केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन,अहमदाबाद संभाग

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Ahmedabad Region

कक्षा बारहवीं प्री-बोर्ड II परीक्षा 2025-26 **SET-B**

Pre Board II Examination 2025-26 for Class XII

SUBJECT : ACCOUNTANCY (055)

MM:- 80 **TIME 3 Hours**

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 is compulsory for all candidates.
4. 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 and companies

1 Assertion (A): Each partner carrying on the business of the firm is the principal as well as the agent for all the other partners of the firm. 1

Reason (R): There exists a relationship of mutual agency between all the partners.

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 correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

2 X Ltd. purchased machinery worth ₹ 3,00,000 from M Ltd. by issuing 6,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 40 per share. The amount of securities premium will be: 1

A) ₹ 60,000 B) ₹ 2,40,000 C) ₹ 3,00,000 D) ₹ 1,80,000

OR

4,000 shares of ₹ 10 each were forfeited for non-payment of second and final call money of ₹ 2 per share. The minimum amount that the company must collect at the time of reissue of these shares will be :

(A) ₹ 8,000 (B) ₹ 32,000 (C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 48,000

3 Rima, Seema and Atul were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1. With effect from 1st April, 2024, they decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 4. Due to change in the profit sharing ratio, Seema's gain or sacrifice will be : 1

(A) Sacrifice 1/8 (B) Sacrifice 2/8 (C) Gain 3/8 (D) Gain 2/8

4 Alligare Ltd. issued 5,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at ₹ 97 per debenture. The 9% debentures account will be credited by : 1

(A) ₹ 4,85,000 (B) ₹ 5,00,000 (C) ₹ 4,50,000 (D) ₹ 50,000

OR

On 1st April, 2023, Saya Ltd. issued 7,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%. The total amount of interest on debentures for the year ending 31st March, 2024 will be :

(A) ₹ 70,000 (B) ₹ 63,000 (C) ₹ 90,000 (D) ₹ 35,000

5 Precious Ltd. issued 40,000 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%. 'Loss on Issue of Debenture Account' will be debited in the books of Precious Ltd. by : 1

(A) ₹ 5,60,000 (B) ₹ 2,40,000 (C) ₹ 6,00,000 (D) ₹ 4,00,000

6 STATEMENT (I): If the firm has agreed to pay the amount to retiring partner in excess of his adjust capital due its shall be treated as his share of reserve. STATEMENT (II): Retiring partner is entitled to interest on his/her loan @ 6% p.a. If not mentioned in question. 1

(A) Both statements are correct.
(B) Both statements are incorrect.
(C) Statement (I)is correct and statement (II) is incorrect.
(D) Statement (I) is incorrect and statement (II) is incorrect.

OR

Kapil and Larson were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. Tony was admitted as a new partner for $2/5^{th}$ share in the profits of the firm. Tony was to bring $2/5^{th}$ of the combined capital of Kapil and Larson after all adjustments are carried out. The capitals of Kapil and Larson after all adjustments were ₹ 8,00,000 and ₹ 7,00,000 respectively. The capital brought by Tony was :

(A) ₹ 3,75,000 (B) ₹ 3,00,000 (C) ₹ 6,00,000 (D) ₹ 15,00,000

7 Debentures in respect of which all details including names, addresses and particulars of holding of the debenture holders are entered in a register kept by the company are called: 1

(A) Bearer debentures (B) Redeemable debentures
(C) Registered debentures (D) Secured debentures

8 P and Q are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. They admitted R into the partnership firm on 1st April, 2025. It was decided to value goodwill at 2 years' purchase of super profits. The capital of the firm of P and Q was ₹ 5,00,000 and the normal rate of return on capital employed was 10%. During the year ended 31st March, 2025, the profit of the firm was ₹ 2,10,000. The value of goodwill of the firm was: 1

(A) ₹ 2,50,000 (B) ₹ 1,40,000 (C) ₹ 1,10,000 (D) ₹ 3,20,000

OR

A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 1st April, 2024, D was admitted as a partner in the firm. The new profit sharing ratio was 2 : 2 : 1 : 1. The sacrificed share of A was :

(A) $1/6^{th}$ (B) Nil (C) $3/6^{th}$ (D) $2/6^{th}$

9 A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in 3:4:2 B retire from the firm. The profit on revaluation on that date was ₹ 72,000, New ratio between A and C is 5:3 . Profit on revaluation will be distributed as: 1

(A) A ₹ 32,000 B ₹ 24,000 C ₹ 16,000 (B) A ₹ 24,000 B ₹ 32,000 C ₹ 16,000

(C) A ₹ 45,000 C ₹ 27,000 (D) B ₹ 47,250 C ₹ 24,750

10 Arushi, Vivaan and Mitali were partners in a firm. On 31st March 2024, the firm was dissolved. On that date the firm had debtors of ₹60,000 and provision for doubtful debts of 3,000 were existing in the books. Debtors of ₹ 8,000 proved bad 1

and full amount was realised from the remaining debtors. The amount realised from debtors was:

(A) ₹ 60,000 (B) ₹ 55,000 (C) ₹ 52,000 (D) ₹ 49,000

11 The firm has WCR of ₹10,000. During reconstitution, a provision for liability of ₹ 12,000 is created. What is the accounting treatment? 1

A. Debit ₹ 2,000 to Revaluation A/c B. Credit ₹ 2,000 to Revaluation A/c

C. ₹ 2,000 is distributed among partners D. No adjustment is made

12 In which of the following cases is the business of a firm not dissolved compulsorily? 1

(a) When all but one partner becomes insolvent.
(b) When the business of the firm becomes illegal.
(c) When there is a change in profit sharing ratio between existing partners.
(d) When a partner who is a citizen of a country becomes an alien enemy because of the declaration of war with his country and India.

OR

Pawan, Kavita and Gaurav were partners in a firm. The firm was dissolved. Creditors took over furniture of book value of ₹ 60,000 at 10% less than the book value in part settlement of their amount of ₹ 60,000. The balance amount was paid to them through cheque. The amount paid through cheque will be :

(A) ₹ 5,000 (B) ₹ 6,000 (C) ₹ 54,000 (D) Nil

13 Assertion: C ltd. forfeited 2,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each on which it had received ₹ 10,000. The company can reissue these forfeited shares at ₹ 4 per share. 1

Reason: Forfeited shares cannot be issued at discount more than the amount received on these shares.

a) Assertion and reason both are incorrect.
b) Assertion and reason both are correct.
c) Assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.
d) Assertion is incorrect but the reason is correct

14 Tom and Harry were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 1st April, 2024, they admitted Desmond as a new partner for $1/4^{th}$ share in the profits of the firm with a guarantee that his share in the profits shall be at least ₹ 1,00,000. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was 2,80,000. Tom's share in the profits of the firm after giving the guaranteed amount of profit to Desmond will be : 1

(A) ₹ 1,40,000 (B) ₹ 1,20,000 (C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 70,000

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer questions No. 15 and 16 on the basis of the given information:

Aditya and Harsh are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. Their capitals were ₹ 1,60,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. As per partnership deed, they were entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 13,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

15 Aditys's interest on capital will be : 1

a) ₹ 5,000 b) ₹ 8,000 C) ₹ 16,000 d) ₹ 10,000

16 Harsh's share of profit/loss will be : 1

a) NIL b) ₹ 9,750 (loss) C) ₹ 3,250 (loss) d) ₹ 9,750 (profit)

17 Aman Ltd. took over the assets of ₹ 15,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 17,00,000 of Kamini Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 30,00,000. Aman Ltd. paid 40% of the purchase consideration by cheque and the balance amount by issue of fully paid equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 50% in favour of Kamini Ltd. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Aman Ltd. 3

OR

On 01.04.2024, Brain Ltd. purchased from Cayres Ltd., Machinery at ₹ 17,00,000 and Land and Building at ₹ 40,00,000. It also took over its liabilities amounting to ₹ 7,00,000. The purchase consideration of ₹ 60,00,000 was paid as follows:

₹ 5,00,000 through a cheque and the balance by issue of 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Bain Ltd.

18 A, B and C were partners in a firm with capitals of ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. According to the provisions of the partnership deed: 3

(i) A and C were each entitled to a monthly salary of ₹ 1,500.

(ii) B was entitled to a salary of ₹ 4,000 per annum.

The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2025, ₹ 80,000 was divided between the partners in their profit-sharing ratio of 3 : 3 : 2 without providing for the above adjustments. Pass the necessary adjustment entry to rectify the above omissions in the books of the firm.

Show your working notes clearly.

19 Amit and Bina were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals were ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. Partnership deed provided for interest on capital @ 6% p.a. to Amit and Bina and quarterly salary of ₹ 1,000 to Bina. Amit had given a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 on 1st October, 2024 to the firm without any agreement about interest. For the year 2024-25 the profits earned were ₹ 26,800. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025. 3

20 Abhay and Sonia were partners in a firm. 3

Their capitals were :

Abhay ₹ 3,00,000 and Sonia ₹ 2,00,000.

The normal rate of return in similar business is 10%.

The profits of the firm of Abhay and Sonia for the last three years were :

2022-23 ₹ 60,000, 2023 -24 ₹ 90,000 and 2024- 25 ₹ 1,20,000

Calculate goodwill of the firm on the following basis :

(i) Four years purchase of the average profits for the last three years.

(ii) Capitalisation of super-profits.

21 Shri Ganga Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 7,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. It offered to the public for subscription 50,000 equity shares. The amount was payable as follows: 4

On application: ₹ 4 per share

On allotment: ₹ 4 per share

On first and final call: Balance

The issue was fully subscribed. All the amounts were duly received except the first and final call money on 4,000 equity shares.

Show the Share Capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare "Notes to Accounts" for the same.

22 S, T U were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:6:9. On 31st March, 2025 their Balance Sheet was as follows: 4

Balance sheet of S, T and U as at 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals:		Fixed assets	25,00,000
S 13,00,000		Stock	10,00,000
T 12,00,000		Debtors	8,00,000
U 14,00,000	39,00,000	Cash	7,00,000
General reserve	7,00,000	Profit and loss account (2024-25)	2,00,000
Trade payable	6,00,000		
	52,00,000		52,00,000

U died on 30th June, 2025. The partnership deed provided for the following on the death of a partner:

(i) Goodwill of the firm be valued at 3 years purchase of average profits for the last 5 years. The profit/loss for the previous four years were:

2023-24: ₹ 3,10,000 (loss)

2022-23: ₹ 3,00,000 (profit)

2021-22: ₹ 4,00,000 (profit)

2020-21: ₹ 2,50,000 (profit)

(ii) U's share of profit or loss till the date of her death was to be calculated on the basis of profit or loss for the year ended 31st March 2025.

(a) Calculate Goodwill of the firm.

(b) Pass the necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on U's death.

(c) Calculate U's share in the profit or loss of the firm till the date of her death.

(d) Pass the necessary journal entry to record U's share of profit or loss till the date of her death.

23 On 1st April, 2024, Marvel Ltd. issued 2,000, 7% Debentures of ₹ 500 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 10% after five years. The company had a balance of ₹ 1,75,000 in Securities Premium Account before the issue. 6

(a) Pass journal entries for issue of debentures and for writing off Loss on utilising Securities Premium Account at the end of the first year itself.

(b) Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

24 Aman and Shradha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2025 their Balance Sheet was as follows : 6

Balance Sheet of Aman and Shraddha as At 31st March 2025

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	90,000	Cash at Bank	20,000
Mrs. Aman loan	30,000	Stock	24,000
Shraddha's loan	30,000	Investments	30,000
General Reserve	45,000	Debtors 20,000 Less : provision for Bad debts 2,000	18,000
Capitals:		Plant	1,00,000
Aman 1,00,000 Shraddha 97,000	1,97,000	Advertisement suspense account	2,00,000
	3,92,000		3,92,000

The firm was dissolved on 31st March, 2025 on the following terms:

(i) Debtors realised ₹ 17,000 and plant realised 10% more than the book value.

(ii) Aman promised to pay Mrs. Aman's loan and took away stock at ₹ 20,000.

(iii) Shraddha took away half of the investments at a discount of 10%. Remaining investments realised ₹ 4,500.

(iv) Creditors were paid off at a discount of 10%.

(v) Expenses of realisation amounted to ₹ 7,000.

Prepare Realisation Account.

25 Kishore and Ranjan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2025, their Balance Sheet was as follows : 6

Balance Sheet of Kishore and Ranjan as at 1st April, 2025

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry creditors	1,80,000	Cash in hand	30,000
General Reserve	20,000	Debtors	1,20,000
Capitals		Stock	1,50,000
Kishore 6,00,000		Furniture	1,00,000
Ranjan 4,00,000	10,00,000	Land & Building	8,00,000
	12,00,000		12,00,000

On the above date, Singh was admitted as a new partner on the following terms :

(i) Singh will bring ₹ 1,50,000 as his capital and ₹ 50,000 as his share of goodwill premium.

(ii) The value of stock will be reduced by 10% and Land and Building will be appreciated by 10%.

(iii) Furniture will be revalued at ₹ 90,000.

(iv) A provision for doubtful debts will be created on sundry debtors at 5%.

(v) Investments worth ₹ 10,000 not mentioned in the Balance Sheet will be taken into account.

(vi) A creditor of ₹ 1,000 is not likely to claim his money and is to be written off.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on Singh's admission.

OR

Rohit, Manav and Avni were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1:1. Their Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2024 was as follows:

BALANCE SHEET OF Rohit, Manav and Avni as at 31st March 2025

Liabilities	₹	**Assets**	₹
Capital A/cs		Furniture	4,60,000
Rohit 4,00,000		Investment	2,00,000
Manav 3,00,000		Stock	2,40,000
Avni 2,00,000	9,00,000	Debtors 2,20,000 Less: Prov. for Doubtful Debts: 10,000	2,10,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	1,10,000	Cash	1,50,000
Creditors	2,50,000		
	12,60,000		12,60,000

Manav retired on 1st April 2024. It was agreed that:

(i) Stock was to be appreciated by 20%FF

(ii) Provision for Doubtful Debts was to be increased to ₹ 15,000

(iii) Value of furniture was to be reduced by ₹ 3,000

(iv) Market value of investment was ₹ 1,90,000

(v) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 2,00,000 and Manav's share was adjusted in the accounts of R and A.

(vi) Manav was paid ₹ 68,000 in the cash and the balance was transferred to his loan account.

(vii) Capitals of Rohit and Avni were to be in proportion to their new profit- sharing ratio. Surplus/deficit, if any, in their capital accounts was to be adjusted through Current Accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

26 Yash Ltd. invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 3 per share; on allotment (including premium) ₹ 3 per share and on first and final call, the balance amount. 6

Applications were received for 1,20,000 shares and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to all applicants. The excess money received on application was to be adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Application money in excess of sums due on allotment was refunded. A shareholder who applied for 6,000 shares could not pay the first and final call money and his shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued for ₹ 60,000 fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Yash Ltd.

OR

Lotus Ltd. invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 4 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application ₹ 5 per share and

On allotment ₹ 9 per share (included premium).

Applications were received for 1,40,000 shares and allotment was made to all applicants on pro-rata basis. Money overpaid on applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Rajiv, who had applied for 1,400 shares, failed to pay the

allotment money. His shares were forfeited. Later on, these forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 9 per share as fully paid up. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Lotus Ltd.

Part B:- Analysis of Financial Statements

27 Which of the following transactions will result in flow of cash? 1

a) Cash withdrawn from bank ₹ 71,000.

b) Issue of 9% debentures of ₹ 1,00,000 to the vendors of machinery.

c) Received from debtors ₹ 74,000.

d) redeemed 10 % debentures by converting into equity shares.

28 Paid ₹ 5,00,000 to acquire shares in Neligare Industries and received a dividend of ₹ 30,000 after acquisition. 1

(A) Cash outflow from financing activities ₹ 4,70,000

(B) Cash inflow from investing activities ₹ 4,70,000

(C) Cash inflow from financing activities ₹ 4,70,000

(D) Cash outflow from investing activities ₹ 4,70,000

29 The tool of " Analysis of Financial Statements" which helps to assess the profitability, solvency and efficiency of an enterprise is known as: 1

a) Cash flow statement b) Comparative statement

c) Common size statement d) Ratio analysis

OR

……..indicates the speed at which activities of the business are being performed.

a) Liquidity ratios b) Turnover ratios

c) Solvency ratios d) Profitability ratios

30 Analysis of Financial Statements is useful and significant to different users. Which of the following users is particularly interested in firm's ability to meet claims over a very short period of time? 1

(A) Labour Unions (B) Trade Payables

(C) Top Management (D) Finance Manager

OR

Assertion (A): Contingent Liabilities are not the liabilities payable yet but may become liabilities when an event associated with it happens in future.

Reason(R): Proposed Dividend is a contingent Liability because it will become a liability after the shareholders declare, i.e., approve it .

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

31 Name the major heads and sub-heads (if any) under which the following items will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 : 3

a) Unclaimed dividend

b) Accrued income

c) Current maturities of long term debts
d) Employee's earned leave payable on retirement
e) Advance paid to contractor for building under construction
f) Provision for tax

32 From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024 and 2025 : 3

Particulars	Note no.	2024-25	2023-24
Revenue from operations		50,00,000	40,00,000
Employee benefit expenses		7,50,000	5,00,000
Other expenses		22,50,000	20,00,000
Tax rate 50 %			

OR

Prepare a Common Size Balance Sheet of ZXT Ltd. from the following information

Particulars	Note no.	2024-25	2023-24
I-Equity and Liabilities:			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital		30,00,000	10,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings		16,00,000	8,00,000
3. Current Liabilities		4,00,000	2,00,000
Total		50,00,000	20,00,000
II- Assets:			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets Property, Plant and Equipment		30,00,000	14,00,000
2. Current Assets			
Inventory		20,00,000	6,00,000
Total		50,00,000	20,00,000

33 From the following information, calculate Working Capital Turnover Ratio : 4

Capital Employed ₹ 1,00,000

Non-Current Assets ₹ 80,000

Cost of Revenue from Operations ₹ 3,20,000

Gross Profit Ratio 20%

OR

Calculate Gross Profit Ratio from the following information :
Inventory Turnover Ratio : 6 times

Average Inventory : ₹ 4,00,000

Goods are sold at a profit of 25% on cost

34 From the following Balance Sheet of Bose Ltd. as at 31st March, 2025, calculate Cash Flow from operating activities:- Balance Sheet of Josh Ltd. As at 31st March, 2025. 6

Notes to Accounts:-

Particulars	Note no.	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
I-Equity and Liabilities:			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
a) Share Capital		37,00,000	25,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus	1	5,00,000	12,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	2	20,00,000	18,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
a) short term borrowings		6,00,000	5,50,000
b) Trade payable		5,00,000	3,50,000
Total		73,00,000	64,00,000
II- Assets:			
1. Non-Current Assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets			
i) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	45,00,000	41,00,000
ii) intangible assets	4	3,00,000	5,00,000
2. Current Assets			
a) current investments		5,00,000	2,00,000
b) Inventory		8,00,000	10,00,000
c) trade receivable		10,00,000	2,00,000
d) cash and cash equivalents		2,00,000	4,00,000
Total		73,00,000	64,00,000

1	Reserves and Surplus (i.e. Balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss)	5,00,000	12,00,000
2	Long Term Borrowings : 10% Debentures	20,00,000	18,00,000
3	Property, Plant and Equipment:- Plant and Machinery	50,00,000	44,00,000
	Less : Accumulated Depreciation	5,00,000	3,00,000
		45,00,000	41,00,000
4	Intangible Assets: Goodwill	3,00,000	5,00,000

Additional Information :

(i) A piece of machinery costing ₹ 4,00,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 3,00,000 was sold at a loss of ₹ 70,000.

(ii) 10% Debentures of ₹ 2,00,000 were issued on 31.3.2025.

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