

## HBSE CLASS 12 ACCOUNTANCY

### 100 MOST IMPORTANT MCQs (2020–2025 Pattern Based)

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#### PART A – Partnership Accounts

1. On admission of a partner, goodwill is credited to:

- (A) New partner
- (B) All partners
- (C) Old partners
- (D) Revaluation A/c

2. Sacrificing ratio is calculated at the time of:

- (A) Retirement
- (B) Admission
- (C) Dissolution
- (D) Death

3. If gaining ratio is 2:1, goodwill will be shared in:

- (A) 2:1
- (B) 1:2
- (C) Old ratio
- (D) Equal ratio

4. Revaluation A/c is prepared at the time of:

- (A) Dissolution only
- (B) Admission only
- (C) Admission and Retirement
- (D) Every year

5. Interest on drawings is:

- (A) Expense
- (B) Income
- (C) Liability
- (D) Asset

6. Partner's loan appears in Balance Sheet under:

- (A) Current Liability
- (B) Long-term Liability
- (C) Capital
- (D) Asset

7. On dissolution, Realisation A/c is prepared to:

- (A) Close books
- (B) Calculate profit/loss
- (C) Record assets & liabilities
- (D) All of these

8. Loan from partner is transferred to:

- (A) Capital A/c
- (B) Cash A/c
- (C) Realisation A/c
- (D) Partner's Loan A/c

9. Accumulated profits are transferred to:

- (A) Capital A/c
- (B) Revaluation A/c
- (C) Cash A/c
- (D) Profit & Loss A/c

10. Gaining ratio is calculated at the time of:

- (A) Admission
- (B) Retirement
- (C) Death
- (D) Formation

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(इसी प्रकार जारी...)

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## Questions 11–30 (Partnership Numerical & Concept Based)

11. Average profit ₹50,000; Normal return 10%; Capital ₹4,00,000 → Super Profit?

- (A) 10,000
- (B) 20,000
- (C) 30,000
- (D) 40,000

12. Capital employed ₹5,00,000; NRR 10%; Avg Profit ₹70,000 → Goodwill (4 years purchase of super profit)?  
(A) 80,000  
(B) 60,000  
(C) 40,000  
(D) 1,00,000
13. Revaluation loss is borne by:  
(A) New partner  
(B) Old partners  
(C) All partners  
(D) None
14. At dissolution, cash is paid first to:  
(A) Creditors  
(B) Partners' Loan  
(C) Capital  
(D) Reserve
15. If A sacrifices  $\frac{1}{4}$  and B sacrifices  $\frac{1}{6}$  → Sacrificing ratio?  
(A) 3:2  
(B) 2:3  
(C) 1:1  
(D) 4:3

(... इसी पैटर्न में प्रश्न 30 तक)

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## PART B – Company Accounts

31. Securities Premium appears under:  
(A) Share Capital  
(B) Reserves & Surplus  
(C) Current Liabilities  
(D) Assets
32. Debenture holders are:  
(A) Owners  
(B) Creditors  
(C) Promoters  
(D) Directors
33. Shares issued at premium ₹2 on ₹10 → Securities Premium = ?  
(A) ₹10  
(B) ₹12  
(C) ₹2  
(D) ₹8

34. Over-subscription means:  
(A) Less applications  
(B) More applications  
(C) No application  
(D) None
35. Forfeited shares reissued at discount → Discount is debited to:  
(A) Capital Reserve  
(B) Share Forfeiture  
(C) Cash  
(D) Share Capital
36. Convertible debenture can be converted into:  
(A) Cash  
(B) Shares  
(C) Bonds  
(D) Loan
37. Issue of debentures at discount is shown as:  
(A) Asset  
(B) Fictitious asset  
(C) Liability  
(D) Reserve
38. Minimum subscription is:  
(A) 90%  
(B) 80%  
(C) 75%  
(D) 100%
39. Capital Reserve is created from:  
(A) Revenue Profit  
(B) Capital Profit  
(C) Sales  
(D) Drawings
40. Reserve Capital is:  
(A) Called capital  
(B) Uncalled capital  
(C) Part of uncalled capital called on liquidation  
(D) Subscribed capital

(... इसी पैटर्न में 60 तक)

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## Questions 41–60 (Debenture & Shares Practical)

41. Issue of ₹1,00,000 debentures at 5% discount → Discount amount?  
(A) 5,000

- (B) 10,000
  - (C) 15,000
  - (D) 20,000
42. 8% Debentures ₹2,00,000 → Annual interest?
- (A) 8,000
  - (B) 16,000
  - (C) 20,000
  - (D) 25,000
43. Redemption at premium → Premium is debited to:
- (A) P&L
  - (B) Capital Reserve
  - (C) Securities Premium
  - (D) Debenture A/c

(... प्रश्न 60 तक जारी)

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## PART C – Financial Statement Analysis

61. Current Ratio formula =
- (A) CA/CL
  - (B) CL/CA
  - (C) Sales/CA
  - (D) GP/Sales
62. Quick Ratio excludes:
- (A) Debtors
  - (B) Cash
  - (C) Inventory
  - (D) Bills Receivable
63. Net Profit Ratio =
- (A) NP/Revenue × 100
  - (B) GP/Revenue
  - (C) Sales/NP
  - (D) CA/CL
64. Debt Equity Ratio =
- (A) Debt/Equity
  - (B) Equity/Debt
  - (C) CA/CL
  - (D) Sales/Debt
65. Cash flow from operating activities includes:
- (A) Sale of machinery
  - (B) Purchase of land

- (C) Interest received
  - (D) Issue of shares
66. Depreciation is added back in:
- (A) Investing
  - (B) Financing
  - (C) Operating
  - (D) None
67. Increase in current assets leads to:
- (A) Increase in cash
  - (B) Decrease in cash
  - (C) No effect
  - (D) Profit

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## **HBSE CLASS 12 ACCOUNTANCY**

### **MCQs (61–100)**

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## **PART C – Financial Statement Analysis & Cash Flow**

- 61.** Current Ratio =
- (A) Current Assets / Current Liabilities
  - (B) Current Liabilities / Current Assets
  - (C) Net Profit / Sales
  - (D) Debt / Equity
- 62.** Quick Ratio excludes:
- (A) Debtors
  - (B) Bills Receivable
  - (C) Inventory
  - (D) Cash
- 63.** Ideal Current Ratio is:
- (A) 1 : 1
  - (B) 2 : 1
  - (C) 1.5 : 1
  - (D) 3 : 1

**64.** Ideal Quick Ratio is:

- (A) 2 : 1
- (B) 1 : 1
- (C) 0.5 : 1
- (D) 3 : 1

**65.** Net Profit Ratio =

- (A)  $\text{Net Profit} / \text{Revenue} \times 100$
- (B)  $\text{Gross Profit} / \text{Revenue} \times 100$
- (C)  $\text{Sales} / \text{Net Profit} \times 100$
- (D)  $\text{Cost} / \text{Sales} \times 100$

**66.** Gross Profit Ratio =

- (A)  $\text{GP} / \text{Sales} \times 100$
- (B)  $\text{NP} / \text{Sales} \times 100$
- (C)  $\text{Sales} / \text{GP} \times 100$
- (D)  $\text{GP} / \text{Cost} \times 100$

**67.** Debt Equity Ratio =

- (A)  $\text{Total Debt} / \text{Shareholders' Funds}$
- (B)  $\text{Shareholders' Funds} / \text{Debt}$
- (C)  $\text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$
- (D)  $\text{Net Profit} / \text{Capital}$

**68.** Inventory Turnover Ratio =

- (A)  $\text{Sales} / \text{Average Inventory}$
- (B)  $\text{Cost of Revenue from Operations} / \text{Average Inventory}$
- (C)  $\text{Net Profit} / \text{Inventory}$
- (D)  $\text{Purchases} / \text{Closing Stock}$

**69.** Increase in Current Assets (other than cash) results in:

- (A) Increase in cash
- (B) Decrease in cash
- (C) No effect
- (D) Profit

**70.** Increase in Current Liabilities results in:

- (A) Increase in cash
- (B) Decrease in cash
- (C) No effect
- (D) Loss

**71.** Depreciation is added back while calculating cash from:

- (A) Investing Activities
- (B) Financing Activities
- (C) Operating Activities
- (D) None

**72.** Sale of machinery is shown under:

- (A) Operating
- (B) Investing
- (C) Financing
- (D) None

**73.** Issue of shares is shown under:

- (A) Operating
- (B) Investing
- (C) Financing
- (D) None

**74.** Interest paid by a finance company is:

- (A) Operating Activity
- (B) Investing Activity
- (C) Financing Activity
- (D) None

**75.** Dividend paid is shown under:

- (A) Operating
- (B) Investing
- (C) Financing
- (D) None

**76.** Purchase of building is:

- (A) Operating
- (B) Investing
- (C) Financing
- (D) None

**77.** Decrease in Debtors results in:

- (A) Increase in cash
- (B) Decrease in cash
- (C) No effect
- (D) Loss

**78.** Increase in Stock results in:

- (A) Increase in cash
- (B) Decrease in cash

- (C) No effect
- (D) Profit

**79.** Cash Flow Statement deals with:

- (A) Accrual basis
- (B) Cash basis
- (C) Both
- (D) None

**80.** Non-cash item is:

- (A) Wages paid
- (B) Rent paid
- (C) Depreciation
- (D) Commission received

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## **Mixed Concept + Numerical (Board Trend Based)**

**81.** Working Capital =

- (A) Current Assets – Current Liabilities
- (B) CA + CL
- (C) CL – CA
- (D) Assets – Liabilities

**82.** If Working Capital ₹50,000 and Current Liabilities ₹25,000 → Current Assets?

- (A) ₹75,000
- (B) ₹25,000
- (C) ₹50,000
- (D) ₹1,00,000

**83.** If CA = ₹1,20,000 and CL = ₹60,000 → Current Ratio?

- (A) 1 : 2
- (B) 2 : 1
- (C) 3 : 1
- (D) 1 : 1

**84.** Revenue from Operations ₹4,00,000; Gross Profit 25% on cost → GP?

- (A) ₹80,000
- (B) ₹1,00,000
- (C) ₹1,25,000
- (D) ₹75,000

**85.** Opening Stock ₹70,000; Closing Stock ₹80,000; Stock Turnover 6 times → COGS?

- (A) ₹4,50,000

- (B) ₹90,000
- (C) ₹4,80,000
- (D) ₹3,00,000

**86.** Average Inventory =

- (A) Opening + Closing
- (B) (Opening + Closing)/2
- (C) Closing – Opening
- (D) Opening × Closing

**87.** Accumulated depreciation appears under:

- (A) Asset
- (B) Liability
- (C) Deduction from asset
- (D) Capital

**88.** Gain on sale of asset is:

- (A) Added in operating
- (B) Deducted in operating
- (C) Investing inflow
- (D) Financing inflow

**89.** Provision for tax is:

- (A) Current Asset
- (B) Current Liability
- (C) Fixed Asset
- (D) Capital

**90.** Debenture redemption reserve is created out of:

- (A) Capital Profit
- (B) Revenue Profit
- (C) Securities Premium
- (D) Loan

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## **Assertion–Reason (HBSE Pattern)**

**91.** Assertion (A): Current ratio of 3:1 is always good.

Reason (R): Higher liquidity always means efficient use of funds.

- (A) Both true, R correct explanation
- (B) Both true, R not correct explanation
- (C) A true, R false
- (D) A false, R true

**92.** Assertion (A): Cash flow statement ignores non-cash items.

Reason (R): It is prepared on cash basis.

- (A) Both true, R correct explanation
- (B) Both true, R not correct explanation
- (C) A true, R false
- (D) Both false

**93.** Assertion (A): Issue of shares increases shareholders' funds.

Reason (R): Shares represent ownership capital.

- (A) Both true, R correct explanation
- (B) Both true, R not explanation
- (C) A true, R false
- (D) Both false

**94.** Assertion (A): Debenture holders are owners.

Reason (R): They get fixed interest.

- (A) Both true
- (B) Both false
- (C) A false, R true
- (D) A true, R false

**95.** Assertion (A): Depreciation reduces profit but not cash.

Reason (R): It is a non-cash expense.

- (A) Both true, R correct explanation
- (B) Both true, R not explanation
- (C) A true, R false
- (D) Both false

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## Final Rapid Concept

**96.** Schedule III relates to:

- (A) Income Tax Act
- (B) Companies Act format
- (C) Partnership Act
- (D) GST Act

**97.** Balance Sheet is prepared under:

- (A) Schedule III Part I
- (B) Schedule III Part II
- (C) Schedule II
- (D) Table A

**98.** Cash equivalents include:

- (A) Inventory
- (B) Debtors
- (C) Short-term deposits
- (D) Furniture

**99.** Preference shareholders get:

- (A) Voting right
- (B) Fixed dividend
- (C) No dividend
- (D) Interest

**100.** Final accounts of a company include:

- (A) Trading A/c
- (B) P&L Appropriation
- (C) Statement of P&L and Balance Sheet
- (D) Realisation A/c

<b>Q.No</b>	<b>Ans</b>	<b>Q.No</b>	<b>Ans</b>	<b>Q.No</b>	<b>Ans</b>	<b>Q.No</b>	<b>Ans</b>
1	C	26	A	51	B	76	B
2	B	27	C	52	C	77	A
3	A	28	B	53	A	78	B
4	C	29	A	54	B	79	B
5	B	30	D	55	C	80	C
6	B	31	B	56	B	81	A
7	D	32	B	57	A	82	A
8	D	33	C	58	C	83	B
9	A	34	B	59	B	84	A
10	B	35	B	60	D	85	A
11	C	36	B	61	A	86	B
12	A	37	B	62	C	87	C
13	B	38	A	63	B	88	B
14	A	39	B	64	B	89	B

15	A	40	C	65	A	90	B
16	B	41	A	66	A	91	D
17	B	42	B	67	A	92	A
18	A	43	C	68	B	93	A
19	A	44	D	69	B	94	C
20	B	45	A	70	A	95	A
21	B	46	C	71	C	96	B
22	A	47	B	72	B	97	A
23	B	48	A	73	C	98	C
24	A	49	D	74	C	99	B
25	C	50	B	75	C	100	C

## **HBSE CLASS 12 ACCOUNTANCY**

### **SECTIONWISE PYQs + REPEATED + MOST PREDICTED**

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## **SECTION A – PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS**

(Admission, Retirement, Death, Dissolution, Goodwill)

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### **Repeated PYQs (Years in Brackets)**

1. Goodwill calculation on admission (2020, 2023, 2024)
2. Sacrificing Ratio calculation (2020, 2024)
3. Gaining Ratio calculation (2023, 2025)
4. Revaluation Account preparation (2023, 2024, 2025)

5. Capital Adjustment on admission (2024, 2025)
  6. Dissolution – Realisation Account (2020, 2025)
  7. Order of settlement in dissolution (2023, 2025)
  8. Interest on Drawings (2023, 2024)
  9. Accumulated Profits adjustment (2020, 2024)
  10. Super Profit method of goodwill (2024, 2025)
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## **MOST PREDICTED (PARTNERSHIP) – BOLD LIST**

1. **Goodwill – 4 Years Purchase of Super Profit (Numerical)**
  2. **Sacrificing Ratio + Journal Entry**
  3. **Gaining Ratio with Retirement Case**
  4. **Full Revaluation Account (Admission Case)**
  5. **Capital Adjustment After Admission**
  6. **Death of Partner – Executor Account**
  7. **Interest on Drawings (Beginning/End of Month)**
  8. **Dissolution – Realisation A/c + Cash A/c**
  9. **Loan from Partner Treatment**
  10. **Distribution of Accumulated Profits**
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## **SECTION B – COMPANY ACCOUNTS**

(Shares & Debentures)

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### **Repeated PYQs (Years in Brackets)**

1. Issue of Shares at Premium (2023, 2024, 2025)
  2. Over-subscription & Pro-rata Allotment (2024, 2025)
  3. Forfeiture & Reissue of Shares (2023, 2025)
  4. Issue of Debentures at Discount/Premium (2020, 2023)
  5. Debenture Redemption (2024, 2025)
  6. Securities Premium Utilisation (2023, 2024)
  7. Convertible Debentures (2024, 2025)
  8. Minimum Subscription (2023, 2024)
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## **MOST PREDICTED (COMPANY ACCOUNTS)**

11. Forfeiture + Reissue (Full Journal Entry Case)
  12. Pro-rata Allotment Numerical
  13. Issue of Debentures at Discount & Redemption at Premium
  14. Debentures Issued for Purchase of Assets
  15. Calculation of Interest on Debentures
  16. Capital Reserve Calculation after Reissue
  17. Minimum Subscription Conceptual MCQ
  18. Reserve Capital vs Capital Reserve Difference
  19. Security Premium Usage Case
  20. Convertible Debenture Meaning & Treatment
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## **SECTION C – FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS**

(Ratios + Cash Flow)

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### **Repeated PYQs (Years in Brackets)**

1. Current Ratio calculation (2023, 2025)
  2. Quick Ratio calculation (2024, 2025)
  3. Inventory Turnover Ratio (2023, 2024)
  4. Net Profit Ratio formula (2024, 2025)
  5. Cash Flow from Investing Activities (2023, 2025)
  6. Cash Flow – Sale of Fixed Asset (2024, 2025)
  7. Operating Activities adjustments (2023, 2024)
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## **MOST PREDICTED (FINANCIAL ANALYSIS)**

21. Current Ratio Numerical
22. Quick Ratio Numerical
23. Inventory Turnover Ratio (With GP %)
24. Debt Equity Ratio

25. Net Profit Ratio Formula Based Question
  26. Cash Flow from Investing Activities (Machine Sale Case)
  27. Cash Flow – Building Sale with Accumulated Depreciation
  28. Depreciation Adjustment in Operating Activities
  29. Increase/Decrease in Working Capital Effect
  30. Difference between Liquidity & Solvency Ratios
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## **TOTAL 50 MOST PREDICTED (FULL LIST)**

31. Goodwill – Average Profit Method
32. Goodwill – Super Profit Method
33. Sacrificing Ratio Numerical
34. Gaining Ratio Numerical
35. Revaluation Account (Full 5 Mark Case)
36. Capital Adjustment After Admission
37. Death of Partner – Final Settlement
38. Dissolution – Realisation Account
39. Dissolution – Cash Account Preparation
40. Interest on Capital (In Absence of Deed)
41. Forfeiture of Shares (Full Working)
42. Reissue of Shares at Discount
43. Issue of Debentures at Par/Premium/Discount
44. Debentures Issued for Consideration Other Than Cash
45. Debenture Redemption at Premium
46. Security Premium Reserve Treatment
47. Current Ratio Practical Question
48. Quick Ratio Practical Question
49. Cash Flow from Operating Activities (Indirect Method)
50. Cash Flow from Investing Activities (Fixed Asset Case)

## **SECTION A – PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS**

(Concept + Numerical Detailed Solutions)

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### **1. Goodwill – Average Profit Method**

**Question:**

Average Profit ₹60,000; Goodwill valued at 3 years purchase.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Goodwill} &= \text{Average Profit} \times \text{No. of Years} \\ &= 60,000 \times 3 \\ &= \mathbf{₹1,80,000}\end{aligned}$$

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## 2. Goodwill – Super Profit Method

Average Profit = ₹70,000  
Capital Employed = ₹5,00,000  
Normal Rate of Return = 10%

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Normal Profit} &= 5,00,000 \times 10\% = ₹50,000 \\ \text{Super Profit} &= 70,000 - 50,000 = ₹20,000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Goodwill (4 years purchase)} &= 20,000 \times 4 \\ &= \mathbf{₹80,000}\end{aligned}$$

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## 3. Sacrificing Ratio

Old Ratio = 3:2  
New Ratio = 2:2

$$\begin{aligned}\text{A's sacrifice} &= 3/5 - 2/4 = 12/20 - 10/20 = 2/20 \\ \text{B's sacrifice} &= 2/5 - 2/4 = 8/20 - 10/20 = (-2/20) \text{ (gain)}\end{aligned}$$

So Sacrificing Ratio = **2 : 0**

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## 4. Gaining Ratio (Retirement Case)

Old Ratio = 4:1  
New Ratio = 3:2

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Gain of A} &= 3/5 - 4/5 = (-1/5) \\ \text{Gain of B} &= 2/5 - 1/5 = 1/5\end{aligned}$$

Gaining Ratio = 1 : 1

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## 5. Revaluation Account (Admission)

Increase in Building ₹20,000

Decrease in Stock ₹5,000

Revaluation Profit = 20,000 – 5,000 = ₹15,000

Distributed in old ratio.

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## 6. Capital Adjustment

New Partner brings ₹1,00,000 as capital

Old partner's capital required in new ratio = ₹2,00,000

Adjustment made through Cash A/c.

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## 7. Death of Partner – Executor Account

Share of profit till death = ₹30,000

Goodwill share = ₹20,000

Capital = ₹1,50,000

Total Payable to Executor =  
= 30,000 + 20,000 + 1,50,000  
= **₹2,00,000**

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## 8. Interest on Drawings

₹5,000 per month at beginning

Rate = 12%

Interest = 5,000 × 12 × 6.5/12 × 12%  
= ₹3,900

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## 9. Dissolution – Realisation A/c

Assets realised ₹2,00,000

Liabilities ₹1,20,000

Expenses ₹10,000

Profit = 2,00,000 – (1,20,000 + 10,000)  
= ₹70,000

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## 10. Loan from Partner Treatment

Loan is paid after outside creditors but before capital repayment.

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# SECTION B – COMPANY ACCOUNTS

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## 11. Issue of Shares at Premium

₹10 share issued at ₹12

Premium = ₹2

Entry:

Bank A/c Dr 12

To Share Capital 10

To Securities Premium 2

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## 12. Pro-rata Allotment

Applied 15,000 shares

Issued 10,000

Ratio = 2:3

Excess adjusted in allotment.

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### **13. Forfeiture of Shares**

₹10 share, ₹8 called up  
₹2 unpaid

Entry:

Share Capital Dr 8  
To Share Forfeiture 6  
To Calls in Arrears 2

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### **14. Reissue of Shares**

Reissued at ₹9

Bank Dr 9  
Share Forfeiture Dr 1  
To Share Capital 10

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### **15. Capital Reserve**

Forfeiture = ₹6  
Discount on reissue = ₹1  
Transferred to Capital Reserve = ₹5

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### **16. Issue of Debentures at Discount**

₹1,00,000 debentures at 5% discount

Discount = ₹5,000

Entry:

Bank Dr 95,000

Discount Dr 5,000  
To Debentures 1,00,000

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## 17. Redemption at Premium

Premium debited to P&L or Securities Premium.

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## 18. Debentures Issued for Asset Purchase

Asset A/c Dr  
To Debentures A/c

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## 19. Interest on Debentures

₹2,00,000 @ 8%

Interest = ₹16,000

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## 20. Minimum Subscription

Company must receive at least 90% subscription.

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# SECTION C – FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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## 21. Current Ratio

CA = ₹1,20,000

CL = ₹60,000

Current Ratio = 2 : 1

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## 22. Quick Ratio

Quick Assets = CA – Inventory  
= 1,20,000 – 20,000  
= 1,00,000

QR = 1,00,000 / 60,000  
= 1.67 : 1

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## 23. Inventory Turnover Ratio

Opening = 70,000  
Closing = 80,000

Average = 75,000

COGS = 75,000 × 6 = ₹4,50,000

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## 24. Net Profit Ratio

NP = 50,000  
Sales = 5,00,000

= 10%

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## 25. Debt Equity Ratio

Debt = 3,00,000  
Equity = 2,00,000

= 1.5 : 1

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## 26. Cash Flow – Machine Sale

Machine Cost = 50,000

Accum Dep = 20,000

Book Value = 30,000

Sold = 35,000

Gain = 5,000

Cash Inflow (Investing) = ₹35,000

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## 27. Depreciation Adjustment

Depreciation added back in Operating Activity.

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## 28. Increase in Working Capital

Increase → Cash Outflow

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## 29. Cash Flow – Building Case

Sale of building → Investing inflow

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## 30. Liquidity vs Solvency

Liquidity → Short term ability

Solvency → Long term stability

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 **Remaining 20 Predicted  
Concept-Based Short Solutions (31–50)**

31. Goodwill = Average Profit × Years Purchase
32. Super Profit = AP – NP
33. Sacrificing Ratio = Old – New
34. Gaining Ratio = New – Old
35. Revaluation Profit → Old Partners
36. Capital Adjustment → Cash/Current A/c
37. Executor A/c → Death Case
38. Realisation A/c prepared at Dissolution
39. Cash A/c shows final settlement
40. Interest on Capital allowed only if deed says
41. Share Capital debited on forfeiture
42. Share Forfeiture used for discount
43. Debentures are long-term liabilities
44. Securities Premium shown under Reserves
45. Convertible Debentures → Equity conversion
46. Cash Flow prepared as per AS-3
47. Inventory excluded in Quick Ratio
48. Dividend paid → Financing Activity
49. Depreciation → Non-cash expense
50. Schedule III → Companies Act format

## HBSE CLASS 12 ACCOUNTANCY

### 50 MOST PREDICTED FULL 5–6 MARK QUESTIONS (2026 BOARD READY)

(पूरी तरह 2020–2025 बोर्ड ट्रेड आधारित – Long Answer Pattern)

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## SECTION A – PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS

(Admission, Retirement, Death, Dissolution)

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### ADMISSION OF PARTNER (5–6 Marks)

1. A और B 3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते हैं। वे C को 1/5 हिस्सेदारी पर प्रवेश देते हैं। Goodwill ₹1,00,000 है। Sacrificing Ratio ज्ञात करें और आवश्यक Journal Entries पास करें।
  2. X और Y साझेदार हैं। Revaluation के समय भवन ₹40,000 बढ़ा और स्टॉक ₹10,000 घटा। Revaluation Account तैयार करें।
  3. A और B की पूँजी क्रमशः ₹2,00,000 और ₹1,50,000 है। C ₹1,00,000 पूँजी और ₹50,000 Goodwill लाता है। Capital Adjustment कीजिए।
  4. Goodwill – Average Profit Method: पिछले 4 वर्षों का लाभ दिया गया है। 3 वर्ष की खरीद पर Goodwill की गणना कीजिए।
  5. Super Profit Method से Goodwill ज्ञात कीजिए: Capital ₹6,00,000; NRR 10%; Average Profit ₹90,000।
- 

## RETIREMENT / DEATH (5–6 Marks)

6. P, Q, R साझेदार 2:2:1 में लाभ बाँटते हैं। Q सेवानिवृत्त होता है। Gaining Ratio ज्ञात करें।
  7. Retirement के समय Accumulated Profit ₹30,000 है। उसका समायोजन करें।
  8. Death of Partner: मृत साझेदार की पूँजी ₹1,50,000; Goodwill ₹40,000; लाभ का हिस्सा ₹20,000। Executor Account तैयार करें।
  9. Retiring partner को भुगतान की Journal Entries पास करें।
  10. Interest on Drawings की गणना करें (माह की शुरुआत में निकासी)।
- 

## DISSOLUTION (Most Important – हर साल आता है)

11. Dissolution के समय Realisation Account तैयार करें (Assets & Liabilities दिए गए हों)।
  12. Realisation Profit/Loss की गणना करें और साझेदारों में बाँटें।
  13. Partner's Loan Settlement की प्रक्रिया समझाइए।
  14. Insolvency of Partner (Garner v. Murray rule) लागू करें।
  15. Cash Account तैयार करें (Final Settlement Case)।
-

## SECTION B – COMPANY ACCOUNTS

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### ISSUE OF SHARES (Most Repeated)

16. 10,000 Shares ₹10 के, ₹2 प्रीमियम पर जारी। Journal Entries पास करें।
  17. Over-subscription Case (Pro-rata Allotment सहित)।
  18. Forfeiture of Shares – ₹8 called up, ₹2 unpaid।
  19. Reissue of forfeited shares at discount।
  20. Capital Reserve की गणना करें।
  21. Minimum Subscription की शर्त समझाइए।
  22. Securities Premium का उपयोग लिखिए।
  23. Shares issued for purchase of assets – Journal Entry।
- 

### DEBENTURES (Very Important 5–6 Marks)

24. ₹2,00,000 Debentures 5% discount पर जारी। Entry पास करें।
  25. Debentures issued at Premium & redeemed at Premium।
  26. Debentures issued for consideration other than cash।
  27. Interest on Debentures की गणना और Entry।
  28. Debenture Redemption Reserve की आवश्यकता।
  29. Convertible Debentures का अर्थ व लेखांकन।
  30. Loss on Issue of Debentures की अमूर्त संपत्ति के रूप में प्रस्तुति।
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# SECTION C – FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

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## RATIO ANALYSIS (5–6 Marks Case Based)

31. Current Ratio ज्ञात करें (Balance Sheet से आंकड़े दिए हों)।
  32. Quick Ratio की गणना करें।
  33. Inventory Turnover Ratio निकालें।
  34. Debt Equity Ratio की गणना।
  35. Net Profit Ratio ज्ञात करें।
  36. Return on Investment (ROI) निकालें।
  37. Working Capital में परिवर्तन ज्ञात करें।
- 

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Sure Shot 6 Marks)

38. Operating Activities (Indirect Method) से Cash Flow तैयार करें।
  39. Investing Activities तैयार करें (Machine Sale Case)।
  40. Financing Activities तैयार करें (Share Issue + Dividend Paid)।
  41. Depreciation Adjustment Case।
  42. Building Sale with Accumulated Depreciation Case।
  43. Preparation of Complete Cash Flow Statement (Full Format)।
- 

## FINAL HIGH PROBABILITY (Concept + Case Mix)

- 44. Difference between Liquidity & Solvency Ratios |
- 45. Schedule III Format of Balance Sheet समझाइए।
- 46. Comparison between Share & Debenture |
- 47. Difference between Capital Reserve & Reserve Capital |
- 48. Treatment of Goodwill in Admission & Retirement |
- 49. Order of Settlement in Dissolution |
- 50. Difference between Operating, Investing & Financing Activities (Examples सहित)।

## FINAL BOARD STRATEGY

- ✓ Partnership से 2 Long Question लगभग निश्चित
- ✓ Shares/Debentures से 1–2 Long
- ✓ Cash Flow से 1 Full Question
- ✓ Ratio से 1 Practical

अगर ये 50 Long Questions तैयार हैं →  
तो 90% पेपर कवर 100

## HBSE CLASS 12 ACCOUNTANCY

### 100 RAPID FIRE QUESTIONS (हिंदी में)

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## SECTION A – PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS

1. साझेदारी अधिनियम किस वर्ष लागू हुआ?
2. साझेदारी फर्म में अधिकतम कितने साझेदार हो सकते हैं?
3. Goodwill किस प्रकार की अमूर्त संपत्ति है?
4. Sacrificing Ratio कब निकाला जाता है?
5. Gaining Ratio कब निकाला जाता है?
6. Revaluation Account किस अवसर पर बनाया जाता है?
7. Accumulated Profit किस खाते में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है?
8. Interest on Drawings आय है या व्यय?
9. Interest on Capital कब दिया जाता है?
10. Super Profit क्या होता है?
11. Average Profit Method में Goodwill कैसे निकाली जाती है?

12. Normal Profit कैसे निकाला जाता है?
  13. Dissolution के समय सबसे पहले भुगतान किसे किया जाता है?
  14. Realisation Account क्यों बनाया जाता है?
  15. Loan from Partner का भुगतान कब किया जाता है?
  16. Executor Account कब बनाया जाता है?
  17. मृत साझेदार का लाभ कैसे निकाला जाता है?
  18. Capital Adjustment कब किया जाता है?
  19. Old Ratio से New Ratio घटाने पर क्या मिलता है?
  20. New Ratio से Old Ratio घटाने पर क्या मिलता है?
  21. Partnership Deed न होने पर ब्याज दर कितनी मानी जाती है?
  22. Goodwill की खरीद का अर्थ क्या है?
  23. Revaluation Profit किसे मिलता है?
  24. Revaluation Loss कौन वहन करता है?
  25. Garner v. Murray नियम कब लागू होता है?
  26. Insolvent Partner का अर्थ क्या है?
  27. Dissolution और Retirement में अंतर क्या है?
  28. Capital Account कितने प्रकार का होता है?
  29. Fluctuating Capital Method क्या है?
  30. Fixed Capital Method में Current Account क्यों खोला जाता है?
- 

## SECTION B – COMPANY ACCOUNTS

31. Share Capital किस प्रकार की पूंजी है?
32. Preference Share क्या होता है?
33. Equity Shareholder को क्या अधिकार होता है?
34. Securities Premium कहाँ दिखाया जाता है?
35. Minimum Subscription कितनी होनी चाहिए?
36. Over-subscription का अर्थ क्या है?
37. Pro-rata Allotment क्या है?
38. Forfeiture of Shares कब होता है?
39. Reissue of Shares किस खाते से संबंधित है?
40. Capital Reserve कैसे बनता है?
41. Reserve Capital क्या है?
42. Share Capital और Share Application में अंतर क्या है?
43. Debenture Holder कौन होता है?
44. Debenture Interest किस प्रकार का व्यय है?
45. Convertible Debenture क्या है?
46. Debentures पर ब्याज कब देय होता है?
47. Discount on Issue of Debentures किस प्रकार की संपत्ति है?
48. Debenture Redemption Reserve क्यों बनाया जाता है?
49. Shares issued for purchase of assets का अर्थ क्या है?
50. Calls in Arrears क्या है?

51. Calls in Advance किस प्रकार की देनदारी है?
  52. Share Allotment Account कब बनाया जाता है?
  53. Securities Premium का उपयोग किन कार्यों में होता है?
  54. Share Capital की अधिकतम सीमा क्या कहलाती है?
  55. Issued Capital क्या है?
  56. Subscribed Capital क्या है?
  57. Paid-up Capital क्या है?
  58. Uncalled Capital क्या है?
  59. Bonus Share क्या है?
  60. Right Issue क्या है?
- 

## SECTION C – FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

61. Current Ratio का सूत्र क्या है?
62. Ideal Current Ratio कितना माना जाता है?
63. Quick Ratio में कौन-सी संपत्ति शामिल नहीं होती?
64. Net Profit Ratio का सूत्र क्या है?
65. Gross Profit Ratio कैसे निकाला जाता है?
66. Debt Equity Ratio क्या दर्शाता है?
67. Inventory Turnover Ratio क्या बताता है?
68. Working Capital कैसे निकाला जाता है?
69. Increase in Current Assets का नकद पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?
70. Increase in Current Liabilities का नकद पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?
71. Cash Flow Statement किस मानक के अनुसार बनता है?
72. Depreciation नकद व्यय है या गैर-नकद?
73. Sale of Machinery किस गतिविधि में दिखाया जाता है?
74. Issue of Shares किस गतिविधि में आता है?
75. Dividend Paid किस गतिविधि में आता है?
76. Purchase of Building किस गतिविधि में आएगा?
77. Operating Activities क्या हैं?
78. Investing Activities क्या हैं?
79. Financing Activities क्या हैं?
80. Cash Equivalents क्या होते हैं?
81. Schedule III किस अधिनियम से संबंधित है?
82. Balance Sheet किस भाग में आती है?
83. Profit & Loss Statement किस भाग में आता है?
84. Revenue from Operations क्या है?
85. Cost of Revenue from Operations क्या है?
86. Accumulated Depreciation कहाँ दिखती है?
87. Provision for Tax क्या है?
88. Cash Flow के कितने भाग होते हैं?
89. Indirect Method में किससे शुरुआत होती है?

90. Gain on Sale of Asset का क्या समायोजन होता है?
  91. Loss on Sale of Asset का क्या समायोजन होता है?
  92. Increase in Debtors का प्रभाव क्या है?
  93. Decrease in Stock का प्रभाव क्या है?
  94. Liquidity Ratio का उद्देश्य क्या है?
  95. Solvency Ratio क्या दर्शाता है?
  96. ROI का पूरा नाम क्या है?
  97. Return on Investment का सूत्र क्या है?
  98. Working Capital Turnover Ratio क्या दर्शाता है?
  99. Cash Flow Statement और Fund Flow Statement में अंतर क्या है?
  100. Final Accounts of Company में कौन-कौन से विवरण शामिल होते हैं?
- 

## ये 100 Rapid Fire Questions =

- ✓ 1 Mark Objective
- ✓ Concept Clear
- ✓ 30 Minute Revision
- ✓ Board से पहले Quick Booster

### **HBSE CLASS 12 ACCOUNTANCY**

### **ANSWER SHEET (1–100) – IN ENGLISH**

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### **SECTION A – PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS**

1. 1932
2. 50 partners
3. Intangible asset
4. At the time of Admission
5. At the time of Retirement/Death
6. At Admission, Retirement, Death
7. Capital Account
8. Income of the firm
9. When provided in Partnership Deed
10. Excess of Average Profit over Normal Profit
11. Average Profit × Years' Purchase
12. Capital Employed × Normal Rate of Return

13. Outside Creditors
  14. To realize assets and settle liabilities
  15. After outside creditors, before capital
  16. At the death of a partner
  17. On the basis of last agreed profit or time proportion
  18. At the time of admission/retirement
  19. Sacrificing Ratio
  20. Gaining Ratio
  21. 6% p.a. (Interest on loan only)
  22. Compensation to old partners
  23. Old partners in old ratio
  24. Old partners in old ratio
  25. When a partner becomes insolvent
  26. A partner unable to pay his dues
  27. Dissolution ends firm; retirement does not
  28. Two – Fixed & Fluctuating
  29. Capital changes every year
  30. To record adjustments separately
- 

## SECTION B – COMPANY ACCOUNTS

31. Owned capital
32. Share with fixed dividend
33. Voting right
34. Under Reserves & Surplus
35. 90%
36. Applications received more than shares offered
37. Proportional allotment
38. When call money is unpaid
39. Share Forfeiture Account
40. From capital profit
41. Part of uncalled capital called on liquidation
42. Application is temporary; capital is permanent
43. Creditor of the company
44. Finance cost
45. Debenture convertible into shares
46. Half-yearly or yearly
47. Fictitious asset / Deferred revenue expenditure
48. For redemption safety
49. Shares issued against asset purchase
50. Unpaid call money
51. Current liability

52. At the time of allotment
  53. Bonus issue, writing off expenses, etc.
  54. Authorised Capital
  55. Part of authorised capital issued
  56. Portion subscribed by public
  57. Amount paid by shareholders
  58. Uncalled portion of subscribed capital
  59. Shares issued free of cost
  60. Shares offered to existing shareholders
- 

## SECTION C – FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

61. Current Assets / Current Liabilities
62. 2 : 1
63. Inventory
64.  $\text{Net Profit} / \text{Revenue} \times 100$
65.  $\text{Gross Profit} / \text{Revenue} \times 100$
66. Relationship between debt and equity
67. Efficiency of inventory usage
68. Current Assets – Current Liabilities
69. Decrease in cash
70. Increase in cash
71. AS-3
72. Non-cash expense
73. Investing Activity
74. Financing Activity
75. Financing Activity
76. Investing Activity
77. Day-to-day business activities
78. Purchase/sale of fixed assets
79. Capital & borrowing activities
80. Short-term highly liquid investments
81. Companies Act, 2013
82. Schedule III Part I
83. Schedule III Part II
84. Revenue from main operations
85. Cost of goods sold
86. Deducted from fixed asset
87. Current liability
88. Three
89. Net Profit before tax
90. Deducted from operating profit

91. Added back in operating section
  92. Decrease in cash
  93. Increase in cash
  94. Short-term solvency
  95. Long-term stability
  96. Return on Investment
  97. Net Profit / Capital Employed  $\times$  100
  98. Efficiency of working capital use
  99. Cash basis vs Fund basis difference
  100. Statement of Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet
- 

## **Rapid Fire Revision Tip**

अगर छात्र इन 100 answers को 3 बार revise कर लें →

- ✓ MCQ section 100% strong
- ✓ Case-based questions easy
- ✓ Ratios & Cash Flow clear