SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2026-27

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. 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.
5. Questions 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each.
6. Questions 17 to 20, 31and 32 carry **3** marks each.
7. Questions from 21 ,22 and 33 carry **4** marks each
8. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carry **6** marks each
9. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions of **three marks**, 2 questions of **four marks** and 2 questions of **six marks.**

Part - A

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Part A :- Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="2">A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:2. W.e.f. 1st April 2026 they decided to share future profits in the ratio of 1:1:1. On the date of reconstitution, Workmen Compensation Reserve appears in the books of the firm at ₹27,000, and the liability on account of compensation to workmen is calculated at ₹36,000. Partners decided not to alter the books of accounts. What entry will be passed to effect the above-mentioned change?
<table>
<tr><td>(A)</td><td>A's Capital Dr.
To C's capital A/c</td><td>1,000</td><td>
1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>(B)</td><td>C's Capital A/c Dr.
To A's Capital A/c</td><td>1,000</td><td>
1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>(C)</td><td>Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr.
To A's Capital A/c
To B's Capital A/c
To C's Capital A/c</td><td>27,000</td><td>
12,000
9,000
6,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>(D)</td><td>Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr.
Revaluation A/c Dr.
To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c</td><td>27,000
9,000</td><td>

36,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="2">Aman and Suman are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals as on 1st April 2025 were ₹2,00,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively. After the division of Net profits of ₹3,00,000 for the year 2025-26 among the partners, and adjustment of drawings, their capital balances on 31st March 2026 were: Aman ₹3,00,000 Suman ₹4,00,000. The accountant omitted to charge interest on drawings. If the firm wants to charge interest on drawings @10% p.a. Interest on Aman's drawings would be:
(A) ₹ 4,000 (B) ₹ 8,000
(C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 80,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

3.	**(A) Assertion**: Issue price more than face value received on issue of shares is credited to securities premium account but not to statement of profit and loss. **(R) Reason**: In case of forfeiture of shares, securities premium not received is debited. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation to (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is false but (R) is correct. (D) (A) is correct but (R) is false.	**1**
4.	A Ltd. invited applications for 50,000 shares of ₹10 each at par. Applications were received for 80,000 shares. Shares were allotted on a pro-rata basis to applicants of 60,000 shares. If application money was ₹3 per share and allotment money was ₹4 per share, how much amount will be received on allotment from an applicant who applied for 6,000 shares? (A) ₹ 20,000 (B) ₹ 24,000 (C) ₹ 21,000 (D) ₹ 17,000	**1**
5.	R and S are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals are ₹3,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. On 1st January 2026, the firm granted loans of ₹24,000 to R and ₹6,000 to S at 10% p.a. The loss before charging interest for the year ended 31st March 2026 was ₹2,650. Calculate the share of loss to be borne by each partner after accounting for interest on loans. (A) Share of loss R ₹ 2,040, and S ₹ 1,360 (B) Share of loss R ₹ 3,390, and S ₹ 2,260 (C) Share of loss R ₹ 1,590, and S ₹ 1,060 (D) Share of loss R ₹ 1,140, and S ₹ 760	**1**
6.	A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. A died on 1st October 2025. The loss till the date of death was calculated at ₹ 75,000. Goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of the average profits of the last three years. The profits for the last three years were ₹3,28,000; ₹3,46,000; and ₹4,00,000. Calculate the amount payable by B and C to A's executor towards goodwill. (A) ₹ 1,79,000 and ₹ 1,79,000 (B) ₹ 2,14,800 and ₹ 1,43,200 (C) ₹ 4,29,600 and ₹ 2,86,400 (D) ₹ 2,23,750 and ₹ 1,34,250	**1**
7.	X, Y, and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 4:3:3. Z is guaranteed a minimum profit of ₹ 50,000 per annum, the deficiency, if any, is to be borne by X and Y equally. The firm's profit for the year ended 31st March 2026 is ₹40,000. The amount of deficiency to be borne by X and Y respectively will be: (A) X ₹25,000 & Y ₹25,000 (B) X ₹21,714 & Y ₹16,286 (C) X ₹19,000 & Y ₹19,000 (D) X ₹5,000 & Y ₹5,000	**1**

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8.	L and M were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. They admitted N as a new partner and on the date of admission, firm had Investments of ₹3,00,000 and Investment Fluctuation Reserve of ₹40,000. On the same date; • M took over 40% of investments at ₹1,10,000. • The remaining investments were revalued at ₹1,50,000. Identify the effect on the Revaluation Account. (A) Credited ₹10,000 (B) Debited ₹10,000 (C) Credited ₹5,000 (D) No effect on revaluation A/c	**1**
9.	Ravinder and Savita were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Kavita was admitted for 1/5th share in profits and she brought ₹3,00,000, including ₹30,000 towards goodwill. After adjusting for goodwill, revaluation of assets and liabilities, and reserves, calculate Savita's adjusted capital on the basis of Kavita's capital and profit-sharing ratio. (A) ₹4,32,000 (B) ₹5,00,000 (C) ₹3,00,000 (D) ₹6,00,000	**1**
10.	Machinery was appearing in the books at ₹12,00,000. It was found to be undervalued by 20%. At what amount the machinery will be shown in the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm? (A) ₹14,00,000 (B) ₹15,00,000 (C) ₹12,00,000 (D) ₹16,00,000	**1**
11.	Tanya Ltd. issued 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹2 per share. The amount was payable as follows: ₹4 on Application (including ₹1 premium) ₹5 on Allotment (including ₹1 premium) and ₹3 on Call. Applications were received for 95,000 shares, which were duly allotted. Ravi, holding 3,000 shares, failed to pay the allotment, so his shares were forfeited just after allotment. Later, 2,000 of these shares were reissued at ₹9 per share as fully paid up. What amount will be transferred to Capital Reserve? (A) ₹ 4,000 (B) ₹ 7,000 (C) ₹ 10,000 (D) ₹ 6,000	**1**
12.	Aarav Ltd. acquired the business of Mehul Ltd. as per the following agreement: • Assets of ₹ 20,00,000 were taken over at ₹18,00,000 • Liabilities of ₹ 2,80,000 were taken over at ₹2,50,000 The purchase consideration was discharged by: • Issuing 12,000 equity shares of ₹100 each at a premium of 25% • ₹1,00,000 through bank draft. The amount of Goodwill/ Capital Reserve arising on acquisition will be: (A) Goodwill ₹50,000 (B) Capital Reserve ₹50,000 (C) Goodwill ₹1,50,000 (D) Capital Reserve ₹1,50,000	**1**
13.	Choose the correct sequence of events in case of retirement of a partner. (i) Preparation of revaluation A/c. (ii) Transfer of amount due to retiring partner to retiring partner's loan A/c. (iii) Preparation of capital A/c to calculate amount due to retiring partner. (iv) Treatment of goodwill. (A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii) (C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv) (D) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)	**1**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

14.	A, B, and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. On dissolution, a creditor of ₹40,000 accepts ₹30,000 in full settlement. Another creditor of ₹ 15,000 is paid in full. What amount will be transferred to the Realisation Account to close the creditors A/c? (A) ₹55,000 (B) ₹45,000 (C) ₹70,000 (D) ₹40,000	**1**
15.	Ritika Ltd. issued 1,000 equity shares of ₹80 each at a premium of ₹10 per share. Application and allotment money of ₹50 (including ₹6 premium) per share was called, and the entire amount was duly received. What will be amount reflecting in the Subscribed but not fully paid-up capital: (A) ₹50,000 (B) ₹44,000 (C) ₹56,000 (D) NIL	**1**
16.	Which of the following items is not transferred to the Realisation Account at the time of dissolution of a firm? A. Goodwill appearing in the books. B. Employees Provident Fund C. Provision for doubtful debts D. General reserve E. Debit Bank Balance (A) D only (B) A, B and C (C) D and E (D) B, D and E	**1**
17 A.	Amit, Akash and Ayush decided to dissolve their firm. Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions after transferring all assets (except Cash and Bank) and outside liabilities to the Realisation Account: I. Debtors amounted to ₹82,000. Provision for Doubtful Debts was ₹6,000. Debtors of ₹12,000 went bad. The remaining debtors were taken over by a debt collection agency at 80% of book value. II. Amit agreed to pay his wife's loan of ₹20,000 in settlement of loan of ₹25,000 given to Amit. III. Creditors amounted to ₹40,000 were payable after three months. Creditors worth ₹10,000 were given furniture costing ₹8,000 in full settlement. The remaining creditors allowed a discount of 10% irrespective of the time period.	**3**
	OR	
17 B.	L, B and P are partners. They decided to dissolve the firm. In each of the following situations identify the incidence (borne by) of expenditure of dissolution and the paying identity (paid by) related to dissolution expenses of a firm:	

Case I	Realisation A/c Dr. To L's Capital A/c (Being realisation expenses recorded)	10,000	10,000
Case II	L's Capital A/c Dr. To P's Capital A/c (Being realisation expenses recorded)	10,000	10,000
Case III	P's Capital A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Being realisation expenses recorded)	10,000	10,000

18.	B, C and D are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1:1:1. As per the partnership deed salary is allowed to the partners as follows: • B is entitled to a salary of ₹ 2,000 per month. • C is entitled to salary of ₹ 16,000 p.a.	**3**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	• D is entitled to a salary of ₹ 4,000 per quarter. Amit, an employee of the firm was entitled to a salary of ₹ 5,000 on half yearly basis which was omitted to be provided. Calculate the amount of profits to be given to each partner by way of appropriation in each of the following cases, when the profit/loss before the above adjustments is: Case 1. Profit of ₹ 72,000 Case 2. Profit of ₹ 45,000 Case 3. Loss of ₹ 20,000	
19.	Drum Ltd. decided to expand its operations by acquiring the business of Crane Ltd. and agreed to take over assets worth ₹6,00,000 and liabilities worth ₹40,000 at an agreed purchase consideration of ₹6,30,000 The purchase consideration was discharged by issuing 10% Debentures of ₹100 each at 10% discount to Crane Ltd. On the basis of above information: **I.** Calculate the number of debentures issued to discharge the purchase consideration. **II.** Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Drum Ltd.	**3**
20.	Calculate goodwill of the firm on the basis of 3 years' purchase of the average profits of the last five years which were as follows: Year Amount (₹) 31st March 2022 – (1,00,000) 31st March 2023 – 30,00,000 31st March 2024 – 16,00,000 31st March 2025 – 17,50,000 31st March 2026 – 18,50,000 Additional Information: (i) On 1st January 2025, a fire broke out which resulted into a loss of goods of ₹3,00,000. A claim of ₹ 70,000 was received from the insurance company. (ii) During the year ended 31st March 2026, the firm realised ₹ 80,000 from sale of scrapped machinery. (iii) For the year ending 31st March 2026, wages of ₹ 50,000 were debited twice inadvertently by the accountant of the firm.	**3**
21.	XYZ Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 80,00,000 divided into 8,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company offered 1,00,000 shares for public subscription at ₹ 2 premium. Share was payable as ₹ 3 on application (including ₹ 1 premium), ₹ 6 (including balance premium) on allotment and balance on call. Public had applied for 1,25,000 shares out of which applications for 5,000 shares were rejected and remaining were allotted on pro-rata basis. All the money has been duly received except allotment and call money on 10,000 shares held by Raja. His shares were forfeited. Show the Share Capital head as it would appear in the balance sheet and also prepare Notes to Accounts for the same.	**4**
22 A.	S, D and A are partners, sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 2 : 3. Their fixed capitals are: S – ₹1,00,000 D – ₹50,000 A – ₹50,000	**4**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

As per the partnership deed, S is entitled to a commission of 10% of net profit after charging such commission.
However, while preparing the accounts for the year ended 31st March 2026, this commission was not provided. The net profit of the firm was ₹1,10,000.
On the basis of above information:

I. Calculate the correct amount of commission payable to S.
II. Pass the necessary journal entry that the accountant would have passed for distribution of profits without providing commission to S.
III. Pass the necessary adjusting journal entry at the beginning of the next year to rectify the above-mentioned error.

OR

22 B. Alpha, Beta and Delta were partners. On 31st August 2023, Delta died and after all the adjustments an amount of Rs.3,22,000 was payable to his executors. It was agreed to pay Rs.22,000 immediately and balance in 3 equal instalments together with interest @10%p.a. on 31st March 2024, 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2026, Prepare Delta's Executors account till it is finally paid off.

23. I. Pass necessary journal entries for 'Issue of Debentures' in the following cases: **6**

a) Arman Ltd. issued 750, 12% Debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5%
b) Sohan Ltd. issued 800, 9% Debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 20 per debenture redeemable at a premium of ₹10 per Debenture.

II. X Ltd. obtained a loan of ₹4,00,000 from "The Development Bank". The company issued 5,000; 9%. Debentures of ₹100 each as a collateral security for the same. As per the policy the company effects these transactions through journal. Show journal entries and prepare the extract of balance sheet.

24. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:3. **6x1 =6**
They decided to change their profit-sharing ratio to 3:2:5 with effect from 1st April 2026.

Balance Sheet of A, B and C
as at 31st March 2026

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	1,20,000	Land & Building	4,00,000
General Reserve	90,000	Machinery	2,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	60,000	Stock	1,50,000
A's Capital	3,00,000	Debtors	1,00,000
B's Capital	2,50,000	Cash	1,70,000
C's Capital	2,00,000		
	10,20,000		10,20,000

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Additional Information:
1. Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹1,50,000.
2. Land & Building is revalued at ₹4,50,000.
3. A provision for doubtful debts @5% is to be created on debtors.
4. An unrecorded liability of ₹20,000 is discovered.

Based on the above information answer the following MCQs:

I. The net sacrifice made by partners (in terms of share of profit) is:
A) A sacrifices 1/10 and B sacrifices 1/10; C gains 1/5
B) A gains 1/10; B gains 1/10; C sacrifices 1/10
C) A sacrifices 1/10; B gains 1/10; C gains 1/5
D) A gains 1/10, B gains 1/10; C sacrifices 1/5

II. Which of the following journal entries is correct for treatment of goodwill?

(A) A's Capital A/c Dr.
To C's Capital A/c

(B) A's Capital A/c Dr.
B's Capital A/c Dr.
To C's Capital A/c

(C) C's Capital A/c Dr.
To A's Capital A/c
To B's Capital A/c

(D) C's Capital A/c Dr.
A's Capital A/c Dr.
To Goodwill A/c

III. The amount of goodwill to be compensated by gaining partner(s) is:
(A) ₹45,000
(B) ₹30,000
(C) ₹75,000
(D) ₹1,50,000

IV. The net gain on revaluation will be:
(A) ₹25,000
(B) ₹20,000
(C) ₹5,000
(D) ₹30,000

V. General Reserve and Profit & Loss Account will be distributed in:
(A) New ratio
(B) Gaining ratio
(C) Old ratio
(D) Sacrificing ratio

VI. After all adjustments, the balance of C's capital will be?
(A) ₹2,22,500
(B) ₹2,35,000
(C) ₹3,00,000
(D) ₹3,50,000

25 A. X and Y were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1: 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026 was as follows: **6**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	30,000	Cash	20,000
Outstanding Expenses	4,000		

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Capitals:			Debtors	40,000	
X	1,50,000		Less: Prov. for doubtful debts	500	39,500
Y	3,00,000	4,50,000	Stock		1,20,000
General Reserve		6,000	Furniture		30,000
			Machinery		2,72,500
			Patents		5,000
			Profit and Loss A/c		3,000
		4,90,000			4,90,000

They agreed to admit Z for 1/4th share on 1st April 2026 on the following terms:

i. Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹60,000 and Z was to bring in a new and updated machinery costing ₹ 5,000 as a part payment against his share of premium for goodwill and the furniture for the balance of his share of goodwill premium.
ii. ₹ 10,000 were receivable from a debtor who was declared insolvent, only 50% of the amount could be recovered in cash by selling his assets.
iii. Provision for doubtful debts to be raised to 10% of the value of revised debtors.
iv. Patents were valueless.
v. Stock was found to be overvalued by 20%.
vi. ₹ 3,500 be provided for an unforeseen liability.
vii. Z to bring in capital equal to 1/4th of the combined capital of X and Y after all adjustments.

Pass required journal entries on the admission of Z and also prepare Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

OR

25 B. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in 2:2:1 ratio. On 31.3.2026, C retires from the firm. On the date of C's retirement, the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows:

Balance Sheet of A, B and C

as at 31.3.2026

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	54,000	Bank	45,000
General Reserve	10,000	Debtor 12,000	
Outstanding Rent	4,400	Less: Provision for doubtful debts 800	11,200
Provision for Legal Claim	12,000	Stock	18,000
Capitals:		Furniture	8,200
A 92,000		Premises	1,80,000
B 60,000		Goodwill	10,000
C 40,000	1,92,000		
	2,72,400		2,72,400

On C's retirement the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 45,000.

After retirement the accountants of the firm worked out the following balance sheet, but they misplaced the papers on which Revaluation A/c and Partners' Capital were worked out.

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Balance Sheet of A and B (After C's retirement)

as at 31.3.2026

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	54,000	Bank	34,600
General Reserve	5,000	Debtor 12,000	
Outstanding Rent	4,400	Less: Provision for doubtful debts 600	11,400
Provision for Legal Claim	14,400	Stock	16,200
C's Loan	40,000	Furniture	10,200
Capitals:		Premises	1,89,000
A 87,800			
B 55,800	1,43,600		
	2,61,400		2,61,400

On the basis of above information, you are required to help the accountants of the firm in preparing Revaluation A/c, and Partners Capital Accounts of the reconstituted firm.

26 A. Lacchoo Ltd. invited applications for 1,20,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹ 4 per share, payable as – **6**

₹6 on Application (including ₹2 premium)

₹5 on Allotment (including ₹1 premium)

Balance on First & Final Call.

Applications were received for 2,70,000 shares, out of which applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and the allotment was made on a pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants.

Mr. Parivesh, who was allotted 1,200 shares, failed to pay call money. His shares were forfeited after due notice. Later, these shares were reissued at ₹ 100 per share as fully paid-up.

Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of Lacchoo Ltd.

OR

26 B. Neha Tech Ltd. has authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into shares of face value of ₹ 10 each. Company decided to issue 1,00,000 equity shares at a value of ₹ 100 each. The entire face value was payable on application and the entire premium money was payable on allotment.

Applications were received for 1,50,000 shares.

Allotment was made on the following basis:

(i) Applicants of 10,000 shares were sent letters of regret.

(ii) To applicants for another 10,000 shares – Shares were fully allotted

(iii) Remaining applicants were allotted shares on a pro rata basis.

A shareholder who was allotted 18,000 shares belongs to category (iii), failed to pay allotment money and his shares were duly forfeited. Later on, 5,000 shares were reissued as fully paid on a premium of 200%.

You are required to give:

I. Cash Book, Share Capital A/c and Securities Premium A/c.

II. Journal entries for forfeiture and re-issue of shares.

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	Part B :- Analysis of Financial Statements **(Option – I)**	
27.	A company had the following balances in their books of accounts: Particulars | 31st March, 2026 (₹) | 31st March, 2025 (₹) Work in Progress | 1,00,000 | 90,000 Finished Goods | 80,000 | 1,10,000 Stock in Trade | 90,000 | 80,000 Raw Material | 20,000 | 10,000 What will be the amount of Cost of Materials Consumed if purchases of raw materials amounted to ₹ 1,60,000 and purchase of stock-in-trade amounted to ₹ 2,00,000? (A) ₹ 1,90,000 (B) ₹ 3,40,000 (C) ₹ 1,50,000 (D) ₹ 3,50,000	**1**
28.	Assertion (A):Current Ratio can never be less than Liquid ratio. Reason (R): Current Ratio includes all current assets, including inventory and prepaid expenses. (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	**1**
29.	Vivek Consultancy Private Limited purchased furniture for ₹20,00,000 paying 60% by issue of equity shares of ₹10 each and the balance by a cheque. This transaction will result in: (A) Cash used in Investing activities ₹20,00,000 and Cash generated from financing activities ₹ 12,00,000. (B) Cash used in investing activities ₹ 8,00,000. (C) Cash used in investing activities ₹ 20,00,000. (D) Cash generated from financing activities ₹ 12,00,000.	**1**
30.	Which of the following is **not** a cash flow from investing activities? (A) Sale of 2,500 shares (held as investment) for ₹ 15 each (B) Purchase of equipment for ₹ 500 cash (C) Purchase of marketable securities for ₹ 25,000 cash (D) Sale of land for ₹ 28,000 cash	**1**
31 A.	Prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of Uttu Machineries Ltd. for the year ended 31st March 2026 from the following information: **PARTICULARS** | **31st March 2026 (₹)** | **31st March 2025 (₹)** Revenue From Operations | 40,00,000 | 20,00,000 Cost of Revenue from Operations | 4,00,000 | 2,00,000 Wages | 6,00,000 | 4,00,000 Interest paid | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 Tax Rate | 50% | 50% **OR**	**3**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

31 B.

Prepare Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

PARTICULARS	31st March 2026 (₹)
Revenue from Operations	6,00,000
Indirect Expense	25% of gross profit
Cost of Revenue from Operations	4,00,000
Other incomes	30,000
Income tax	30%

32. Under which main head and sub - head of the financial statements are the following items classified or shown: **3**

I. Warranty claims payable.

II. Preliminary expenses written off.

III. Interest Accrued and Due on Debentures.

33 A. Quick Ratio of Alpha Traders is 1.2 : 1. Given that their operating cycle is of 8 months, state with reasons whether the following transactions will increase, decrease, or not affect the Quick Ratio: **4**

I. Bills Receivable ₹40,000 were dishonoured and treated as bad debts.

II. Stock worth ₹25,000 was destroyed by fire; insurance company admitted claim of ₹18,000 receivable within 6 months.

III. Furniture having book value ₹60,000 was sold for ₹52,000; sale proceeds to be received in 11th month from the date of sale.

IV. 12% Debentures of ₹2,00,000 were issued at a premium of 10% to a supplier of machinery costing ₹ 3,00,000 and balance was settled through cheque.

OR

33 B. From the given information, calculate the following ratios:

I. Current ratio

II. Inventory Turnover ratio

Information Revenue from operations (Net sales) ₹ 5,00,000, opening inventory ₹7,000, closing inventory ₹ 4,000 more than the opening inventory, net purchase is 70% of revenue from operations, operating expenses ₹ 30,000, liquid assets ₹ 75,000, wages ₹ 10,000, salaries ₹ 20,000, carriage inwards ₹ 40,000, prepaid expenses ₹2,000, current liabilities ₹ 60,000, 9% debentures ₹ 3,00,000, long - term loan from bank ₹ 1.00,000, equity share capital ₹ 10,00,000 and 8% preference share capital ₹2,00,000.

34. From the following Balance Sheet of Krishang Ltd. as at 31st March 2026, calculate **Cash Flow from Operating Activities and Investing Activities.** **6**

Balance Sheet of Krishang Ltd. as at 31st March 2026

Particulars	Note No.	31-03-2026 (₹)	31-03-2025 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		6,00,000	5,50,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	1,50,000	1,00,000
2. Non- Current Liabilities			

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

(a) Long term Borrowings	2	1,20,000	85,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		89,500	1,02,000
(b) Short - term Provisions	3	25,000	38,500
Total		9,84,500	8,75,500
II. Assets			
1. Non- Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets/Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment	4	5,35,000	4,25,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	5	20,000	56,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Current Investments		1,20,000	75,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,52,500	1,32,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,57,000	1,87,500
Total		9,84,500	8,75,500

Notes to Accounts:

Note No.	Particulars	31-03-2026 (₹)	31-03-2025 (₹)
1	Reserves and Surplus		
	Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	1,50,000	1,00,000
		1,50,000	1,00,000
2	Long-term Borrowings		
	10% Debentures	1,20,000	85,000
		1,20,000	85,000
3	Short - term Provisions	25,000	38,500
	Provision for Tax	25,000	38,500
4	Tangible Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Machinery	6,35,000	5,00,000
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,00,000)	(75,000)
		5,35,000	4,25,000
5	Intangible Assets		
	Goodwill	20,000	56,000
		20,000	56,000

Additional Information:

i. A piece of machinery costing ₹12,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹8,000 was sold for ₹3,000.

ii. 10% Debentures were issued on 1st October 2025.

iii. On 1st May, 2025, Land was purchased of ₹ 2,00,000 for investment purpose but due to financial requirements the company had to sell it on 31st January 2026 for ₹ 2,20,000.

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

	Part B: Computerised Accounting (Option – II)	
27.	Identify the error which will be displayed on screen when the set of co-ordinates that a cell occupies on a worksheet is invalid. (A) Correct a # NAME ? Error (B) Correct # REF ! Error (C) Correct a # N/A Error (D) Correct a ##### Error	**1**
28.	How are 'absolute cell reference' and 'mixed cell reference' identified in Excel ? (A) Using # sign (B) Using ~ sign (C) Using $ sign (D) Using £ sign	**1**
29.	What is used to build single formula with multiple results in Excel ? (A) Derived value (B) Vectors (C) Round() (D) Array	**1**
30.	A sequential code refers to code applied to some documents where: (A) Account heads are assigned to documents (B) Numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order (C) Special names are given to accounts (D) Documents are arranged in special sequence	**1**
31 A. 31B.	Explain the following: (I) Contra voucher (II) Post-dated voucher (III) Receipt voucher OR State the advantages of 'Pivot Table Report'.	**3** **3**
32.	State any three limitations of Computerised Accounting System.	**3**
33 A. 33 B.	What is meant by 'data validation'? What is facilitated by 'Error Alert tab'? OR What is meant by internal margin while using MS Excel? State the options available.	**4**
34.	=SUM(B2B3) will give an error while using spreadsheet. Identify the error and state the steps to correct it.	**6**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2026-27

SUBJECT: - ACCOUNTANCY 055
CLASS XII

TIME 3 HOURS
MAX. MARKS 80

Marking Scheme

<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th></th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Part A :- Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="2">(A) A's Capital Dr. 1,000
To C's capital A/c 1,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="2">(A) ₹ 4,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td colspan="2">(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation to (A).</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td colspan="2">(D) ₹17,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td colspan="2">(D) Share of loss R ₹ 1,140, and S ₹ 760</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td colspan="2">(B) ₹ 2,14,800 and ₹ 1,43,200</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td colspan="2">(C) X ₹19,000 & Y ₹19,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td colspan="2">(D) No effect on revaluation A/c</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td colspan="2">(A) ₹4,32,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td colspan="2">(B) ₹15,00,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td colspan="2">(A) ₹4,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td colspan="2">(A) Goodwill ₹50,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.</td><td colspan="2">(B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>14.</td><td colspan="2">(A) ₹55,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>15.</td><td colspan="2">(B) ₹44,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16.</td><td colspan="2">(C) D and E</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>17 A.</td><td colspan="2">JOURNAL
<table>
<tr><th>SN.</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Debit (₹)</th><th>Credit (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>I.</td><td>Bank A/c Dr.
To Realisation A/c
(Being debtors realised)</td><td></td><td>56,000</td><td>56,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>II.</td><td>Realisation A/c Dr.
To Amit's loan A/c
(Being loan settled)</td><td></td><td>25,000</td><td>25,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>III.</td><td>Realisation A/c Dr.
To Cash A/c
(Being creditors paid off)</td><td></td><td>27,000</td><td>27,000</td></tr>
</table>
OR
Case I Expenses borne by firm, paid by partner L.
Case II Expenses borne by partner L, paid by partner P.
Case III Expenses borne by partner P, paid by firm.</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>17 B.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18.</td><td colspan="2">Annual Salary of Each Partner
B (₹2,000 per month) = 2,000×12= ₹24,000
C = ₹16,000 per annum
D (₹4,000 per quarter) = 4,000×4= ₹16,000
Total Salary = 24,000+16,000+16,000= ₹56,000
Profit-sharing ratio = 1:1:1</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

Case 1: Net Profit = ₹72,000 - ₹10,000 (Salary to employee)
Profit > Total Salary (₹56,000)
Remaining Profit:
62,000−56,000 = 6,000
This ₹6,000 is divided equally:
6,000÷3 = ₹ 2,000 each

Case 2: Net Profit 35,000 (45,000-10,000) < Total Salary (₹56,000)
When profit is insufficient, available profit is divided in the ratio of actual appropriations which in the given case is 24,000:16,000:16,000, i.e. 3:2:2
So ₹35,000 will be divided in 3:2:2
B's share= 35,000*3/7= **₹ 15,000**
C's share= 35,000*2/7= **₹ 10,000**
D's share= 35,000*2/7= **₹ 10,000**

Case 3: Net Loss = ₹20,000+10,000= ₹ 30,000
In case of loss, no salary is allowed.
Loss is shared equally.
30,000÷3 = **₹ 10,000 each**

19. **3**

I. Number of debentures = Purchase Consideration/ Issue Price
= 6,30,000/90 = 7,000 debenture

II.

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Assets A/c	Dr.		6,00,000	
	Goodwill A/c	Dr.		70,000	
	To liabilities A/c				40,000
	To Crane Ltd.				6,30,000
	(Being business purchased)				
	Crane Ltd.	Dr.		6,30,000	
	Discount on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.		70,000	
	To 10% Debentures A/c				7,00,000
	(Being 7,000 debentures issued at 10% discount)				

20. **3**

Year ending 31st March	**Profit**	**Adjusted Profit**
2022	(1,00,000)	(1,00,000)
2023	30,00,000	30,00,000
2024	16,00,000	16,00,000
2025	17,50,000+3,00,000-70,000	19,80,000
2026	18,50,000-80,000+50,000	18,20,000
		83,00,000

Average Profit = 83,00,000 ÷ 5 = ₹ 16,60,000
Goodwill = Average Profit × 3 years = 16,60,000 x 3 = ₹ 49,80,000

21. **Balance sheet of XYZ Ltd. (Extract)** **4**

Particular	Note No	Amount current year	Amount previous year
Equity and liabilities			
Shareholder funds			
a. Share capital	1	9,26,000	-

Notes to accounts:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
1.Share Capital	
Authorized Share capital	
8,00,000 Equity share of ₹10 each	80,00,000

Issued Share Capital	
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	10,00,000

Subscribed and Called-up Capital:	
Subscribed and fully paid up capital	
90,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	9,00,000
Add: forfeited Shares	26,000
	9,26,000

.

22 A. I. S's Commission = 1,10,000*10/110 = ₹10,000 **4**

II. JOURNAL

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Profit & loss Appropriation a/c	Dr.		1,10,000	
	To S's Current a/c				55,000
	To D's Current a/c				22,000
	To A's Current a/c				33,000
	(Being profit distributed)				

III. TABLE SHOWING ADJUSTMENT

PARTICULARS	S (₹)	D (₹)	A (₹)	TOTAL (₹)
Commission to be credited	10,000	-	-	10,000
Correct profit	50,000	20,000	30,000	1,00,000
Amount wrongly credited	(55,000)	(22,000)	(33,000)	(1,10,000)
Net effect	**5,000**	**2,000**	**3,000**	**Nil**

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	D's Current a/c	Dr.		2,000	
	A's Current a/c	Dr.		3,000	
	To S's Current a/c				5,000
	(Being adjustment of omitted commission)				

22 B.

Dr. Delta's Executor's A/c Cr.

Date	Particulars	(₹)	Date	Particulars	(₹)
31-08-23	To Bank A/c	22,000	31-08-23	By Delta's Capital A/c	3,22,000
31-03-24	To Bank A/c	1,17,500	31-03-24	By Interest A/c	17,500
31-03-24	To Balance c/d	2,00,000			
		3,39,500			3,39,500
31-03-25	To Bank A/c	1,20,000	1-04-24	By Balance b/d	2,00,000
31-03-25	To Balance c/d	1,00,000	31-3-25	By Interest A/c	20,000
		2,20,000			2,20,000
31-03-26	To Bank A/c	1,10,000	1-04-25	By Balance b/d	1,00,000
			31-3-26	By Interest A/c	10,000
		1,10,000			1,10,000

23. **6**

I. JOURNAL

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
a)	Bank A/c	Dr.		67,500	
	To Debenture application and allotment A/c				67,500
	(Being application money on 12% debentures received)				
	Debenture application and allotment A/c	Dr.		67,500	
	Discount on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.		7,500	
	Loss on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.		3,750	
	To 12% Debentures A/c				75,000
	To Premium on redemption of debentures A/c				3,750
	(Being application money transferred to 12% debentures a/c issued at discount 10%, redeemable at 5% premium.)				
b)	Bank A/c	Dr.		96,000	
	To Debenture application and allotment A/c				96,000
	(Being application money on 9% debentures received)				
	Debenture application and allotment A/c	Dr.		96,000	
	Loss on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.		8,000	
	To 9% debentures A/c				80,000
	To Securities premium A/c				16,000
	To Premium on redemption of debentures A/c				8,000
	(Being application money transferred to 9% debentures a/c issued at premium of ₹20, redeemable at a premium of ₹10)				

II. JOURNAL

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
	Bank A/c	Dr.		4,00,000	
	To Bank Loan A/c				4,00,000

	(Being loan raised from The Development Bank)			
	Debenture Suspense A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Being Debentures issued as collateral Security)		5,00,000	5,00,000

Balance Sheet (Extract as per schedule 3)
As at …

Particulars	Note No	Amount current year	Amount previous year
Equity and liabilities Non-Current Liabilities Long-Term Borrowings	1	4,00,000	

Notes to accounts:

Particulars		(₹)
Long-term Borrowings		
9% Debentures	5,00,000	
Less: Debentures Suspense A/c	5,00,000	-
Bank Loan		4,00,000

24. I. (A) A sacrifices 1/10 and B sacrifices 1/10; C gains 1/5 — **6**
II. (C) C's Capital A/c Dr.
To A's Capital A/c
To B's Capital A/c
III. (B) ₹ 30,000
IV. (A) ₹ 25,000
V. (C) Old ratio
VI. (A) ₹ 2,22,500

25 A. JOURNAL — **6**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
1	Machinery A/c Dr. Furniture A/c Dr. To Premium For Goodwill a/c (Machinery and furniture brought by the partner for premium for goodwill share)		5,000 10,000	 15,000
2	Premium For Goodwill A/c Dr. To A's capital A/c To B's capital A/c (Premium for goodwill distributed between old partners)		15,000	 5,000 10,000

3	Bank A/c Dr. Bad debts A/c Dr. To Debtors A/c (Debts amounting to 10,000 but only paid 50% of the amount)		5,000 5,000	 10,000
4	Revaluation A/c Dr. Provision for doubtful debts A/c Dr. To Bad debts A/c (Bad debts adjusted to provision for doubtful debts a/c and remaining transferred to revaluation account)		4,500 500	 4,500
5	Revaluation A/c Dr. To Provision for doubtful debts A/c To Patents A/c To Stock A/c To Unforeseen liability A/c (Assets and liabilities transferred to revaluation account)		31,500	 3,000 5,000 20,000 3,500
6	A's capital A/c Dr. B's capital A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c (Loss on revaluation transferred to partners' capital account)		12,000 24,000	 36,000
7	General reserve A/c Dr. To A's capital a/c To B's capital a/c (General reserve transferred to partners capital account)		6,000	 2,000 4,000
8	A' s capital A/c Dr. B's capital A/c Dr. To Profit and loss A/c (Balance of profit and loss account transferred to partners' capital account)		1,000 2,000	 3,000
9	Bank A/c Dr. To Z's capital A/c (Capital brought by the new partner as per the combined capital of old partners)		1,08,000	 1,08,000

Adjusted capital of X = 150,000+5,000+2000-12000-1000 = ₹1,44,000
Adjusted capital of Y=300,000+10,000+4,000-24000-2000 = ₹2,88,000
Z will bring as capital =1/4 (144,000+2,88,000) = ₹1,08,000

Balance Sheet (After Reconstitution)

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Creditors	30,000	Cash	1,33,000
Outstanding expenses	4,000	Debtors. 30,000 Less: Prov. For doubtful debts (3000)	27,000
Capital accounts X	1,44,000	Stock	1,00,000
Y	2,88,000	Furniture	40,000
Z	1,08,000	Machinery	2,77,500
Unforeseen liabilities	3,500		
	5,77,500		5,77,500

OR

25 B.

Dr. Revaluation A/c Cr.

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To Provision for Legal Claim	2400	By provision for doubtful debts	200
To Stock	1800	By furniture	2,000
To Partners' Capital A/c		By premises	9,000
A 2,800			
B 2,800			
C 1,400	7,000		
	11,200		11,200

Dr. Partners' Capital A/c **Cr.**

Particulars	**A (₹)**	**B (₹)**	**C (₹)**	**Particulars**	**A (₹)**	**B (₹)**	**C (₹)**
To Goodwill	4,000	4,000	2,000	Balance b/d	92,000	60,000	40,000
To C's capital	500	500		General Reserve	2,000	2,000	1,000
To C's capital	4,500	4,500		By A's capital			4,500
To Bank			10,400	By B's capital			4,500
To C loan			40,000	By Revaluation	2,800	2,800	1,400
To balance c/d	87,800	55,800		By A's capital			500
				By B's capital			500
	96,800	64,800	52,400		96,800	64,800	52,400

26 A. JOURNAL **6**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
1	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 2,70,000 shares)		16,20,000	16,20,000
2	Equity Share application A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Share application accepted on 1,20,000		16,20,000	4,80,000 3,00,000 6,00,000 2,40,000

	shares and remaining money adjusted)				
3	Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Allotment money due on 1,20,000 shares)	Dr		6,00,000	 4,80,000 1,20,000
4	Equity Share first call A/c To Equity Share capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (First call money due on 1,20,000 shares)	Dr		3,60,000	 2,40,000 1,20,000
5	Bank A/c Call in arrears A/c To Equity Share First call A/c (First call received)	Dr Dr		3,56,400 3,600	 3,60,000
6	Equity Share capital A/c Securities Premium A/c To Share Forfeited A/c To Equity share first call A/c (1,200 shares forfeited for non-payment of call money)	Dr Dr		12,000 1,200	 9,600 3,600
7	Bank A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (All forfeited shares reissued)	Dr		1,20,000	 12,000 1,08,000
8	Share forfeited A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on reissue of shares transferred to capital reserve)	Dr		9,600	 9,600

26 B.

OR

I.

Dr. Cash Book Cr.

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To Share application A/c	15,00,000	By Share application A/c	1,00,000
To Share allotment A/c	70,60,000	By Balance c/d	86,10,000
To Share capital A/c	50,000		
To Securities premium A/c	1,00,000		
	87,10,000		87,10,000

Dr. Share Capital A/c Cr.

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To Share Forfeited A/c	1,80,000	By Share Application A/c	10,00,000
To Balance c/d	8,70,0000	By Bank A/c	50,000
	10,50,000		10,50,000

Dr. Securities Premium A/c Cr.

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To Share Allotment/Calls in Arrears A/c	15,40,000	By Share Allotment A/c	90,00,000
To Balance c/d	75,60,000	By Bank A/c	1,00,000
	91,00,000		91,00,000

II. Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
1	Securities premium A/c Dr. Share capital A/c Dr. To Share Allotment A/c /calls in arrears A/c To Share forfeited A/c (Being 18,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment)		15,40,000 1,80,000	 15,40,000 1,80,000
2	Bank A/c Dr. To Share capital A/c To securities premium A/c (Being 5,000 forfeited shares reissued at premium)		1,50,000	 50,000 1,00,000
3	Share forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being profit on reissue transferred to Capital Reserve)		50,000	 50,000

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

27. (C) ₹ 1,50,000 **1**

28. (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A **1**

29. (B) Cash used in investing activities ₹ 8,00,000 **1**

30. (C) Purchase of marketable securities for ₹ 25,000 cash **1**

31 A. **3**

Comparative Income statement
for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	**2025 (₹)**	**2026 (₹)**	**Absolute Change (₹)**	**% Change**
Revenue from operations	20,00,000	40,00,000	20,00,000	100
Expenses				
Cost of Revenue from operations	2,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	100
Interest paid	1,00,000	1,00,000	------	----
Total expenses	3,00,000	5,00,000	2,00,000	66.67
IV.Net profit before tax (I-III)	17,00,000	35,00,000	18,00,000	105.88
V.Less: Income tax	8,50,000	17,50,000	9,00,000	105.88
Net profit after Tax (IV-V)	8,50,000	17,50,000	9,00,000	105.88

OR

31 B.

Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	2026 (₹)	% Change of Revenue from operation
Revenue from operations	6,00,000	100
Other incomes	30,000	5
Total Income	6,30,000	105
Expenses		
Cost of Revenue from operations	4,00,000	66.67
Indirect Expenses (2,00,000 x 25%)	50,000	8.33
Total expenses	4,50,000	75
IV.Net profit before tax (I-III)	1,80,000	30
V.Less: Income tax	54,000	9
Net profit after Tax (1V-V)	1,26,000	21

32. **3**

Items	head	Sub - head
I. Warranty claims payable	Current Liabilities	Other current liabilities
II. Preliminary expenses written off	Expenses in statement of Profit & loss account	Other Expenses
III. Interest Accrued but not Due on Debentures.	Current Liabilities	Other current liabilities

33 A. **4**

I. Decrease in Quick Ratio

Reason: Quick Assets decrease while Quick Liabilities remain unchanged

II. Increase in Quick Ratio

Reason: A new Quick Asset (insurance receivable) is created, received with in operating cycle

III. Increase in Quick Ratio

Reason: Quick Assets will increase as cash will be received in 12 months.

IV. Decrease in Quick Ratio

Reason: Quick Assets decrease (Bank reduced by 80,000), while Quick Liabilities remain unchanged.

OR

33 B.

Current ratio = Current Assets/Current Liabilities

Current Assets = Liquid assets + Closing inventory+ Prepaid expenses =75,000+ 11,000+2,000 = 88,000

Current ratio = 88,000/60,000 = 1.47:1

Inventory Turnover ratio = Cost of revenue from operation/Average inventory

Cost of revenue from operation = Opening Inventory + Purchases + Direct expenses – Closing inventory = 7,000+3,50,000+10,000+40,000-11,000

= ₹ 3,96,000

Average inventory = (7,000+11,000)/2 = ₹ 9,000

Inventory Turnover ratio = 3,96,000/9,000 = 44 times

34. **Cash Flow Statement** **6**

for the year ended 31st March 2026

Particulars	Amounts	(₹)
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items		75,000
Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating items:		
Add: Depreciation	33,000	
Amortization of goodwill	36,000	
Loss on sale of Machinery	1,000	
Interest on debentures	10,250	
Less: Gain on sale of land	(20,000)	60,250
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,35,250
Less: Increase in Current Assets and Decrease in Current Liabilities		
Trade Receivables	(20,500)	
Trade Payables	(12,500)	(33,000)
Cash generated from operation		1,02,250
Less: Tax paid		(38,500)
Net Cash flow in Operating Activities		**63,750**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Sale of Machinery	3,000	
Purchase of Machinery	(1,47,000)	
Purchase of land	(2,00,000)	
Sale of land	2,20,000	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		**(1,24,000)**

Working Notes:

Dr. **Machinery A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To Balance b/d	5,00,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	8,000
To Bank A/c	1,47,000	By Bank A/c	3,000
		By Loss on sale of machinery A/c	1,000
		By balance c/d	6,35,000
	6,47,000		6,47,000

Dr. **Accumulated Depreciation A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To Machinery A/c	8,000	By Balance b/d	75,000
To Balance c/d	1,00,000	By Statement of profit & loss	33,000
	1,08,000		1,08,000

	Net profit before tax and extraordinary item: **(₹)** Surplus i.e. change in closing balance and opening balance = 50,000 Add: Provision for tax = 25,000 75,000	
	Part B :- Computerised Accounting **(Option – II)**	
27.	(B) Correct # REF ! Error	**1**
28.	(C) Using $ sign	**1**
29.	(D) Array	**1**
30.	(B) Numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order	**1**
31 A.	**(i) Contra Voucher** A **Contra Voucher** is used to record transactions involving **cash and bank accounts only**. It is prepared when: • Cash is deposited into bank • Cash is withdrawn from bank • Transfer from one bank account to another **(ii) Post-dated Voucher** A **Post-dated Voucher** is a voucher prepared on the current date but entered in the books on a **future date**. It is used when: • Payment or receipt is scheduled for a future date • Post-dated cheques are issued or received The entry is recorded only on the specified future date. **(iii) Receipt Voucher** A **Receipt Voucher** is used to record **cash or bank receipts**. It is prepared when: • Cash is received from customers • Cheque is received • Any other amount is received **OR** **Advantages of Pivot Table Report** 1. **Summarizes large data quickly** 2. **Easy data analysis** (totals, averages, counts etc.) 3. **Flexible arrangement** (rows and columns can be rearranged easily) 4. **Quick comparison of data** 5. **Automatic calculations** 6. **Time-saving and user-friendly**	**3**
32.	**Three limitations of Computerised Accounting System**: 1. **High Initial Cost** Installation of hardware, software, and training of staff requires significant investment. 2. **Risk of Data Loss** Data may be lost due to system failure, virus attack, hacking, or power breakdown if proper backup is not maintained. 3. **Dependence on Skilled Personnel** Trained staff is required to operate and maintain the system. Lack of technical knowledge may lead to errors.	**3**

33 A.	**Data Validation** is a feature in MS Excel that controls the type of data entered into a cell. It ensures that users enter **correct and specific data** according to predefined rules. For example: • Allowing only whole numbers between 1 and 100 • Allowing only dates within a certain range • Creating a drop-down list of allowed values It helps in maintaining **accuracy and consistency** of data. OR	**4**

33 B.	The **Error Alert tab** in Data Validation allows you to:
	• Display an error message when invalid data is entered
	• Prevent incorrect data entry
	• Choose the type of alert:
	  ○ **Stop** (Prevents entry completely)
	  ○ **Warning** (Allows entry after warning)
	  ○ **Information** (Shows message but allows entry)
	It helps in controlling wrong inputs effectively.	

34.	The formula =SUM(B2B3) will display a **#NAME? error**. **Reason:** Excel shows **#NAME?** error when: • The formula contains incorrect syntax. • A range operator (:) is missing between cell references. In =SUM(B2B3), the colon **(:)** between B2 and B3 is missing. **Steps to Correct the Error:** 1. Select the cell showing the error. 2. Click on the **Formula Bar**. 3. Correct the formula by inserting a colon between the cell references: =SUM(B2:B3) 4. Press **Enter**. The formula will now correctly calculate the sum of cells B2 and B3. **Correct Formula:** =SUM(B2:B3)	**6**