

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION -2024-25

SUBJECT- ACCOUNTANCY 055

CLASS-XII

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, 31 and 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 .

PART A (Accounting for Partnership Firms)

Q1. Atul, Beena and Sita were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 8 : 7 : 5. Damini was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits which she acquired entirely from Atul. Calculate new profit sharing ratio after Damini Admission

(A) 7 : 7 : 5 : 1 (B) 4 : 7 : 5 : 4 (C) 8 : 7 : 5 : 4 (D) 7 : 5 : 8 : 4

Q2. Abhay, Boris and Chetan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Boris was guaranteed a profit of Rs. 95,000. Any deficiency on account of this was to be borne by Abhay and Chetan equally. The firm earned a profit of Rs. 2,00,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2023. The amount given by Abhay to Boris as guaranteed amount will be : 1

(A) Rs. 17,500 (B) Rs. 35,000 (C) Rs. 25,000 (D) Rs. 10,000

Q3. Assertion: Batman, a partner in a firm with four partners has advanced a loan of ₹50,000 to the firm for last six months of the financial year without any agreement. He claims an interest on loan of ₹3,000 despite the firm being in loss for the year.

Reasoning: In the absence of any agreement / provision in the partnership deed, provisions of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 would apply.

- a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

Q4. Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are individually called as : 1

- (a) Partners (b) Members (c) Firm (d) Owners

Q5. Madhu and Radha were partners in a partnership firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Madhu withdrew Rs. 20,000 in each quarter during the year ended 31.03.2023. Interest on drawing is charged @6% p.a. Interest on Madhu's Drawing will be

- (a) Rs. 3,000 (b) Rs. 2,400 (c) Rs. 1,800 (d) Rs. 4,800

Q6. K and L were partners in a firm. Their partnership deed provided that interest on partner drawing will be charged @ 12% p.a. Interest on L drawings for the year ended 31.03.2022 was calculated as Rs.900.

The necessary journal entry for charging interest on drawings will be : 1

- (a) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. 900
 To Interest on Drawings A/c 900
- (b) Interest on Drawings A/c Dr. 900
 To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c 900
- (c) L's Capital/ Current A/c Dr. 900
 To Interest on Drawings A/c 900
- (d) Interest on Drawings A/c Dr. 900
 To L's Capital/ Current A/c 900

Q7. A and B are partners. B draws a fixed amount at the end of every quarter. Interest on drawings is charged @15% p.a. At the end of the year interest on B's drawings amounted to ₹9,000. Drawings of B were:

- a) ₹24,000 per quarter. b) ₹40,000 per quarter c) ₹30,000 per quarter d) ₹80,000 per quarter

Q8. Shyam, Gopal & Arjun are partners carrying on garment business. Shyam withdrew ₹ 10,000 in the beginning of each quarter. Gopal, withdrew garments amounting to ₹ 15,000 to distribute it to flood victims, and Arjun withdrew ₹ 20,000 from his capital account. The partnership deed provides for interest on drawings @ 10% p.a. The interest on drawing charged from Shyam, Gopal & Arjun at the end of the year will be

a) Shyam- ₹ 4,800; Gopal- ₹ 1,000; Arjun- ₹ 2,000.

b) Shyam- ₹ 4,800; Gopal- ₹ 1,000; Arjun- ₹ 2,000.

c) Shyam- ₹ 2,500; Gopal- ₹ 750; Arjun- Nil.

d) Shyam- ₹ 4,800; Gopal- Nil; Arjun- Nil.

Q9. X and Y are partners in a firm with capital of ₹18,000 and ₹20,000. Z brings ₹10,000 for his share of goodwill and he is required to bring proportionate capital for 1/3rd share in profits. The capital contribution of Z will be:

a) ₹24,000. b) ₹19,000. c) ₹12,667. d) ₹14,000.

Q10. G, S and T were partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2:1. G retired and his dues towards the firm including Capital balance, Accumulated profits and losses share, Revaluation Gain amounted to ₹ 5,80,000. G was being paid ₹ 7,00,000 in full settlement. For giving that additional amount of ₹ 1,20,000, S was debited for ₹ 40,000. Determine goodwill of the firm.

a). ₹ 1,20,000 b). ₹80,000 c). ₹2,40,000 d). ₹ 3,60,000

Q11. S and T were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of there existed a provision for bad and doubtful debts of Rs.7,000. It was decided to write off Rs.3,000 as bad debts. The remaining debtors were considered as good. The amount to be debited/credited to Revaluation Account on account of the above treatment will be : 1

(a) Debit Rs.3,000 (b) Credit Rs.4,000 (c) Debit Rs.7,000 (d) Debit Rs. 4,000

Q12. After doing the adjustments regarding drawings Rs. 40,000, share of profit Rs. 24,000 and the additional capital introduced Rs. 32,000, the capital of Ashok, a partner, as on 31.03.2022 was Rs.5,00,000. His capital as on 01.04.2021 was : 1

(a) Rs.4,84,000 (b) Rs.5,16,000 (c) Rs. 4,46,000 (d) Rs. 5,96,000

Q13. C, D and E were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. They admitted F as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits which was sacrificed by C,D & E in 2:1:2. C's new share of profit will be

a) 2\5 (b) 3\5 (c) 3\10 (d) 4\20

Q14. X and Z were partners in a firm with capitals of Rs.45,000 each. They admitted Y as a new partner for 1/3 rd share in the profits of the firm. Y brought Rs. 60,000 as capital. Based on Y's share of profit of the firm and his capital contribution, the goodwill of the firm will be : 1

(a) Rs. 1,80,000 (b) Rs. 1,50,000 (c) Rs. 30,000 (d) Rs.90,000

Q15. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. With effect from 01.04.2023, they agreed to share profits and losses equally. Due to change in the profit sharing ration, B's gain or sacrifice will be

a) Gain 1/30 (b) Sacrifice 1/30 (c) Gain 5/30 (d) Sacrifice 5\30

Q16. Assertion (A) : Each partner is a principal as well as an agent for all the other partners.

Reason (R) : As per the definition of Partnership Act, partnership business may be carried on by all the partners or any of them acting for all. Choose the correct option from the following :

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

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is 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.

Q17. Ajay, Manish and Sachin were partners sharing profits in the ratio 5:3:2. Their Capitals were ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 8,00,000 and ₹ 11,00,000 as on April 01, 2021. As per Partnership deed, Interest on Capitals were to be provided @ 10% p.a. For the year ended March 31, 2022, Profits of ₹ 2,00,000 were distributed without providing for Interest on Capitals. Pass an adjustment entry and show the workings clearly

Q18. Cheese and Slice are equal partners. Their capitals as on April 01, 2022 were Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. After the accounts for the financial year ending March 31, 2023 have been prepared, it is observed that interest on capital @ 6% per annum and salary to Cheese @ ₹5,000 per annum, as provided in the partnership deed has not been credited to the partners' capital accounts before distribution of profits. You are required to give necessary rectifying entries .

Q19. Norah and Mallika were partners in a firm with a combined capital of Rs.2,00,000. The normal rate of return was 10%. The profits of the last four years were as follows :

2019 -20 – Rs.20,000

2020- 21 – Rs.30,000

2021- 22 – Rs.27,000

2022 -23 –Rs.35,000

The closing stock for the year 2021- 22 was undervalued by Rs.4,000

Calculate goodwill of the firm on two years purchase of average super profit .

Q20. Manoj and Nitin were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 31st March, 2023, the balances in their capital accounts after making adjustments for profits and drawings were Rs.90,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. The net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 amounted to Rs. 30,000. During the year Manoj withdrew Rs. 40,000 and Nitin withdrew Rs. 20,000. Subsequently, it was noticed that Interest on Capital @ 10% p.a. was not

provided to the partners. Also Interest on Drawings to Manoj Rs.3,000 and to Nitin Rs.2,000 was not charged. Pass necessary adjusting journal entry. Show your workings clearly

Q21. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 1 : 2. From 01.04.2022 they decided to share the profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. For this purpose the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 3,60,000. Revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities resulted in a loss of Rs. 50,000. Calculate share of gain or loss of the individual partners on change in profit sharing ratio and pass necessary journal entries for the above in the books of the firm..

Q22. A and B are partners sharing profit and losses in 3:2 .They admit C into partnership .A gift $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$ from his share and B sacrifice $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$ from his share .Goodwill on admission is valued at Rs.50,000.Give journal entries and calculate new ratio

Q23. Divya and Ekta are partners sharing profits and losses in a 3:1 ratio. On 31st March 2023, they admitted Sona into the partnership for a $\frac{1}{4}$ share. The Balance Sheet on that date was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	5,40,000	Cash	4,40,000
General Reserve	3,20,000	Investment	5,00,000
Capitals	17,00,000	Debtors-4,00,000	3,70,000
Divya-10,00,000		Less provision	
Ekta-7,00,000		For doubtful debts-30,000	
		Stock	1,50,000
		Machinery	6,00,000
		Land & Building	5,00,000

	25,60,000		25,60,000

Sona will bring Rs.4,00,000 capital & her share of goodwill

- Goodwill of firm is valued at Rs.2,40,000
- Land & Building is valued at Rs.7,12,000
- Provision for Bad debt is found in excess by Rs.8,000
- A liability of Rs.20,000 included in creditors was not likely to arise
- Capital of Divya is adjusted of on the basis of sona's capital by opening current account
Prepare Revaluation account & partner capital account

Q24. Sky and Moon are partners sharing profits and losses in 4:1. They admit star into partnership after his admission they decides to share profit in the ratio of 2:1:1. He bring Rs. 1,00,000 as capital and Rs. 30,000 for goodwill. At time of admission General reserve stood in books at Rs. 20,000 and goodwill at Rs. 10,000. There was also deferred revenue expenditure appearing in balance sheet Rs.10,000. Give journal entries at time of admission.

Q25. B, P and T were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31.03.2022, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of B, P and T as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	1,40,000	Bank	1,44,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Stock	66,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	90,000	Debtors-1,50,000	1,30,000
Capitals :	7,00,000	Less provision	
B-4,00,000		For doubtful debts-20,000	
P-2,00,000		Furniture	70,000
T-1,00,000		Machinery	2,20,000
		Land & Building	5,00,000

	11,30,000		11,30,000

On the above date, B retired from the firm on the following terms :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm will be valued at Rs.3,60,000 and B's share will be adjusted without opening goodwill account.
- (ii) Furniture will be reduced to Rs. 60,000.
- (iii) A claim of Rs 1,00,000 was admitted for workmen's compensation.
- (iv) B was paid Rs.20,000 through a cheque and the balance was transferred to his loan account.

Prepare Revaluation account & partner capital account

Q26. M.N and G were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31.03.2016 their Balance Sheet was as under :

Balance Sheet of M, N and G as on 31.03.2016

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	55,000	Cash	40,000
General Reserve	30,000	Debtors	45,000
		Less provision	5,000
Capitals :		Stock	50,000

M	1,50,000		Machinery	1,50,000
N	1,25,000		Patents	30,000
G	75,000	3,50,000	Building	1,00,000
			Profit & Loss A/c	25,000
		4,35,000		4,35,000

M retired on the above date and it was agreed that :

- (i) Debtors of ` 2,000 will be written off as bad debts and a provision of 5% on debtors for bad and doubtful debts will be maintained.
- (ii) Patents will be completely written off and stock, machinery and building will be depreciated by 5%.
- (iii) An unrecorded creditor of ` 10,000 will be taken into account.
- (iv) N and G will share the future profits in the ratio of 2 : 3.
- (v) Goodwill of the firm on M's retirement was valued at ` 3,00,000.

Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on M's retirement.

PART B

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

Q27. Aditya Sunrise Ltd. provides you the following information:

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
10% Bank Loan	Nil	1,00,000

Additional Information:

1. Equity Share Capital raised during the year ₹3,00,000;
2. 10% Bank Loan was repaid on 01.04.2022.
3. Dividend received during the year was ₹20,000

4. Dividend Proposed for the year 2021-22 was ₹50,000 but only ₹20,000 was approved by the Shareholders.

Find out the cash flow from Financing Activities.

- a) ₹ 1,50,000 b) ₹ 2,00,000 c) ₹ 1,70,000 d) ₹ 1,80,000

Q28. is included in current assets while preparing balance sheet as per revised Schedule III but excluded from current assets while calculating Current Ratio

- a) Debtors. b) Cash and Cash Equivalent. c) Loose tools and Stores and spares. d) Prepaid Expense

Q29. Insurance Claim received by Albert Co. Ltd. of ₹ 5,00,000 for Loss of Machinery due to theft will be recorded in Cash Flow Statement in which of the following manner?

- a) Added under Operating Activities as Extraordinary Item and Subtracted from Operating Activities also.
b) Subtracted under Operating Activities as Extraordinary Item and Added to Operating Activities also.
c) Added under Operating Activities as Extraordinary Item and Outflow under Investing Activity also.
d) Subtracted under Operating Activities as Extraordinary Item and Inflow under Investing Activities also.

Q30. Current Ratio is 4:1 Current Assets are Rs.60,000 , Quick Ratio is 2.5:1 calculate inventory

- (a) Rs.22,500
(b) Rs.37,500
(c) Rs.15,000
(d) Rs.25,000

Q31. State under which major headings and sub-headings the following items will be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013:

- (i) Capital Reserve;
(ii) Calls-in-Advance;
(iii) Loose Tools;

Q32. The Current Ratio of Zenith Ltd. is .5 : 1. State giving reasons, which of the following transactions will improve, reduce or not change the current ratio

- (i) Payment to creditors Rs. 20,000
(ii) Purchased goods on credit Rs.80,000
(iii) Cash received from debtors Rs.15,000

Q33. From the following Statement of Profit and Loss of Star Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 2015 and 2016, prepare a Common-size statement:

Particulars	Note No.	2015-16(Rs.)	2014-15(Rs.)
Revenue from Operations		25,00,000	20,00,000
Employee Benefit Expenses		10,00,000	7,00,000
Other Expenses		2,00,000	3,00,000
Tax Rate		40%	40%

Q34. From the figures given in the Balance Sheet and additional information, calculate cash flow from Investing & Financing activities

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
I Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholder fund			
(a) Equity Share Capital		8,00,000	6,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	2,00,000	50,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	2	4,00,000	3,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		40,000	45,000
(b) Bank Overdraft		1,00,000	85,000
(c) Short-term Provisions	3	30,000	20,000
	
Total		15,70,000	11,00,000
II Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	4	6,00,000	5,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	5	50,000	50,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		5,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		4,00,000	90,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		70,000	60,000
	
Total		15,70,000	11,00,000
	

Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
1	Reserves and Surplus		
	Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	2,00,000	50,000
2	Long-term Borrowings		
	10% Debentures	4,00,000	3,00,000
3.	Short-term Provisions		
	Provision for tax	30,000	20,000
4.	Tangible Assets		
	Machinery	7,00,000	6,50,000
	Less : Accumulated Depreciation	(1,00,000)	(1,50,000)
		6,00,000	5,00,000
4.	Intangible Assets		
	Goodwill	50,000

Additional Information :

- (i) A piece of machinery costing Rs. 1,60,000 was sold at a loss of Rs.20,000. Depreciation charged during the year amounted to Rs.40,000.
- (ii) Rs.1,00,000, 10% debentures were issued on 31.3.2022.