KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN JABALPUR REGION

PRE-BOARD QUESTION PAPER Class XII (2025-26)

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY

TIME 3 HOURS MAX. MARKS 80

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. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.

4.Questions 17 to 20, 31and 32 carries 3 marks each.

5.Questions from 21 ,22 and 33 carries 4 marks each

6. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each

7.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.

S.NO.		MA
	Part A :- Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies	
1	Assertion (A) The fixed capital account balance of a partner may change due to additional capital introduced or capital withdrawn or both, during the year. Reason (R) Under fixed capital method, the partner's capital accounts balances always remain same. Alternatives (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) (c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true (d) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false OR Which of the following statement is true: (i) Fixed capital account will always have a credit balance. (ii) Current account can have a positive or a negative balance (iii) Fluctuating capital account can have a positive or a negative balance. Codes: (a) (i) (ii) (b) (ii) (iii) (c) (i) (iii) (d) (i) (ii) (iii)	1

2	There are two partners in a firm X and Y. Z is admitted into the firm for 1/3rd share of profit. He is guaranteed a profit of 900 p.a. The firm's total profit is ₹2,100. If X stood as guarantor of guaranteed profit to Z, how much profit would be given to X? (a) 1,000 (b) Rs.750 (c) Rs.500 (d) Rs.900	1
3	Ayush Ltd. registered capital is Rs.50,00,000 in shares of Rs.10 each. The company issued 2,00,000 of such shares, payable Rs 3 per share on allotment and Rs 4 on final call. What will be the amount due on allotment, if shareholder holding 20,000 shares paid all call money at the time of allotment only? (a) Rs.4,00,000 (b) Rs. 6,00,000 (c) Rs.60,000 (d) Rs.1,50,000 OR 600 shares of 10 each issued at premium of Rs. 2 were forfeited for non-payment of Rs. 2 per share on first call and Rs.5 per share on final call. Share forfeiture account will be credited with (a) Rs.1,200 (b) Rs.1,800 (c) Rs. 3,000 (d)Rs. 2,800	1
4	Anu, Binu and Siya are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2: 2: 1.At the time of reconstitution of firm, they agreed to write-off goodwill which is shown in balance sheet as an intangible assets amounting to₹ 1,00,000. The journal entry will be: Anu's Capital A/c Dr. Binu's Capital A/c Dr. Siya's Capital A/c Dr. To Goodwill A/c The amount in front of Anu, Binu , Siya and Goodwill will be : (a)1,00,000, 40,000,40,000,20,000 (b) 40,000, 40,000,20,000,1,00,000 (c)20,000,20,000 60,000,1,00,000 (d) 50,000,50,000,0,1,00,000	1
5	A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio 4:3. They admitted C as a new partner who get 1/7th share of profit, entirely from A. The new profit sharing ratio will be: (a) 3:3:1 (b) 4:3:1 (c) 3:3:2 (d) 4:3:2 OR X and Y are partners sharing profit in the ratio of 3 : 2. Z was admitted with 1/4 share in profits which he acquires equally from X and Y. The new ratio will be: (a) 9 : 6 : 5 (b) 19 : 11 : 10 (c) 3 : 3 : 2 (d) 3 : 2 : 4	1
6	Ravi, Saavi and Tavi sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1:2:3, decide to share future profit and losses equally. They also decided to adjust the following accumulated profits, losses and reserve without affecting their book figures, by passing a single adjustment entry General Reserve Rs.80,000 Profit and Loss Account (Cr.) Rs.60,000 Share Issue Expenses Rs.20,000 Then necessary adjustment entry will be	1

	A. Ravi's Capital A/c Dr 20,000 To Tavi's Capital A/c 20,000 B. Saavi's Capital A/c Dr 20,000 To Ravi's Capital A/c 20,000 C. Ravi's Capital A/c Dr. 20,000 To Saavi's Capital A/c 20,000 D. Ravi’s Capital A/C Dr. 20,000 To Saavi’s capital A/c 20,000	
7	A and B are partners. A draws fixed amount at the end of every month. Interest on drawings is charged 15% p.a. At the end of the year, interest on drawings of B amounts to Rs.2,062.5. Drawings of A will be (a) 3,000 p.m. (b) 2,500 p.m. (c) 2,250 p.m. (d) 2,000 p.m. OR A, B and C are partners in a firm as per the partnership deed ,Interest on drawing is to be charged @ 10% per annum . B withdrew a fixed amount at the end of every quarter. Interest on his drawing amounted to Rs. 9,000. The amount of his drawing per quarter were: (a) 2,40,000 (b) Rs. 1,80,000 (c) Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 80,000	1
8	A, B and C are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1:1. On 1st April, 2025, C decided to retire from the firm and his share was taken by A and B in the ratio of 1:2. Workmen compensation reserve of ₹ 50,000 was available at the time of retirement of C. There was a claim on account of workmen compensation for ₹30,000 which was accepted by the firm. In this relation, A's capital account will be (a) credited by Rs.12,000 (b) debited by Rs. 30,000 (c) debited by Rs. 12,000 (d) credited by Rs.30,000	1
9	On firm's dissolution, a partner A took over 50% of the stock at a discount of 20% (book value of stock was ₹5,00,000). What will be the value of taken over stock. (a) ₹2,50,000 (b) ₹ 1,00,000 (c) 2,00,000 (d) ₹5,00,000	1
10	Anita and Babita were partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio 3:1 . Savita was admitted for the 1/5 share in the profit . savita was unable to bring his share of goodwill in cash . The journal entry for the premium of Goodwill is Given as below:	1

Date	Particular	LF	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
	Savita's current A /c Dr. To Anita's Capital A/c To Babita's Capital A/c (being adjustment of premium for Goodwill)		24,000	 8,000 16,000

The profit sharing ration of Anita , Babita and Savita will be :

(a) 41:7:12 (b) 13:12:10 (c) 3:1:1 (d) 5:3:2

11 A earns Rs. 1,20,000 as its annual profits, the rates of normal profit being 10%. The assets of the firm amounted to Rs. 14,40,000 and liabilities to Rs. 4,80,000. Find out the value of goodwill by capitalization method. 1

(a) Rs.2,00,000 (b) Rs. 2,20,000 (c)Rs. 2,40,000 (d) Rs. 2,60,000

OR

The Goodwill of the firm is valued at 3 years purchase of Average profit:

Year	Profit Rs.
2022-2023	4,00,000 (Including Abnormal gain of Rs. 50,000)
2023-2024	5,00,000 (after charging Abnormal loss Rs. 1,00,000)
2024-2025	2,50,000

What will be the amount of Goodwill :

(a) Rs. 13,00,000 (b) 14,50,000 (c) 15,00,000 (d) 12,00,000

from the given hypothetical situation, answer (Q. Nos. 12 to 14)

Singha Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of 50 each. The amount was payable as follows : On application 15 per share , On allotment Rs. 10 per share ,On first and final call - 25 per share

Applications for 3,00,000 shares were received. Allotment was made to the applicants as follows:

Category	No of shares applied	No of share allotted
I	2,00,000	1,50,000
II	1,00,000	50,000

Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment and calls.

Akash ,a shareholder of Category I, holding 3,000 shares failed to pay the allotment money. His shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. Gaurav, a shareholder of Category II, who had applied for 1,000 shares failed to pay the first and final call. His shares were also forfeited. All the forfeited shares were reissued at 60 per share fully paid-up.

12 What is the amount received on application? 1

(a) Rs. 3,00,000 (b) ₹45,00,000 (c)₹ 30,00,000 (d) ₹3,00,000

13 Excess application money adjusted towards allotment is 1

(a) Rs.5,00,000 (b) Rs.7,50,000 (c) Rs. 12,50,000 (d) Rs.4,50,000

14 What will be the amount adjusted on calls over the excess amount received on application. 1

(a) Rs.3,00,000 (b) Rs.4,50,000 (c)Rs. 2,50,000 (d) Rs.5,00,000

15	The assets of a partnership firm, which was dissolved were Rs. 30,00,000 and its total liabilities were Rs.6,00,000. Assets were realized at 80% and the liabilities were settled at 5% less. If the dissolution expenses were Rs. 30,000, the profit or loss on dissolution was : (a) Profit Rs. 18,00,000 (b) Loss Rs. 6,00,000 (c) Profit Rs. 6,00,000 (d) Loss Rs. 18,00,000	1
16	Manya and Trisha were partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio 3:2 . Nancy admitted with 1/6 share in the profit of the firm . At the time of admission of , workman compensation reserve appeared in the balance sheet of the firm at Rs.32,000,. The claim of the workman compensation was admitted at Rs. 40,000. Excess of claim over the reserve will be : (a) Credited to revaluation Account (b) debited to revaluation Account (c) credited to Old partners capital A/c (d) debited to old Partners Capital a/c	1
17	X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 . On 1st April, 2018, they admit Z as a new partner for 1/5th share in profits . On that date , there was a balance of ₹ 1,50,000 in General Reserve and a debit balance of ₹ 20,000 in the Profit and Loss Account of the firm . Pass necessary journal entries regarding adjustment of reserve and accumulated profit/loss. OR Karan and Varun were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1: 2. Their fixed capitals were ₹2,00,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively. On 1st April 2025, Kishore was admitted as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits. Kishore brought ₹2,00,000 for his capital which was to be kept fixed like the capitals of Karan and Varun. Kishore acquired his share of profit from Varun. (i)Calculate goodwill of the firm on Kishore's admission (ii)calculate the new profit sharing ratio of Karan, Varun and Kishore. (iii)pass necessary Journal Entry for the treatment of Goodwill on Kishore's admission considering that Kishore did not bring his share of goodwill premium in cash.	3
18	Hemant and Pankaj were partners sharing Profit & Loss in the ratio of 3:2. The firm was dissolved on March 31, 2024 and the following balances were appearing in the books of the firm. a. Hemant’s Loan ₹ 80,000 b. Ruby’s Loan ₹ 50,000 c. Creditors ₹ 1,00,000 d. Capital Balances after all adjustments – Hemant ₹ 1,60,000 and Pankaj - ₹ 1,40,000 Assets of the firm realised at ₹ 6,00,000. You are required to show the amounts and order of payments as per section 48 of Indian Partnership Act 1932 at the time of Dissolution of the firm	3
19	Omkar Ltd.took a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 from SBI bank against the security of tangible Asset. In addition to the principal security , it issued 10,000 11% debentures of Rs. 100 each as collateral security . Pass necessary Journal entries for the above	3

20	Hari , Kunal and Uma were patners sharing profit and loss in the ratio 5:3:2 . Fron 1st April 2022 they decided to share future profit and loss in the ratio 2:5:3. Their balance sheet showed a balance of Rs. 15,000 in Investment fluctuation fund . It was agreed that: a)The Investment (having a book Value of Rs. 50,000) were valued at Rs. 20,000 b) The stock having a book value of Rs. 50,000 be depreciated by 10% pass necessary journal entries for the above in the book of the firm .	3
21	Sanskar Ltd registered with an Authorised capital of Rs. 4,00,00,000 devided into 25,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 1,50,000, 9% Preference share of Rs. 100 Each.The company Issued 8,00,000equity shares for public subscription at 20% premium , payable Rs. 3 on application , Rs. 7 on Allotment (including premium) and the balance on call . Public had applied for 10,00,000 shares. Excess Applications were sent letter of regret . All the amount due on allotment received except on 15,000 shares held by Aditya . Another shareholder holding 25,000 shares, paid his call dues along with allotment . You are required to show the share capital in the Balance Sheet of company as per schedule III of Companies Act 2013. Also prepare Note to Account.	4
22	The partners of a firm, Alia, Bhanu and Chand distributed the profits for the year ended 31st March, 2022, Rs. 80,000 in the ratio of 3:3:2 without providing for the following adjustments: a) Alia and Chand were entitled to a salary of Rs. 1,500 each p.m. b) Bhanu was entitled for a salary of Rs. 4,000 p.a. Pass the necessary Journal entry for the above adjustments in the books of the firm. Show workings clearly	4
23	(i) Viva Ltd. Took over the business of Delight Ltd. On 1 April 2025. The detail regarding the agreement to take over the assets and liabilities are:	6 (3+3)

Particular	Book value (Rs.)	Agreed Value (Rs.)
Building	30,00,000	52,50,000
Plant and machinery	18,00,000	12,00,000
Stock	6,00,000	6,00,000
Trade receivable	7,50,000	6,00,000
Creditors	3,00,000	4,50,000
Outstanding expenses	75,000	1,50,000

It was decided to pay the purchase consideration as 10,50,000 through cheque and balance by issue of 3,00,000 debentures of Rs. 20 each at premium 25%.
Pass necessary journal entries.

(ii) On January 01, 2025 Ritu Ltd. Issued ₹ 40,00,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 5% discount to be redeemed at 10% premium at the end of 5 years. Balance in Securities Premium on the date of such issue was of ₹ 2,70,000. Pass entries for Issue of debentures.

24	Shirish, Harit and Asha were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:4:1. Shirish died on 30th June, 2025. On this date their Balance Sheet was as follows: Balance Sheet of Shirish, Harit and Asha as at 31st March, 2025	6

Liabilities	Amount(Rs.)	Assets	Amount(Rs.)

Capital : Shirish 1,00,000 Harit 2,00,000 Asha 3,00,000 Profits for the year 2024 – 25 Bills Payable	 6,00,000 80,000 20,000 **7,00,000**	Plant and Machinery Stock Debtors Cash	5,60,000 90,000 10,000 40,000 **7,00,000**

According to the partnership deed, in addition to deceased partner's capital, his executor is entitled to:
(i) Share in profits in the year of death on the basis of average of last two years' profit. Profit for the year 2023 – 2024was Rs. 60,000.
(ii) Goodwill of the firm was to be valued at 2 years' purchase of average of last two years' profits.
Prepare Shirish's Capital Account to be presented to his executor

25 A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 3. On 31st March, 2025, their Balance Sheet was as follows: 6

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Bank Overdraft	32,000	Cash in Hand	3,000
Creditors	25,000	Cash at Bank	12,000
P & L Account	10,000	Debtors 40,000	
Capital A/cs:		Less: Provision 5000	35,000
A 1,00,000		Furniture	40,000
B 1,05,000	2,05,000	Building	80,000
		Machinery	1,00,000
		Investments	2,000
	2,72,000		2,72,000

On 1st April, 2025 they admitted C for 1/5 share in profits which he acquires wholly from B. The other terms of agreement were:

i. Goodwill of the firm was to be valued at two year's purchase of the average of the last 3 year's profits. The profit for the last 3 years were ₹ 58,000; ₹ 66,000 and ₹ 56,000 respectively.
ii. Provision for Doubtful debts was found in excess by ₹ 2,000.
iii. Buildings were found undervalued by ₹ 20,000 and furniture overvalued by ₹ 5,000.
iv. ₹ 5,000 for damages claimed by a customer had been disputed by the firm. It was agreed at ₹ 2,000 by a compromise between the customer and the firm.
v. C was to bring in ₹ 60,000 as his capital and the necessary amount for his share of goodwill.
vi. Capitals of A and B were to be adjusted in the new profit sharing ratio by opening necessary current accounts.

Prepare necessary journal entries.

OR

Sushma, Gautam and Kanika were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2024 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Sushma, Gautam and Kanika as at 31st March, 2024

Liabilities	Amount(Rs.)	Assets	Amount(Rs.)
Capital :		Stock	2,40,000
Sushma 3,00,000		Debtors	1,60,000
Gautam 2,50,000		Bank Balance	1,40,000
Kanika 3,50,000	9,00,000	Investments	2,00,000
Employees' ProvidentFund	60,000	Fixed Assets	3,60,000
Creditors	40,000		
Profit and Loss Account	1,00,000		
	11,00,000		**11,00,000**

On the above date, Sushma retired and it was agreed that:

(i) Fixed Assets to be reduced to Rs. 2,90,000.

(ii) A provision of 5% on debtors for bad and doubtful debts will be created.

(iii) Stock was to be valued at Rs. 2,18,000. Sushma took over the stock at this value.

(iv) Goodwill of the firm on Sushma's retirement was valued at Rs. 8,00,000. Sushma's share of goodwill was treated by debiting Gautam and Kanika's Capital Accounts.

(v) Sushma was paid cash brought by Gautam and Kanika in such a way that their capitals became in profit sharing ratio and a balance of Rs. 58,000 was left in the bank.

(vi) Gautam and Kanika will share the future profits in the ratio of 2 : 3.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Account.

26 Shubh Ltd' invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 10 per share. The amount was payable as follows: 6

On application and allotment — Rs. 10 (including Rs. 5 premium)

On first and final call — Rs. 10 (including Rs. 5 premium)

Applications for 1,00,000 share were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and application money was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess application money received from applicants to whom shares were allotted on pro-rata basis was adjusted towards sums due on first and final call.

All calls were made and were duly received except the first and final call money from Kumar who had applied for 1,800 shares. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued at Rs. 9 per share as fully paid up. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions of the books of 'Shubh Ltd'.

Or

(a) X Ltd. forfeited 10 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 7 called up on which the shareholder had paid application and allotment money of Rs. 5 per share. Out of these, 8 shares were re-issued to Y for Rs.8 per share at Rs. 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.

	(b) Crown Ltd forfeited 50 shares of Rs. 10 each, for non- payment of final call money of Rs. 3 per share. Out of these 20 shares were reissued to Taj at Rs. 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	
	Part B :- Analysis of Financial Statements	
27	Opening Inventory : Materials Rs. 6,00,000 Work in progress Rs. 2,00,000 Purchase of material Rs. 15,00,000 Closing Inventory : Materials Rs. 5,40,000 Work in Progress Rs.1,50,000 Identify the value of cost of Material consumed : (a) 15,00,000 (b) 12,50,000 (c) 15,50,000 (d) 15,60,000	1
28	Calculate proprietary ratio: if share capital Rs. 5,00,000 ,reserve & surplus Rs. 2,00,000 and general reserve Rs. 1,00,000 and total assets RS 21,00,000. A) 0.33:1 B) 0.38:1 C) 0.48:1 D) 0.50:1 OR If Quick ratio is 1.4 :1 , state the correct effect : (i) Receive Rs. 15,000 from debtors — (a) Increase (ii) A debtors of Rs. 15,000, paid Rs.12,000 in full settlement — (b) decrease (iii) Paid Rs. 20,000 in advance — (c) No Change Codes: (a) (i) (a) (ii) (c) (iii) (c) (b) (i) (b) (ii) (a) (ii) (c) (c) (i) (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (b) (d) (i)(c) (ii) (b) (iii) (b)	1
29	Statement I : Sale of marketable securities will result into no flow of Cash. Statement II : debentures issued as collateral securities will result into inflow of cash . (a) Both statement are correct (b) Both statements are incorrect . (c) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.	1

	(d) Statement I is Incorrect and statement II is correct .	
30	While computing cash from operating activity , which of the following will be added to the net profit : (i) Decrease in the value of Inventory (ii) Increase in share capital (iii) Increase in the value of trade receivable (iv) Increase in the amount of outstanding expenses (a) Only (i) (b) only (i) and (ii) (c) Only (i) and (iii) (d) Only (i) and (iv) OR Which of the following is not an investing activity under the cash flow statement : (a) Purchase of marketable securities for Rs. 25,000 for cash (b) Sale of land for Rs. 2,80,000 for cash (c) Sale of 2,500 shares (held as investment) for Rs. 15 each (d) Purchase of equipment for cash Rs. 1,00,000.	1
31	Find the heads and sub-heads under which the following items will appear in the balance sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of Companies Act, 2013? a) Furniture and Fixture b) Advance paid to contractor for building under construction c) Accrued Income d) Loans repayable on demand to Bank e) Employees earned leaves payable on retirement f) Employees earned leaves encash able	3
32	From the following information prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022 and 2023	3

Particulars	Note No.	2022-23 ₹	2021-22 ₹
Revenue from Operation		10,00,000	8,00,000
Employee Benefit Expenses		2,50,000	1,00,000
Other Expenses		5,50,000	4,00,000
Tax Rate		50%	50%

OR

Extra milage Ltd. was in the business of manufacturing Motorbikes. Following information is related to Extra milage Ltd.

Particulars	Absolute Amounts (Rs.)	Percentage of Revenue from operations (Net Sales)

	X Ltd. (Rs.) 2025	Y Ltd. (Rs.) 2025	X Ltd. (Rs.) 2025 (%)	Y Ltd. (Rs.) 2025 (%)
Revenue from operations Add: Other Income	25,00,000 ………	20,00,000 2,00,000	100 12	100 ……
Total Revenue (1+2)	28,00,000	………………	**112**	……
(Expenses) Other Expenses	…………….…	………………	……	**40**
Profit before tax (3-4)	…………….…	**14,00,000**	**88**	…..
Income Tax 50%	…………….	………………	…..	……
Profit after tax	…………….	**7,00,000**	……	……

33 Determine Return on Investment and Net Assets Turnover ratio from the following information:- 4

Profits after Tax were ₹ 6,00,000; Tax rate was 40%; 15% Debentures were of ₹20,00,000; 10% Bank Loan was ₹ 20,00,000; 12% Preference Share Capital ₹ 30,00,000; Equity Share Capital ₹ 40,00,000 ; Reserves and Surplus were ₹ 10,00,000; Sales ₹ 3,75,00,000 and Sales Return ₹ 15,00,000.

OR

Debt to Capital Employed ratio is 0.3:1. State whether the following transactions, will improve, decline or will have no change on the Debt to Capital Employed Ratio.

Also give reasons for the same.

(i)Sale of Equipments costing ₹ 10,00,000 for ₹ 9,00,000.

(ii)Purchased Goods on Credit for ₹ 1,00,000 for a credit of 15 months, assuming operating cycle is of 18 months.

(iii)Conversion of Debentures into Equity Shares of ₹ 2,00,000.

(iv) Tax Refund of ₹ 50,000 during the year.

34 6

From the following information calculate cash flow from investing activities:

Particulars	31/03/2016 (₹)	31/03/2017 (₹)

Plant and machinery	12,00,000	15,00,000
Investments	1,50,000	4,20,000
Land	5,00,000	4,00,000

Additional information:

1. Depreciation charged on plant and machinery Rs72,000.
2. Plant and machinery with the book value of Rs1,20,000 were sold for Rs75,000.
3. Investments were purchased for Rs. 3,00,000 , some investments were sold at a loss of Rs10,000.Interest received on investments during the year Rs15,000.
4. Land was sold at a profit of Rs 80,000.