

MODEL SAMPLE PAPER  
ACCOUNTANCY (OSS)

MM : 80  
TIME : 03 HRS

### General Instructions

- 1) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- 2) This question paper is divided into two parts - Part A and B.
- 3) Part-A is compulsory for all candidates.
- 4) Part-B has two options i.e.
  - (i) Analysis of Financial Statements and
  - (ii) Computerized AccountingStudents must attempt only one of the given options.
- 5) Questions 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
- 6) Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
- 7) Questions 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each.
- 8) Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each.
- 9) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES

- Q1. P has given guarantee to Q for minimum ₹ 5,000 profit. At year end, the firm suffered a loss and Q's share in the loss was ₹ 1,000. Calculate amount of deficiency to be borne by P.  
 (a) ₹ 1,000 (b) ₹ 6,000 (c) ₹ 5,000 (d) ₹ 4,000

- Q2. Assertion (A) : Batman, a partner in a firm with four partners has advanced a loan of Rs 50,000 to the firm for last six months of the financial year without any agreement. He claims an interest on loan of Rs 3,000 despite the firm being in loss for the year.

Reason (R) : In the absence of any agreement/provision in the partnership deed, provisions of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 would apply.

Alternatives:-

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
 (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.  
 (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

- Q3. ABC Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs 10 each (which were issued at premium of Rs 2 per share) held by Zen for non-payment of allotment money of Rs 4 per share. The called up value per share was Rs 9 (including premium). On forfeiture, the amount debited to share capital account will be

- (a) Rs 1,000 (b) Rs 800 (c) Rs 1,400 (d) Rs 1,800

OR

The following journal entry appears in the books of X. Co. Ltd.

(3)

Bank A/c	Dr	47,500	
Loss on Issue of Debentures			
	A/c	Dr	7,500
	To	12% Debentures A/c	50,000
	To	Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	5,000

Debentures have been issued at a discount of  
 (A) 5%      (B) 10%      (C) 12%      (D) 15%

Q4. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:7 respectively. Their Balance Sheet shows creditors at Rs 1,00,000. If creditors amounting to Rs 12,000 are to be written off as they are not likely to be claimed, what will be the new value of creditors to be shown in new Balance sheet?  
 (a) Rs 12,000      (b) Rs 1,12,000      (c) Rs 88,000      (d) Rs 1,00,000

OR

A and B are partners sharing profits and losses as 2:1. C is admitted and profit sharing ratio becomes 4:3:2. Goodwill is valued at Rs 94,500. C brings the required goodwill in cash. Goodwill amount will be credited to  
 (a) A Rs 14,000 and B Rs 7,000  
 (b) A Rs 12,000 and B Rs 9,000  
 (c) A Rs 21,000  
 (d) A Rs 94,500.

Q5. A firm having assets of Rs 2,00,000 and liabilities of Rs 84,000 earns the annual profit of Rs 18,000. The rate of normal profit being 12%, the amount of goodwill by capitalisation of super profit method, will be:  
 (a) Rs 13,290      (b) Rs 36,000      (c) Rs 34,000      (d) Rs 4,080.

Q6. Akash Ltd. has a registered capital of Rs 50,00,000 in shares of Rs 10 each. The company issued 2,00,000 shares payable @ Rs 3 per share on allotment. What will be the amount due on allotment, if shareholder holding 20,000

Shares paid all call money at the time of allotment only? (1)

- (a) Rs 4,00,000 (b) Rs 6,00,000 (c) Rs 6,000 (d) Rs 1,50,000

OR

600 shares of Rs 10 each were forfeited for non-payment of Rs 2 per share on first call and Rs 5 per share on final call. Share forfeiture account will be credited with

- (a) Rs 1,200 (b) 1,800 (c) Rs 3,000 (d) Rs 4,200

Q7. Which of the following statements is incorrect about debentures? (1)

- (a) Interest on debentures is an appropriation of profits  
(b) Debentureholders are the creditors of a company.  
(c) Debentures can be issued to vendors at discount.  
(d) Interest is not paid on debentures issued as collateral security.

Q8. P and Q are partners in a firm. They decided to dissolve the firm. Assets other than cash was Rs 1,60,000, cash Rs 25,000, total liabilities Rs 1,75,000. On dissolution, assets realized Rs 1,25,000 and liabilities were paid Rs 1,40,000.

Net profit or loss on realisation is

- (a) Profit Rs 25,000 (b) Loss Rs 25,000 (c) Loss Rs 15,000  
(d) Profit Rs 15,000.

OR

Workmen Compensation Reserve appears in the Balance Sheet of X and Y who share profits in the ratio of 2:3 at Rs 40,000. Z is admitted and the new profit sharing ratio is 1:1:1. If the claim on account of WCR is estimated at Rs 50,000 then

- (a) Difference of Rs 10,000 will be debited to revaluation account.  
(b) Difference of Rs 10,000 will be debited to X's Capital account.  
(c) Difference of Rs 10,000 will be debited to Y's Capital account.  
(d) Difference of Rs 10,000 will be credited to revaluation account.

Q9. Ajay and Vinod are partners in the ratio of 3:2. (5)  
Their fixed capital were Rs 3,00,000 and Rs 4,00,000 respectively. (1)  
After the close of accounts for the year it was observed that interest on capital which was agreed to be provided at 5% p.a. was erroneously provided at 10% p.a.

By what amount will Ajay's account be affected if partners decide to pass an adjustment entry for the same?

- (a) Ajay's current account will be debited by Rs 15,000.
- (b) Ajay's current account will be credited by Rs 6,000.
- (c) Ajay's current account will be credited by Rs 25,000.
- (d) Ajay's current account will be debited by Rs 20,000.

Q10. On dissolution of a partnership firm, furniture appearing in the balance sheet was Rs 2,00,000. 50% of the furniture was taken over by a partner at Rs 65,000 and balance 50% was sold at 20% less than the book value. The amount debited to bank account was:

- (a) Rs 1,45,000
- (b) Rs 80,000
- (c) Rs 65,000
- (d) Rs 18,500

Q11. Calculate rate of interest of drawings if a partner drew Rs 2,000 at the end of every month and interest on drawing is calculated as Rs 660. (1)

- (a) 10% p.a.
- (b) 6% p.a.
- (c) 8% p.a.
- (d) 5% p.a.

Q12. Which of the following statements does not relate to 'Reserve Capital'? (1)

- (a) It is a part of uncalled capital of a company.
- (b) It cannot be used during the life time of a company.
- (c) It cannot be used for writing off capital loss.
- (d) It is a part of subscribed capital.

Q13. X Ltd. offered 10,000 shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 6 per share payable as follows: (1)

- On application: Rs 6 (including premium Rs 3)
- On allotment: Rs 5 (including premium Rs 2)
- On first & final call: balance amount

If forfeited 1,000 shares for non-payment of first and final call. After the reissue of these shares Rs 1,500 were transferred to Capital Reserve. Shares were reissued for:  
 (a) Rs 6,000 (b) Rs 4,500 (c) Rs 5,500 (d) Rs 1,500

Q14 X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio 8:2:1. They decide to share future profits in the ratio of 4:3:2. At the time of change in ratio, firm had investment fluctuation reserve of Rs 40,000. Investment appears in Balance sheet at Rs 1,00,000 (Market value is Rs 70,000). X's account will be:  
 (a) debited by Rs 5,000 (b) Credited by Rs 5,000  
 (c) credited by Rs 30,000 (d) debited by Rs 30,000.

Q15 Rohit and Mohit were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Their capital accounts as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 had a credit balance of Rs 1,09,000 and Rs 66,000 respectively. They admitted Sahil as a new partner on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023 for 1/5<sup>th</sup> share in profits. Sahil brought Rs 25,000 as his share of goodwill premium. He agreed to contribute capital in new profit sharing ratio. The amount of capital brought by Sahil was  
 (a) Rs 40,000 (b) Rs 32,000 (c) Rs 12,50,000 (d) Rs 50,000

OR

P, Q and R were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:1. P died on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023. Her share of profit till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of sales. The profit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 was Rs 96,000. Sales for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 was Rs 12,00,000. For the period 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023, firm's sales were Rs 1,00,000. P's share of profit will be:  
 (a) Rs 4,000 (b) Rs 4,800 (c) Rs 6,000 (d) Rs 6,400.

Q16. P, Q and R are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. (1)  
They agree to admit Z into the firm. P, Q and R agreed to give  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd,  $\frac{1}{6}$ th and  $\frac{1}{9}$ th share of their profit. The share of profit of Z will be ...  
(a)  $\frac{11}{54}$  (b)  $\frac{13}{54}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{10}$  (d)  $\frac{12}{54}$

Q17. Mohit and Manisha were partners in a firm. Pass journal entries for the following transactions on dissolution of the firm after various assets and external liabilities have been transferred to Realisation A/c: (3)

- i) Bharati, an unrecorded creditor of Rs 20,000 took over computer at Rs 34,000. Balance was paid by her in cash.
- ii) Goodwill of Rs 20,000 and Machinery of Rs 30,000 were appearing in the Balance Sheet but no other additional information was given regarding these items.
- iii) Mohit's loan was appearing on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet - at Rs 70,000. He accepted an unrecorded asset of Rs 56,000 at Rs 51,000 and the balance was paid to him in cash.

Q18. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits in (3)  
3:2:1 ratio. The firm closes its books on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year. Y died on 12<sup>th</sup> June, 2022. On Y's death, the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs 60,000. His share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit which was Rs 1,50,000. Pass necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill and Y's share of profit at the time of his death.

OR

On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022 an existing firm had assets of Rs 7,500 including cash of Rs 500. Its creditors amounted to Rs 1,200 on that date. The partner's Capital account showed a balance of Rs 6,000 and the reserve constituted the rest.

(8)

If the normal rate of return is 10% and the goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs 2400 at four year's purchase of super profit, find the average profits per year of the existing firm.

Q19. Alok Ltd. forfeited 300 equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully called-up, held by Ram for non-payment of allotment money of Rs 3 per equity share and first and final call money of Rs 4 per equity share. Out of these, 250 shares were reissued to Shyam for a total payment of Rs 2000. Pass journal entries for forfeiture and reissue.

OR

Art Limited took over assets of Rs 15,60,000 and creditors of Rs 1,60,000 from Paint Limited. Art Limited issued 8% Debentures of Rs 20 each at a premium of 40% as purchase consideration to Paint Ltd. Calculate the amount of purchase consideration, number of debentures issued by Art Limited and pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Art Limited from the above mentioned information.

Q20. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Y retires from the firm on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023. On the date of Y's retirement, the following balances appeared in the books of the firm.

Advertisement suspense account	Rs 25,000
Contingency Reserve	Rs 15,000
Workmen's Compensation Reserve	Rs 20,000
Loss	Rs 15,000

Pass necessary journal entries for the adjustment of these items on Y's retirement.

Q21. Amit holds 100 shares of Rs 10 each on which he has paid Rs 1 per share as application money. Bimal holds 200 shares of Rs 10 each on which he has paid Rs 1 as application and Rs 2 as allotment money. Chetan holds 300 shares of Rs 10 each and has paid Rs 1 on



(9)

application, Rs 2 on allotment and Rs 3 for the first call. They all failed to pay their arrears and the second call of Rs 2 per share was made. The directors forfeited their shares and reissued them subsequently at Rs 11 per share as fully paid. Journalise the transaction.

(11)

Q22 Gita, Sita and Meena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Sita died on 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2022. The firm closes its books on 31<sup>st</sup> December every year. According to their partnership deed, the representatives of the deceased partner would be entitled to get (i) Sita's share in the interim profits of the firm on the basis of sales till date of death. Sales for the year ended December 31, 2021 was Rs 4,00,000 and profit for the same year was Rs 80,000. Sales shows a growth trend of 25% and percentage of profit earning is increased by 4%.

(ii) Her share of capital i.e., Rs 4,00,000 along with her share of goodwill. The total goodwill of the firm was valued at 2 years' purchase of last year's profit.

(iii) Amount payable to B was transferred to his executors. Pass necessary Journal Entries and show the workings clearly.

Q23 Granesh Ltd. offered to the public 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 2 per share, payable as follows:-

On Application	Rs 3
On Allotment	Rs 4 (including premium)
On first call	Rs 3
On second & final call	Rs 2

Applications were received for 1,60,000 shares. and allotment was made as follows:

- Category A: To applicants of 40,000 shares in full
  - Category B: To applicants of 60,000 shares 40,000 shares
  - Category C: To applicants of 30,000 shares 20,000 shares
  - Category D: To applicants of 30,000 shares Nil
- Excess application money was to be adjusted against money due on allotment and calls.

Arun, an applicant under Category B who applied for 2,400 shares failed to pay the allotment money and on his failure to pay the first call his shares were forfeited.

Bimal, an applicant of 12,000 shares who belonged to category C failed to pay two calls and his shares were also forfeited after the second and final call:

All the forfeited shares were reissued to Charan as fully paid for Rs 8.50 per share. Pass necessary journal entries.

OR

On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020 X Ltd; in order to raise additional funds of Rs 78,00,000, decided to issue 8% Debentures of Rs 50 each to the public at a premium of 4%, redeemable after 6 years at a premium of 5%. You are required to answer the following questions assuming that the company closes its books on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year:

- (i) Find out the number of debentures to be issued.
- (ii) Pass Journal entry for the allotment of debentures.
- (iii) Pass Journal entry to write off loss on issue of debentures.
- (iv) Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account.
- (v) Calculate the interest on debentures for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.
- (vi) Pass journal entry to close the Interest on Debentures A/c.

Q24. Aashi, Kiran and Madhu were carrying on partnership business and sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023, the balance sheet of the firm stood as follows:

Balance Sheet		as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023	
Liabilities	Amt (₹)	Assets	Amt (₹)
Creditors	27,180	Cash	9,400
Capital A/cs		Debtors	16,000
Aashi	30,000	Stock	23,350
Kiran	20,000	Building	46,000
Madhu	20,000	Profit and loss	2,400
	70,000		
	<u>97,180</u>		<u>97,180</u>

Kiran retired on the above mentioned date on the following terms:

- (i) Building to be appreciated by Rs 14,000.
- (ii) Provision for doubtful debts to be made at 5% on debtors.
- (iii) Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs 36,000 and adjustment in this respect to be made in the continuing partners' capital account without raising goodwill account.
- (iv) Rs 6,000 to be paid to Kiran immediately and the balance in her capital account to be transferred to her loan account.
- (v) The capital of new firm is fixed at Rs 60,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital account.  
OR

Priti and Tripti are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Following is the balance sheet of the firm as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Priti's Capital	6,00,000	Drawings	
Tripti's Capital	3,00,000	Tripti	2,00,000
		Other Assets	88,000
	<u>9,00,000</u>		<u>9,00,000</u>

Drawings during the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 were:  
 Priya Rs 30,000 and Tripti Rs 20,000.

Profit for the year Rs 2,00,000 was divided between the partners in the agreed ratio, but interest on capital at 5% p.a. and interest on drawings at 6% p.a. was inadvertently ignored. Adjust interest on drawings on an average basis for 6 months. Pass adjustment entry.

Q25. The balance sheet of AK, BK and CK showing profits (6) in the ratio of 3:4:2 stood as follows on the date of dissolution:

Balance Sheet  
 as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022

Liabilities	Am't ₹	Assets	Am't ₹
Creditors	48,000	Machinery	90,000
Workmen's Compensation Reserve	54,000	Patents	9,600
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	6,000	Furniture	60,000
Mrs AK's Loan	30,000	Investments	72,000
Mrs BK's Loan	24,000	Stock-in-trade	1,42,000
		CK's Capital A/c	24,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	1,08,000
		Cash	12,000
		Bank	26,400
	5,46,000		5,46,000

Following information is given to you:

i) AK promised to pay Mrs AK's loan and took stock-in-trade at Rs 1,20,000.

BK took half of the investment at Rs 42,000 and remaining investments were realised at 120%.

CK took over machinery at Rs 60,000 for cash.

Rs 2,000 had to be paid for workmen's compensation.

Rs amounting to Rs 9,600 were given furniture of the value of Rs 24,000 in full settlement. Remaining creditors at a discount of 10%.

Stock of furniture was sold at 30% of the book value.

(vii) A.K. was allowed a remuneration of Rs 12,000 to carry out dissolution work and he agreed to bear all expenses of realisation which amounted to Rs 18,000 and were paid by him.

Prepare Realisation Account.

Q 26. Chandrayan Ltd. invited applications for issuing 4,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 5 per share. The amount was payable as follows: (6)

- On Application - Rs 3 per share (including premium Rs 1)
- On Allotment - Rs 5 per share (including premium Rs 2)
- On First and final Call - Balance.

Applications for 6,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 60,000 shares were rejected and application money refunded. Shares were allotted on prorata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received with applications were adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Divya holding 1,200 shares failed to pay the allotment money and her shares were immediately forfeited. Afterwards final call was made. Prisha who had applied for 4,000 shares failed to pay the final call. Her shares were also forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares 2,250 shares were reissued at Rs 9 per share fully paid. The reissued shares included all shares of Divya.

You are required to answer the following questions:

- (i) Amount received on allotment in cash will be
  - (a) Rs 23,94,450 (b) Rs 22,14,450 (c) Rs 22,14,000 (d) Rs 22,14,900
- (ii) In the entry for forfeiture of Divya's shares, amount credited to forfeited shares<sup>ale</sup> will be:
  - (a) Rs 4,050 (b) Rs 450 (c) Rs 2850 (d) Rs 6450
- (iii) In the entry of forfeiture of Prisha's shares, amount credited to forfeited shares account will be:
  - (a) Rs 25,200 (b) Rs 18,000 (c) Rs 10,800 (d) Rs 28,800

- (iv) After the issue of forfeited shares, amount transferred to Capital Reserve will be: (14)
- (a) Rs 8,100 (b) Rs 18,600 (c) Rs 13,350 (d) Rs 5850
- (v) Subscribed and fully paid capital shown in the Balance Sheet will be:
- (a) Rs 47,74,500 (b) Rs 47,69,250 (c) Rs 47,87,250 (d) Rs 47,52,000
- (vi) Minimum subscription amount of 90% is related to which share capital:
- (a) Authorised capital (b) Issued capital (c) Paid up capital  
(d) Reserve capital.

### PART - B

#### ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Q27 Opening Inventory Rs 200,000; Closing Inventory Rs 240,000 (1)
- Purchases Rs 420,000; Wages Rs 52,000; Carriage Inwards Rs 6,000; Selling Expenses Rs 12,000; Revenue from Operations Rs 600,000. Gross Profit Ratio will be:
- (a) 26% (b) 29% (c) 21% (d) 19%

OR

- Which of the following is/are the tools of vertical analysis?
- (i) Ratio Analysis (ii) Comparative Statement (iii) Common Size Statements
- Codes
- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (iii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Both (i) and (iii)

- Q28 On the basis of following data, the proprietary ratio of a company will be: (1)
- Equity Share Capital Rs 300,000; Debentures Rs 90,000;  
Current Liabilities Rs 30,000; Statement of Profit & Loss Debit Balance Rs 20,000.
- (a) 75% (b) 80% (c) 70% (d) 82%

- Q29 "Capital gain tax paid on sale of building by a company" will be shown under which type of activity while preparing Cash Flow Statement? (1)
- (a) Operating (b) Investing (c) Financing (d) None of these.

Increase in balance of statement of profit and loss is Rs 50,000, proposed dividend Rs 60,000, provision for tax on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, Rs 80,000; provision for tax on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 Rs 60,000, tax paid Rs 35,600.

Net profit before tax will be:

- (a) Rs 1,90,000 (b) Rs 1,55,680 (c) Rs 1,68,600 (d) Rs 1,17,680.

Q30 Statement I Sale of marketable securities will result (1) in no flow of cash.

Statement II Debentures issued as collateral security will result in inflow of cash.

- (a) Both statements are correct.  
 (b) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.  
 (c) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.  
 (d) Both statements are incorrect.

Q31 Classify the following items under major head and sub head in the Balance Sheet of a company as per schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. (3)

- (a) Capital Work-in progress  
 (b) Income Received in Advance  
 (c) Advances recoverable in cash within the operating cycle.

Q32. From the following data, prepare statement of profits in comparative form. (3)

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023 (Rs)	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022 (Rs)
Revenue from Operations	800,000	600,000
Expenses	55% of Revenue from Operations	
Other Income	40,000	20,000
Income Tax Rate	40%	35%

Q33. Calculate trade receivables turnover ratio from the following (16)

Information:

Cost of revenue from operations Rs 4,50,000, Gross Profit on sales 20%, Cash sales 25% of net credit sales, Opening trade receivables Rs 60,000, closing trade receivables Rs 90,000.

OR.

From the following information, calculate:

(a) Working Capital Turnover Ratio (b) Return on Investment  
 Equity Share Capital Rs 25,000; General Reserve Rs 2,500;  
 Balance of Statement of Profit and loss after interest and tax Rs 7,500; 9% debentures Rs 10,000; Creditors Rs 7,500;  
 Land and building Rs 32,500; equipments Rs 7,500; debtors Rs 7,250; Cash Rs 2,750, revenue from operations; i.e., sales Rs 25,000; tax rate is 50%.

Q34. The summarised balance sheet of R Ltd as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, (6)  
 2021, and 2022 were as under:

Balance Sheet

as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 and 2022

Particulars	Note No.	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022 (Rs)	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2021 (Rs)
I. Equity And Liabilities			
1. Shareholder's funds			
(i) Share Capital		22,500	22,500
(ii) Reserves & Surplus	1	1,89,000	1,78,000
2. Non Current Liabilities			
Mortgage Loan		1,35,000	-
3. Current Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables		67,000	84,000
(ii) Short term provisions:	2		
Provision for taxation		5,000	37,500
		<u>6,21,000</u>	<u>5,24,500</u>



Particulars	Note No.	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022 (Rs)	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 (Rs)
<u>II</u> Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
(i) Fixed Assets		1,60,000	2,00,000
(ii) Non-current Investments		30,000	25,000
2. Current Assets			
(i) Inventories		1,05,000	1,20,000
(ii) Trade Receivables		2,27,500	1,05,000
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		98,500	74,500
		<u>6,21,000</u>	<u>5,24,500</u>

Notes to Accounts Particulars	2022 (Rs)	2021 (Rs)
1. Reserve & Surplus		
General Reserve	1,55,000	1,50,000
Statement of Profit & Loss	34,000	28,000
	<u>1,89,000</u>	<u>1,78,000</u>
2. Short-term Provisions		
Provision for Taxation	5,000	37,500

#### Additional Information:

- (i) Investments costing Rs 4,000 were sold during the year 2021-22 for Rs 4,250.
  - (ii) Provision for taxation made during the year was Rs 4,500.
  - (iii) During the year, part of the fixed assets costing Rs 5,000 was sold for Rs 6,000 and the profit was included in the statement of profit and loss.
  - (iv) Dividend paid during the year amounted to Rs 20,000.
- You are required to prepare Cash Flow Statement.



## DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI

DATE: 04.12.2024

SAMPLE PAPER 2024-25

Time: 3 HRS.

CLASS: XII

SUBJECT – ACCOUNTANCY (055)

Max. Marks: 80

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Parts A and B.
3. Questions 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each.
4. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
5. Questions 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each.
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7. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

### Part – A

#### (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1.	Raia, Shivam and Mayank were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 9:6:5. They admitted Pranshu as a new partner for 1/10 <sup>th</sup> share in the profits which she acquired equally from Raja and Shivam. New Profit-sharing Ratio after Pranshu's admission will be: (A) 5:5:2:8 (B) 5:5:8:2 (C) 8:2:5:5 (D) 8:5:5:2	(1)
2.	(i) Aradhana, Nirupama and Sadhana are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Sadhana died on 28 <sup>th</sup> August, 2024. Her share in the profits of the firm till the date of her death was determined at ₹ 1,50,000. It will be debited to which of the following accounts? (A) Profit and Loss Suspense Account (B) Profit and Loss Account (C) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account (D) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account	(1)
<b>(OR)</b>		
	(ii) At the time of admission, if there is an unrecorded liability, it will be: (A) debited to Revaluation Account (B) credited to Revaluation Account (C) credited to Realisation Account (D) credited to New Partner's Capital Accounts	(1)
3.	Ekta, Fatima and Gurleen were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:2:1. With effect from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2024, they decided to share future profits in the ratio of 1:2:7. Their Balance Sheet as at that date showed a credit balance of ₹ 1,00,000 in Profit and Loss Account. The partners decided to retain the credit balance in Profit and Loss Account in the books. The adjustment entry will be: (A) Gurleen's Capital A/c Dr. 20,000 To Ekta's Capital A/c 20,000 (B) Gurleen's Capital A/c Dr. 60,000 To Ekta's Capital A/c 60,000 (C) Ekta's Capital A/c Dr. 20,000 To Gurleen's Capital A/c 20,000 (D) Ekta's Capital A/c Dr. 60,000 To Gurleen's Capital A/c 60,000	(1)
4.	As per section 52 of Companies Act 2013, securities premium can be utilised for which of the following purpose: (I) Writing off discount allowed to debtors (II) Providing for premium payable on redemption of debentures (III) Issuing fully paid debentures as bonus (IV) Issuing fully paid shares as bonus (V, Buyback of shares (A) Only I, II and III (B) Only II, III and IV (C) Only II, IV and V (D) Only II and IV	(1)
<b>On the basis of above hypothetical situation, answer Q 5 - Q 6:</b>		
Rajesh, an applicant of 8,000 shares, was allotted 5,000 shares. He paid application money of ₹ 4 (including ₹ 1 premium) but failed to pay ₹ 6 on allotment (including ₹ 2 premium) and final call of ₹ 3 His shares were forfeited and out of these 3,000 shares were re-issued @ ₹ 12 per share as fully paid up.		
5.	What amount would be reflected in Share forfeiture account upon forfeiture of shares held by Rajesh? (A) ₹ 32,000 (B) ₹ 20,000 (C) ₹ 15,000 (D) ₹ 27,000	(1)
6.	What amount will be transferred to Capital Reserve after re-issue of 3,000 shares? (A) ₹ 16,200 (B) ₹ 19,200 (C) ₹ 10,200 (D) Nil	(1)

7.	Which of the following items will not affect the fixed capital balance of partners? (i) Capital withdrawn permanently (ii) Cash withdrawn for domestic expenses (iii) Additional Capital Introduced (iv) Interest on Capital (A) Only (ii) and (iv) (B) Only (i) and (iii) (C) None of these (D) All of these	(1)
7.	Section 37 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 states that the outgoing partner is entitled to: (A) Proportionate share in profits (B) Interest on Loan dues @ 6% p.a. (C) Immediate payment of dues (D) Either (A) or (B)	(1)
8.	A, B and C were partners in a firm. C died on 31st July 2023. His share of profit or losses was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit or loss. Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023 was ₹8,10,000. Which of the following is correct option: (A) C to be debited by ₹ 2,70,000 (B) C to be debited by ₹ 90,000 (C) C to be credited by ₹ 2,70,000 (D) C to be credited by ₹ 90,000	(1)
9.	(i) Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 15,000 were paid by partner Rahul. Vijay, another partner was appointed to look after dissolution process for which he was allowed remuneration of ₹ 8,000 and Vijay was to bear realisation expenses. What amount will be debited to realisation account for the above? (A) ₹ 15,000 (B) ₹ 8,000 (C) ₹ 23,000 (D) ₹ 7,000	(1)
(OR)		
	(ii) On firm's dissolution, a debtor whose debt of ₹ 10,000 was written off in the books, paid ₹ 8,000 in full settlement. In such a case, _____ will be credited by _____. (A) Realisation Account, ₹ 8,000 (B) Realisation Account, ₹ 10,000 (C) Debtors' Account, ₹ 10,000 (D) Debtors' Account, ₹ 8,000	(1)
10.	From the journal entries given below, identify the entry that can be passed for issue of debentures as collateral security: (A) Securities Premium A/c Dr. (B) Bank Loan A/c Dr. To Debentures A/c To Debentures A/c (C) Debentures A/c Dr. (D) Debenture Suspense A/c Dr. To Debenture Suspense A/c To Debentures A/c	(1)
11.	(i) Devki Ltd. forfeited 2,000 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7 called up, on which only ₹ 4 per share (including ₹ 2 premium) and ₹ 2 per share on first call has not been paid. Out of these 500 shares were re-issued as fully paid that ₹ 750 was transferred to Capital Reserve. On re-issue, how much amount will be transferred to Bank A/c? (A) ₹ 3,250 (B) ₹ 4,250 (C) ₹ 2,250 (D) ₹ 5,500	(1)
(OR)		
	(ii) Mannat Ltd. forfeited 10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each on which ₹ 8 (including ₹ 2 premium was called) and ₹ 5 (including ₹ 1 premium) was paid. Out of these 6,000 shares were re-issued. Determine the minimum amount at which these shares can be re-issued as fully paid up. (A) ₹ 24,000 (B) ₹ 36,000 (C) ₹ 18,000 (D) ₹ 30,000	(1)
12.	Ratan and Jatan are partners. Ratan draws a fixed amount at the beginning of every quarter. Interest on drawings is charged @10% p.a. At the end of the year, interest on ratan's drawings amounted to ₹ 7,500. Drawings of Edward were: (A) ₹ 34,000 quarterly (B) ₹ 44,000 quarterly (C) ₹ 30,000 quarterly (D) ₹ 60,000 quarterly	(1)
13.	(i) Workmen Compensation Reserve was appearing in the Balance Sheet at ₹ 4,00,000. At the time of admission of partner Sohail, claim for workmen compensation was ₹ 4,50,000. Determine the amount to be shown in Revaluation Account: (A) Debited ₹ 4,50,000 (B) Credited ₹ 4,00,000 (C) Debited ₹ 50,000 (D) Credited ₹ 50,000	(1)
(OR)		
	(ii) Aditya, Bhuvan and Chirag are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:3. Chirag retires and is credited for 9,000 as goodwill. How much will be debited to Aditya in respect of goodwill adjustment: (A) ₹ 20,000 (B) ₹ 16,000 (C) ₹ 5,000 (D) ₹ 4,000	(1)
14.	(i) An issue of shares that is not a public issue but offered to a selected group of persons is called: (A) Offer for Sale (B) Private Placement of shares (C) Initial Public Offer (D) Preferential Allotment	(1)
(OR)		

	(ii) Which of the following statements is correct about debentures? (A) Interest on debentures is an appropriation of profits. (B) Debenture holders are the creditors of a company. (C) Debentures cannot be issued to vendors at discount. (D) Interest is paid on Debentures issued as Collateral Security.	(1)												
15.	There are two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R): <b>Assertion (A):</b> Goodwill share brought in by new partners is distributed amongst old partners in old ratio. <b>Reason (R):</b> Gaining Partner will be compensated by Sacrificing Partners in ratio of their sacrifice. Choose the correct option from the following: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect. (D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.	(1)												
16.	Danish, Zaid and Mihir who were sharing profits and losses equally decided to share the future profits and losses in the ratio to 5:4:3 with effect from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2024. An extract of their Balance Sheet as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024 is: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Liabilities</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Assets</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>₹</td> <td></td> <td>₹</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Investment Fluctuation Reserve</td> <td>85,000</td> <td>Investments</td> <td>8,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>At the time of reconstitution, if the market value of Investment was ₹ 7,06,000, the Revaluation Account will be:</p> <p>(A) Debited with ₹ 15,000                                 (B) Debited with ₹ 9,000 (C) Credited with ₹ 2,000                                 (D) Credited with ₹ 12,000</p>	Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount		₹		₹	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	85,000	Investments	8,00,000	(1)
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount											
	₹		₹											
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	85,000	Investments	8,00,000											
17.	Mohan, Jatin and Laxman were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. On Jatin's retirement from the firm on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2023 Workmen's Compensation Reserve appeared at ₹ 5,00,000 and he had a balance of ₹ 8,00,000 (cr.) in his capital account. The liability of Workmen's Compensation Reserve was ₹ 5,75,000. You are required to pass journal entries and show how much amount is transferred to his loan account?	(3)												
18.	Varun Ltd. forfeited 24,000 shares of ₹ 10 each issued at par for non-payment of final call of ₹ 2 per share. Out of these, 18,000 shares were reissued at ₹ 9 per share fully paid-up. You are required to prepare Share Forfeiture Account and show your workings clearly.	(3)												
	<b>(OR)</b>													
	Hardik Ltd. took over the running business of Divyansh Ltd. having assets of ₹ 22,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 6,00,000 by issuing 20,000, 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 5% discount. You are required to pass the journal entries in the books of Hardik Ltd. if debentures were redeemable at 10% premium after 6 years.	(3)												
19.	A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:5:3. W.e.f. 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2024, they decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:1. Goodwill of the firm on the date of reconstitution was valued at ₹ 3,00,000. The following balances were also appearing on the date of reconstitution: General Reserve ₹ 2,40,000 Deferred Revenue Expenditure ₹ 1,80,000 Profit and Loss (Dr.) Balance ₹ 7,20,000 Partners decided to continue with above three balances in the books of the firm. Pass necessary entries in the books of the firm. Show your working clearly.	(3)												
20.	N, D and T were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the 3:4:3. Books were closed on 31 <sup>st</sup> March every year. T died on 1 <sup>st</sup> February, 2024. As per the partnership deed T's executors are entitled to his share of profit till the date of death on the basis of Sales turnover. Sales for the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023 was ₹ 10,00,000 and profit for the same year was ₹ 1,20,000. Sales show a positive trend of 20% and percentage of profit earning is reduced by 2%. Journalise the transaction along with the working notes.	(3)												
	<b>(OR)</b>													
	Kartik and Rishabh were partners in a firm. On 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2024, the firm had assets of ₹ 18,00,000 including cash of ₹ 1,60,000. The partners' capital accounts showed a balance of ₹ 14,00,000 and reserves constituted the rest. The normal rate of return is 30% and average profits of the firm are valued at ₹ 9,40,000. You are required to find out the value of goodwill of the firm at 4 years purchase of super profits.	(3)												
21.	Karishma and Karuna were partners. They decided to dissolve their firm. Pass the journal entries for the following after various assets and external liabilities have been transferred to Realisation A/c: (i) Karishma took over half of the investments worth ₹ 90,000 at 2% discount and the remaining investments were sold at a profit of 18% of the book value. (ii) Karuna is allowed a remuneration of ₹ 39,000 for dissolution work and is to bear all the expenses of realisation which amounted to ₹ 15,000 and were paid by the firm.													

(iii) Karishma had given a loan of ₹ 2,50,000 to the firm which was duly paid.	(4)
(iv) Karuna agreed to pay off her brother's loan of ₹ 35,000 at a discount of 5%.	

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	<b>(OR)</b>	
	<p>Sun and Kiran are partners sharing profits and losses equally. They decided to dissolve their firm. Assets and Liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account. Pass necessary Journal entries for the following:</p> <p>(a) All partners are agreed that the process of realisation at the time dissolution will be accomplished by Sun for which he will be paid ₹10,000 along with the amount of expense which amounted to 2% of total value realised from the Assets on dissolution. Some assets were sold for Cash at a cumulative Value of ₹ 12,00,000 and the remaining were taken over by creditors at a valuation of ₹ 3,00,000.</p> <p>(b) Deferred Advertisement Expenditure A/c appeared in the books at ₹ 28,000.</p> <p>(c) Out of the Stock of ₹ 1,20,000; Kiran (a partner) took over 1/3 of the stock at a discount of 25% and 50% of remaining stock was taken over by a Creditor of ₹ 30,000 in full settlement of his claim. Balance amount of stock realised at ₹ 25,000.</p> <p>(d) An outstanding bill for repairs and renewal of ₹ 3,000 was settled through an unrecorded asset which was valued at ₹ 10,000. Balance being settled in Cash.</p>	
22.	<p>(i) Ram and Balram Ltd. was registered with an authorized capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each, payable ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 6 on allotment (including ₹ 1 premium) and balance on call. The company offered 80,000 shares for public subscription. All the money has been duly called and received except allotment and call money on 5,000 shares held by Vidur and call money on 4,000 shares held by Arjun. Vidur's shares were forfeited and out of these 3,000 shares were re-issued ₹ 9 per share as fully paid up. Show 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act 2013 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. Also prepare notes to accounts.</p>	(4)
	<b>(OR)</b>	
	<p>(ii) Anil Ltd. forfeited 10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 called up, for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 3 per share and first call of ₹ 3 per share. Out of these, 2,000 shares were reissued for ₹ 7 per share, ₹ 8 paid up. Pass necessary journal entries for the forfeiture and reissue of shares in the above case.</p>	(4)
23.	<p>Akshat, Dev and Krishna were partners in a medical agency sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. They had capitals of ₹ 4,00,000; ₹ 1,60,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. During the year 2023-24, Turnover of the firm amounted to ₹ 4,00,000 and it earned profit of ₹ 2,00,000. According to the Partnership Deed, the partners are entitled to the following:</p> <p>(a) Interest on capital @ 5%.</p> <p>(b) Commission to Dev @ 10% on turnover.</p> <p>(c) Krishna is entitled to a commission of 5% of net profit after charging interest on capital.</p> <p>(d) Akshat gave a loan of ₹ 2,00,000 to the firm.</p> <p>(e) Rent paid to Krishna ₹ 16,000 p.a. for running business in his personal property.</p> <p>Showing your workings clearly, prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and the Capital Accounts of partners.</p>	(6)
24.	<p>(i) Kanchan Ltd. invited applications for issuing 3,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 3 per share. The amount was payable as follows: On Application – ₹ 4 (including ₹ 1 premium); On allotment – ₹ 5 (including ₹1 premium); and On first call – balance</p> <p>Applications of 4,50,000 shares were received. Allotment made as under:</p> <p>(a) Applicants of 2,25,000 shares allotted 2,00,000 shares.</p> <p>(b) Applicants of 1,25,000 shares allotted 1,00,000 shares.</p> <p>(c) Remaining application were rejected.</p> <p>Jagriti, an applicant of 11,250 shares (out of group applying for 2,25,000 shares) and Ruchi, the holder of 15,000 shares (out of group applying for 1,25,000 shares) failed to pay allotment money and their shares were immediately forfeited and later on re-issued 20,000 shares @ ₹ 7 per share as ₹ 6 paid up. Re issued shares included all shares of Jagriti. Pass necessary journal entries in books of Kanchan Ltd. by opening call in arrears account.</p>	(6)
	<b>(OR)</b>	
	<p>(ii) Surya Ltd. invited applications for 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium ₹ 3 per share. The amount was payable as follows:</p> <p>On Application ₹ 4 (Including premium ₹ 1) On Allotment ₹ 6 (Including premium ₹ 2) On First and Final Call ₹ 4 Applications for 5,00,000 shares were received. Allotment was made to all the applicants on pro-rata basis. Excess application money was adjusted towards sum due on allotment. Tanush, to whom 4,000 shares were allotted, failed to pay allotment and call money. Naman, to whom 9,000 shares were allotted, failed to pay the call money. These shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued @ ₹ 8 per share fully paid-up. You are required to pass journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of the company.</p>	(6)

25.	Pass necessary journal entries for issue of 9% debentures in the books of Varun Ltd. in the following cases: (i) Issued 10,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 5%. (ii) Issued 50,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at par. (iii) Issued 20,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 5%.	(6)
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26.	(i) Divyansh and Naman are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their Balance Sheet as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024 is as follows:  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Balance Sheet</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Creditors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,50,000</td> <td>Cash at Bank</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit and Loss Account</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,000</td> <td>Debtors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Accounts:</td> <td></td> <td>Stock</td> <td style="text-align: right;">88,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Divyansh</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,20,000</td> <td>Investment</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Naman</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> <td>Machinery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">3,50,000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">3,50,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>They agree to take Saksham into partnership on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024 on the following terms:  (a) Saksham brings ₹ 20,000 as his capital for 1/5<sup>th</sup> share in the future profits.  (b) Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 80,000 and Saksham brings only 60% of his share in cash.  (c) Stock is found overvalued by ₹ 8,000.  (d) 5% provision for doubtful debts will be created on debtors.  (e) Machinery is found undervalued by 20%.  (f) Capital accounts of the partners will be readjusted on the basis of Saksham's share of profit and capital. Any excess or deficiency shall be adjusted through cash/bank.</p> <p>Pass necessary Journal Entries and prepare Partners' Capital Accounts on Saksham's admission.</p>	Balance Sheet				Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount		₹		₹	Creditors	1,50,000	Cash at Bank	30,000	Profit and Loss Account	18,000	Debtors	60,000	Capital Accounts:		Stock	88,000	Divyansh	1,20,000	Investment	60,000	Naman	60,000	Machinery	1,12,000		3,50,000		3,50,000	(6)
Balance Sheet																																						
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount																																			
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Naman	60,000	Machinery	1,12,000																																			
	3,50,000		3,50,000																																			

(OR)

	Shankar, Rajan and Tom were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. On 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024, the balance sheet of the firm stood as follows:  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Balance Sheet</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sundry Creditors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26,000</td> <td>Cash at Bank</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bills Payable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,180</td> <td>Debtors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Accounts:</td> <td></td> <td>Stock</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23,380</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Shankar</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> <td>Building</td> <td style="text-align: right;">46,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Rajan</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> <td>Profit and Loss A/c</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Tom</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">70,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">97,180</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">97,180</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Rajan retired on the above-mentioned date on the following terms:  (i) Buildings to be appreciated by ₹7,000  (ii) A provision for doubtful debts to be made at 5% on debtors.  (iii) Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 18,000 and adjustment to be made by raising and writing off the goodwill.  (iv) ₹ 2,800 was to be paid to Q immediately and the balance in his capital account to be transferred to his loan account carrying interest as per the agreement.  (v) Remaining partner decided to maintain equal capital balances, by opening current account.</p> <p>Prepare the Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.</p>	Balance Sheet				Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount		₹		₹	Sundry Creditors	26,000	Cash at Bank	9,400	Bills Payable	1,180	Debtors	16,000	Capital Accounts:		Stock	23,380	Shankar	30,000	Building	46,000	Rajan	20,000	Profit and Loss A/c	2,400	Tom	20,000				70,000				97,180		97,180	(6)
Balance Sheet																																														
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount																																											
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	70,000																																													
	97,180		97,180																																											

**Part – B****(Analysis of Financial Statements)**

27.	(i) 'Freedom to choose method of depreciation' highlights which limitation of Financial Statement analysis? (A) Historical Analysis (C) Not free from bias (B) Qualitative aspect ignored (D) Ignores price level changes	(1)
	(OR)	
	(ii) Which of the following is/are the tool of vertical analysis? (1) Ratio Analysis (2) Comparative Statements (3) Common Size Statements (A) Only (1)                      (B) Only (3)                      (C) Both (1) and (2)                      (D) Both (1) and (3)	(1)

28.	(i) Which of the following transactions will result in no flow of cash? (A) Issue of shares (B) Purchase of goodwill (C) Withdrew cash from bank (D) Redemption of debentures at premium	(1)
(OR)		

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	(ii) Refund of Income Tax Received will come under: (A) Operating Activity (B) Investing Activity (C) Financing Activity (D) Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1)																																				
29.	<b>Statement I:</b> Low inventory turnover ratio is a danger position for a firm. <b>Statement II:</b> Low inventory turnover ratio is due to outdated stock or less buying. (A) Both the statements are correct (B) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect (C) Statement II is correct and statement I is incorrect (D) Both the statements are incorrect	(1)																																				
30.	Profits after all appropriations were ₹ 2,00,000; proposed dividend of last year ₹ 7,00,000 and proposed dividend of current year ₹ 8,00,000; interim dividend paid ₹ 10,000; goodwill written off ₹ 2,000. Net Profit Before Tax will be: (A) ₹ 2,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,20,000 (C) ₹ 2,18,000 (D) ₹ 2,17,000	(1)																																				
31.	Under which major head and sub-head will the following items be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013? (i) Insurance Premium Paid by Company in advance; (ii) Public Deposits; and (iii) Office Building under Construction.	(3)																																				
32.	Prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of Anmol Ltd. with the help of the following information extracted from their Statement of Profit and Loss: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Particulars</th> <th>31.3.2024</th> <th>31.3.2023</th> </tr> <tr> <th>₹</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee Benefit Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of Stock-in-trade</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income Tax Rate</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	31.3.2024	31.3.2023	₹	₹	Revenue from Operations	20,00,000	15,00,000	Employee Benefit Expenses	4,00,000	3,00,000	Purchase of Stock-in-trade	6,00,000	5,00,000	Other Income	2,00,000	1,50,000	Income Tax Rate	30%	30%	(3)																
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33.	Read the following hypothetical extract of Rehan Limited and answer the given questions on the basis of the same: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>31.3.2024 (₹)</th> <th>31.3.2023 (₹)</th> <th>31.3.2022 (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Outstanding Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prepaid Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade Payables</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventory</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade Receivables</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash in Hand</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (i) Current Ratio for the year 2020 will be _____. (a) 2:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 2.32:1 (d) 2.4:1 (ii) Quick Ratio for the year 2018 will be _____. (a) 1.75:1 (b) 1.8:1 (c) 0.94:1 (d) 1.25:1 (iii) Inventory turnover ratio for the year 2020 will be _____. (a) 1.62times (b) 1.82 times (c) 1.55 times (d) 1.92 times (iv) Cost of Revenue from Operations for the year 2020 would be _____. (a) ₹ 21,12,000 (b) ₹ 21,13,000 (c) ₹ 21,15,000 (d) ₹ 21,17,000	Particulars	31.3.2024 (₹)	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)	Outstanding Expenses	50,000	40,000	25,000	Prepaid Expenses	3,00,000	2,50,000	3,50,000	Trade Payables	18,00,000	16,00,000	14,00,000	Inventory	12,00,000	10,00,000	11,00,000	Trade Receivables	11,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	Cash in Hand	17,00,000	12,00,000	15,00,000	Revenue from Operations	24,00,000	18,00,000	20,00,000	Gross Profit	12%	15%	18%	(4)
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Revenue from Operations	24,00,000	18,00,000	20,00,000																																			
Gross Profit	12%	15%	18%																																			

34. Following information is available from the Balance Sheet of a company, calculate Cash Flows from Operating Activities and Investing Activities:

Particulars	31.3.2024 (₹)	31.3.2023 (₹)
Surplus, i.e., Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss	6,00,000	5,00,000
Provision for Tax	1,00,000	1,20,000
Trade Receivables	2,00,000	2,40,000
Trade Payables	1,50,000	2,00,000
Goodwill	2,00,000	1,50,000
Patents	3,20,000	5,60,000
Machinery (At Cost)	8,40,000	8,00,000
Accumulated Depreciation	2,20,000	2,00,000

**Additional Information:**

- (a) Income Tax paid during the year ₹ 70,000.  
(b) During the year, a machine costing ₹ 80,000; accumulated depreciation ₹ 48,000 was sold for ₹ 40,000.  
(c) Patents were written off to the extent of ₹ 80,000 and some patents were sold at a profit of ₹ 40,000.

(6)

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## ACCOUNTANCY MODEL QUESTION PAPER

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
3. Part - A is compulsory for all candidates.
4. Part - B has two options i.e. (i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerised Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options.
5. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions 17 to 20,31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
7. Questions from 21,22 and 33 carries 4 marks each.
8. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each.
9. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

### PART-A

#### (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. Who cannot be the partner in the partnership firm?  
(a) Minor  
(b) Unsound mind person  
(c) Bankrupt person  
(d) All of the above.
2. Interest on Capital of Partners under the Fluctuating Capital Account Method is credited to  
(a) Interest Payable Account.  
(b) Profit and Loss Account.  
(c) Partners' Capital Accounts.  
(d) Partners' Current Account
3. Anthony Ltd. issued 40,000 equity shares of ₹20 each payable as ₹ 5 on application; ₹ 7 on allotment and ₹ 8 on final call. Company received the due amount but one shareholder holding 250 shares did not pay the allotment money and another shareholder holding 150 shares failed to pay the amount due on final call. Total amount of Call-in-Arrears is  
(a) ₹ 1,750 (b) ₹ 32,000 (c) ₹ 6,000 (d) ₹ 4,950.

OR

When full amount is due on any call but it is not received, then the short fall is debited to :

- (a) Calls-in-advance  
(b) Calls-in-arrear  
(c) Share Capital  
(d) Suspense Account.
4. George Ltd. issued 10,000,7% Debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of ₹4. It has a balance in securities Premium Reserved of ₹ 25,000. It will write off Discount on Issue of Debentures  
(a) ₹ 40,000 from Securities Premium Reserve. (b) ₹ 40,000 from Statement of Profit and Loss.  
(c) ₹ 25000 from Securities Premium Reserve and ₹ 15000 from Statement of Profit and Loss. (d) ₹ 15,000 from Securities Premium Reserve and ₹ 25,000 from Statement of Profit and Loss.

OR

If debentures purchased in open market are not immediately cancelled, they are treated as :

- (a) Current Assets  
(b) Current Liabilities  
(c) Investment  
(d) Capital.
5. At what value, assets and liabilities shows in the books of newly reconstituted firm in case a revaluation account is made?  
(a) Old figures  
(b) Historical figures

- (c) Revised figures  
 (d) Either (a) or (b)
6. Ram, a partner agreed to bear all realisation expenses. For this, he will be paid ₹ 18,000. Actual expenses paid out of firms account were ₹ 12,000. Pass Journal entry.
- (a) Realisation A/C Dr. ₹ 18,000  
     To Bank A/c ₹18,000
- (b) Bank A/c Dr. ₹ 18,000  
     To Realisation A/c ₹18,000
- (c) Realisation A/C Dr. ₹18,000  
     To Ram's Capital A/c ₹6,000  
     To Bank A/c ₹12,000
- (d) None of these

OR

On dissolution, if a partner undertakes to make payment of a liability of the firm, the account to be debited is:

- (a) Profit & Loss Account (b) Realisation Account  
 (c) Partner's Capital Account (d) Cash Account.
7. If discount on reissue of shares is less than the amount forfeited, the surplus is transferred to  
 (a) Capital Reserve.  
 (b) General Reserve.  
 (c) Securities Premium Reserve.  
 (d) Statement of Profit and Loss.
8. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits equally. With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020, they decided to share profits in the ratio of 4: 3. Due to change in profit-sharing ratio, A's gain or sacrifice will be  
 (a) Gain 1/14.  
 (b) Sacrifice 1/14.  
 (c) Gain 3/4.  
 (d) Sacrifice 3/7.

OR

Fluctuating capital account is credited with :

- (a) Interest on capital  
 (b) Profit of the year  
 (c) Remuneration of partners  
 (d) All of these.
9. When drawings are made at the end of every month of certain amount, then interest will be calculated on total drawing for  
 (a) 6.5 months  
 (b) 6 months  
 (c) 5.5 months  
 (d) 1 month
10. Following are the factors affecting goodwill except:  
 (a) Nature of business.  
 (b) Location of the customers.  
 (c) Technical know-how.  
 (d) Efficiency of management.
11. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3: 2. They decided to share future profits in the ratio for 2: 3: 5. What will be the accounting treatment of Workmen Compensation Reserve appearing in the Balance Sheet on that date when no other information is available for the same?  
 (a) Distributed among partners in their capital ratio.  
 (b) Distributed among partners in their new profit sharing ratio.

- (c) Distributed among partners in their old profit sharing ratio.  
 (d) Carried forward to new Balance Sheet.
12. , and are partners in the firm, sharing profits in the ratio of 2: 2: 1. Their Capital Accounts stand as ₹ 50,000, ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 25,000, respectively. Q retired from the firm and balance in the General Reserve on that date was ₹ 15,000. If goodwill of the firm is ₹ 30,000 and profit on revaluation is ₹ 7,050, what amount will be transferred to Q's Loan Account?  
 (a) ₹ 50,820 (b) ₹ 70,820 (c) ₹ 8,820 (d) ₹ 65,820
13. Anita, Binal and Chetna were partners, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3: 2: 1. Binal died, the firm decided to value the goodwill on the basis of 3 years' purchase of average of 5 years profits.  
 The profits of the firm for the last five years before charging interest on capital were ₹ 11,000, ₹ 9,000, ₹ 11,000, ₹ 7,000 and ₹ 8000. The capital of the firm stood at ₹ 50,000 and interest rate is 10%. Value of goodwill will be  
 (a) ₹ 10,000 (b) ₹ 15,600  
 (c) ₹ 21,000 (d) ₹ 12,600
14. In the balance sheet of a company, interest accrued and due on debentures is shown under the main head  
 (a) Share capital  
 (b) Reserves and surplus  
 (c) Current liabilities  
 (d) Non-current liabilities
15. Increase in the value of liabilities at the time of admission of a partner is  
 (a) Debited to Revaluation Account.  
 (b) Credited to Revaluation Account.  
 (c) Credited to Partner's Capital Account.  
 (d) Debited to Partner's Capital Account.
16. In which of the following situation Companies Act 2013 , allows for issue of shares at discount?  
 (a) Issued to vendors.  
 (b) Issued to public.  
 (c) Issued as sweat equity.  
 (d) None of the above.
17. Sohan and Mohan are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 3 with capital ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. The partners are allowed Interest on capital @ 10% p.a. and salary to Sohan ₹ 3,000 per month and to Mohan ₹ 10,000 p.a. Show the distribution of profits when profits before any adjustment for the year ended 31-03-2016 was ₹ 35,000.  
 Case I: When Interest on capital and salary are treated as charge against profits.  
 Case II : When Interest on capital and salary are treated as appropriation of profits.
18. Karan Ltd. issued 4,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10% to public. Full amount was payable on Application. Application were received for 8000 equity shares. The company decided to give 100% allotment to female applicants for 1000 shares; reject application for 1000 shares and allot remaining shares on pro-rata basis.  
 Journalise and prepare equity share capital account.
- OR
- Explain the following terms in your words.  
 (i) Over Subscription of shares  
 (ii) Calls-in-arrears  
 (iii) Forfeiture of Shares
19. Pass necessary journal entries in the following cases:  
 (i) 22,000, 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each are issued as collateral security against a bank loan of ₹ 20,00,000.  
 (ii) On 1st April, 2016, accompany had outstanding ₹ 9,00,000, 15% debentures of ₹ 100 each issued

at a premium of 4%. Interest on debentures is paid annually on 31<sup>st</sup> March and TDS is deducted on interest@10%. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 it was noticed that 10% of debentures were untraceable.

OR

Describe any three types of debentures.

20. Shanti and Satya were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:1. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Shanti and Satya

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	45,000	Bank	55,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	40,000	Debtors	60,000
Satya's Current Account	65,000	Stock	85,000
Capital A/cs:		Furniture	1,00,000
Shanti	2,00,000	Machinery	1,30,000
Satya	1,00,000	Shanti's Current Account	2,00,000
	<u>4,50,000</u>		<u>4,50,000</u>

On the above date the firm was dissolved:

- Shanti took over 40% of; the stock at 10% less than its book value and the remaining stock was sold for ₹40,000. Furniture realised at ₹ 80,000.
- An unrecorded investment was sold for ₹ 20,000. Machinery was sold at a loss of ₹ 60,000.
- Debtors realised ₹ 55,000.
- There was an outstanding bill for repairs for which ₹ 19,000 was paid.

Prepare Realisation Account.

21. The authorised Capital of Suhas Ltd. is ₹ 50,00,000 divided into 25,000 shares of ₹200 each. Out of these, the company issued 12,000 shares of ₹ 200 each at a premium of 10%. The amount per share was payable as follows: ₹60 on Application ₹60 on Allotment (including premium) , ₹ 30 on First call and Balance on Final call. Public applied for 11,000 shares. All the money was duly receive.

Prepare an extract of Balance Sheet of Suhas Ltd. as per revised schedule III of the companies Act 2013 disclosing the above information. Also prepare 'notes to accounts' for the same.

22. Sachin and Sunil are equal partners. An extract of their balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is:

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals:		Sundry Assets	3,70,000
Sachin 1,00,000		Drawings:	10,000
Sunil 2,00,000	3,00,000	Sachin	
Creditors	80,000		
	<u>3,80,000</u>		<u>3,80,000</u>

During the year, Sachin's drawings were of ₹32,000 and Sunil's drawings were of ₹20,000. After the distribution of profit of ₹90,000, it was discovered that Interest on capital was provided @ 10% p.a. though there was no such provision in partnership deed.

Pass adjustment entry.

23. Pass journal entries relating to issue of debentures for the following transactions:
- Issued 8,000, 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at 5% premium.
  - Issued 4,000, 12% debentures of ₹100 each at 10% premium, redeemable at 6% premium.
  - Issued ₹1,00,000, 9% debentures of ₹100 each at par redeemable at par.
  - Issued ₹5,00,000, 9% debentures of ₹100 each at 10% premium redeemable at par.

(e) Issued 6,000, 9% debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at par.

OR

A Ltd. invited application for issuing 3,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹100 each at a premium of 5%. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application ₹30 per share (including premium of ₹ 2.5 per share)

On Allotment ₹ 40 per share (including premium of ₹ 2.5 per share)

On First and Final Call the balance amount.

The issue was fully subscribed. Shares were allotted to all applicants. 'A' to whom 4,000 shares were allotted paid the entire amount of his share money at the time of allotment. 'B' to whom 1,800 shares were allotted failed to pay the allotment money and his shares were immediately forfeited. Afterwards, the first and final call was made. ' ' did not pay the first and final call on his 750 shares and his shares were also forfeited. All the forfeited shares of ' ' and 500 shares of ' ' were reissued for ₹ 80 per share fully paid up. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Ltd. for the above transactions. Pass entries in the cash book and journal.

24. Complete the missing items/figures in the following accounts:

**Profit and Loss Account**  
For the Year Ended 31-03-2024

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Manager's Commission ( 5% on net profit before charging such commission)	20,000	By Profit b/d	?
To P/L Appropriation A/c (Net profit transferred)	?		?
	?		?

**Profit and Loss Appropriation Account**  
For the Year Ended 31-03-2024

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Salary (Naveen)	?	By Profit and Loss A/c (Net profit)	?
To Interest on Capital @ 10% p.a.		By Interest on Drawings @ 12% p.a.	
Naveen                     50,000		Naveen                     2,400	
Praveen                    ?	80,000	Praveen                    1,800	4,200
To Commission (Praveen)	8,000		
To Divisible Profit (Transferred to Capital A/c)			
Naveen (3/5)	?		
Praveen(2/5)	?		
	?		
	?		?

  

Particulars	Naveen (₹)	Praveen (₹)	Particulars	Naveen (₹)	Praveen (₹)
To Drawings	?	?	By Balance b/d	?	?
To Interest on drawings	?	?	By Salary	24,000	-
To Balance c/d	?	?	By Interest on Capital	?	?
			By Commission	?	-
			By P/L Appropriation A/c	?	?
	?	?		?	?

OR

Give the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on dissolution of the firm of Aman and Rajat on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, after the transfer of various assets( other than cash) and the third party liabilities to Realisation Account. They shared profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 1.

- i. There was a bill of exchange of ₹10,000 under discount. The bill was received from Derek who became insolvent.

- ii. Bills Payable of ₹30,000 falling due on 30<sup>th</sup>, April, 2024 was discharged at ₹29,550.  
 iii. Creditors of ₹30,000 took over stock of ₹ 10,000 at 10% discount and the balance was paid to them in cash.  
 iv. There was an old typewriter which had been written off completely. It was estimated to realise ₹ 600. It was taken away by Rajat at 25% less than the estimated price.  
 v. Aman agreed to take over the responsibility of completing dissolution at an agreed remuneration of ₹1,000 and to bear all realisation expenses. Actual realisation expenses ₹ 800 were paid by the firm.  
 vi. Loss on realisation was ₹54,000.
25. Arti, Bharti and Seema are partners sharing profits in the proportion of 3: 2: 1 and their Balance Sheet on March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024 stood as follows:

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Bills Payable	12,000	Buildings	21,000
Creditors	14,000	Cash in Hand	12,000
Contingency	12,000	Bank	13,700
Capitals:		Debtors	12,000
Arti 20,000		Bills Receivable	4,300
Bharti 12,000		Stock	1,750
Seema 8,000	40,000	Investment	13,250
	<u>78,000</u>		<u>78,000</u>

Bharti died on June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024 and according to the deed of the said partnership her executors are entitled to be as under :

- (i) The capital to her credit at the time of her death and interest thereon @ 10% per annum.  
 (ii) Her proportion share of reserve fund.  
 (iii) Her share of profits for the intervening period will be based on the sales during that period, which were calculated as ₹1,00,000. The rate of profit during past three years had been 10% on sales.  
 (iv) Goodwill according to her share of profit to be calculated by taking twice the amount of the average profit of the last three years less 20%. The profits of the previous years were: 2023 ₹8,200; 2023 ₹9,000; 2024 ₹9,800 .

The investments were sold at par and her executors were paid out. Pass the necessary journal entries and write the account of the executors of Bharti.

26. X Ltd. offered 40,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each to the public at a premium of 10%. The amount was payable as follows: on Application ₹5 per share; on Allotment ₹4 per share and balance on First and Final call, when required. Application for 60,000 shares were received. Application for 10,000 shares were rejected and their money was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants and the excess money received with applications from these applicants were adjusted towards sum due on allotment. Kumar who applied for 900 shares and Manoj the holder of 400 shares failed to pay the allotment money and immediately these shares were forfeited. Of the forfeited shares, 800 shares were reissued at ₹7 per share fully paid-up. The reissued shares included all the shares of Kumar. Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare Share Forfeited Account in the books X Ltd. for the above transaction

**PART-B (Analysis of Financial Statements)**

27. 100 - Operating Profit Ratio=

- (a) Gross Profit Ratio (b) Operating Net Profit Ratio (c) Operating Ratio (d) Net Profit Ratio  
 OR

Proprietary Ratio indicates the relationship between proprietor's funds and

- (a) Reserve (b) Share Capital (c) Total Assets (d) Debentures

28. Which of the following is a tool of Analysis of Financial statements?  
 (a) Profit & Loss A/c (b) Comparative statements  
 (c) Revaluation A/c (d) Notes to Accounts
29. Choose the correct option whether Cash Discount allowed to a customer will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash?  
 (a) Cash inflow (b) Cash outflow  
 (c) No flow (d) None of these
- OR
- Dividend received by other than financial enterprise is shown in the Cash Flow Statement under  
 (a) Investing activities (b) Financing activities  
 (c) Operating activities (d) General activities.
30. In Cash Flow Statement, the item of interest is shown in  
 (A) Operating activities (B) Financing activities (C) Investing activities  
 (a) Both (A) and (B) (b) Both (A) and (C) (c) Both (B) and (C) (d) All (A), (B) and (C)
31. Revenue from Operations ₹8,00,000 Gross Profit Ratio Operating Ratio 90% Non-Operating Expenses Non-Operating Income ₹44,000 Calculate net profit ratio.
32. The Current Ratio is 2: 1. State giving reasons which of the following transactions would improve, reduce & not change the current ratio:  
 (a) Payment of dividend (b) Purchase of goods on credit  
 (c) Redeemed 9% Debentures of ₹ 1,00,000 at a premium of 10%

33. The following particulars are related to the statement of profit and loss of AT Ltd.

Particulars	2023-24 (₹)	2022-23(₹)
Revenue from Operations	37,50,000	30,00,000
Other Income	75,000	60,000
Expenses	25,75,000	20,60,000
Income Tax	40%	40%

Prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss.

OR

From the following Sheet of Surbhi Ltd. as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, prepare a common size balance sheet.

Balance Sheet of Surbhi Ltd. as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019			
Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
<b>I- Equity and Liabilities:</b>			
<b>1. Shareholder's Funds:</b>			
(a) Share Capital		20,00,000	9,00,000
(b) Reserve and Shurplus		2,00,000	1,00,000
<b>2. Non-current Liabilities:</b>			
Long-term Borrowings		12,00,000	5,00,000
<b>3. Current Liabilities:</b>			
Trade Payables		6,00,000	5,00,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,00,000</b>	<b>20,00,000</b>
<b>II- Assets:</b>			
<b>1. Non-current Assets:</b>			
Fixed Assets		20,00,000	10,00,000
<b>2. Current Assets:</b>			
(a) Inventories		19,00,000	8,00,000
(b) Cash and Cash Equivalent		1,00,000	2,00,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,00,000</b>	<b>20,00,000</b>

34. Following are the Balance Sheet of Sohan Ltd. at as 31-03-2015 and 31-03-2014, prepare Cash Flow Statement.

Particulars	Note No.	31-3-2015	31-3-2014
<b>I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
1. Shareholders, Fund			
(a) Share Capital	1	15,00,000	12,00,000
(b) Reserve & Surplus=	2	9,00,000	7,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Long terms Borrowings	3	8,00,000	6,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Short Term Borrowings	4	20,000	10,000
(b) Trade Payables		1,60,000	1,20,000
(c) Other Current Liabilities	5	3,80,000	2,80,000
(d) Short term Provisions	6	2,00,000	1,90,000
Total		39,60,000	31,00,000
<b>II. ASSETS</b>			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	7	10,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	8	2,00,000	1,40,000
(b) Non-current Investments		7,00,000	3,00,000
(c) Long Term Loans and Advances		6,00,000	2,50,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Current Investments	9	4,00,000	3,00,000
(b) Inventory		2,00,000	2,70,000
(c) Trade Receivables		6,80,000	8,00,000
(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,30,000	90,000
(e) Other Current Assets	10	50,000	50,000
Total		39,60,000	31,00,000

Working Note:

Particulars	31-3-2016	31-3-2015
1. Share Capital		
(i) Equity Share Capital	9,00,000	5,00,000
(ii) Preference Share Capital	6,00,000	7,00,000
	15,00,000	12,00,000
2. Reserve and Surplus		
(i) General Reserve	6,30,000	4,30,000
(ii) Profit and Loss	2,30,000	2,70,000
(iii) Securities Premium Reserve	40,000	-----
	9,00,000	7,00,000
3. Long terms borrowings:		
(i) 10% Debentures	6,00,000	2,80,000
(ii) 12% Bank Loan	2,00,000	3,20,000
	8,00,000	6,00,000
4. Short Term Borrowings		
(i) Bank Overdraft	20,000	10,000
5. Other Current Liabilities		
(i) Outstanding Expenses	3,80,000	2,80,000
6. Short Term Provision		
(i) Provision for Taxation	1,30,000	1,40,000
(ii) Proposed Dividend	70,000	50,000
	2,00,000	1,90,000

Additional Information:

- (i) Dividend paid during the year 45,000.
- (ii) During the year, machinery costing 2,00,000 (Accumulated depreciation 80,000) sold for 50,000.
- (iii) Provision for taxation made during the year 1,50,000.
- (iv) Debentures were issued on 01-