



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST – 1
Class : XII

Subject : Accountancy
Date : 21-07-2023

M.M : 40
Time : 1 hrs 30 min

General Instructions:

1. There are 17 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question nos. 1 to 9 carries 1 mark each.
3. Question nos. 10 to 12 carries 3 marks each.
4. Question nos. 13 to 16 carries 4 marks each.
5. Question no. 17 carries 6 marks.

1. R, S and T are partners in a firm. They decided to share profits up to ₹ 10,000 in the ratio 30%, 50% and 20% respectively. Above this amount, profits are shared equally. If the profits of the firm for the year was ₹ 25,600. Distribute the profit.
(A) R = ₹ 8,200, S = ₹ 10,200 and T = ₹ 7,200
(B) R = ₹ 9,200, S = ₹ 7,200 and T = ₹ 8,200
(C) R = ₹ 10,200, S = ₹ 9,200 and T = ₹ 7,200
(D) R = ₹ 12,200, S = ₹ 8,200 and T = ₹ 7,200
2. A company has an Operating Cycle Period of eight months. It has trade receivables of ₹ 1,00,000 out of which ₹ 40,000 has maturity period of 8 months and ₹ 60,000 have a maturity period of 11 months. How it will be shown in the Balance Sheet?
(A) ₹ 40,000 as Current Assets and ₹ 60,000 as Non-current Assets.
(B) ₹ 1,00,000 as Current Assets.
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 as Non-current Assets.
(D) ₹ 60,000 as Current Assets and ₹ 40,000 as Non-current Assets.
3. It helps in ascertaining change in the items of income statement and position statement of different years in terms of figures and percentage. (1)
(A) Ratio Analysis (B) Common Size statements
(C) Trend Analysis (D) Comparative statements
4. Why would public be interested in analyzing financial statement? (1)
(A) To know whether the business is able to pay debt.
(B) To know the liquidity of business.
(C) To know the earning capacity.
(D) to know information about the continuance of an enterprise.
5. Shareholders' funds ₹ 80,000, Total Debt ₹ 1,80,000, Current Liabilities ₹ 20,000. Total Assets to Debt Ratio will be _____. (1)
(A) 4:3 (B) 3.2:1 (C) 1.63 : 1 (D) 8.2:1
6. X Ltd. purchased office 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: (1)
(A) Cash Used in Investing Activities ₹ 20,00,000.
(B) Cash Generated from Financing Activities ₹ 12,00,000.
(C) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents ₹ 8,00,000.
(D) Cash Used in Investing Activities ₹ 8,00,000.
7. From the following calculate Interest coverage ratio (1)
Net profit after tax ₹ 12,00,000; 10% debentures ₹ 1,00,00,000; Tax Rate 40%
(A) 1.2 times (B) 3 times (C) 2 times (D) 5 times

8. **Assertion (A):** Rent paid to a partner is debited to Profit & Loss Account. (1)
Reason (R): It is a charge against profit and not an appropriation.
 In the context of above two statements, which of the following is correct?
 (A) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
 (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are incorrect.
 (D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

9. Dividend paid by a Trading company is classified under which kind of activity while preparing cash flow statement. (1)
 (A) Cash flow from Operating activities (B) Cash Equivalent
 (C) Cash flow from Financing activities (D) Cash flow from Investing activities

10. Give the heads under which the following items are shown in a company's Balance Sheet as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013? (3)
 (i) Mortgage Loan (ii) Patents (iii) Investments
 (iv) General Reserve (v) Bills Receivable (vi) 10% Debentures

11. Alder Tree Ltd. and Credar Ltd. use different accounting policies for inventory valuation. These variations leave a big question mark on the cross-sectional analysis and comparison of these two firms was not possible. (3)
 Identify the limitation of Ratio Analysis highlighted in the above situation. Also explain any two other limitations of Ratio Analysis apart from the one identified above

12. From the following information, calculate cash flows from financing activities: (3)

Particular	2020 – 21	2021 – 22
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000	15,00,000
Long term Loans	2,00,000	2,50,000

During the year, the company repaid a loan of ₹1,00,000. Show the working clearly.

13. Arun and Arora were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. Their fixed capitals on 1.4.2019 were: Arun ₹ 60,000 and Arora ₹ 80,000. They agreed to allow interest on capital @ 12% p.a. and to charge on drawings @15% p.a. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2020 before all above adjustments was ₹ 12,600. The drawings made by Arun were ₹ 2,000 and by Arora ₹ 4,000 during the year. (4)
 Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c of Arun and Arora. Show your calculations clearly. The interest on capital will be allowed even if the firm incurs loss.

14. From the following information related to Naveen Ltd., Calculate (4)
 (a) Return on Investment and (b) Total Assets to Debt Ratio:
 Information: Fixed Assets ₹75,00,000; Current Assets ₹40,00,000;
 Current Liabilities ₹ 27,00,000; 12% Debentures ₹ 80,00,000 and
 Net Profit before Interest, Tax and Dividend ₹ 14,50,000.

15. From the following statement of Profit and Loss of Fenox Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2019, prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss. (4)

Particulars	Note No	2018 – 19 (₹)	2017 – 18 (₹)
Revenue from operation		8,00,000	6,00,000
Other income		1,00,000	50,000
Expenses		5,00,000	4,00,000
Rate of Income tax		40%	40%

OR

Prepare Common Size Income Statement from the following information:

Particulars	Note No.	2018-19 (₹)	2017-18 (₹)
Revenue from operation		40,00,000	25,00,000
Purchase of stock in trade		33,60,000	18,50,000
Change in inventories		(2,00,000)	1,50,000
Other Expenses		1,20,000	1,00,000
Other income		1,60,000	50,000

16. The Quick ratio of a company is 2 : 1. State giving reasons, which of the following would improve, (4) reduce or not change the ratio:
 (a) Purchase of machinery for cash
 (b) Purchase of goods on credit
 (c) Sale of goods at a profit
 (d) Cash received from trade receivables
17. Prepare a Cash flow statement on the basis of the information given in the balance sheet of (6) Amusement Ltd as at 31-03-2022 and 31-03-2021

Particulars	Note No.	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
I Equity and Liabilities			
1) Shareholders fund:			
a) Share capital		12,00,000	11,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus	1	3,00,000	2,00,000
2) Non Current Liabilities:			
Long term Borrowings		2,40,000	1,70,000
3) Current Liabilities			
a) Trade payable		1,79,000	2,04,000
b) Short term provisions(tax)		50,000	77,000
Total Liabilities		19,69,000	17,51,000
II Assets			
1) Non Current Assets			
a) Property, plant & Equipment			
i) Tangible	2	10,70,000	8,50,000
ii) Intangible	3	40,000	1,12,000
2) Current Assets			
a) Current Investment		2,40,000	1,50,000
b) Inventories		1,29,000	1,21,000
c) Trade Receivables		1,70,000	1,43,000
d) Cash and cash equivalent		3,20,000	3,75,000
Total Assets		19,69,000	17,51,000

Notes to Accounts:

S.No.	Particulars	31/3/2022	31/3/2021
1	Reserves and Surplus Surplus(Bal. in Statement in Profit& Loss)	3,00,000	2,00,000
2	Tangible assets Machinery Less Accumulated depreciation	12,70,000 (2,00,000)	10,00,000 (1,50,000)
3	Intangible assets Goodwill	40,000	1,12,000

Additional Information:

During the year a piece of machinery costing ₹ 24,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹16,000 was sold for ₹ 6000.