

Series PQ1RS/1

Set – 3



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

67/1/3

अनुक्रमांक

Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 39 हैं।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 39 printed pages.
- Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



## लेखाशास्त्र ACCOUNTANCY



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभाजित है — भाग क तथा भाग ख।
- (iii) भाग क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- (iv) भाग ख के दो विकल्प हैं। परीक्षार्थियों को केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं।

**विकल्प I : वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण**

**विकल्प II : अभिकलित्र लेखांकन**

- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 (भाग ख) बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20 (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या 31 और 32 (भाग ख) लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है।
- (vii) प्रश्न संख्या 21, 22 (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या 33 (भाग ख) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है।
- (viii) प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 26 (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या 34 (भाग ख) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंकों का है।
- (ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, प्रत्येक भाग के कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।

**भाग क**

**(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)**

1. (क) डैन, एल्फ तथा फरहान एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से उन्होंने अपने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात को 2 : 3 : 5 में परिवर्तित करने का निर्णय लिया। लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन की तिथि पर ₹ 90,000 का सामान्य संचय था। साझेदारों ने निर्णय लिया कि सामान्य संचय को बाँटा नहीं जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त का प्रभाव दिखाने के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि होगी :

1

	तिथि	विवरण	नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)		डैन का पूँजी खाता नाम फरहान के पूँजी खाते से	27,000	27,000
(B)		डैन का पूँजी खाता नाम फरहान के पूँजी खाते से	90,000	90,000
(C)		फरहान का पूँजी खाता नाम डैन के पूँजी खाते से	27,000	27,000
(D)		फरहान का पूँजी खाता नाम डैन के पूँजी खाते से	90,000	90,000

**अथवा**

**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **two** parts — **Part A** and **Part B**.
- (iii) **Part A** is **compulsory** for all candidates.
- (iv) **Part B** has two options. Candidates have to attempt only **one** of the given options.

**Option I : Analysis of Financial Statements****Option II : Computerised Accounting**

- (v) Questions number **1** to **16** (Part A) and Questions number **27** to **30** (Part B) are multiple choice questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (vi) Questions number **17** to **20** (Part A) and Questions number **31** and **32** (Part B) are short answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks.
- (vii) Questions number **21, 22** (Part A) and Question number **33** (Part B) are Long answer type-I questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (viii) Questions number **23** to **26** (Part A) and Question number **34** (Part B) are Long answer type-II questions. Each question carries **6** marks.
- (ix) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions in each of the parts.

**PART A****(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)**

1. (a) Dan, Elf and Furhan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023, they decided to change their profit sharing ratio to 2 : 3 : 5. There existed a General Reserve of ₹ 90,000 on the date of change in profit sharing ratio. The partners decided not to distribute General Reserve.

The necessary adjustment entry to show the effect of the above will be :

1

	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)		Dan's Capital A/c Dr. To Furhan's Capital A/c	27,000	27,000
(B)		Dan's Capital A/c Dr. To Furhan's Capital A/c	90,000	90,000
(C)		Furhan's Capital A/c Dr. To Dan's Capital A/c	27,000	27,000
(D)		Furhan's Capital A/c Dr. To Dan's Capital A/c	90,000	90,000

**OR**

- (ख) सिया, टॉम तथा विधि एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन 1 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में करने का निर्णय लिया । उस तिथि को लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 60,000 का नाम शेष था ।

लाभ-हानि खाते के शेष को बाँटने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

1

	तिथि	विवरण	नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)		सिया का पूँजी खाता नाम टॉम का पूँजी खाता नाम विधि का पूँजी खाता नाम लाभ-हानि खाते से	30,000 20,000 10,000	60,000
(B)		सिया का पूँजी खाता नाम टॉम का पूँजी खाता नाम विधि का पूँजी खाता नाम लाभ-हानि खाते से	10,000 20,000 30,000	60,000
(C)		सिया का पूँजी खाता नाम विधि के पूँजी खाते से	20,000	20,000
(D)		विधि का पूँजी खाता नाम सिया के पूँजी खाते से	20,000	20,000

2. (क) अंशधारियों/शेयरधारियों से अग्रिम प्राप्त धनराशि, जिसे वास्तव में निदेशकों द्वारा माँगा नहीं गया है :

1

- (A) अग्रिम याचना खाते में नाम की जाती है  
(B) अग्रिम याचना खाते में जमा की जाती है  
(C) अंश/शेयर पूँजी खाते में नाम की जाती है  
(D) अंश/शेयर पूँजी खाते में जमा की जाती है

**अथवा**

- (ख) प्रतिभूतियों के प्रस्ताव अथवा एक चयनित समूह को प्रतिभूतियों के अभिदान के निमंत्रण के लिए एक निजी निर्गमन प्रस्ताव पत्र को जारी करने को कहा जाता है :

1

- (A) अंशों/शेयरों का पुनः क्रय  
(B) कर्मचारी पूँजी विकल्प योजना  
(C) अंशों/शेयरों का निजी प्लेसमेंट  
(D) स्वेट इक्विटी

- (b) Sia, Tom and Vidhi were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023, they decided to share profits and losses in the future in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. There existed a Debit Balance of ₹ 60,000 in Profit and Loss Account on that date.

The necessary journal entry for distribution of the balance in the Profit and Loss Account will be :

1

	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)		Sia's Capital A/c Dr. Tom's Capital A/c Dr. Vidhi's Capital A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c	30,000 20,000 10,000	60,000
(B)		Sia's Capital A/c Dr. Tom's Capital A/c Dr. Vidhi's Capital A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c	10,000 20,000 30,000	60,000
(C)		Sia's Capital A/c Dr. To Vidhi's Capital A/c	20,000	20,000
(D)		Vidhi's Capital A/c Dr. To Sia's Capital A/c	20,000	20,000

2. (a) Money received in advance from shareholders before it is actually called up by the directors is :

1

- (A) debited to calls in advance account  
(B) credited to calls in advance account  
(C) debited to share capital account  
(D) credited to share capital account

**OR**

- (b) An offer of securities or invitation to subscribe securities to a select group of persons is termed as :

1

- (A) Buy back of shares  
(B) Employee stock option plan  
(C) Private placement of shares  
(D) Sweat Equity



3. ज़ीनो लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 25,000 समता अंश/शेयर निर्गमित किए । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन पर	—	₹ 4 प्रति अंश/शेयर
आबंटन पर	—	₹ 5 प्रति अंश/शेयर
प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर	—	शेष

प्रस्तावित सभी अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए और आबंटित कर दिए गए । 1,500 अंशों/शेयरों को छोड़कर आबंटन पर देय समस्त धनराशि प्राप्त हो गई । आबंटन के तुरंत बाद इन अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (forfeit) कर लिया गया । प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी । अंश/शेयर हरण (forfeit) के समय अंश/शेयर पूँजी खाते में नाम किए जाएँगे :

1

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) ₹ 15,000 | (B) ₹ 24,000 |
| (C) ₹ 13,500 | (D) ₹ 18,000 |

4. (क) अतुल, बीना तथा सीता एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 8 : 7 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । दामिनी को लाभों में  $\frac{1}{5}$  भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया गया, जो उसने पूर्ण रूप से अतुल से अधिग्रहित किया । दामिनी के प्रवेश के बाद नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

1

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 7 : 7 : 5 : 1 | (B) 4 : 7 : 5 : 4 |
| (C) 8 : 7 : 5 : 4 | (D) 7 : 5 : 8 : 4 |

अथवा

- (ख) रुशिल एवं अभीर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । उन्होंने सुनील को फर्म के लाभों में  $\frac{3}{7}$  भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया, जिसका  $\frac{2}{7}$  भाग उसने रुशिल से तथा  $\frac{1}{7}$  भाग अभीर से अधिग्रहित किया । रुशिल, अभीर तथा सुनील का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

1

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) 4 : 3 : 3 | (B) 2 : 1 : 3 |
| (C) 2 : 2 : 3 | (D) 4 : 3 : 1 |

5. एल्फा लिमिटेड ने 30% प्रीमियम पर ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । सम्पूर्ण राशि का भुगतान आवेदन पर किया जाना था । 2,50,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । कम्पनी ने सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों/शेयरों को आबंटित करने का निर्णय लिया । कम्पनी द्वारा वापिस की गई राशि थी :

1

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) ₹ 32,50,000 | (B) ₹ 15,60,000 |
| (C) ₹ 39,00,000 | (D) ₹ 26,00,000 |

3. Xeno Ltd. issued 25,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application	– ₹ 4 per share
On Allotment	– ₹ 5 per share
On First and Final call	– Balance

All the shares offered were applied for and allotted. All the money due on allotment was received except on 1,500 shares. These shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. First and final call was not yet made. At the time of forfeiture, Share Capital Account will be debited by :

1

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) ₹ 15,000 | (B) ₹ 24,000 |
| (C) ₹ 13,500 | (D) ₹ 18,000 |

4. (a) Atul, Beena and Sita were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 8 : 7 : 5. Damini was admitted as a new partner for  $\frac{1}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> share in the profits which she acquired entirely from Atul. The new profit sharing ratio after Damini's admission will be :

1

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 7 : 7 : 5 : 1 | (B) 4 : 7 : 5 : 4 |
| (C) 8 : 7 : 5 : 4 | (D) 7 : 5 : 8 : 4 |

**OR**

- (b) Rushil and Abheer were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. They admitted Sunil as a new partner for  $\frac{3}{7}$ <sup>th</sup> share in the profits of firm, which he acquired  $\frac{2}{7}$ <sup>th</sup> share from Rushil and  $\frac{1}{7}$ <sup>th</sup> share from Abheer. The new profit sharing ratio of Rushil, Abheer and Sunil will be :

1

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) 4 : 3 : 3 | (B) 2 : 1 : 3 |
| (C) 2 : 2 : 3 | (D) 4 : 3 : 1 |

5. Alfa Ltd. invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 30%. The whole amount was payable on application. Applications were received for 2,50,000 shares. The company decided to allot the shares on a pro-rata basis to all the applicants. The amount refunded by the company was :

1

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) ₹ 32,50,000 | (B) ₹ 15,60,000 |
| (C) ₹ 39,00,000 | (D) ₹ 26,00,000 |



6. अभिकथन (A) : अमोचनीय (अशोध्य) ऋणपत्रों को स्थायी ऋणपत्रों के नाम से भी जाना जाता है ।

कारण (R) : कम्पनी इस प्रकार के ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन द्वारा उधार प्राप्त द्रव्य के परिशोधन के लिए भी कोई वचन नहीं देती है । ये ऋणपत्र कम्पनी की समाप्ति पर या एक दीर्घकालिक अवधि के समापन पर शोधनीय होते हैं ।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- (A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
- (B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
- (C) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।
- (D) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है ।

निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक स्थिति को पढ़िए तथा इसमें दी गई सूचना के आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या 7 तथा 8 के उत्तर दीजिए :

आभा तथा बबीता मिट्टी से खिलौने बनाने वाली एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करती थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 को उनके पूँजी खाते क्रमशः ₹ 5,00,000 तथा ₹ 10,00,000 के शेष दर्शा रहे थे । साझेदारी संलेख में 10% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज देने का प्रावधान था । फर्म ने वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 90,000 का लाभ अर्जित किया ।

7. आभा को दिए जाने वाली पूँजी पर ब्याज की राशि होगी :

1

- (A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 1,00,000
- (C) ₹ 60,000 (D) ₹ 30,000

8. बबीता का लाभ में भाग होगा :

1

- (A) ₹ 60,000 (B) ₹ 30,000
- (C) कुछ नहीं (D) ₹ 1,00,000

9. अभय, बोरिस तथा चेतन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । बोरिस को लाभ में ₹ 95,000 की गारंटी दी गई । इसके कारण हुई किसी भी कमी को अभय तथा चेतन बराबर-बराबर वहन करेंगे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में, फर्म ने ₹ 2,00,000 का लाभ अर्जित किया । अभय द्वारा बोरिस को उसकी गारंटी की राशि के रूप में दी गई राशि होगी :

1

- (A) ₹ 17,500 (B) ₹ 35,000
- (C) ₹ 25,000 (D) ₹ 10,000





6. *Assertion (A)* : Irredeemable debentures are also known as perpetual debentures.

*Reason (R)* : The company does not give any undertaking for the repayment of money borrowed by issuing such debentures. They are repayable on the winding up of the company or on the expiry of a long period.

Choose the correct option from the following :

1

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
- (D) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

*Read the following hypothetical situation and answer questions No. 7 and 8 on the basis of the given information.*

Abha and Babita were partners in a clay toy making firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023, their capital accounts showed balances of ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 10,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provides for interest on capital @ 10% p.a. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 90,000 during the year.

7. The amount of interest on capital allowed to Abha will be :

1

- (A) ₹ 50,000
- (B) ₹ 1,00,000
- (C) ₹ 60,000
- (D) ₹ 30,000

8. Babita's share in profit will be :

1

- (A) ₹ 60,000
- (B) ₹ 30,000
- (C) Nil
- (D) ₹ 1,00,000

9. Abhay, Boris and Chetan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Boris was guaranteed a profit of ₹ 95,000. Any deficiency on account of this was to be borne by Abhay and Chetan equally. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 2,00,000 for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023. The amount given by Abhay to Boris as guaranteed amount will be :

1

- (A) ₹ 17,500
- (B) ₹ 35,000
- (C) ₹ 25,000
- (D) ₹ 10,000



10. पियूष, राजेश तथा अविनाश एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि का विभाजन बराबर-बराबर करते थे। शिवा को बराबर के भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया गया। शिवा अपने भाग की पूँजी तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम नगद लाया। ख्याति प्रीमियम की राशि को विभाजित किया जाएगा :

1

- (A) पुराने साझेदारों के बीच पुराने अनुपात में
- (B) नए साझेदारों के बीच नए अनुपात में
- (C) नए साझेदारों के बीच त्याग अनुपात में
- (D) पुराने साझेदारों के बीच त्याग अनुपात में

11. अभिकथन (A) : प्रत्येक साझेदार प्रमुख होने के साथ-साथ दूसरे सभी साझेदारों के लिए एक अभिकर्ता भी है।

कारण (R) : साझेदारी अधिनियम की परिभाषा के अनुसार, साझेदारी व्यवसाय सभी साझेदारों द्वारा या सभी की ओर से उनमें से किसी एक के द्वारा चलाया जा सकता है।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- (A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- (C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

12. संचित (आरक्षित) पूँजी, \_\_\_\_\_ पूँजी का वह भाग है, जिसे केवल कम्पनी की समापन दशा के अतिरिक्त माँगा नहीं जा सकता।

1

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (A) निर्गमित | (B) माँगी गई/याचित |
| (C) अयाचित   | (D) नाम-मात्र की   |

13. (क) ₹ 100 का एक अंश/शेयर, जिस पर ₹ 80 प्राप्त हो गए हैं, ₹ 20 की अंतिम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। वह न्यूनतम मूल्य जिस पर इस अंश/शेयर को पुनःनिर्गमित किया जा सकता है, है :

1

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) ₹ 120 | (B) ₹ 100 |
| (C) ₹ 80  | (D) ₹ 20  |

अथवा

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10. Piyush, Rajesh and Avinash were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Shiva was admitted as a new partner for an equal share. Shiva brought his share of capital and premium for goodwill in cash. The premium for goodwill amount will be divided among :

1

- (A) Old partners in old ratio
- (B) New partners in new ratio
- (C) New partners in sacrificing ratio
- (D) Old partners in sacrificing ratio

11. *Assertion (A) :* Each partner is a principal as well as an agent for all the other partners.

*Reason (R) :* As per the definition of Partnership Act, partnership business may be carried on by all the partners or any of them acting for all.

Choose the correct option from the following :

1

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
- (D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

12. Reserve capital is that part of \_\_\_\_\_ capital which cannot be called except at the time of winding up of the company.

1

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Issued   | (B) Called up |
| (C) Uncalled | (D) Nominal   |

13. (a) A share of ₹ 100 on which ₹ 80 is received is forfeited for non-payment of final call of ₹ 20. The minimum price at which this share can be reissued is :

1

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) ₹ 120 | (B) ₹ 100 |
| (C) ₹ 80  | (D) ₹ 20  |

**OR**



(ख) शिव लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 500 अंशों/शेयरों का हरण कर लिया, जिन पर ₹ 7 प्रति अंश/शेयर का भुगतान किया गया था। इन अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 9 प्रति अंश/शेयर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया। पूँजी संचय खाते में हस्तान्तरित की जाने वाली राशि होगी :

1

- (A) ₹ 3,000 (B) ₹ 5,000  
(C) ₹ 4,500 (D) ₹ 3,500

14. (क) अंजू, दिव्या तथा बॉबी एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। बॉबी सेवानिवृत्त हो गया। बॉबी की सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद अंजू तथा दिव्या का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात 5 : 3 था। शेष साझेदारों का अधिलाभ अनुपात होगा :

1

- (A) 3 : 2 (B) 5 : 3  
(C) 3 : 1 (D) 2 : 3

**अथवा**

(ख) मीता, वीना तथा अतुल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। अतुल सेवानिवृत्त हो गया और उसका भाग मीता तथा वीना द्वारा 1 : 4 के अनुपात में ले लिया गया। अतुल की सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद मीता तथा वीना का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

1

- (A) 3 : 2 (B) 8 : 7  
(C) 7 : 3 (D) 2 : 3

15. आव्या, मितांश तथा प्रवीन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे। 31 मार्च, 2023 को फर्म का विघटन हो गया। लेनदारों ने ₹ 50,000 पुस्तक मूल्य के फर्नीचर को उनके ₹ 60,000 की राशि के आंशिक निपटारे के रूप में ₹ 45,000 में ले लिया। शेष राशि का भुगतान उन्हें चैक द्वारा किया गया। चैक द्वारा भुगतान की जाने वाली राशि होगी :

1

- (A) ₹ 10,000 (B) ₹ 50,000  
(C) ₹ 45,000 (D) ₹ 15,000

16. एलेक्स, बैन तथा कोल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि विभाजित करते थे। उन्होंने डोना को भावी लाभों में  $\frac{1}{5}$  भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया। डोना आनुपातिक पूँजी देने के लिए सहमत हो गई। प्रवेश की तिथि पर एलेक्स, बैन तथा कोल की पूँजी, सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात् क्रमशः ₹ 1,20,000, ₹ 80,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थी। डोना द्वारा लाई गई पूँजी की राशि होगी :

1

- (A) ₹ 75,000 (B) ₹ 60,000  
(C) ₹ 65,000 (D) ₹ 70,000



- (b) Shiv Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of ₹ 10 each on which ₹ 7 per share was paid. These shares were reissued for ₹ 9 per share fully paid. Amount transferred to Capital Reserve Account will be : 1

(A) ₹ 3,000 (B) ₹ 5,000  
(C) ₹ 4,500 (D) ₹ 3,500

14. (a) Anju, Divya and Bobby were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Bobby retired. The new profit sharing ratio between Anju and Divya after Bobby's retirement was 5 : 3. The gaining ratio of remaining partners will be : 1

(A) 3 : 2 (B) 5 : 3  
(C) 3 : 1 (D) 2 : 3

**OR**

- (b) Mita, Veena and Atul were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Atul retired and his share was taken over by Mita and Veena in the ratio of 1 : 4. The new profit sharing ratio between Mita and Veena after Atul's retirement will be : 1

(A) 3 : 2 (B) 8 : 7  
(C) 7 : 3 (D) 2 : 3

15. Aavya, Mitansh and Praveen were partners in a firm. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023, the firm was dissolved. Creditors took over furniture of book value of ₹ 50,000 at ₹ 45,000 in part settlement of their amount of ₹ 60,000. The balance amount was paid to them through cheque. The amount paid through cheque will be : 1

(A) ₹ 10,000 (B) ₹ 50,000  
(C) ₹ 45,000 (D) ₹ 15,000

16. Alex, Benn and Cole were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. They admitted Dona as a new partner for  $\frac{1}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> share in the future profits. Dona agreed to contribute proportionate capital. On the date of admission, capitals of Alex, Benn and Cole after all adjustments were ₹ 1,20,000; ₹ 80,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. The amount of capital brought in by Dona will be : 1

(A) ₹ 75,000 (B) ₹ 60,000  
(C) ₹ 65,000 (D) ₹ 70,000



17. अनमोल, बादल तथा चीनू एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 4 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । बादल सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । अनमोल तथा चीनू ने भविष्य में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन 1 : 2 के अनुपात में करने का निर्णय लिया । बादल की सेवानिवृत्ति के दिन फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,20,000 किया गया ।

अधिलाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए तथा बादल की सेवानिवृत्ति पर ख्याति का लेखा (ख्याति खाता खोले बिना) करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

3

18. प्रान तथा रोम एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा उनकी संयुक्त पूँजी ₹ 3,00,000 थी । प्रतिफल की सामान्य दर 15% थी । पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ निम्न प्रकार थे :

|           | ₹      |
|-----------|--------|
| 2019 – 20 | 50,000 |
| 2020 – 21 | 90,000 |
| 2021 – 22 | 80,000 |
| 2022 – 23 | 70,000 |

वर्ष 2022 – 23 के अंतिम रहितिए (स्टॉक) का मूल्यांकन ₹ 10,000 से कम किया गया । अधिलाभ की पूँजीकरण विधि के आधार पर फर्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए ।

3

19. (क) सनराइज़ लिमिटेड ने मूनलाइट लिमिटेड से ₹ 4,80,000 के सहमत क्रय मूल्य पर ₹ 3,60,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 1,00,000 के लेनदारों का अधिग्रहण किया । क्रय मूल्य के भुगतान स्वरूप सनराइज़ लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों का 4% बट्टे पर निर्गमन किया ।

सनराइज़ लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए ।

3

#### अथवा

- (ख) ग्रेपल लिमिटेड ने ऐलोर लिमिटेड से ₹ 18,00,000 के सहमत क्रय मूल्य पर ₹ 25,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 5,00,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण किया । क्रय मूल्य के भुगतान स्वरूप ग्रेपल लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमन किया ।

ग्रेपल लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए ।

3



17. Anmol, Badal and Cheenu were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 3. Badal retired. Anmol and Cheenu decided to share profits and losses in future in the ratio of 1 : 2. On the day of Badal's retirement, goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,20,000. Calculate gaining ratio and pass necessary journal entry to record the treatment of goodwill (without opening goodwill account), on Badal's retirement.

3

18. Pran and Ron were partners in a firm with a combined capital of ₹ 3,00,000. The normal rate of return was 15%. The profits of the last four years were as follows :

|           | ₹      |
|-----------|--------|
| 2019 – 20 | 50,000 |
| 2020 – 21 | 90,000 |
| 2021 – 22 | 80,000 |
| 2022 – 23 | 70,000 |

The closing stock for the year 2022 – 23 was undervalued by ₹ 10,000.

Calculate goodwill of the firm based on capitalisation of super profit.

3

19. (a) Sunrise Ltd. acquired assets of ₹ 3,60,000 and took over creditors of ₹ 1,00,000 from Moonlight Ltd. for an agreed purchase consideration of ₹ 4,80,000. Sunrise Ltd. issued 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 4% in satisfaction of the purchase consideration.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Sunrise Ltd. Show your workings clearly.

3

**OR**

- (b) Grapple Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 25,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 5,00,000 from Allore Ltd. for an agreed purchase consideration of ₹ 18,00,000. Grapple Ltd. issued 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 20% premium in satisfaction of the purchase consideration.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Grapple Ltd. Show your workings clearly.

3

20. (क) मोहन, सुहान तथा अदित एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 2,00,000, ₹ 1,00,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थी । 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में उनके खाते में पूँजी पर ब्याज 5% वार्षिक दर की अपेक्षा 8% वार्षिक दर से जमा कर दिया गया ।

आवश्यक समायोजन रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए । 3

**अथवा**

(ख) मनोज एवं नितिन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को लाभ एवं आहरण का समायोजन करने के पश्चात् उनके पूँजी खातों का शेष क्रमशः ₹ 90,000 तथा ₹ 80,000 था । 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए शुद्ध लाभ की राशि ₹ 30,000 थी । वर्ष के दौरान मनोज ने ₹ 40,000 तथा नितिन ने ₹ 20,000 का आहरण किया । बाद में, ध्यान दिया गया कि साझेदारों को 10% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज नहीं दिया गया था । मनोज के आहरण पर ₹ 3,000 तथा नितिन के आहरण पर ₹ 2,000 का ब्याज भी प्रभारित नहीं किया गया था ।

आवश्यक समायोजन रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए । 3

21. शिवालिक लिमिटेड ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों/शेयरों में विभाजित ₹ 10,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत थी ।

इसने जनता को 50,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

|                          |   |                    |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| आवेदन पर                 | — | ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर |
| आबंटन पर                 | — | ₹ 6 प्रति अंश/शेयर |
| प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर | — | शेष                |

निर्गमन पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हुआ । केवल 4,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों पर आबंटन तथा प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि को छोड़कर सभी देय राशियाँ विधिवत् प्राप्त कर लीं गईं । इन समता अंशों/शेयरों का हरण कर लिया गया ।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में अंश/शेयर पूँजी को दर्शाइए । इसके लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए ।

4



- ~~~~~
20. (a) Mohan, Suhaan and Adit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Their fixed capitals were : ₹ 2,00,000, ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023, interest on capital was credited to their accounts @ 8% p.a. instead of 5% p.a.  
Pass necessary adjusting journal entry. Show your workings clearly. 3

**OR**

- (b) Manoj and Nitin were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023, the balances in their capital accounts after making adjustments for profits and drawings were ₹ 90,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. The net profit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 amounted to ₹ 30,000. During the year Manoj withdrew ₹ 40,000 and Nitin withdrew ₹ 20,000. Subsequently, it was noticed that Interest on Capital @ 10% p.a. was not provided to the partners. Also Interest on Drawings to Manoj ₹ 3,000 and to Nitin ₹ 2,000 was not charged.  
Pass necessary adjusting journal entry. Show your workings clearly. 3
21. Shivalik Limited was registered with an authorized capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each.  
It offered 50,000 equity shares to the public. The amount was payable as follows :

|                         |   |               |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| On Application          | – | ₹ 2 per share |
| On Allotment            | – | ₹ 6 per share |
| On First and Final call | – | Balance       |

The issue was fully subscribed. All the amounts were duly received except the allotment and first and final call money on 4,000 equity shares. These equity shares were forfeited.

Present the Share Capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

4

22. अर्चना, वन्दना तथा आरती एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं। 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**31 मार्च, 2023 को अर्चना, वन्दना तथा आरती का स्थिति विवरण**

| देयताएँ       | राशि<br>₹ | परिसम्पत्तियाँ | राशि<br>₹ |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| पूँजी :       |           | निवेश          | 80,000    |
| अर्चना 80,000 |           | संयंत्र        | 1,00,000  |
| वन्दना 70,000 |           | स्टॉक          | 40,000    |
| आरती 60,000   | 2,10,000  | देनदार         | 50,000    |
| सामान्य संचय  | 30,000    | बैंक में रोकड़ | 30,000    |
| लेनदार        | 60,000    |                |           |
|               | 3,00,000  |                | 3,00,000  |

उपर्युक्त तिथि पर फर्म का विघटन हो गया।

- (i) परिसम्पत्तियों से निम्न प्रकार वसूली हुई :

देनदार — ₹ 40,000

स्टॉक — ₹ 50,000

संयंत्र — ₹ 60,000

- (ii) 25% निवेशों को वन्दना ने ₹ 18,000 में ले लिए। शेष निवेश पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% कम पर अर्चना द्वारा ले लिए गए।

- (iii) ₹ 20,000 के वसूली व्ययों का भुगतान आरती द्वारा किया गया।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए।

4

23. जतिन, कार्तिक तथा लखन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**31 मार्च, 2023 को जतिन, कार्तिक तथा लखन का स्थिति विवरण**

| देयताएँ        | राशि<br>₹ | परिसम्पत्तियाँ        | राशि<br>₹ |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| देय विपत्र     | 80,000    | बैंक                  | 40,000    |
| सामान्य संचय   | 60,000    | स्टॉक (रहतिया)        | 80,000    |
| पूँजी :        |           | देनदार                | 1,00,000  |
| जतिन 1,00,000  |           | स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ | 1,20,000  |
| कार्तिक 60,000 |           |                       |           |
| लखन 40,000     | 2,00,000  |                       |           |
|                | 3,40,000  |                       | 3,40,000  |

22. Archana, Vandana and Arti were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Archana, Vandana and Arti as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023**

| Liabilities         | Amount<br>₹     | Assets       | Amount<br>₹     |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Capitals :          |                 | Investments  | 80,000          |
| Archana      80,000 |                 | Plant        | 1,00,000        |
| Vandana     70,000  |                 | Stock        | 40,000          |
| Arti <u>60,000</u>  | 2,10,000        | Debtors      | 50,000          |
| General Reserve     | 30,000          | Cash at Bank | 30,000          |
| Creditors           | 60,000          |              |                 |
|                     | <u>3,00,000</u> |              | <u>3,00,000</u> |

The firm was dissolved on the above date.

- (i) Assets were realised as follows :

Debtors      – ₹ 40,000

Stock        – ₹ 50,000

Plant        – ₹ 60,000

- (ii) 25% of the Investments were taken over by Vandana at ₹ 18,000. Remaining Investments were taken over by Archana at 10% less than its book value.

- (iii) Expenses of realisation ₹ 20,000 were paid by Arti.

Prepare Realisation Account.

4

23. Jatin, Kartik and Lakhan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 5 : 3. Their Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023, was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Jatin, Kartik and Lakhan as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023**

| Liabilities            | Amount<br>₹     | Assets       | Amount<br>₹     |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Bills Payable          | 80,000          | Bank         | 40,000          |
| General Reserve        | 60,000          | Stock        | 80,000          |
| Capitals :             |                 | Debtors      | 1,00,000        |
| Jatin         1,00,000 |                 | Fixed Assets | 1,20,000        |
| Kartik        60,000   |                 |              |                 |
| Lakhan <u>40,000</u>   | 2,00,000        |              |                 |
|                        | <u>3,40,000</u> |              | <u>3,40,000</u> |

30 सितम्बर, 2023 को कार्तिक की मृत्यु हो गई। साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार, कार्तिक के कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी निम्नलिखित के हकदार थे :

- (i) उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष।
- (ii) पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज।
- (iii) ख्याति में उसका भाग। फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के दो गुना के आधार पर किया गया।
- (iv) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभों में उसका भाग, पिछले दो वर्षों के कुल लाभ के आधार पर।

पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ थे :

₹

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 2019 – 20 | 1,41,000 |
| 2020 – 21 | (30,000) |
| 2021 – 22 | 60,000   |
| 2022 – 23 | 69,000   |

उसके कानूनी उत्तराधिकारियों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कार्तिक का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए। 6

24. 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को ज़ोलटास लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 20,000, 7% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% बट्टे पर किया, जिनका शोधन पाँच वर्ष पश्चात् सममूल्य पर किया जाएगा। कम्पनी के प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते में ₹ 70,000 का शेष था।

(क) ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन तथा 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टे' को प्रथम वर्ष के अंत में ही प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते की राशि का उपयोग करते हुए अपलिखित करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टा खाता' तैयार कीजिए।

6

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Kartik died on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2023. According to the partnership deed, Kartik's legal representatives were entitled to the following :

- (i) Balance in his Capital Account.
- (ii) Interest on capital @ 10% p.a.
- (iii) His share of goodwill. Goodwill of the firm was valued on the basis of twice the average of the preceding four years profits.
- (iv) His share in profits up to the date of death on the basis of total profits for the preceding two years.

Profits for the previous four years were :

	₹
2019 – 20	1,41,000
2020 – 21	(30,000)
2021 – 22	60,000
2022 – 23	69,000

Prepare Kartik's Capital Account to be rendered to his legal representatives.

6

24. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022, Zoltas Ltd. issued 20,000 7% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5%, redeemable at par after five years. The company had a balance of ₹ 70,000 in Securities Premium Account.

- (a) Pass necessary journal entries for issue of debentures and for writing off 'Discount on Issue of Debentures' utilising Securities Premium Account at the end of first year itself.
- (b) Prepare 'Discount on Issue of Debentures Account' for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023.

6

25. (क) क्यूमटन लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 6 प्रति अंश/शेयर के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन एवं आबंटन पर – ₹ 8 प्रति अंश/शेयर (₹ 3 प्रीमियम सहित)  
प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष (प्रीमियम सहित)

1,60,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 10,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटन कर दिया गया। आवेदन एवं आबंटन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि वापस कर दी गई। धीरज, जिसे 200 अंशों/शेयरों का आबंटन किया गया था, प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि देने में असफल रहा। उसके अंशों/शेयरों का हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गए सभी अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 5 प्रति अंश/शेयर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

क्यूमटन लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

6

अथवा

(ख) प्रिंटकिट लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 80,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश/शेयर  
आबंटन पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर  
प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

1,50,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 10,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा शेष आवेदकों को निम्नलिखित आधार पर आनुपातिक आबंटन किया गया :

श्रेणी क – 80,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदकों को 40,000 अंश/शेयर आबंटित किए गए।

श्रेणी ख – 60,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदकों को 40,000 अंश/शेयर आबंटित किए गए।

आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि का समायोजन आबंटन तथा प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर देय राशि में कर दिया गया। आबंटन तथा प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर देय सम्पूर्ण राशि विधिवत् प्राप्त कर ली गई।

प्रिंटकिट लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

6

25. (a) Qumtan Ltd. invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 6 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application and Allotment – ₹ 8 per share  
(including premium ₹ 3)

On First and Final call – Balance (including premium)

Applications for 1,60,000 shares were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application and allotment was returned. Dheeraj, who was allotted 200 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 5 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Qumtan Ltd.

6

**OR**

- (b) Printkit Limited invited applications for issue of 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – ₹ 3 per share

On Allotment – ₹ 2 per share

On First and Final call – Balance

Applications for 1,50,000 shares were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants on the following basis :

Category A – Applicants for 80,000 shares were allotted 40,000 shares.

Category B – Applicants for 60,000 shares were allotted 40,000 shares.

Excess money received on application was adjusted towards amount due on allotment and first and final call. All the amounts due on allotment and first and final call were duly received.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Printkit Limited.

6

26. (क) शुभि तथा रेवांशी एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं। 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**31 मार्च, 2023 को शुभि तथा रेवांशी का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	90,000
शुभि 60,000		रहतिया (स्टॉक)	38,000
रेवांशी 32,000	92,000	देनदार	30,000
सामान्य संचय	30,000	रोकड़	52,000
बैंक ऋण	18,000		
लेनदार	70,000		
	2,10,000		2,10,000

1 अप्रैल, 2023 को उन्होंने परी को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर साझेदारी में प्रवेश दिया :

- परी फर्म के लाभों में अपने  $\frac{1}{4}$  भाग के लिए ₹ 50,000 अपनी पूँजी के रूप में तथा ₹ 50,000 अपनी ख्याति प्रीमियम के भाग के लिए लाएगी।
- स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों पर 30% की दर से मूल्यहास लगाया गया।
- रहतिया (स्टॉक) का मूल्यांकन ₹ 45,000 किया गया।
- बैंक ऋण का भुगतान कर दिया गया।
- सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात् शुभि तथा रेवांशी की पूँजी को परी की पूँजी के आधार पर समायोजित किया जाएगा। जैसी भी स्थिति हो पुराने साझेदारों को, वास्तविक धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाएगा अथवा उनके द्वारा लाया जाएगा।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए।

अथवा

6



26. (a) Shubhi and Revanshi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Shubhi and Revanshi as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Fixed Assets	90,000
Shubhi      60,000		Stock	38,000
Revanshi <u>32,000</u>	92,000	Debtors	30,000
General Reserve	30,000	Cash	52,000
Bank Loan	18,000		
Creditors	70,000		
	<u>2,10,000</u>		<u>2,10,000</u>

On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023 they admitted Pari into the partnership on the following terms :

- Pari will bring ₹ 50,000 as her capital and ₹ 50,000 for her share of premium for goodwill for  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> share in the profits of the firm.
- Fixed assets were depreciated @ 30%.
- Stock was valued at ₹ 45,000.
- Bank loan was paid off.
- After all adjustments capitals of Shubhi and Revanshi were to be adjusted taking Pari's capital as the base. Actual cash was to be paid off or brought in by the old partners as the case may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

**OR**

- (ख) रिशि, शशि तथा तृषि एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा क्रमशः  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$  एवं  $\frac{1}{3}$  के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**31 मार्च, 2023 को रिशि, शशि तथा तृषि का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	80,000
रिशि 36,000		रहतिया (स्टॉक)	20,000
शशि 30,000		देनदार	30,000
तृषि <u>20,000</u>	86,000	रोकड़	40,000
सामान्य संचय	30,000		
लेनदार	54,000		
	<u>1,70,000</u>		<u>1,70,000</u>

1 अप्रैल, 2023 को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर शशि फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गई :

- स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन ₹ 56,000 किया गया।
- शशि ने ₹ 26,000 में रहतिया (स्टॉक) ले लिया।
- शशि की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 18,000 किया गया।
- शशि के पूँजी खाते के शेष को उसके ऋण खाते में हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए।

- (b) Rishi, Shashi and Trishi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  respectively. Their Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Rishi, Shashi and Trishi as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Fixed Assets	80,000
Rishi      36,000		Stock	20,000
Shashi     30,000		Debtors	30,000
Trishi <u>20,000</u>	86,000	Cash	40,000
General Reserve	30,000		
Creditors	54,000		
	<u>1,70,000</u>		<u>1,70,000</u>

Shashi retired from the firm on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023 on the following terms :

- Fixed Assets were valued at ₹ 56,000.
- Stock was taken over by Shashi at ₹ 26,000.
- Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 18,000 on Shashi's retirement
- Balance in Shashi's Capital Account was transferred to her loan account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6



**भाग ख**  
**विकल्प - I**  
**(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)**

27. (क) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण विभिन्न उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी एवं महत्वपूर्ण है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उपयोगकर्ता एक बहुत छोटी-सी अवधि में उनके दावों को पूरा करने की फर्म की क्षमता में विशेष रूप से रुचि रखता है ?

1

- (A) श्रम संगठन (B) व्यापारिक देय  
(C) उच्च प्रबंधन (D) वित्त प्रबंधक

**अथवा**

- (ख) \_\_\_\_\_ अनुपातों की गणना दीर्घकाल में ऋण चुकाने की क्षमता को निर्धारित करने के लिए की जाती है।

1

- (A) तरलता (B) आवर्त  
(C) ऋण-शोधन क्षमता (D) लाभप्रदता

28. (क) '₹ 5,00,00,000 के समता अंशों/शेयरों के निर्गमन द्वारा मशीनरी का अधिग्रहण' लेनदेन का परिणाम होगा :

1

- (A) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से ₹ 5,00,00,000 का रोकड़ अन्तर्वाह  
(B) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से ₹ 5,00,00,000 का रोकड़ बहिर्वाह  
(C) निवेश गतिविधियों से ₹ 5,00,00,000 का रोकड़ बहिर्वाह  
(D) कोई रोकड़ प्रवाह नहीं

**अथवा**

- (ख) 'स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों के विक्रय पर भुगतान किया गया पूँजी लाभ कर' लेनदेन को निम्नलिखित में से किसके अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत करेंगे :

1

- (A) प्रचालन गतिविधि  
(B) निवेश गतिविधि  
(C) वित्तीय गतिविधि  
(D) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य



**PART B**  
**OPTION – I**  
**(Analysis of Financial Statements)**

27. (a) Analysis of Financial Statements is useful and significant to different users. Which of the following users is particularly interested in the firm's ability to meet their claims over a very short period of time ? 1

(A) Labour Unions                      (B) Trade Payables  
(C) Top Management                (D) Finance Manager

**OR**

- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run. 1

(A) Liquidity                              (B) Turnover  
(C) Solvency                              (D) Profitability

28. (a) The transaction 'Acquisition of machinery by issue of equity shares of ₹ 5,00,00,000' will result in : 1

(A) Cash inflow of ₹ 5,00,00,000 from financing activities  
(B) Cash outflow of ₹ 5,00,00,000 from financing activities  
(C) Cash outflow of ₹ 5,00,00,000 from investing activities  
(D) No flow of cash

**OR**

- (b) The transaction 'Capital Gains Tax paid on sale of fixed assets' is classified under which of the following : 1

(A) Operating Activities  
(B) Investing Activities  
(C) Financing Activities  
(D) Cash and Cash Equivalents



29. एक कम्पनी का तरल अनुपात 1 : 2 है । निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से लेनदेन का परिणाम इस अनुपात में वृद्धि करेगा ?

1

- (A) देनदारों से प्राप्त रोकड़
- (B) माल का उधार विक्रय
- (C) माल का उधार क्रय
- (D) माल का नगद क्रय

30. पहचानिए कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से लेनदेन का परिणाम 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ अन्तर्वाह' होगा ।

1

- (A) लेनदारों को भुगतान
- (B) एक गैर-वित्तीय कम्पनी द्वारा ब्याज की प्राप्ति
- (C) एक गैर-वित्तीय कम्पनी द्वारा लाभांश की प्राप्ति
- (D) देनदारों से धनराशि की प्राप्ति

31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार निम्नलिखित मदों को कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में मुख्य शीर्षकों एवं उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई है) में वर्गीकृत कीजिए :

3

- (क) हस्तस्थ चैक
- (ख) विक्रय-योग्य प्रतिभूतियाँ
- (ग) ट्रेडमार्क

32. दी गई सूचना से गणना कीजिए :

3

- (क) व्यापारिक प्राप्य आवर्त अनुपात
- (ख) चालू अनुपात

विवरण	राशि (₹)
प्रचालन से उधार आगम	80,00,000
देनदार	25,00,000
प्राप्य विपत्र	15,00,000
कुल परिसंपत्तियाँ	50,00,000
10% ऋणपत्र	12,00,000
लेनदार	13,00,000
देय विपत्र	7,00,000



29. The Quick Ratio of a company is 1 : 2. Which of the following transactions will result in an increase in this ratio ? 1
- (A) Cash received from debtors  
(B) Sold goods on credit  
(C) Purchased goods on credit  
(D) Purchased goods on cash
30. Identify which of the following transactions will result in 'Cash Inflow From Operating Activities' : 1
- (A) Payment to creditors  
(B) Interest received by a non-finance company  
(C) Dividend received by a non-finance company  
(D) Amount received from debtors
31. Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 : 3
- (a) Cheques in hand  
(b) Marketable Securities  
(c) Trademarks
32. From the given information, calculate : 3
- (a) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio  
(b) Current Ratio

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Credit Revenue from Operations	80,00,000
Debtors	25,00,000
Bills Receivables	15,00,000
Total Assets	50,00,000
10% Debentures	12,00,000
Creditors	13,00,000
Bills Payable	7,00,000

33. (क) जीओक्स लिमिटेड के दिए गए स्थिति विवरण से सामान्य आकार का स्थिति विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

4

**31 मार्च, 2023 को जीओक्स लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण**

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
<b>I – समता एवं देयताएँ :</b>			
1. अंशधारक/शेयरधारक निधि (क) अंश/शेयर पूँजी		4,00,000	2,50,000
2. अचल देयताएँ (क) दीर्घकालीन ऋण		2,00,000	1,50,000
3. चालू देयताएँ (क) व्यापारिक देय		2,00,000	1,00,000
<b>कुल</b>		<b>8,00,000</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>
<b>II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :</b>			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ (क) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ/सम्पत्ति, संयंत्र एवं उपकरण तथा अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		4,00,000	3,50,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ (क) रहतिया (ख) व्यापारिक प्राप्त्य		2,00,000 2,00,000	70,000 80,000
<b>कुल</b>		<b>8,00,000</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>

**अथवा**

- (ख) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2022 तथा 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

4

विवरण	नोट सं.	2022 – 23 (₹)	2021 – 22 (₹)
प्रचालन से आगम		10,00,000	8,00,000
कर्मचारी हितलाभ व्यय		2,50,000	1,00,000
अन्य व्यय		5,50,000	4,00,000
कर दर 50%			



33. (a) From the given Balance Sheet of Geox Ltd., prepare Common Size Balance Sheet :

4

**Balance Sheet of Geox Ltd. as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023**

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2023 ₹	31.3.2022 ₹
<b>I – Equity and Liabilities :</b>			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		4,00,000	2,50,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long-term Borrowings		2,00,000	1,50,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		2,00,000	1,00,000
<b>Total</b>		8,00,000	5,00,000
<b>II – Assets :</b>			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		4,00,000	3,50,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,00,000	70,000
(b) Trade Receivables		2,00,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>		8,00,000	5,00,000

**OR**

- (b) From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 and 2023 :

4

Particulars	Note No.	2022 – 23 (₹)	2021 – 22 (₹)
Revenue from operations		10,00,000	8,00,000
Employee benefit expenses		2,50,000	1,00,000
Other expenses		5,50,000	4,00,000
Tax rate 50%			

34. निम्नलिखित सूचना से 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए :

6

विवरण	राशि (₹)
आधिक्य : अर्थात् लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष	6,28,000
कर प्रावधान	1,50,000
पिछले वर्ष के लिए प्रस्तावित लाभांश	72,000
मूल्यहास	1,40,000
मशीनरी के विक्रय पर हानि	30,000
निवेशों के विक्रय पर लाभ	20,000
निवेशों पर प्राप्त लाभांश	6,000
चालू देयताओं में वृद्धि	1,61,000
चालू परिसम्पत्तियों में वृद्धि (रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य के अतिरिक्त)	6,00,000
चालू देयताओं में कमी	64,000
आय कर भुगतान	1,18,000

**भाग ख**  
**विकल्प - II**  
**(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)**

27. एक्सेल सॉफ्टवेयर में पाई चार्ट पर आँकड़ों को कितनी श्रेणियों में आलेखित किया जा सकता है ?

1

(A) 4

(B) 12

(C) 20

(D) 7

34. From the following information, calculate 'Cash Flows From Operating Activities' :

6

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	6,28,000
Provision for Tax	1,50,000
Proposed Dividend for the previous year	72,000
Depreciation	1,40,000
Loss on Sale of Machinery	30,000
Gain on Sale of Investments	20,000
Dividend Received on Investments	6,000
Increase in Current Liabilities	1,61,000
Increase in Current Assets (other than cash and cash equivalents)	6,00,000
Decrease in Current Liabilities	64,000
Income Tax Paid	1,18,000

## PART B

### OPTION – II

#### (Computerised Accounting)

27. How many categories of data can be plotted on a pie chart in Excel software ?

1

- (A) 4 (B) 12  
(C) 20 (D) 7



28. (क) कोड्स विक्रेता प्रकार  
100 – 199 साइकिल टायर  
200 – 299 साइकिल सीटें  
निम्नलिखित में से एक व्यापारी कम्पनी द्वारा उपयोग में लाए गए कोड के प्रकार को पहचानिए :

1

- (A) ब्लॉक कोड
- (B) अनुक्रमिक कोड
- (C) नेमोनिक कोड
- (D) गुप्त कोड

अथवा

- (ख) सही ##### प्रकट होता है :
- (A) जब कॉलम पर्याप्त रूप से विस्तृत नहीं होता ।
  - (B) जब किसी संख्या को शून्य से भाग दिया जाता है ।
  - (C) जब मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं होता ।
  - (D) जब आँकड़ों के सारांश में अपवाद होते हैं ।

1

29. आँकड़े, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, हार्डवेयर तथा सॉफ्टवेयर अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के पाँच स्तम्भ हैं ।

निम्नलिखित में से अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के कौन-से दो स्तम्भ उपर्युक्त कथन में लुप्त हैं :

1

- (A) प्रिंटर तथा माउस
- (B) लोग तथा प्रक्रियाएँ
- (C) माउस तथा सीपीयू (CPU)
- (D) सूचना तथा खाते



<b>28.</b>	(a)	<i>Codes</i>	<i>Dealer Type</i>
		100 – 199	Cycle tyres
		200 – 299	Cycle seats

From the following, identify the type of code used by a trading company :

1

- (A) Block code
- (B) Sequential code
- (C) Mnemonic code
- (D) Secret code

**OR**

(b) Correct ##### appears :

1

- (A) When column is not wide enough.
- (B) When a number is divided by zero.
- (C) When value is not available.
- (D) When there are exceptions of summary of data.

**29.** Data, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Hardware and Software are five pillars of Computerised Accounting System (CAS).

1

From the following, which two pillars of CAS are missing in the above statement :

- (A) Printer and Mouse
- (B) People and Procedures
- (C) Mouse and CPU
- (D) Information and Accounts



30. (क) ऐसे लेखांकन सूचना उपतंत्र का नाम बताइए, जो रोकड़ की प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कोष हस्तान्तरण में लेनदेन करता है : 1

- (A) विक्रय एवं प्राप्य खाता उपतंत्र
- (B) क्रय एवं देय खाता उपतंत्र
- (C) रोकड़ एवं बैंक उपतंत्र
- (D) लागत उपतंत्र

**अथवा**

(ख) जब विभिन्न स्रोतों से एकत्रित आँकड़ों को एक ही बार में संसाधित कर लिया जाता है, तो यह कहलाता है : 1

- (A) वास्तविक अनुक्रिया प्रक्रमण
- (B) आँकड़ा वैधीकरण
- (C) समूह प्रक्रमण
- (D) प्रक्रमण एवं पुनर्वैधीकरण

31. एक चार्ट के टेक्स्ट प्रारूप को कैसे बदला जा सकता है ? समझाइए । 3

32. एक्सेल के 'पीएमटी (PMT)' कार्य के मापदंडों का उल्लेख कीजिए । इस कार्य का क्या उपयोग है ? समझाइए । 3

33. (क) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के किन्हीं चार लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 4

**अथवा**

(ख) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र की सुरक्षा विशेषताओं के रूप में 'पासवर्ड सुरक्षा' तथा 'आँकड़ा अंकेक्षण' को समझाइए । 4

34. 'लुकअप' (Lookup) कार्य के दो वाक्य-विन्यास रूपों को समझाइए । 6



- 30.** (a) Name the Accounting Information sub-system which deals with receipt and payment of cash and electronic funds transfer : 1
- (A) Sales and Accounts Receivable sub-system
  - (B) Purchase and Accounts Payable sub-system
  - (C) Cash and Bank sub-system
  - (D) Costing sub-system

**OR**

- (b) When the accumulated data from various sources is processed in one shot it is called : 1
- (A) Real time processing
  - (B) Data validation
  - (C) Batch processing
  - (D) Processing and revalidation

**31.** How can text format of a chart be changed ? Explain. 3

**32.** State the parameters of Excel's 'PMT' function. What is the use of this function ? Explain. 3

**33.** (a) State any four advantages of Computerised Accounting System. 4

**OR**

- (b) Explain 'Password security' and 'Data audit' as security features of Computerised Accounting System. 4
- 34.** Explain the two syntax forms of 'Lookup' function. 6

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**SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION 2024**

**MARKING SCHEME – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE—055)**

**(PAPER CODE—67/1/3)**

**General Instructions: -**

- 1 You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully
- 2 **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”**
- 3 Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them.**
- 4 The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
- 5 The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators
- 6 Evaluators will mark(  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$  ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right ( $\checkmark$ ) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
- 7 If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly
- 8 If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly
- 9 If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **“Extra Question”**.
- 10 No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
- 11 A full scale of **80** marks as given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 12 Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines)
- 13 Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
  - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
  - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
  - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.



- Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
  - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
  - Wrong grand total.
  - Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
  - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
  - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
- 14 While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) marks
  - 15 Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
  - 16 The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**” before starting the actual evaluation.
  - 17 Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
  - 18 The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

**MARKING SCHEME**

Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024

**ACCOUNTANCY [ Paper Code — 67/1/3]**

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS												
	PART A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)												
1.	Q. (a) Dan, Elf and Furhan were partners in a firm....  Ans. <table><tr><td></td><td>Date</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Dr. Amount (₹)</td><td>Cr. Amount (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>(C)</td><td></td><td>Furhan's Capital A/c      Dr.   </td></tr></table>						Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	(C)		Furhan's Capital A/c      Dr. 
	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)									
(C)		Furhan's Capital A/c      Dr. 											

	Ans. (C) ₹13,500	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>4.</b>	<p>Q. Atul, Beena and Sita were partners in a firm....</p> <p>Ans. (B) 4:7:5:4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. Rushil and Abheer were partners in a firm....</p> <p>Ans. (C) 2:2:3</p>	<p><b>1 mark</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>1 mark</b></p>
<b>5.</b>	<p>Q. Alfa Ltd. invited applications for....</p> <p>Ans. (D) ₹26,00,000</p>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>6.</b>	<p>Q. Assertion (A): Irredeemable debentures are also known as...</p> <p>Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	<b>1 mark</b>
	Read the following hypothetical....	
<b>7.</b>	<p>Q. The amount of interest on capital...</p> <p>Ans. (D) ₹30,000</p>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>8.</b>	<p>Q. Babita's share in profit....</p> <p>Ans. (C) Nil</p>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>9.</b>	<p>Q. Abhay, Boris and Chetan were partners in a firm....</p> <p>Ans. (A) ₹17,500</p>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>10.</b>	<p>Q. Piyush, Rajesh and Avinash were partners in a firm...</p> <p>Ans. (D) Old partners in sacrificing ratio</p>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>11.</b>	<p>Q. Assertion(A): Each partner is a principal....</p> <p>Ans. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	<b>1 mark</b>

12.	<p>Q. Reserve capital is that part...</p> <p>Ans. (C) Uncalled</p>	1 mark
13.	<p>Q. (a) A share of ₹100 on which ₹80 is received....</p> <p>Ans. (D) ₹20</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Shiv Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of 10 each....</p> <p>Ans. (A) ₹3,000</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>1 mark</p>
14.	<p>Q. (a) Anju, Divya and Bobby were partners in a firm....</p> <p>Ans. (C) 3:1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Q. (b) Mita, Veena and Atul were partners in a firm....</p> <p>Ans. (B) 8:7</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>1 mark</p>
15.	<p>Q. Aavya, Mitansh and Praveen were partners in a firm.</p> <p>Ans. (D) ₹15,000</p>	1 mark
16.	<p>Q. Alex, Benn and Cole were partners in a firm...</p> <p>Ans. (A) ₹75,000</p>	1 mark
17.	<p>Q. Anmol, Badal and Cheenu were partners in a firm...</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Gain = New share – Old Share</p> <p>Anmol's Gain = <math>\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{12} = -\frac{1}{12}</math> (sacrifice)</p> <p>Cheenu's Gain = <math>\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{5}{12}</math> (gain)</p>	<p>(½)</p> <p>(½)</p>

	In the books of Anmol, Badal and Cheenu				
	<b>Journal</b>				
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Cheenu's Capital A/c Dr. To Anmol's Capital A/c To Badal's Capital A/c (Goodwill treated on Badal's retirement without opening Goodwill account)		50,000	10,000 40,000	(2)  = 3 marks

  

18.	Q. Pran and Ron were partners in a firm....  Ans. Calculation of Normal Adjusted Profit																									
	<table> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>Profit (₹)</th><th>Adjustment (₹)</th><th>Adjusted Profit (₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td>2019-20</td><td>50,000</td><td>-</td><td>50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>2020-21</td><td>90,000</td><td>-</td><td>90,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>2021-22</td><td>80,000</td><td>-</td><td>80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>2022-23</td><td>70,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td></td><td>3,00,000</td></tr> </table>	Year	Profit (₹)	Adjustment (₹)	Adjusted Profit (₹)	2019-20	50,000	-	50,000	2020-21	90,000	-	90,000	2021-22	80,000	-	80,000	2022-23	70,000	10,000	80,000	TOTAL			3,00,000	
Year	Profit (₹)	Adjustment (₹)	Adjusted Profit (₹)																							
2019-20	50,000	-	50,000																							
2020-21	90,000	-	90,000																							
2021-22	80,000	-	80,000																							
2022-23	70,000	10,000	80,000																							
TOTAL			3,00,000																							
	Average Profit= (Total Adjusted Profit)/ No. of years = 3,00,000/4 = ₹75,000	(1)																								
	Normal Profit= Capital Employed x $\frac{\text{Normal Rate of Return}}{100}$ = 3,00,000 x $\frac{15}{100}$ = ₹45,000	(½)																								
	Super Profit = Average Profit – Normal Profit = 75,000 - 45,000 = ₹30,000	(½)																								
	Goodwill= Super Profit x $\frac{100}{\text{Normal Rate of Return}}$ = 30,000 x $\frac{100}{15}$ = ₹2,00,000	(1)  = 3 marks																								

19.	<p>Q. (a) Sunrise Ltd. acquired assets of ₹3,60,000.....</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">In the books of Sunrise Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>JOURNAL</b></p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sundry Assets A/c      Dr.</td><td></td><td>3,60,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Goodwill A/c      Dr.</td><td></td><td>2,20,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>        To Creditors A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>        To Moonlight Ltd</td><td></td><td></td><td>4,80,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Assets acquired and liabilities taken over from Moonlight Ltd)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>4,80,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Moonlight Ltd.      Dr.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Discount on Issue of</td><td></td><td>20,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>    Debentures A/c      Dr.</td><td></td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>        To 9% Debentures A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Purchase consideration settled by issuing 5,000 9% debentures at 4% discount)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>_____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		Sundry Assets A/c      Dr.		3,60,000			Goodwill A/c      Dr.		2,20,000			To Creditors A/c			1,00,000		To Moonlight Ltd			4,80,000		(Assets acquired and liabilities taken over from Moonlight Ltd)					_____		4,80,000			Moonlight Ltd.      Dr.					Discount on Issue of		20,000			Debentures A/c      Dr.			5,00,000		To 9% Debentures A/c					(Purchase consideration settled by issuing 5,000 9% debentures at 4% discount)					_____				(1 ½ )
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																																																																			
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	<p>Working Note:</p> <p>No. of debentures = (Purchase Consideration) / Issue Price</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= 4,80,000/ 96</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= 5,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Q. Grapple Ltd. took over assets of ₹25,00,000.....</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">In the books of Grapple Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>JOURNAL</b></p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sundry Assets A/c      Dr.</td><td></td><td>25,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>        To Liabilities A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>        To Allore Ltd</td><td></td><td></td><td>18,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>        To Capital Reserve A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>2,00,000</td></tr></table>					Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		Sundry Assets A/c      Dr.		25,00,000			To Liabilities A/c			5,00,000		To Allore Ltd			18,00,000		To Capital Reserve A/c			2,00,000	(1 ½ )																																								
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	<div>(Assets acquired and liabilities taken over from Allore Ltd)</div> <div>Allore Ltd. Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Purchase consideration settled by issuing 15,000 11% debentures at 20% premium)</div>		18,00,000	15,00,000 3,00,000	(1)																										
<div>Working Note:</div> <div>No. of debentures = (Purchase Consideration) / Issue Price = 18,00,000/ 120 = 15,000</div>					<div>( ½ )</div> <div>= 3 marks</div>																										
20.	<div>Q. (a) Mohan, Suhaan and Adit were partners in a firm....</div> <div>Ans Solution:</div> <div>In the Books of Mohan, Suhaan and Adit</div> <div>JOURNAL</div> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Adit's Current A/c Dr. To Suhaan's Current A/c (Adjustment entry for Interest on Capital credited at a higher rate)</td><td></td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td></tr></table> <div>Working Notes:</div> <div>Statement of Adjustment</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Mohan ₹</th><th>Suhaan ₹</th><th>Adit ₹</th></tr><tr><td>Interest on capital to be debited</td><td>(6,000)</td><td>(3,000)</td><td>(3,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Profit to be credited now (₹12,000 in 3:2:1)</td><td>6,000</td><td>4,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Adjustment</td><td>-</td><td>1,000 Cr.</td><td>(1,000) Dr.</td></tr></table> <div>(NOTE: Full credit be given if working notes are prepared in any other form)</div>				Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		Adit's Current A/c Dr. To Suhaan's Current A/c (Adjustment entry for Interest on Capital credited at a higher rate)		1,000	1,000	Particulars	Mohan ₹	Suhaan ₹	Adit ₹	Interest on capital to be debited	(6,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	Profit to be credited now (₹12,000 in 3:2:1)	6,000	4,000	2,000	Adjustment	-	1,000 Cr.	(1,000) Dr.	<div>(1)</div> <div>(2)</div> <div>= 3 marks</div>
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																											
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Profit to be credited now (₹12,000 in 3:2:1)	6,000	4,000	2,000																												
Adjustment	-	1,000 Cr.	(1,000) Dr.																												

	<div>OR</div> <div>(b) Q. Manoj and Nitin were partners in a firm....</div> <div>Ans. In the Books of Manoj and Nitin</div> <div>JOURNAL</div> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Manoj's Capital A/c Dr. To Nitin's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry for omission of Interest on Capital and Interest on Drawings)</td><td></td><td>2,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr></table> <div>Working Notes: Calculation of Opening Capital</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Manoj ₹</th><th>Nitin ₹</th></tr><tr><td>Closing Capital</td><td>90,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Add: Drawings</td><td>40,000</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Profit (₹30,000 in 2:1)</td><td>(20,000)</td><td>(10,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Opening Capital</td><td>1,10,000</td><td>90,000</td></tr></table> <div>Statement of Adjustment</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Manoj ₹</th><th>Nitin ₹</th></tr><tr><td>Amount to be credited</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Interest on Capital</td><td>11,000</td><td>9,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Interest on Drawings</td><td>(3,000)</td><td>(2,000)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8,000</td><td>7,000</td></tr><tr><td>Amount to be debited now (₹15,000 in 2:1)</td><td>(10,000)</td><td>(5,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Adjustment</td><td>(2,000) Dr</td><td>2,000 Cr</td></tr></table> <div>(NOTE: Full credit be given if working notes are prepared in any other form)</div>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		Manoj's Capital A/c Dr. To Nitin's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry for omission of Interest on Capital and Interest on Drawings)		2,000	2,000	Particulars	Manoj ₹	Nitin ₹	Closing Capital	90,000	80,000	Add: Drawings	40,000	20,000	Less: Profit (₹30,000 in 2:1)	(20,000)	(10,000)	Opening Capital	1,10,000	90,000	Particulars	Manoj ₹	Nitin ₹	Amount to be credited			Interest on Capital	11,000	9,000	Less: Interest on Drawings	(3,000)	(2,000)		8,000	7,000	Amount to be debited now (₹15,000 in 2:1)	(10,000)	(5,000)	Adjustment	(2,000) Dr	2,000 Cr	<div>OR</div> <div>(1)</div> <div>(½)</div> <div>(1½)</div> <div>= 3 marks</div>
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																																												
	Manoj's Capital A/c Dr. To Nitin's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry for omission of Interest on Capital and Interest on Drawings)		2,000	2,000																																												
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Adjustment	(2,000) Dr	2,000 Cr																																														
21.	Q. Shivalik Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital....																																															



Ans.

Shivalik Ltd.

### BALANCE SHEET (extract)

As at .....

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)
I Equity and Liabilities		
1. Shareholders' Funds		
(a) Share Capital	1	<u>4,68,000</u>

(1)

Notes to Accounts:

Particulars	Amount ₹
<b>1. Share Capital</b>	
<u>Authorised Capital</u>	
1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	<u>10,00,000</u>
<u>Issued Capital</u>	
50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	<u>5,00,000</u>
<u>Subscribed Capital</u>	
Subscribed & fully paid-up	
46,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	4,60,000
Add: Share Forfeiture A/c	<u>8,000</u>
	4,68,000

(1)

(1)

(1)

**= 4**  
**marks**

**22.**

Q. Archana, Vandana and Arti were partners in a firm....

Ans.

Dr

### Realisation A/c

Cr

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Investments A/c	80,000	By Creditors A/c (½)	60,000
To Plant A/c	1,00,000		
To Stock (½)	40,000	By Bank A/c (½)	
To Debtors A/c	50,000	Debtors 40,000	

	<table><tr><td>To Bank (½)</td><td>60,000</td><td>Stock 50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Arti's Capital A/c (½)</td><td>20,000</td><td>Plant <u>60,000</u></td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Vandana's capital A/c (½)</td><td>18,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Archana's capital A/c (½)</td><td>54,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c: (½)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Archana 34,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Vandana 20,400</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Arti <u>13,600</u></td><td>68,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>3,50,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>3,50,000</u></td></tr></table>	To Bank (½)	60,000	Stock 50,000		To Arti's Capital A/c (½)	20,000	Plant <u>60,000</u>	1,50,000			By Vandana's capital A/c (½)	18,000			By Archana's capital A/c (½)	54,000			By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c: (½)				Archana 34,000				Vandana 20,400				Arti <u>13,600</u>	68,000		<u>3,50,000</u>		<u>3,50,000</u>	= 4 marks
To Bank (½)	60,000	Stock 50,000																																				
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	<u>3,50,000</u>		<u>3,50,000</u>																																			
23.	<p>Q. Jatin, Kartik and Lakhan were partners in a firm....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Dr. <b>Kartik's Capital A/c</b> Cr.</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount ₹</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount ₹</th></tr><tr><td>To Kartik's Executor's A/c/ Legal Representatives A/c (½)</td><td>1,44,500</td><td>By Bal b/d</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By General Reserve A/c</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Interest on Capital A/c</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Jatin's Capital A/c</td><td>28,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Lakhan's Capital A/c</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Profit and Loss Suspense A/c</td><td>21,500</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,44,500</u></td><td></td><td><u>1,44,500</u></td></tr></table> <p>Working Notes:</p> <p>(i) Goodwill = <math>2 \times \frac{2,40,000}{4} = 1,20,000</math></p> <p>Kartik's Share in firm's Goodwill = <math>1,20,000 \times \frac{5}{15} = 40,000</math></p> <p>Gaining ratio between Jatin and Lakhan = 7:3</p> <p>(ii) Kartik's Share in the Profit upto the date of death = <math>1,29,000 \times \frac{6}{12} \times \frac{5}{15} = 21,500</math></p> <p><b>NOTE: No marks to be awarded for the working notes</b></p>	Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹	To Kartik's Executor's A/c/ Legal Representatives A/c (½)	1,44,500	By Bal b/d	60,000			By General Reserve A/c	20,000			By Interest on Capital A/c	3,000			By Jatin's Capital A/c	28,000			By Lakhan's Capital A/c	12,000			By Profit and Loss Suspense A/c	21,500		<u>1,44,500</u>		<u>1,44,500</u>	<p>(½)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>=6 marks</p>				
Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹																																			
To Kartik's Executor's A/c/ Legal Representatives A/c (½)	1,44,500	By Bal b/d	60,000																																			
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		By Profit and Loss Suspense A/c	21,500																																			
	<u>1,44,500</u>		<u>1,44,500</u>																																			

24. Q.(a) On 1<sup>st</sup> April,2022, Zoltas Ltd. issued.....

Ans

(a) Books of Zoltas Ltd.

**JOURNAL**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr Amount (₹)	Cr Amount (₹)
2022 Apr 1	(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (Application money received for 20,000 7% Debentures)		19,00,000	19,00,000
Apr 1	(ii) Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 7% Debentures A/c (Debentures issued at 5% discount)		19,00,000 1,00,000	20,00,000
2023 Mar 31	(iii) Securities Premium A/c Dr. Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c (Discount on issue of debentures written off)		70,000 30,000	1,00,000

(1)

(2)

(1)

(b)

Dr			Cr		
Date	Particulars	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	Amount ₹
1.4.22	To 7% Debentures A/c	1,00,000	31.3.23	By Securities Premium A/c	70,000
				By Statement of Profit and Loss	30,000
		<u>1,00,000</u>			<u>1,00,000</u>

(2)

= 6  
marks

25.

Q.(a) Qumtan Ltd. invited applications....

Ans.

In the Books of Qumtan Ltd.

**JOURNAL**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c (Application and allotment money received on 1,60,000 shares)		12,80,000	12,80,000
	(ii) Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to Share Capital and Securities Premium; excess amount returned)		12,80,000	5,00,000 3,00,000 4,80,000
	(v) Equity Share First & Final Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Share First & Final Call money due)		8,00,000	5,00,000 3,00,000
	(vi) Bank A/c Dr. Calls- in- Arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c (Share first and final call money received except on 200 shares)		7,98,400 1,600	8,00,000

1 x 6

	<div>Alternatively</div> <div>Bank A/cDr.7,98,400</div> <div>To Equity Share First &amp; Final Call A/c7,98,400</div> <div>(Share first and final call money received except on 200 shares)</div> <div>(vii)</div> <div>Equity Share Capital A/cDr.2,000</div> <div>Securities Premium A/cDr.600</div> <div>To Calls- in- Arrears A/c1,600</div> <div>To Share Forfeiture A/c1,000</div> <div>(200 equity shares forfeited for non-payment of first and final call)</div> <div>Alternatively</div> <div>Equity Share Capital A/cDr.2,000</div> <div>Securities Premium A/cDr.600</div> <div>To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c1,600</div> <div>To Share Forfeiture A/c1,000</div> <div>(200 equity shares forfeited for non-payment of first and final call)</div> <div>_____</div> <div>(viii)</div> <div>Bank A/cDr.1,000</div> <div>Share Forfeiture A/cDr.1,000</div> <div>To Equity Share Capital A/c2,000</div> <div>(200 forfeited shares reissued)</div> <div>_____</div>				
<div>OR</div>					<div>= 6 marks</div>
<div>OR</div>					<div>OR</div>

(b) Printkit Limited invited applications.....

Ans

In the books of Printkit Limited

**JOURNAL**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	<p>(i)</p> <p>Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 1,50,000 shares)</p>		4,50,000	4,50,000
	<p>(ii)</p> <p>Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Calls-in- Advance A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to Share Capital and 10,000 shares rejected; excess amount adjusted to Share Allotment A/c and calls-in-advance)</p>		4,50,000	2,40,000 1,40,000 40,000 30,000
	<p>(iii)</p> <p>Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Allotment money due on 80,000 shares)</p>		1,60,000	1,60,000
	<p>(iv)</p> <p>Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received after adjusting excess application money)</p>		20,000	20,000
	<p>(v)</p> <p>Equity Share First &amp; Final Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Share First &amp; Final Call money due)</p>		4,00,000	4,00,000

(½)

(1½)

(1)

(1)

(1)

	<div>(vi)</div> <div>Bank A/cDr.</div> <div>Calls- in- Advance A/cDr.</div> <div>To Equity Share First &amp; Final Call A/c</div> <div>(Share first and final call money received after adjusting calls- in- advance)</div> <div></div>		<div>3,60,000</div> <div>40,000</div>	<div>4,00,000</div>	<div>(1)</div> <div>= 6 marks</div>																																																																																												
26.	<div>Q. (a) Shubhi and Revanshi were partners in a firm....</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div>Dr.</div> <div><table><tr><th colspan="2">REVALUATION A/c</th><th colspan="2">Cr.</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount ₹</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount ₹</th></tr><tr><td>To Fixed Assets A/c <div>1/2</div></td><td>27,000</td><td>By Stock A/c <div>1/2</div></td><td>7,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c: <div>1/2</div></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Shubhi- 12,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Revanshi- <u>8,000</u></td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>27,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>27,000</u></td></tr></table></div> <div>Dr.</div> <div><table><tr><th colspan="4">PARTNERS' CAPITAL A/c</th><th colspan="4">Cr.</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Shubhi ₹</th><th>Revanshi ₹</th><th>Pari ₹</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Shubhi ₹</th><th>Revanshi ₹</th><th>Pari ₹</th></tr><tr><td>To Revaluation A/c <div>1/2</div></td><td>12,000</td><td>8,000</td><td></td><td>By Bal b/d <div>1/2</div></td><td>60,000</td><td>32,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Cash A/c <div>1/2</div></td><td>6,000</td><td></td><td></td><td>By General Reserve A/c <div>1/2</div></td><td>18,000</td><td>12,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Bal c/d <div>1</div></td><td>90,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>By Cash A/c <div>1/2</div></td><td></td><td></td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By Premium for Goodwill A/c <div>1/2</div></td><td>30,000</td><td>20,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By Cash A/c <div>1/2</div></td><td></td><td>4,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,08,000</u></td><td><u>68,000</u></td><td><u>50,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>1,08,000</u></td><td><u>68,000</u></td><td><u>50,000</u></td></tr></table></div>				REVALUATION A/c		Cr.		Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹	To Fixed Assets A/c <div>1/2</div>	27,000	By Stock A/c <div>1/2</div>	7,000			By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c: <div>1/2</div>				Shubhi- 12,000				Revanshi- <u>8,000</u>	20,000		<u>27,000</u>		<u>27,000</u>	PARTNERS' CAPITAL A/c				Cr.				Particulars	Shubhi ₹	Revanshi ₹	Pari ₹	Particulars	Shubhi ₹	Revanshi ₹	Pari ₹	To Revaluation A/c <div>1/2</div>	12,000	8,000		By Bal b/d <div>1/2</div>	60,000	32,000		To Cash A/c <div>1/2</div>	6,000			By General Reserve A/c <div>1/2</div>	18,000	12,000		To Bal c/d <div>1</div>	90,000	60,000	50,000	By Cash A/c <div>1/2</div>			50,000					By Premium for Goodwill A/c <div>1/2</div>	30,000	20,000						By Cash A/c <div>1/2</div>		4,000			<u>1,08,000</u>	<u>68,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>		<u>1,08,000</u>	<u>68,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<div>(1½ )</div> <div>(4½ )</div> <div>= 6 marks</div>
REVALUATION A/c		Cr.																																																																																															
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**OR**

(b) Rishi, Shashi and Trishi were partners in a firm....

**OR**

Dr. **REVALUATION A/c** Cr.

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Fixed Assets A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	24,000	By Stock A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	6,000
		By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c: $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Rishi- 9,000	
		Shashi- 3,000	
		Trishi- <u>6,000</u>	18,000
	<u>24,000</u>		<u>24,000</u>

(1 ½)

Dr. **PARTNERS' CAPITAL A/c** Cr.

Particulars	Rishi ₹	Shashi ₹	Trishi ₹	Particulars	Rishi ₹	Shashi ₹	Trishi ₹
To Revaluation A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	9,000	3,000	6,000	By Bal b/d $\frac{1}{2}$	36,000	30,000	20,000
To Stock A/c $\frac{1}{2}$		26,000		By General Reserve A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	15,000	5,000	10,000
To Shashi's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800		1,200	By Rishi's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$		1,800	
To Shashi's Loan A/c $\frac{1}{2}$		9,000		By Trishi's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$		1,200	
To Bal c/d $\frac{1}{2}$	40,200		22,800				
	<u>51,000</u>	<u>38,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>		<u>51,000</u>	<u>38,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

(4 ½)

**= 6  
marks**

**PART B  
OPTION - I  
(Analysis of Financial statements)**

27. Q. (a) Analysis of Financial Statements is useful...

Ans. (B) Trade Payables

**1 mark**

**OR**

**OR**

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ ratios are calculated to determine.....

Ans. (C) Solvency

**1 mark**

28. Q. (a) The transaction 'Acquisition of machinery.....

**1 mark**



	<p><b>Ans. (D)</b> No flow of cash</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b)The transaction ‘ Capital Gains tax....</p> <p><b>Ans. (B)</b> Investing Activities</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>1 mark</b></p>												
29.	<p>Q. The quick ratio of a company is .....</p> <p><b>Ans. (B)</b> Sold goods on credit</p>	<b>1 mark</b>												
30.	<p>Q. Identify which of the following transactions....</p> <p><b>Ans. (D)</b> Amount received from debtors</p>	<b>1 mark</b>												
31.	<p>Q. Classify the following items under major heads....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Items</th><th>Major Heads</th><th>Sub heads</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Cheques- in-hand</td><td>Current Assets</td><td>Cash and cash Equivalents</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b) Marketable Securities</td><td>Current Assets</td><td>Current Investments</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c) Trademarks</td><td>Non-Current Assets</td><td>Fixed Assets/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets - Intangible Assets</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Items	Major Heads	Sub heads	(a) Cheques- in-hand	Current Assets	Cash and cash Equivalents	(b) Marketable Securities	Current Assets	Current Investments	(c) Trademarks	Non-Current Assets	Fixed Assets/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets - Intangible Assets	<p>½ mark each</p> <p><b>= 3 marks</b></p>
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(c) Trademarks	Non-Current Assets	Fixed Assets/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets - Intangible Assets												
32.	<p>Q. From the given information, calculate .....</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>(a) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio = <math>\frac{\text{Credit Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Average Trade Receivables}}</math> <span style="float: right;">½</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Average Trade Receivables = Debtors + Bills Receivables</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= 25,00,000 + 15,00,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= ₹40,00,000 <span style="float: right;">½</span></p> <p>Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio = <math>\frac{80,00,000}{40,00,000}</math> = 2 times <span style="float: right;">½</span></p>	<p><b>(1 ½ )</b></p>												

	<div>(b) Current Ratio=<math>\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}</math><div><div>Current Assets = Debtors + Bills Receivables = 25,00,000 + 15,00,000 = ₹40,00,000</div><div>Current liabilities = Creditors + Bills Payables = 13,00,000 + 7,00,000 = 20,00,000</div></div><div>Current Ratio = <math>\frac{40,00,000}{20,00,000}</math> = 2:1</div></div>	<div><div><div><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></div><div><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></div><div><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></div></div><div>(1 ½)</div><div>=3 marks</div></div>																																																																																				
33.	<div>Q. (a) From the given Balance Sheet of Geox Ltd., .....</div> <div>Ans. Geox Ltd</div> <div>Common size Balance Sheet</div> <div>As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023</div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Particulars</th><th colspan="2">Absolute Amounts</th><th colspan="2">Percentage of Total Assets</th></tr><tr><th>31.3.2022 (₹)</th><th>31.3.2023 (₹)</th><th>31.3.2022 (%)</th><th>31.3.2023 (%)</th></tr><tr><td>I - Equity and Liabilities:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1. Shareholders' Funds</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Share Capital</td><td>2,50,000</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>2. Non- Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Long Term Borrowings</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>30</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>3. Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Trade Payables</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>II – Assets:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1. Non – Current Assets</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Fixed Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets</td><td>3,50,000</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>70</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>2. Current Assets</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Inventories</td><td>70,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>14</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Trade Receivables</td><td>80,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>16</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Absolute Amounts		Percentage of Total Assets		31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (%)	31.3.2023 (%)	I - Equity and Liabilities:					1. Shareholders' Funds					(a) Share Capital	2,50,000	4,00,000	50	50	2. Non- Current Liabilities					(a) Long Term Borrowings	1,50,000	2,00,000	30	25	3. Current Liabilities					(a) Trade Payables	1,00,000	2,00,000	20	25	TOTAL	5,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	II – Assets:					1. Non – Current Assets					(a) Fixed Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	3,50,000	4,00,000	70	50	2. Current Assets					(a) Inventories	70,000	2,00,000	14	25	(b) Trade Receivables	80,000	2,00,000	16	25	TOTAL	5,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	<div><div><div><div>( ½ )</div><div>( ½ )</div><div>( ½ )</div><div>( ½ )</div><div>( ½ )</div><div>( ½ )</div><div>( ½ )</div><div>( ½ )</div></div><div>= 4 marks</div></div></div>
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**OR**

**OR**

(b)Q. From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss...

Ans.

**Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss**

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	2021- 22 (₹)	2022-23 (₹)	Absolute Increase or Decrease (₹)	Percentage Increase or Decrease (%)
I Revenue from Operations	8,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	25
II Less: Expenses				
Employee Benefit Expenses	1,00,000	2,50,000	1,50,000	150
Other Expenses	4,00,000	5,50,000	1,50,000	37.5
III Profit before Tax	3,00,000	2,00,000	(1,00,000)	(33.3)
IV Less: Tax @ 50%	1,50,000	1,00,000	(50,000)	(33.3)
V Profit after Tax	1,50,000	1,00,000	(50,000)	(33.3)

( ½ )

( ½ )

( ½ )

( 1 )

( ½ )

( 1 )

= 4  
marks

34.

**Q. From the following information....**

Ans.

**Cash Flows from Operating Activities**

Particulars	Details ₹	Amount ₹
Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items	8,50,000	
Adjustments for Non- Cash and Non- operating items		
Add: Depreciation	1,40,000	
Loss on Sale of Machinery	30,000	
Less: Gain on Sale of Investments	(20,000)	
Dividend Received on Investments	<u>(6,000)</u>	
Operating profit before Working Capital changes	9,94,000	
Add: Increase in Current Liabilities	1,61,000	
Less: Increase in Current Assets	(6,00,000)	
Decrease in Current Liabilities	<u>(64,000)</u>	
Cash generated from operations	4,91,000	
Less: Income Tax paid	<u>(1,18,000)</u>	
Net cash inflows from Operating Activities		<b>3,73,000</b>

(½ )

(½ )

(½ )

(½ )

(½ )

(½ )

(½ )

(½ )

( 1 )

	<p><b>Calculation of Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>Surplus</td><td>=</td><td>6,28,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>+ Provision for Tax</td><td>=</td><td>1,50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>+ Proposed Dividend</td><td>=</td><td><u>72,000</u></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td><u>8,50,000</u></td></tr> </table>	Surplus	=	6,28,000	+ Provision for Tax	=	1,50,000	+ Proposed Dividend	=	<u>72,000</u>			<u>8,50,000</u>	<p>(1)</p> <p><b>= 6 marks</b></p>
Surplus	=	6,28,000												
+ Provision for Tax	=	1,50,000												
+ Proposed Dividend	=	<u>72,000</u>												
		<u>8,50,000</u>												
	<p><b>PART B</b>  <b>OPTION – II</b>  <b>(Computerised Accounting)</b></p>													
27.	<p>Q. How many categories of data...</p> <p><b>Ans. (D) 7</b></p>	<b>1 mark</b>												
28.	<p>Q. (a) From the following, identify...</p> <p><b>Ans. (A) Block code</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b)Correct ##### appears....</p> <p><b>Ans. (A) When column is not wide enough</b></p>	<p><b>1 mark</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>1 mark</b></p>												
29.	<p>Q. Data, _____, _____, Hardware.....</p> <p><b>Ans. (B) People and Procedures</b></p>	<b>1 mark</b>												
30.	<p>Q. (a) Name the Accounting information sub-system.....</p> <p><b>Ans. (C) Cash and Bank sub-system</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b)When the accumulated data from.....</p> <p><b>Ans. (C) Batch processing</b></p>	<p><b>1 mark</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>1 mark</b></p>												
31.	<p>Q. How can text format of a chart be changed? Explain.</p>													

	<p><b>Ans.</b> To change the text format of a chart, the following steps should be taken to format the text in chart element , one can use regular text formatting option or choose Word Art Format.</p> <p>(i) Click the Chart element that contains the text to format.</p> <p>(ii) Right- Click the text or select the text to format , and then do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Click the formatting option that you want on the mini tool bar</li> <li>• On the Home tab in the font group, click the formatting buttons that you want to use.</li> </ul> <p>To use Word Art Style to format text</p> <p>(i) Click the chart element which contains text.</p> <p>(ii) Click anywhere on chart which will display chart tools.</p> <p>(iii) On the format tab the word Art styles group can do any</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Text Fill- Shadow- Text Box</li> <li>• Text Outline- 3D Format- 3D Rotation</li> </ul> <p>Select and do the needful.</p>	<p>1 ½ x 2</p> <p><b>= 3 marks</b></p>
32.	<p>Q. State the parameters of Excel's 'PMT' function. What is the use of this function? Explain.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> The parameters of the PMT function are as follows:</p> <p><u>Rate</u>: Interest rate per period for the loan</p> <p><u>Nper</u>: Total no. of payments for the loan. Its units should match with the units of interest rate.</p> <p><u>PV</u>: Present value, i.e. loan amount.</p> <p><u>FV</u>: Future value, which is taken as zero is the balance at the end of the loan period.</p> <p><u>Type</u>: Whether payment is made at the beginning (Value=1) or at the end (Value=0) of the period.</p> <p>Uses of PMT function</p> <p>This function calculates the periodic payment for an annuity assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest.</p>	<p>(2)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p><b>= 3 marks</b></p>
33.	<p>Q. (a) State any four advantages of Computerised Accounting System.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> <u>Advantages of CAS (any four):</u></p> <p>(i) Timely generation of reports and information in desired format</p> <p>(ii) Efficient record keeping</p> <p>(iii) Ensures effective control over the system</p> <p>(iv) Economy in the processing of accounting data</p> <p>(v) Confidentiality of data is maintained</p> <p>(vi) Transparency in recording of data helps in avoiding frauds</p>	<p>1 x 4</p>

	<p>(vii) Better control can be established</p> <p>(viii) Accuracy in data makes the reports reliable</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(b) Explain 'Password security' and 'Data audit' as security features of computerised accounting system.</p> <p><b>Ans. Password Security:</b></p> <p>Password security is a mechanism, which enables a user to access a system including data. The system facilitates defining the user rights according to organisation policy. Consequently, a person in the organisation may be given access to a particular set of data while he may be denied access to another set of data.</p> <p>Password is the key (Code) to allow the access to the system</p> <p><b>Data Audit:</b></p> <p>This feature enables one to know as to who and what changes have been made in the original data, thereby helping and fixing the responsibility of the person who has manipulated the data and also answers data integrity. Basically, this feature is similar to Audit Trail.</p>	<p>= 4 marks</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>= 4 marks</p>
34.	<p>Q. Explain the two syntax forms of 'Lookup' function.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> The 'LOOKUP' function has two syntax forms:</p> <p>(i) <u>Vector</u></p> <p>This 'LOOKUP' form looks in a one row or one column range for a value and then returns a value from the same position in a second one row or one column range. The syntax is LOOKUP ( lookup- value, lookup-vector, result-vector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LOOKUP-Value</b> is a value that LOOKUP searches for in the first vector. It can be a number, text, a logical number, name, etc.</li> <li>• <b>LOOKUP- Vector</b> is a range that contains only one row or one column. The value in LOOKUP- Vector can be text, numbers or logical values.</li> <li>• <b>Result- Vector</b> is range that contains only one row or column. It must be the same size as LOOKUP- Vector.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) <u>Array</u></p> <p>It looks in the first row or column of an array for the specified value, and then returns a value from the same position in the last row or column of the array. The syntax is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOOKUP (lookup- value-array)</li> <li>• LOOKUP- Value cannot find the lookup-value, it uses largest value in the array that is less than or equal to lookup-value.</li> <li>• If lookup-value is smaller than the smallest value in the first row or column, it returns the #N/A error values.</li> <li>• Array is the range of cells that contains text, numbers or logical values that we want to compare with lookup-values.</li> </ul>	<p>3 x 2</p> <p>=6 marks</p>

