

PA 1 Sample Paper Class 12 Accountancy 2026-27 (Ch 1-3) Set 2 with Answer Key

Class 12 Accountancy · PA 1 (Periodic Assessment) · 2026-27 · Chapters 1-3 · Set 2 · Maximum Marks 25 · Time 40 minutes

This PA 1 (Periodic Assessment) sample paper for CBSE Class 12 Accountancy 2026-27 covers the first three chapters of Part A: Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisation (Ch 1), Accounting for Partnership Firms — Fundamentals (Ch 2), and Goodwill: Nature and Valuation / Change in Profit-Sharing Ratio (Ch 3). Max Marks: 25. Time: 40 minutes. Periodic Assessment pattern — school pattern se thoda alag ho sakta hai; check your own school's PA-1 circular for exact chapter coverage. Every question below carries a [Ch N] tag so you can skip questions from a chapter your school hasn't covered yet.

Paper Structure

Section A — 5 × 1 mark MCQs. Section B — 4 × 2 marks Very Short Answer. Section C — 3 × 3 marks Short Answer. Section D — 1 × 3 marks Case/Application question. Total: 25 marks.

Marking Scheme

Marking Scheme — Section A: 5 × 1 = 5 marks. Section B: 4 × 2 = 8 marks. Section C: 3 × 3 = 9 marks. Section D: 1 × 3 = 3 marks. Total = 25 marks. Award full marks only where the working is shown; allow step marks for a correct method with an arithmetic slip.

Section A

- Q1 — (b) a liability — it is money received for a future year and has not yet been earned.
- Q2 — (b) revenue receipt, credited to Income and Expenditure A/c.
- Q3 — (b) nil — interest on capital is allowed only if the partnership deed provides for it.
- Q4 — (b) credited to the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account (and debited to the partner's capital/current account).
- Q5 — (b) ₹2,40,000 (2 × ₹1,20,000).

Section B

- Q6 — Sports material consumed = Opening stock + Purchases – Closing stock = ₹8,000 + ₹40,000 – ₹12,000 = ₹36,000.
- Q7 — Any two: (i) Receipts and Payments A/c is a summary of cash/bank transactions only, while Income and Expenditure A/c records only revenue items on accrual basis. (ii) Receipts and Payments A/c has an opening and closing cash/bank balance, while Income and Expenditure A/c has no such balance and instead shows a surplus or deficit. (iii) Receipts and Payments A/c includes capital receipts/payments; Income and Expenditure A/c excludes them.
- Q8 — Interest due: X = 6% × ₹5,00,000 = ₹30,000; Y = 6% × ₹3,00,000 = ₹18,000; total due = ₹48,000. Since available profit is only ₹40,000 (less than total interest due), the profit is distributed between X and Y in the ratio of their interest entitlement, i.e. 30,000 : 18,000 = 5:3. X gets ₹40,000 × 5/8 = ₹25,000; Y gets ₹40,000 × 3/8 = ₹15,000. No profit remains for further appropriation.
- Q9 — Any two: (i) admission of a new partner, (ii) retirement or death of a partner, (iii) change in the profit-sharing ratio among existing partners, (iv) dissolution of the firm when business is sold as a going concern, (v) amalgamation of firms.

Section C

- Q10 — Subscription for the year = Received during the year + Outstanding at end – Outstanding at beginning + Advance at beginning – Advance at end
= ₹1,50,000 + ₹18,000 – ₹12,000 + ₹5,000 – ₹8,000 = ₹1,53,000.
- Q11 — Interest on capital: A = 5% × ₹2,00,000 = ₹10,000; B = 5% × ₹1,50,000 = ₹7,500; C = 5% × ₹1,00,000 = ₹5,000 (total ₹22,500). B's salary = ₹2,000 × 12 = ₹24,000. Total appropriations = ₹22,500 + ₹24,000 = ₹46,500. Remaining profit = ₹1,17,000 – ₹46,500 = ₹70,500, shared equally = ₹23,500 each.
Final amounts: A = ₹10,000 + ₹23,500 = ₹33,500; B = ₹7,500 + ₹24,000 + ₹23,500 = ₹55,000; C = ₹5,000 + ₹23,500 = ₹28,500. (Total ₹1,17,000 — tallies with the profit given.)

Q12 — Old ratio P:Q = 3:2 ($P = \frac{3}{5}$, $Q = \frac{2}{5}$). New ratio = 1:1 ($P = \frac{1}{2}$, $Q = \frac{1}{2}$). P's share falls from $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, a sacrifice of $\frac{1}{10}$; Q's share rises from $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, a gain of $\frac{1}{10}$. Q must compensate P for this gain: $\frac{1}{10} \times ₹1,00,000 = ₹10,000$. Journal entry: Q's Capital A/c Dr. ₹10,000; To P's Capital A/c ₹10,000 (Being adjustment for goodwill on change in profit-sharing ratio).

Section D

Q13(a) — Salary expense for the year = Paid during the year – Outstanding at beginning + Outstanding at end – Prepaid at end = ₹85,000 – ₹6,000 + ₹9,000 – ₹2,000 = ₹86,000.

Q13(b) — Outstanding salary on 31.3.2026 is a liability — it is an expense that belongs to the current year but has not yet been paid, so the club still owes it.