill of the firm, on his retirement is: 1

A) ₹1,20,000
B) ₹60,000
C) ₹30,000
D) ₹15,000

17. Amit, Karan and Rakhi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Amit died on 30th June 2024 while the firm closed its books on 31st March. According to their partnership deed, Amit's representative would be entitled to get a share in the interim profits of the firm calculated on the basis of turnover. Turnover and profit for the year 2023-24 were ₹3,00,000 and ₹90,000 respectively and turnover in the year 2024-25 till the date of his death amounted to ₹60,000. 3

(i) Calculate Amit's share of interim profit.

(ii) Pass the necessary Journal entry showing Amit's share of interim profit.

OR

Mahi, Mamta and Monika are partners in a firm, sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:2. Monika retired and her capital after making adjustments for reserves and revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities was ₹ 95,000. Mahi and Mamta agreed to pay ₹ 1,09,000 in full settlement of her claim.

Pass necessary journal entries for treatment of goodwill without opening goodwill account and making payment to Monika on her retirement.

18. Kavita, Leena and Monica are partners in firm sharing profits in the ratio of 1:1:3 respectively. Their Capital Accounts showed the following balances on 31st March, 2012: Kavita ₹ 70,000; Leena ₹ 65,000 and Monica ₹ 2,10,000. Firm closes its accounts every year on 31st March. Kavita died on 30th September, 2012. In the event of death of any partner, the Partnership Deed provides for the following: 3

i. Interest on capital will be calculated at the rate of 6% p.a.

ii. The deceased partner's share in the goodwill of the firm will be calculated on the basis of 2years' purchase of the average profit of last three years. The profits of the firm for the last three years were ₹ 90,000; ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 1,10,000 respectively.

iii. Her share in the Reserve Fund of the firm will be paid. The Reserve Fund of the firm was ₹ 60,000 at the time of Kavita's death.

iv. Her share of profit till the date of death will be calculated on the basis of sales. It is also specified that the sales during the year 2011 -12 were ₹ 20,00,000. The sales from 1st April, 2012 to 30th September 2012 were ₹ 4,00,000. The profit of the firm for the year ending 31st March, 2012 was ₹ 2,00,000.

Prepare Kavita's Capital Account to be presented to his legal representative (executor).

19. Kabir and Farid are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1 on 1st April,2019 they admitted Manik into a partnership for ¼ th share in the profits of the firm. Manik brought his share of goodwill premium in cash. Goodwill of the firm was valued on the basis of 2 years purchase of the last three years average profits. The profits for the last three years were: 3

2016-17 ₹ 90,000

2017-18 ₹ 1,30,000

2018-19 ₹ 86,000

During the year 2018-19 there was a loss of ₹ 20,000 due to fire which was not accounted for while calculating the profit. Calculate the value of goodwill and pass the necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill.

20. Rakshit and Malik are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. On 1st April, 2021, their capitals were ₹ 1,20,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. On 1st December, 2021, they decided that the total capital of the firm should be ₹ 3,00,000 to be contributed by them in the ratio of 2:1. According to the partnership deed, interest on capital is allowed to the partners @ 6% p.a. Calculate interest on capital to be allowed for the year ending 31st March, 2022. 3

21. X, Y and Z were partners sharing profits and losses equally. Y died on 1st October, 2023 and total amount transferred to Y's executors was ₹ 15,60,000. Y's executors were being paid ₹ 3,60,000 immediately and balance was to be paid in four equal quarterly instalments, together with Interest @ 6% p.a. Pass entries till payment of first two instalments. 4

22. Atishyokti Ltd. company was registered with an authorized capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each, payable ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 6 on allotment (including ₹ 1 premium) and balance on call. The company offered 80,000 shares for public subscription. All the money has been duly called and received except allotment and call money on 5,000 shares held by Manish and call money on 4,000 shares held by Alok. Manish's shares were forfeited and out of these 3,000 shares were re-issued ₹ 9 per share as fully paid up. Show share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company. Also prepare notes to accounts. 4

23. Anu and Binu were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. Their Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2025 was as follows: 6

Balance sheet of Anu and Binu
As at 31st March 2025

Liabilities		Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Capital Accounts:			Bank	26,000
Anu	25,000		Building	49,000
Binu	10,000	35,000	Goodwill	1,000
General Reserve		10,000	Debtors	9,000

Bills Payable	40,000		
	85,000		85,000

On 1st April 2025, Tinu is admitted as a new partner on the following terms:
(a) New profit-sharing ratio of the partners to be 2:1:1.
(b) Tinu shall bring in ₹16,000 as his capital and the required amount of Goodwill in cash.
(c) Bills payable was overvalued by ₹2,000.
(d) The value of Goodwill of the firm to be calculated on the basis of Tinu's share in profit and the capital contributed by him.
(e) Provision for bad and doubtful debts ₹1,000 to be created out of General Reserve.
Pass the journal entries for treatment of Goodwill and prepare Capital accounts of all the partners.

24. Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B, who had been sharing profits in the proportion of ¾ th and ¼ th as at 31st March, 2019: 6

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	37,500	Cash at Bank	22,500
General Reserve	6,000	Bills Receivable	3,000
Capital A/cs:		Debtors	16,000
A 28,500		Stock	20,000
B 15,500	44,000	Furniture	1,000
		Land and Building	25,000
	87,500		87,500

They admit C into partnership on 1st April, 2019 on the following terms:
A. C pays ₹14,000 as his capital for l/5th share in the future profits.
B. Goodwill is valued at ₹20,000. C is unable to bring cash for his share of goodwill.
C. Stock and Furniture be reduced by 10% and 5% Provision for Doubtful Debts be created on Debtors.
D. Land and Building be appreciated by 20%.
E. Capital Accounts of the partners be readjusted on the basis of their profit-sharing arrangement and any excess or deficiency is to be transferred to their Current Accounts.
Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

25. Hima, Zoya and Bhanu were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decided to dissolve the firm on 1st April, 2025. Their Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2025 was as follows. 6

Balance Sheet of Hima, Zoya and Bhanu
As at 31.3.2025

Liabilities		Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Workmen's Compensation Reserve		15,000	Plant	48,000
Investment fluctuation reserve		22,000	Furniture	22,000
Trade Creditors		28,000	Investment	33,000
Hima's Loan		12,000	Stock	25,000
Capital:			Debtors	17,000
Hima	50,000		Cash at bank	32,000
Zoya	80,000	1,30,000	Bhanu's capital	30,000
		2,07,000		2,07,000

Additional information:
(a) Stock was taken by Zoya at 75% of the book value.
(b) Some trade creditors took over furniture at a reduced value of ₹18,000 and the remaining creditors were paid by cheque.

(c) Plant was realised at 10% less than the book value and one debtor from whom ₹2,000 were due could not pay anything.
(d) An unrecorded liability was settled for ₹7,500.
(i) Prepare Realisation A/c
(ii) Calculate the final settlement with the partners

OR

Tony and Sony are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3. On 1st April, 2025, they admit Ronny for 1/3rd share in the profits.
Other information:
(a) Ronny brought in Land and Building worth ₹ 5,00,000 and Furniture worth ₹50,000 but was unable to contribute any amount for his share of Goodwill.
(b) At the time of Ronny's admission, the firm showed the following balances:
Advertisement Suspense A/c ₹ 49,000
General Reserve ₹ 56,000
Profit and Loss A/c (Dr) ₹ 70,000
Goodwill ₹ 42,000
Employees' Provident Fund ₹ 21,000
Loan from Sony (taken on 1st January 2025) ₹ 1,00,000
(c) Revaluation loss amounted to ₹ 7,000.
(d) Goodwill of the firm valued at ₹ 21,000.
i) Pass journal entries for the above transactions on the date of Ronny's admission.
ii) Pass journal entries regarding loan taken from Sony for the year 2024-25. (Interest on loan is still due to be paid.)

26. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:2. On 31st March, 2019 their Balance Sheet was: 6

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Bills Payable		12,000	Freehold Premises		40,000
Sundry Creditors		28,000	Machinery		30,000
General Creditors		12,000	Furniture		12,000
Capital A/cs:			Stock		22,000
X	30,000		Sundry Debtors	20,000	
Y	20,000		Less: Provision for Doubtful		
Z	28,000	78,000	Debts	1,000	19,000
			Cash		7,000
		1,30,000			1,30,000

Z retired on 1st April, 2019 from the business and the partners agree to the following:
i. Freehold Premises and Stock are to be appreciated by 20% and 15% respectively.
ii. Machinery and Furniture are to be reduced by 10% and 7% respectively.
iii. Provision for Doubtful Debts is to be increased to ₹ 1,500.
iv. Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 21,000 on Zs retirement.
v. Continuing partners to adjust their capitals in their new profit-sharing ratio after retirement of Z. Surplus/deficit, if any, in their Capital Accounts will be adjusted through Current Accounts.
Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts and draw the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

PART B: - Analysis of Financial Statements
(Option – I)

27. What will be the amount of gross profit of a firm if its average inventory is ₹80,000, Inventory turnover ratio is 6 times, and the Selling price is 25% above cost? 1

A) ₹1,20,000.
B) ₹1,60,000.
C) ₹2,00,000.
D) ₹80,000.

28. Current ratio of Adaar Ltd. is 2.5:1. Accountant wants to maintain it at 2:1. Following options are available. 1

(i) He can repay Bills Payable
(ii) He can purchase goods on credit
(iii) He can take short term loan

Choose the correct option.

A) Only (i) is correct
B) Only (ii) is correct
C) Only (i) and (iii) are correct
D) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct

OR

Given below are two statements, one labelled as an Assertion (A) and the other labelled as a Reason(R):

Assertion (A): Increasing the value of closing inventory increases profit.

Reason (R): Increasing the value of closing inventory reduces cost of goods sold.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A).
B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct reason of (A).
C) Only (R) is correct.
D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

29. Match the items given in Column I with the headings/subheadings (Balance sheet) as defined in Column II as per Schedule III of Companies Act 2013. 1

Column I	Column II
(I) Loose Tools	(a) Intangible fixed assets
(II) Patents	(b)Other current assets
(III) Prepaid insurance	(c) Long term Borrowings
(IV) Debentures	(d) Inventories
(V) Machinery	(e) Tangible Fixed assets

A) (I)-(a), (II)-(b), (III)- (d), (IV)- (c), (V)-(e)
B) (I)-(d), (II)- (a), (III)-(b), (IV)- (c), (V)-(e)
C) (I)-(d), (II)- (a), (III)-(b), (IV)-(e), (V)-(c)
D) (I)- (e), (II)- (d), (III)- (a), (IV)-(b), (V)-(b)

OR

If Total sales is ₹2,50,000 and credit sales is 25% of Cash sales. The amount of credit sales is:

A) ₹50,000
B) ₹2,50,000
C) ₹16,000
D) ₹3,00,000

30. Which ratio indicates the proportion of assets financed out of shareholders' funds? 1

A) Debt equity ratio.
B) Fixed assets turnover ratio.
C) Proprietary ratio.
D) Total assets to debt ratio.

31. Calculate Inventory Turnover Ratio. 3

Cash Sales 20% of Total Sales; Credit Sales Rs.4,50,000; Gross Profit 25% on Cost; Opening Inventory Rs.37,500; Closing Inventory Rs.1,12,500.

OR

Cost of Revenue from Operations (Cost of Goods Sold) is Rs.3,00,000. Inventory Turnover Ratio is 8 times; Inventory in the beginning is 2 times more than the inventory at the end.

Calculate value of Opening and Closing Inventories.

32. a) How is 'window dressing' a limitation of financial statements analysis? 3

b) How the solvency of a business is assessed by financial statements analysis?

c) State the interest of tax authorities in the analysis of financial statements.

33. Fill up the missing figures: 4

Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss
For the years ended 31st March, 2022 and 2023

Particulars	Note No.	2022 (RS.)	2023	Absolute Change	% Change
I Revenue from Operation		40,00,000	?	20,00,000	?
II Less Expenses:					
Cost of Material Consumed		?	30,00,000	10,00,000	?
Other Expenses		4,00,000	?	?	150
Total Expenses		?	?	?	?
III Profit Before Tax		?	?	?	?

OR

Prepare Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss from the following information of Amateur Ltd. for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
Revenue from Operations	250 % of Employee Benefit Expenses
Purchases of Stock in Trade	2,50,000
Opening Inventory	80,000
Employee Benefit Expenses	6,00,000
Closing Inventory	1,55,000
Other Income	3,00,000
10% Debentures	6,00,000
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	75,000
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	15,000
Tax rate	20%

34. From the information given below, calculate **any three** of the following ratios. 6

(i) Gross Profit Ratio;

(ii) Working Capital Turnover Ratio:

(iii) Debt to Equity Ratio; and

(iv) Proprietary Ratio.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Revenue from Operations (Net Sales)	5,00,000	Current Liabilities	1,40,000
Cost of Revenue from Operations (Cost of Goods Sold)	3,00,000	Paid-up Share Capital	2,50,000
Current Assets	2,00,000	13% Debentures	1,00,000