

CBSE Class 12 Accountancy 2019 - Set 67-3-2

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains **23 questions**, divided into Part A and Part B.
- (ii) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
- (iii) Part B has two options: **Option I - Analysis of Financial Statements** and **Option II - Computerised Accounting**. Attempt only one option.
- (iv) Attempt one alternative where an internal choice is provided. Write all parts of an answer at one place.

1. S, T and U were partners in a firm. They admitted V as a new partner. S and T sacrificed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of their share respectively in favour of V. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of S, T, U and V.

2. Varun and Arun are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. On the date of dissolution of the partnership firm, Varun's wife's loan was Rs 45,000, whereas Arun's loan was Rs 65,000. Which loan will be paid first and why?

3. In the absence of provision in the partnership deed, in which ratio is the deficiency arising out of guarantee of profit to a partner borne by the other partners?

4. Differentiate between 'Capital Reserve' and 'Reserve Capital'.

OR

4. What is meant by Preference Shares?

5. Why are adjustments for outstanding and prepaid expenses not recorded in Receipts and Payments Account?

OR

5. Distinguish between 'Receipts and Payments Account' and 'Income and Expenditure Account' on the basis of 'Depreciation'.

6. In the absence of a partnership deed, in which ratio do the old partners sacrifice their share of profit in case of admission of a new partner?

OR

6. Give any two circumstances in which sacrificing ratio may be applied.

7. Ranjan and Vishal were partners in a firm and their books showed that on 31st March, 2018 their capital employed was Rs 3,00,000. The normal rate of return on capital employed is 15%. During the year ended 31st March, 2018 the firm earned a profit of Rs 58,000. Calculate goodwill on the basis of 3 years' purchase of super profits.

8. JK Limited had 20,000, 12% Debentures of Rs 100 each outstanding on 1st April, 2017. These debentures were redeemable on 31st March, 2018. Debenture Redemption Reserve had a balance of Rs 6,00,000 on 31st March, 2017. The company purchased the required investments on 30th April, 2017.

Pass necessary journal entries for the redemption of debentures on 31st March, 2018.

9. From the following information calculate the amount of medicines to be posted to Income and Expenditure Account of Sargam Hospital for the year ending 31st March, 2018 :

Particulars	1.4.2017 Rs	31.3.2018 Rs
Stock of medicines	25,000	20,000
Creditors for medicines	15,000	28,000

Medicines purchased during the year ended 31st March, 2018 was Rs 1,00,000.

Also, present the relevant items in the Balance Sheet of Sargam Hospital as at 31st March, 2018.

10. Nano Ltd. purchased assets of Dow Ltd. for Rs 3,00,000. It also agreed to take over the liabilities of Dow Ltd. amounting to Rs 50,000 for a purchase consideration of Rs 2,75,000. The payment to Dow Ltd. was made by issue of 8% Debentures of Rs 50 each at a premium of 10%.

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

OR

10. On 1st April, 2014, a limited company issued Rs 4,00,000, 9% debentures at 93%, repayable by draw of lots in two equal instalments starting from 31st March, 2017.

Prepare Discount on Issue of Debentures Account from 1st April, 2014 to 31st March, 2016.

11. Babita, Kavita and Dinesh were partners in a firm. From 1st April, 2018 they decided to share the profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5. On this date the Balance Sheet of the firm showed a balance of Rs 60,000 in General Reserve and debit balance of Rs 1,20,000 in Profit and Loss Account. The Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs 3,60,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm. Also show your workings clearly.

12. Satish, Harish and Ashish were partners in a firm sharing profits in ratio of 3 : 2 : 5. The Balance Sheet of the firm on 31st March, 2018 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Satish, Harish and Ashish as at 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	Amount Rs
Capital :		Plant and Machinery	6,60,000
Satish 2,00,000		Stock	1,20,000
Harish 2,00,000		Debtors	30,000
Ashish 3,00,000	7,00,000	Cash	90,000
Profits for the year 2017 – 18	1,50,000		
Creditors	50,000		
	9,00,000		9,00,000

Harish died on 30th June, 2018. According to the partnership deed, in addition to the deceased partner's capital, his executor is entitled to :

- Share in profits in the year of death on the basis of average of last two years' profit. Profit for the year 2016 – 17 was Rs 1,00,000.
- Goodwill of the firm was to be valued at 3 years' purchase of average of last two years' profits.

Prepare Harish's Capital Account to be presented to his executor.

13. Shreya and Vivek were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 3 : 2. The balances in their capital and current accounts as on 1st April, 2017 were as under :

	Shreya (Rs)	Vivek (Rs)
Capital accounts	3,00,000	2,00,000
Current accounts	1,00,000 (Cr.)	28,000 (Dr.)

The partnership deed provided that Shreya was to be paid a salary of Rs 5,000 p.m. whereas Vivek was to get a commission of Rs 30,000 for the year.

Interest on capital was to be allowed @ 8% p.a. whereas interest on drawings was to be charged @ 6% p.a. The drawings of Shreya were Rs 3,000 at the beginning of each quarter while Vivek withdrew Rs 30,000 on 1st September, 2017. The net profit of the firm for the year before making the above adjustments was Rs 1,20,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Partners' Capital and Current Accounts.

OR

13. Ramesh, Mahesh and Suresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 2. Their respective fixed capitals were : Ramesh Rs 5,00,000; Mahesh Rs 4,00,000 and Suresh Rs 3,00,000. They admitted Govind as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits. Govind brought Rs 4,00,000 as his capital and the necessary amount for goodwill premium. Their new profit sharing ratio will be 2 : 1 : 1 : 1.

Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm, showing your workings clearly. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions on Govind's admission.

14. Adiraj and Karan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2018 the firm was dissolved. After the transfer of assets (other than cash in hand and at bank) and third party liabilities to the Realization Account, the following information was provided :

(i) Furniture of Rs 70,000 was sold for Rs 68,000 by auction and auctioneer's commission amounted to Rs 2,000.

(ii) Adiraj's loan amounting to Rs 35,000 was paid.

(iii) Out of the stock of Rs 80,000, Karan took over 50% of the stock at a discount of 20% while the remaining stock was sold off at a profit of 30% on cost.

(iv) A bills receivable of Rs 3,000 under discount was dishonoured as the acceptor had become insolvent and hence the bill had to be met by the firm.

(v) Profit and Loss Account showed a debit balance of Rs 56,000.

(vi) Realization expenses amounted to Rs 2,000 which were paid by Adiraj.

Pass the necessary journal entries for the above transactions on the dissolution of the firm.

15. Namanjyot Society showed the following position :

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	Amount Rs
Capital Fund	72,000	Furniture	40,000
Subscriptions received in advance	6,000	Cash at Bank	30,000
		Cash in Hand	8,000
	78,000		78,000

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ending 31st March, 2018

15. (continued)

Receipts	Amount Rs	Payments	Amount Rs
To Balance b/d		By Computers (1.10.2018)	1,00,000
Cash at Bank 30,000		By Office Expenses	29,000
Cash in Hand 24,000	54,000	By Electric Charges	15,000
To Sale proceeds of old newspapers	900	By Postage and Stationery	9,000
To Locker's Rent	7,000	By 10% Investments (on 1.12.2017)	60,000
To Interest on Investments	1,600	By Balance c/d	
To Entrance Fees	50,000	Cash at Bank 80,000	
To Life Membership Fees	1,00,000	Cash in Hand 35,500	1,15,500
To Membership subscriptions	98,000		
To Subscriptions for relief fund	17,000		
	3,28,500		3,28,500

15. (continued)

Additional Information :

(i) Computers were to be depreciated @ 60% p.a. and furniture @ 10% p.a.

(ii) Membership subscription included Rs 20,000 received in advance.

(iii) Electric charges outstanding Rs 10,000.

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2018.

16. Raman and Rohit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 31st March, 2018, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Raman and Rohit as at 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	Amount Rs
Capital :		Plant and Machinery	1,75,000
Raman 1,40,000		Furniture and Fixtures	65,000
Rohit 1,00,000	2,40,000	Stock	47,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	40,000	Debtors 1,10,000	
Creditors	1,60,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts 7,000	1,03,000
		Bank Balance	50,000
	4,40,000		4,40,000

On the above date, Saloni was admitted in the partnership firm. Raman surrendered 2/5th of his share and Rohit surrendered 1/5th of his share in favour of Saloni. It was agreed that :

- Plant and machinery will be reduced by Rs 35,000 and furniture and fixtures will be reduced to Rs 58,500.
- Provision for bad and doubtful debts will be increased by Rs 3,000.
- A claim for Rs 16,000 for workmen's compensation was admitted.
- A liability of Rs 2,500 included in creditors is not likely to arise.
- Saloni will bring Rs 42,000 as her share of goodwill premium and proportionate capital.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

16. Sushma, Gautam and Kanika were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2018, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Sushma, Gautam and Kanika as at 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	Amount Rs
Creditors	60,000	Cash at Bank	1,40,000
Employees' Provident Fund	40,000	Sundry Debtors	1,60,000
Profit and Loss Account	1,00,000	Stock	2,40,000
Capital :		Investments	2,00,000
Sushma 3,00,000		Fixed Assets	3,60,000
Gautam 2,50,000			
Kanika 3,50,000	9,00,000		
	11,00,000		11,00,000

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

- Fixed Assets will be reduced to Rs 2,90,000.
- A provision of 5% on debtors for bad and doubtful debts will be created.
- Stock was to be valued at Rs 2,18,000. Sushma took over the stock at this value.
- 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.
- 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.
- Gautam and Kanika will share the future profits in the ratio of 2 : 3.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

17. Sunstar Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of Rs 50 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – Rs 15 per share

On Allotment – Rs 10 per share

On First and Final Call – Rs 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 Shares 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. Namita, a shareholder of Category I, holding 3,000 shares failed to pay the allotment money. Her shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. Manav, 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 Rs 60 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries and prepare Cash Book for the above transactions in the books of Sunstar Ltd.

17. Megha Ltd. invited applications for issuing 90,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each at a premium of Rs 60 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – Rs 30 per share (including premium Rs 10)

On Allotment – Rs 70 per share (including premium Rs 50)

On First and Final Call – Balance amount

Applications for 1,00,000 shares were received. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to all the applicants. Excess money received with application was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Sudha, a shareholder holding 4,500 shares, failed to pay the allotment money. Her shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. Afterwards the first and final call was made. Rajat, a holder of 3,600 shares, failed to pay the first and final call. His shares were also forfeited. All the forfeited shares were re-issued for Rs 90 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries and prepare Cash Book for the above transactions in the books of Megha Ltd.

18. State any two benefits of preparing Cash Flow Statement.

19. 'Gain on sale of fixed assets' will be considered as which type of activity while preparing Cash Flow Statement?

20. Calculate opening and closing trade receivables from the following information :

Trade Receivable turnover ratio 4 times; Cost of Revenue from Operations Rs 3,20,000; Gross profit ratio 20%; Closing trade receivables were Rs 15,000 more than opening trade receivables; cash revenue from operations being 33 1/3% of credit revenue from operations.

OR

20. The Quick Ratio of a company is 1.5 : 1. State, giving reasons, which of the following transactions will improve, reduce or not change the quick ratio :

- (i) Purchase of goods for cash
- (ii) Bills payable paid at maturity
- (iii) Sale of goods costing Rs 18,000 for Rs 16,000
- (iv) Cash collected from debtors

21. Explain briefly any four objectives of 'Financial Statement Analysis'.

OR

21. Under which major headings and subheadings will the following items be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013?

- (i) Balance of the Statement of Profit and Loss
- (ii) Interest accrued on investments
- (iii) Livestock
- (iv) Licenses and Franchise
- (v) Securities Premium Reserve
- (vi) Trade Marks
- (vii) Work in Progress
- (viii) 9% Debentures repayable during the current year

22. From the information extracted from the Statement of Profit and Loss of Voltech Ltd. for the years ended 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2018, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss.

Particulars	Note No.	2017 – 18	2016 – 17
Revenue from operations		Rs 6,00,000	Rs 5,00,000
Cost of materials consumed		Rs 4,40,000	Rs 2,50,000
Other expenses		Rs 1,50,000	Rs 1,00,000
Tax rate		50%	50%

23. From the following Balance Sheet of Mayur Ltd. and the additional information as at 31st March, 2018, prepare a Cash Flow Statement :

Mayur Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

23. (continued)

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2018 Rs	31.3.2017 Rs
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholder's Funds :			
(a) Share Capital		30,00,000	20,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	3,00,000	4,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities :			
Long-term Borrowings	2	4,00,000	3,00,000
3. Current Liabilities :			
(a) Trade Payables		1,70,000	2,50,000
(b) Short-term Provisions	3	76,000	64,000
Total		39,46,000	30,14,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets :			
Fixed Assets :			
(i) Tangible	4	29,00,000	23,00,000
(ii) Intangible	5	2,70,000	1,60,000
2. Current Assets :			
(a) Inventories		2,20,000	2,30,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,10,000	1,30,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		4,46,000	1,94,000
Total		39,46,000	30,14,000

23. (continued)

Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2018 Rs	31.3.2017 Rs
1.	Reserves and Surplus :		
	Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)	3,00,000	4,00,000
		3,00,000	4,00,000
2.	Long-term Borrowings :		
	9% Debentures	4,00,000	3,00,000
		4,00,000	3,00,000
3.	Short-term Provisions :		
	Provision for Tax	76,000	64,000
		76,000	64,000
4.	Tangible Assets :		
	Machinery	36,00,000	28,00,000
	Accumulated Depreciation	(7,00,000)	(5,00,000)
		29,00,000	23,00,000
5.	Intangible Assets :		
	Goodwill	2,70,000	1,60,000
		2,70,000	1,60,000

Additional Information :

23. (continued)

- (i) During the year, a piece of machinery costing Rs 4,00,000 on which accumulated depreciation was Rs 73,000 was sold for Rs 3,10,000.
- (ii) 9% Debentures of Rs 1,00,000 were issued on 31st March, 2018.

Part B - Option II

18. Which function is used to compute loan repayment schedule?

19. What is meant by 'Relational Database'?

20. Explain the terms 'Password Security' and 'Data Vault'.

21. What is meant by a 'Form'? How is 'Split Form' different from 'Simple Form'?

OR

21. Why is it necessary to have safety features in accounting software? Explain any two tools which provide data security.

22. Explain different types of vouchers.

OR

22. What is meant by a Graph? Explain its any three advantages.

23. List the functionality and availability of the following key combinations in Tally software :

- (i) F6
 - (ii) F7
 - (iii) F8
 - (iv) CTRL + F8
 - (v) F9
 - (vi) CTRL + F9
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- End of Question Paper -