	Class -XII	
	SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY	
	CASE STUDY 1	
	Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions:	
	Amit and Mahesh were partners in a fast-food corner sharing profits and losses in ratio 3:2. They sold fast food items across the counter and did home delivery too. Their initial fixed capital contribution was ₹1,20,000 and ₹80,000 respectively.	
	At the end of first year their profit was ₹ 1,20,000 before allowing the remuneration of ₹.3,000 per quarter to Amit and ₹.2,000 per half year to Mahesh. Such a promising performance for first year was encouraging, therefore, they decided to expand the area of operations.	
	For this purpose, they needed a delivery van, a few Scotties and an additional person to support. Six months into the accounting year they decided to admit Sundaram as a new partner and offered him 20% as a share of profits along with monthly remuneration of ₹ 2,500. Sundaram was asked to introduce ₹1,30,000 for capital and ₹.70,000 for premium for goodwill. Besides this Sundaram was required to provide Rs.1,00,000 as loan for two years.	
	Sundaram readily accepted the offer. The terms of the offer were duly executed and he was admitted as a partner.	
1	Remuneration will be transferred to of Amit and Mahesh at the end of the accounting period. a. Capital account. b. Loan account. c. Current account. d. None of the above.	
2	Upon the admission of Sundaram the sacrifice for providing his share of profits would be done: (a) by Amit only. (b) by Mahesh only. (c) by Amit and Mahesh equally. (d) by Amit and Mahesh in the ratio of 3:2.	
3	Sundaram will be entitled to a remuneration ofat the end of the year.	
4	While taking up the accounting procedure for this reconstitution the accountant of the firm Mr. Suraj Marwaha faced a difficulty. Solve it be answering the following: For the amount of loan that Sundaram has agreed to provide, he is entitled to interest thereon at the rate of	

CASE STUDY 2 Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions: Dr. Rajani Mehta a qualified M.B.B.S. doctor got voluntary retirement at the age of 50 years from a renowned hospital. She was residing in a flat of a wide apartment which is surrounded by a slum which is inhabited by economically weaker strata of the society. As the people in that area were not aware about importance of health care, a widespread ailment had been persistently prevailing. Rajani met with some of the well-off people of apartment and decided to open a dispensary named as 'LOCAL Clinic' to provide them cost free medical assistance and make them aware about hygienic living, physical fitness, and economic balance diet. Many of the apartment members agreed to it. She approached health department of the town with her proposal which was accepted and an initial one time grant of ₹.2,00,000 was sanctioned immediately for purchase of medical equipment and test kits for pathological tests. 10 members of the apartment contributed ₹.20,000 each as lifetime subscription to the clinic. Rajni decided to charge ₹10 as one time registration fee from patients. Apart from above Rajni made following transactions for first year: S. No. **Particulars** Amount in (₹) 1,20,000 1 Purchased Equipment 2 **Purchased Medicines** 95,000 3 Purchased Furniture 10,000 4 Rent paid 12,000 5 Fee received for medical tests 45,000 6 Honorarium paid to Yoga teacher 35,000 Honorarium paid to physiotherapist and sports teacher 38,000 Rajni informed that during the first year 10,500 patients were registered for treatment and for other services. Taking reference from the above, answer following questions. Not for profit organization prepares 1 (i) Income and Expenditure account (ii) Trading and Profit loss account (iii) Receipt and Payment account (iv) None of the above Options: (a) Only (ii) (b) Only (iii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Both (i) and (iii) 2 Honorarium paid to Physiotherapist and sports teacher Will be posted to (a) Debit side of Income and Expenditure Account. (b) Debit side of Receipt and Payment Account. (c) Debit side of Profit and Loss Account. (d) Credit side of Income And Expenditure account 3 State whether the following statements are true or false: "Donations received by Ms Rajani Mehta from health department should be capitalized." 4 Lifetime subscription paid by 10 members will be posted in (a) Expenditure side of Income and Expenditure Account (b) Liability side of closing Balance Sheet (c) Income side of Income and Expenditure Account (d) Assets side of closing Balance Sheet

	Krishika an alumni of	IIM Ahemda	bad initiated her startup K	n questions on the basis of Krishika Ltd. in 2018. The p	rofits of
	Krishika Ltd. in the yeafter taking into consi		** *	s ₹ 31,25,000. This profit wa	as arrived
	S. No	. Parti	culars	Amount (in ₹)	
	1.	Gain on sa	le of fixed tangible assets	12,50,000	
	2.	Goodwill v	vritten off	7,80,000	
	3.	Transfer to	General Reserve	8,75,000	
	4.	Provision f	or taxation	4,37,500	
					I
	Additional Informatio	n:-			
	Par	ticulars	31.03.2020 (in ₹)	31.03.2019 (in ₹)	
	Prepa	id Expenses	7,50,000	5,00,000	
	Invent	tory	10,50,000	8,20,000	
	Trade	Payables	4,50,000	3,50,000	
	Trade	Receivables	6,20,000	5,90,000	
1	Net Profit before tax v	will be ₹		(Choose the correct a	alternative)
	(a)22,50,000	(b) 35,62,5	500 (c) 39,67,500 ((d) 44,37,500	
2	Operating profit befo alternative)	re working ca	pital changes will be ₹	(Choose	the correct
	(a) 52,17,500	(b) 64,67,5	500 (c) 39,67,500 (d	d) 39,69,500	
3	Cash from operating a	ctivities before	re tax will be₹	(Choose the corre	ect alternative)
	(a) 35,57,500	(b) 40,6	67,500 (c) 37,87,50	00 (d) 35,67,300	
1	Cash flow from Opera	ating Activitie	s will be₹	(Choose the correct al	ternative)
	(a) 39,95,000	(b) 31,2	20,000 (c) 40,67,5	(d) 31,00,000	

YEAR 2020 2019 2018 AMOUNT (IN ₹) (IN ₹) (IN ₹) Outstanding Expenses 50,000 40,000 25,000 Prepaid Expenses 3,00,000 2,50,000 3,50,000 Trade Payables 18,00,000 16,00,000 14,00,000 Inventory 12,00,000 10,00,000 11,00,000 Trade Receivables 11,00,000 8,00,000 10,00,000 Cash in hand 17,00,000 12,00,000 15,00,000 Revenue from operations 24,00,000 18,00,000 20,00,000 Gross Profit Ratio 12% 15% 18% (Choose the correct alternative) (a) 2:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 2.32:1 (d) 2.4:1 (d) 1.25:1 Inventory turnover ratio for the year 2020 will be					
Outstanding Expenses 50,000 40,000 25,000 Prepaid Expenses 3,00,000 2,50,000 3,50,000 Trade Payables 18,00,000 16,00,000 14,00,000 Inventory 12,00,000 10,00,000 11,00,000 Trade Receivables 11,00,000 8,00,000 10,00,000 Cash in hand 17,00,000 12,00,000 15,00,000 Revenue from operations 24,00,000 18,00,000 20,00,000 Gross Profit Ratio 12% 15% 18% 1 Current Ratio for the year 2020 will be (a) 2:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 2.32:1 (d) 2.4:1 (Choose the correct alternative) (a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1					
Prepaid Expenses 3,00,000 2,50,000 3,50,000 Trade Payables 18,00,000 16,00,000 14,00,000 Inventory 12,00,000 10,00,000 11,00,000 Trade Receivables 11,00,000 8,00,000 10,00,000 Cash in hand 17,00,000 12,00,000 15,00,000 Revenue from operations 24,00,000 18,00,000 20,00,000 Gross Profit Ratio 12% 15% 18% Current Ratio for the year 2020 will be (Choose the correct alternative) (a) 2:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 2.32:1 (d) 2.4:1 Quick Ratio for the year 2018 will be (Choose the correct alternative) (a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1		AMOUNT	(IN ₹)	(IN ₹)	(IN ₹)
Prepaid Expenses 3,00,000 2,50,000 3,50,000 Trade Payables 18,00,000 16,00,000 14,00,000 Inventory 12,00,000 10,00,000 11,00,000 Trade Receivables 11,00,000 8,00,000 10,00,000 Cash in hand 17,00,000 12,00,000 15,00,000 Revenue from operations 24,00,000 18,00,000 20,00,000 Gross Profit Ratio 12% 15% 18% 1 Current Ratio for the year 2020 will be (Choose the correct alternative) (a) 2:1 Quick Ratio for the year 2018 will be (Choose the correct alternative) (a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1		Outstanding Expenses	50,000	40,000	25,000
Inventory			3,00,000	2,50,000	3,50,000
Trade Receivables 11,00,000 8,00,000 10,00,000 Cash in hand 17,00,000 12,00,000 15,00,000 Revenue from operations 24,00,000 18,00,000 20,00,000 Gross Profit Ratio 12% 15% 18% 1 Current Ratio for the year 2020 will be alternative) (a) 2:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 2.32:1 (d) 2.4:1 Quick Ratio for the year 2018 will be (a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1		Trade Payables	18,00,000	16,00,000	14,00,000
Cash in hand 17,00,000 12,00,000 15,00,000 Revenue from operations 24,00,000 18,00,000 20,00,000 Gross Profit Ratio 12% 15% 18% 1 Current Ratio for the year 2020 will be alternative) (a) 2:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 2.32:1 (d) 2.4:1 Quick Ratio for the year 2018 will be (a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1		Inventory	12,00,000	10,00,000	11,00,000
Revenue from operations 24,00,000 18,00,000 20,00,000 18%		Trade Receivables	11,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000
Gross Profit Ratio 12% 15% 18%		Cash in hand	17,00,000	12,00,000	15,00,000
1 Current Ratio for the year 2020 will be (Choose the correct alternative) (a) 2:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 2.32:1 (d) 2.4:1 Quick Ratio for the year 2018 will be (Choose the correct alterna (a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1		Revenue from operations	24,00,000	18,00,000	20,00,000
alternative) (a) 2:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 2.32:1 (d) 2.4:1 Quick Ratio for the year 2018 will be(Choose the correct alterna (a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1		Gross Profit Ratio	12%	15%	18%
(a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1	1	alternative)			
(a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1		Ouick Ratio for the year 2018	will be	(Choose th	e correct alternative)
Inventory turnover ratio for the year 2020 will be (Choose the correct altern					/
(a) 1.62times (b) 1.82 times (c) 1.55times (d) 1.92 times		(a) 1.62times (b)	1.82 times	(c) 1.55times	(d) 1.92 times
Cost of Revenue from Operations for the year 2020 would be		Cost of Revenue from Operation	ons for the year 202	20 would be	
(Choose the correct alternative)		(Choose the correct alternative)		
		(a) ₹21,12,000 (b)	₹21,13,000	(c) ₹21,15,000	(d) ₹21,17,00

	CASE STUDY – 5	
	Talent sports Club is engaged in the activity of identifying and promoting sports talent from rural and tribal areas of the country. Identifying with this Noble cause Mr Manohar a renowned industrialist donated ₹ 50,00,000 on 1 st July 2020, for the construction of a new hostel and mess for upcoming sportsmen.	
	Besides this Mr Manohar offered the services of his personal chartered accountant, free of charge, to streamline the account of Total Sports Club. The chartered accountant visited the office of the NPO on 31st March 2021 and found that till date rupees 35,00,000 had been spent on construction of hostel and mess building. he also noted that the NPO had a capital fund of Rs.1,20,00,000 in the beginning of the year. Other important points that he noted were that NPO had 2000 regular members each having an annual subscription of Rs.2000 per annum.	
	On 1 st April 2020, 180 members had not paid for subscription of previous year and 20 members had paid for 2020-2021 in advance (out of which 5 had paid advance of 2021-2022 as well)	
	31st March 2021, 110 Members he had outstanding balance (hey including 50 who had not paid for 2019-20 as well) and 25 members had paid for 2021- 2022 in advance (including all 5 who had paid in advance in 2019-20)	
	Since the accountant of NPO was not clear about how to deal with all the above information he drafted a set of questions for guidance.	
	Considering that you are the Chartered Accountant of Mr. Manohar answer the following questions based on the information detailed above.	
1	The amount of Rs. 50,00,000 received from Mr Manohar towards building and mess should be transferred to a. Capital fund b. General fund c. Income and Expenditure account d. Building fund	
2	The amount of Rs. 35,00,000 spent on construction of building should be: I. reflected on debit side of income and expenditure account as an expense. II. reflected on asset side of balance sheet. III. reflected as a deduction from Building fund and addition to capital fund. IV. Not be recorded till the building is complete.	
	On basis of given information choose which of the following stands true a. Only IV b. BothI and IV c. Both II and III d. None of these	
3	The amount of subscription in arears on 1st April 2020 is: a. ₹ 3,60,000 b. ₹ 3,00,000 c. ₹ 2,000	

	d. ₹1,80,000	
4.	The amount of subscription in arears on 31 st March 2021 is:	
	a. ₹2,20,000	
	b. ₹ 3,60,000	
	c. ₹ 3,20,000	
	d. ₹1,80,000	
5.	The amount of subscription in advance on 31 st March 2021 is:	
	a. ₹40,000	
	b. ₹ 50,000	
	c. ₹10,000	
	d. None of these	
6.	The amount of subscription to be transferred to income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 st March 2021 is:	
	a. ₹40,00,000	
	b. ₹20,00,000	
	c. ₹43,20,000	
	d. ₹43,60,000	

	CASE STUDY – 6	
	Nidiya limited was incorporated on 1 st April 2017 with registered office in Mumbai. The capital clause of memorandum of Association reflected a registered capital of 8,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each and 1,00,000 preference shares of Rs.50 each.	
	Since some large investments were required for building and machinery the company in consultation with vendors,Ms.VPS Enterprises, issued 1,00,000 equity shares and 20,000 preference shares at par to them in full consideration of assets acquired. Besides this the company issued 2,00,000 equity shares for cash at par payable as Rs 3 on application, 2 on allotment, 3 on first call and 2 on second call.	
	Till date second call has not yet been made and all the shareholders have paid except Mr. Ajay who did not pay allotment and calls on his 300 shares and Mr. Vipul who did not pay first call on his 200 shares. Shares of Mr. Ajay were then forfeited and out of them 100 shares were reissued at Rs.12 per share.	
	Based on above information you are required to answer the following questions.	
1	Shares issue to vendors of building and machinery, Ms. VPS Enterprises, would be	
	classified as: a. Preferential Allotment	
	b. Employee Stock Option Plan	
	c. Issue for Consideration other than cash	
	d. Right Issue of Shares	
2	How many equity shares of the company have been subscribed?	
_	a. 3,00,000	
	b. 2,99,500	
	c. 2,99,800	
	d. None of these	
3	What is the amount of security premium reflected in the balance sheet at the end of the	
	year?	
	a. ₹200	
	b. ₹600	
	c. ₹400 d. ₹ 1,000	
4	What amount of share forfeiture would be reflected in the balance sheet?	
-	a. ₹600	
	b. ₹900	
	c. ₹200	
	d. ₹300	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

		CASE STUDY – 7	
	Sterlinger	terprises is a partnership business with Ryan, Williams and Sania as partners	
		n production and sales of electrical items and equipment.	
	respective expanding	ital contributions were Rs.50,00,000, Rs.50,00,000 and Rs.80,00,000 ely with the profit the sharing ratio of 5:5:8. As they are now looking forward to g their business, it was decided that they would bring in sufficient cash to eir respective capitals.	
	could not capital a r not bring	duly followed by Ryan and Williams but due to unavoidable reasons Sania do so and ultimately it was agreed that to bridge the shortfall in the required new partner should be admitted who would bring in the amount that Sania could and that the new partner would get share of profits equal to half of Sania's ch would be sacrificed by Sania only.	
		ent to this agreement Ejaz was admitted and he brought in the required capital 0,00,000 as premium for goodwill.	
	Based on	the above information you are required to answer the following questions.	
1	What will	be the new profit-sharing ratio of Ryan, Williams, Sania and Ejaz?	
	(a)	1:1:1:1	
	(b)	5:5:8:8	
	(c)	5:5:4:4	
	(d)	None of the above	
2	What is th	ne amount of capital brought in by the new partner Ejaz?	
	(a)	Rs.50,00,000	
	(b)	Rs.80,00,000	
	(c)	Rs.40,00,000	
	(d)	Rs.30,00,000	
3	What is the	ne value of the goodwill of the firm?	
	(a)	Rs.1,35,00,000	
	(b)	Rs.30,00,000	
	(c)	Rs.1,50,00,000	
	(d)	Cannot be determined from the given data.	
4	What will by Ejaz?	l be correct journal entry for distribution of Premium for Goodwill brought in	
	(i)	Ejaz Capital A/cDr. 30,00,000 To Sania's Capital A/c 30,00,000	
		(Being)	
	(ii)	Premium for Goodwill A/cDr. 30,00,000 To Sania's Capital A/c 30,00,000	
		(Being)	
	(iii)	Premium for Goodwill A/cDr 30,00,000	
	(111)	To Reyan's Capital A/c 8,33,333	
		To William's Capital A/c 8,33,333	
	<u> </u>	10 William 5 Capital 190 0,333,333	

	To Ejaz's Capital A/c (Being)	13,33,333	
(iv)	Premium for Goodwill A/cDr To Reyan's Capital A/c To William's Capital A/c To Ejaz's Capital A/c (Being)	30,00,000 10,00,000 10,00,000 10,00,000	

	CASE STUDY – 8	
	VIJAYA SHANKAR, an Ex-Indian cricketer decided to start a cricket academy to train the young enthusiastic players of down south. With the support and guidance of his family he started the Star cricket academy at Tirunelveli township area on 1 st April 2020.	
	Land was donated by his grandfather worth Rs. 10,00,000 as per his will. His father Shankar donated Rs.5,00,000 for the construction and running the academy. He spent Rs.3,00,000 for construction of the pavilion. 200 players of Tirunelveli joined the academy and they paid yearly subscription of Rs.1200 each. 10 players paid in advance for the next year 2021 -22. Vijayashankar appointed well experienced coach for them, the coach fee amounted to Rs. 1,20,000 p.a.	
	The maintenance expenses amounted to Rs.75,000. Bats and balls purchased during the year amounted to Rs.15,000. Closing stock of bats and ball amount to Rs.1000.	
	Based on the above information you are required to answer the following question.	
1	What is the Primary source of income for the academy?	
2	The amount of subscription to be credited to income and expenditure account	
3	How will you treat the land donated by his grandfather?	
4	The liability towards advance subscription amounted to: (a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs.24,000 (c) Rs.1,200 (d) Rs.1,20,000	
5	The amount of subscription received as per Receipts and payments Account of Star cricket club is:	
	(a) Rs.2,52,000 (b) Rs.2,40,000 (c) Rs.2,50,000 (d) None of the above	
6	What amount should be charged to the Income and Expenditure account for bats and balls consumed during the year?	
	(a) Rs.15,000 (b) Rs.16,000 (c) Rs.14,000 (d) Rs.13,500	

	Class –XII	
	Subject: ACCOUNTANCY	
	CASE STUDY 1	
1	(c) Current Account	
2	(d) By Amit and Mahesh in the ratio of 3:2	
3	Rs.15,000	
4	6% p.a.	
	CASE STUDY 2	
1	(d) Both (i) and (iii)	
2	(a) Debit side of Income and Expenditure Account.	
3	True	
4	(b) Liability side of closing Balance Sheet	
	CASE STUDY – 3	
1	(d) 44,37,500	
2	(c) 39,67,500	
3	(a) 35,57,500	
4	(b) 31,20,000	
	CASE STUDY – 4	
1	(c) 2.32:1	
2	(b) 1.75:1	
3	(d) 1.92 times	
4	(a) ₹21,12,000	
	Case Study – 5	
1	(d) Building Fund	
2	(c) Both II and III	
3	(a) Rs. 3,60,000	
4	(c) Rs.3,20,000	
5	(b) Po 50 000	

4 5 6

(b) Rs.50,000 (a) Rs.40,00,000

	Coso Study 6	
1	Case Study – 6	
1	(c) Issue for consideration other than cash.	
2	(c) Rs.2,99,800	
3	(c) Rs.400	
4	(a) Rs. 600	
	Case Study – 7	
1	(c) 5:5:4:4	
2	(b) Rs.80,00,000	
3	(a) Rs.1,35,00,000	
4	(b) Premium for Goodwill A/cDr 30,00,000	
	To Sania's Capital A/c 30,00,000	
	Case Study - 8	
1	Subscription	
2	Rs.2,40,000	
3	Vijaya Shankar's grandfather donated a land for cricket coaching which is to be treated as legacy	
	and is to be capitalized.	
4	(a) Rs.12,000	
5	(a) Rs.2,52,000	
6	(c) Rs.14,000	