

CBSE PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER II 2023-24
SUBJECT ACCOUNTANCY 055 CLASS XII

TIME 3 HOURS

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, 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.

Q	PART A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)	Marks								
1	<p>Alok and Manish were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admitted Deepak as a new partner for 1/3 share. Deepak is to bring 20% of the combined capital of all the partners. Capitals of Alok and Manish after all the adjustments related to Revaluation Gain, Goodwill treatment and accumulated profits/losses were ₹ 7,40,000 and ₹ 4,60,000 respectively. Determine the Capital amount to be brought in by Deepak.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A. ₹ 4,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B. ₹ 6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C. ₹ 2,40,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D. ₹ 3,00,000</td> </tr> </table>	A. ₹ 4,00,000	B. ₹ 6,00,000	C. ₹ 2,40,000	D. ₹ 3,00,000	1				
A. ₹ 4,00,000	B. ₹ 6,00,000	C. ₹ 2,40,000	D. ₹ 3,00,000							
2	<p>Arjun and Bhim were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. On 31st March 2023 their capitals were ₹ 1,29,000 and ₹ 1,08,000 respectively, Divisible Profits for the year ended 31st March 2023 was ₹ 50,000. Interest on capital was also provided @10% p.a. in accordance with partnership deed. Determine interest on Arjun's Capital for the year ended. 31.03.2023.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A. ₹ 9,900</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B. ₹ 9,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C. ₹ 12,900</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D. ₹ 10,400</td> </tr> </table>	A. ₹ 9,900	B. ₹ 9,000	C. ₹ 12,900	D. ₹ 10,400	1				
A. ₹ 9,900	B. ₹ 9,000	C. ₹ 12,900	D. ₹ 10,400							
3	<p>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.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A. ₹ 24,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B. ₹ 36,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C. ₹ 18,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D. ₹ 30,000</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Jeewan Ltd. invited applications for 2,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each payable ₹ 5 on application, ₹ 3 on allotment and ₹ 2 on call. Public has applied for 3,80,000 shares. Pro-rata allotment was made in the ratio 7:4. Determine the amount to be refunded by the company at the time of allotment of shares.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A. ₹ 3,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B. ₹ 9,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C. ₹ 1,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D. ₹ 7,50,000</td> </tr> </table>	A. ₹ 24,000	B. ₹ 36,000	C. ₹ 18,000	D. ₹ 30,000	A. ₹ 3,00,000	B. ₹ 9,00,000	C. ₹ 1,50,000	D. ₹ 7,50,000	1
A. ₹ 24,000	B. ₹ 36,000	C. ₹ 18,000	D. ₹ 30,000							
A. ₹ 3,00,000	B. ₹ 9,00,000	C. ₹ 1,50,000	D. ₹ 7,50,000							
4	<p>Anmol, Bhavya and Chanakya were partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Chanakya retired and his capital balance after adjustments regarding reserves, accumulated profit & losses and his share of gain on revaluation was ₹ 2,50,000. Chanakya was paid ₹ 3,22,000 including his share of goodwill. The amount credited to Chanakya's capital account on his retirement, for goodwill will be:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A. ₹ 72,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B. ₹ 7,200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C. ₹ 24,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D. ₹ 36,000</td> </tr> </table>	A. ₹ 72,000	B. ₹ 7,200	C. ₹ 24,000	D. ₹ 36,000	1				
A. ₹ 72,000	B. ₹ 7,200	C. ₹ 24,000	D. ₹ 36,000							

	<p>OR</p> <p>Rey and Ley Associates is having three partners named as Rakesh, Leena and Sanjana. Their Capitals were ₹ 4,00,000; ₹ 2,40,000 and ₹ 1,60,000 respectively. Sanjana retired on March 31, 2023 and sold her share of profits by taking ₹ 30,000 from Rakesh and ₹ 20,000 from Leena. Determine the new ratio.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A. 1 : 1</td> <td>B. 7 : 8</td> <td>C. 3 : 2</td> <td>D. 8 : 7</td> </tr> </table>	A. 1 : 1	B. 7 : 8	C. 3 : 2	D. 8 : 7					
A. 1 : 1	B. 7 : 8	C. 3 : 2	D. 8 : 7							
5	<p>Manav and Daksh were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. Their firm was dissolved on March 31, 2023. On the date of dissolution, Daksh's Loan to the firm amounted to ₹ 80,000 and was settled at ₹ 75,000.</p> <p>Assertion (A) :- Daksh's Loan will be debited by ₹ 75,000 only.</p> <p>Reason (R) :- Daksh's Loan to be closed only by the amount paid to him.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. A is incorrect but R is correct</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Both A and R are incorrect.</td> </tr> </table>	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. A is incorrect but R is correct	D. Both A and R are incorrect.	1				
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C. A is incorrect but R is correct										
D. Both A and R are incorrect.										
6	<p>As per section 52 of Companies Act 2013, securities premium can be utilised for which of the following purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Writing off discount allowed to debtors Providing for premium payable on redemption of debentures Issuing fully paid debentures as bonus Issuing fully paid shares as bonus Buyback of shares <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A. Only I, II and III</td> <td>B. Only II, III and IV</td> <td>C. Only II, IV and V</td> <td>D. Only II and IV</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>An issue of shares that is not a public issue but offered to a selected group of persons is called:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A. Public offer</td> <td>B. Private placement of shares</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Initial Public offer</td> <td>D. Preferential allotment</td> </tr> </table>	A. Only I, II and III	B. Only II, III and IV	C. Only II, IV and V	D. Only II and IV	A. Public offer	B. Private placement of shares	C. Initial Public offer	D. Preferential allotment	1
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A. Public offer	B. Private placement of shares									
C. Initial Public offer	D. Preferential allotment									
7	<p>Section 37 of the Partnership Act states that the outgoing partner is entitled to :-</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A. Proportionate share in profits</td> <td>B. Interest on Loan dues @ 6% p.a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Immediate payment of dues</td> <td>D. Either of A or B</td> </tr> </table>	A. Proportionate share in profits	B. Interest on Loan dues @ 6% p.a	C. Immediate payment of dues	D. Either of A or B	1				
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C. Immediate payment of dues	D. Either of A or B									
8	<p>An amount of ₹50,000 was payable to the retiring partner and it was brought in by the remaining partners in the ratio 3:2. What will be the effect on bank/cash balance in the reconstituted balance sheet?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A. Increase in Balance by ₹ 50,000</td> <td>B. Decrease in Balance by ₹ 50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. No Change in Cash Balance</td> <td>D. Decrease in Balance by ₹ 1,00,000</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>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:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A. C to be debited by ₹ 2,70,000</td> <td>B. C to be debited by ₹ 90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. C to be credited by ₹ 2,70,000</td> <td>D. C to be credited by ₹ 90,000</td> </tr> </table>	A. Increase in Balance by ₹ 50,000	B. Decrease in Balance by ₹ 50,000	C. No Change in Cash Balance	D. Decrease in Balance by ₹ 1,00,000	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
A. Increase in Balance by ₹ 50,000	B. Decrease in Balance by ₹ 50,000									
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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									
	<p>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.</p> <p>On the basis of above hypothetical situation, answer Q 9- Q10.</p>									
9	<p>What amount would be reflected in Share forfeiture account upon forfeiture of shares held by Rajesh?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>A. ₹ 32,000</td> <td>B. ₹ 20,000</td> <td>C. ₹ 15,000</td> <td>D. ₹ 27,000</td> </tr> </table>	A. ₹ 32,000	B. ₹ 20,000	C. ₹ 15,000	D. ₹ 27,000	1				
A. ₹ 32,000	B. ₹ 20,000	C. ₹ 15,000	D. ₹ 27,000							
10	<p>What amount will be transferred to Capital Reserve after re-issue of 3,000 shares?</p>	1								

	A. ₹ 16,200	B. ₹ 19,200	C. ₹ 10,200	D. Nil	
11	From the journal entries given below, identify the entry that can be passed for issue of debentures as collateral security:				1
	A.	Security premium A/c – Dr To Debentures A/c			
	B.	Bank loan A/c -Dr To Debentures A/c			
	C.	Debentures A/c--- Dr To Debentures Suspense A/c			
	D.	Debentures Suspense A/c –Dr To Debentures A/c			
12	Aman, Balraj and Chetan are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:3. Chetan retires and is credited for 9,000 as goodwill. How much will be debited to Aman in respect of goodwill adjustment:				1
	A. ₹ 20,000	B. ₹ 16,000	C. ₹ 5,000	D. ₹ 4,000	
13	Assertion (A):- Goodwill share brought in by new partners is distributed amongst old partners in old ratio. Reason (R) :- Gaining Partner will be compensated by Sacrificing Partners in ratio of their sacrifice.				1
	A. Both A and R are correct		B. Both A and R are incorrect		
	C. Only A is correct		D. Only R is correct		
14	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?				1
	A	₹ 15,000			
	B	₹ 8,000			
	C	₹ 23,000			
	D	₹ 7,000			
15	P, Q and R were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 5:3:2. With effect from 1st April 2023 they decided to share future profits and losses in different ratio. On that date profit and loss account appearing on the asset side of the balance sheet was ₹ 4,00,000 and following entry was passed:				1
	P's Capital A/c		Dr.	₹ 25,000	
	To Q's Capital A/c			₹ 5,000	
	To R's Capital A/c			₹ 20,000	
	Find new Ratio.				
	A. 45 : 23 : 12		B. 7 : 5 : 4		
	C. 2 : 1 : 1		D. 1 : 1 : 1		
	OR				
	Eena, Meena and Deeka are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 5:4:1. Meena retired on 31st March 2023 and her dues came out to be ₹ 7,20,000. Amount of ₹ 1,20,000 was paid immediately and balance was to be paid in three equal annual instalments together with interest @ 10% per annum. Determine the amount payable to Meena on 31st March 2025.				
	A. ₹ 2,00,000		B. ₹ 2,60,000		
	C. ₹ 2,40,000		D. ₹ 2,88,000		
16	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.				1
	A. Debited ₹ 4,50,000		B. Credited ₹ 4,00,000		
	C. Debited ₹ 50,000		D. Credited ₹ 50,000		

17	<p>Raju and Rinku were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2. They admitted Sumit as a new partner for 1/3 share. On the date of admission Capitals of Raju and Rinku were ₹ 5,50,000 and ₹ 6,50,000 respectively, also, General Reserve of ₹ 3,00,000 and Profit and Loss (Dr.) balance of ₹ 1,00,000 were appearing in the books of accounts. Firm made an average profits of ₹ 2,40,000 during the last few years and the normal rate of earning was expected to be 12%. Calculate the Goodwill of the firm by Capitalisation Method.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Shikha, Shweta and Manisha were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They admitted Pooja into partnership for 25% share. Shikha, Shweta and Manisha decided to share future profits and losses equally. Pooja brings in Capital of ₹ 8,00,000 and ₹ 1,50,000 out of her goodwill share of ₹ 2,50,000. Pass necessary entries at the time of Pooja's admission.</p>	3																
18	<p>Riddhi, Siddhi and Vidhi were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:5:3, w.e.f 01 April, 2023 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.</p> <p>General Reserve ₹ 2,40,000 Deferred Revenue Expenditure ₹ 1,80,000 Profit and Loss (Dr.) Balance ₹ 7,20,000</p> <p>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.</p>	3																
19	<p>Rihaan Ltd had an authorised capital of 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each. The company offered for subscription 1,00,000 shares. The issue was fully subscribed . The amount payable on application was ₹2 per share, ₹4 per share were payable each on allotment and first and final call. A shareholder holding 100 shares failed to pay the allotment money. His shares were forfeited immediately after the allotment. Show how the 'Share Capital will be shown in the company's balance sheet (as per Schedule III, Part I of the Company's Act, 2013) if the final call has not yet been made. Also prepare Notes to Accounts for same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Sapphire India Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each. The company offered to the public for subscription 80,000 equity shares payable per share as: ₹3 on application, ₹ 2 on allotment, ₹3 on first call and the balance on second and final call. 78,000 shares were subscribed for and all amounts due were called and received except the first and final call money on 2,000 shares allotted to Chavi. Her shares were forfeited. Present the 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Company's Act, 2013. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts'.</p>	3																
20	<p>Alok and Manish were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. For the year ended March 31, 2023 it was observed that profits of ₹80,000 were distributed equally without providing for Salary of ₹ 5,000 p.m. to Alok and Commission of ₹ 40,000 to Manish.</p> <p>You are required to pass necessary adjustment entry. Show working notes clearly.</p>	3																
21	<p>Aqua Co. Ltd. took over Assets of ₹ 12,90,000 and Liabilities of ₹ 40,000 of Bangar Ltd. and in consideration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Issued 50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at 20% premium Issued 9% Debentures of face value of ₹4,00,000 at 10% discount. Balance by Cheque. <p>This entire purchase of Business resulted in increase in capital reserve balance from ₹90,000 to ₹1,30,000 in Balance sheet. Show necessary entries in books Aqua Co. Ltd</p>	4																
22	<p>Manya ,Sanket and Roopam were partners sharing profit in the ratio of 2:2:1. On 31st March 2023 , their balance sheet was as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="118 1966 1458 2112"> <thead> <tr> <th>Liabilities</th> <th>₹</th> <th>Assets</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Creditors</td> <td>6,00,000</td> <td>Fixed Assets</td> <td>14,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contingency Reserve</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>4,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capitals:</td> <td></td> <td>Debtors</td> <td>3,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹	Creditors	6,00,000	Fixed Assets	14,00,000	Contingency Reserve	2,00,000	Stock	4,00,000	Capitals:		Debtors	3,00,000	4
Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹															
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Manya 8,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanket 7,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roopam 5,00,000</td> <td>20,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cash at Bank</td> <td>7,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>28,00,000</td> <td></td> <td>28,00,000</td> </tr> </table>	Manya 8,00,000				Sanket 7,00,000				Roopam 5,00,000	20,00,000					Cash at Bank	7,00,000		28,00,000		28,00,000													
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	28,00,000		28,00,000																															
	<p>Sanket died on 15th June 2023. According to partnership deed, his executors were entitled to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Balance in his capital Account. His share of goodwill will be calculated on the basis of thrice the average of past 4 year's profit. His share in profits up to date of death on the basis of average profits of last two years. Interest on capital @ 12% p.a. up to date of death. <p>The firm's profit for the last four years were:</p> <p>2019-20- ₹1,20,000, 2020-21- ₹2,00,000, 2021-22 - ₹2,60,000, 2022-23 - ₹2,20,000.</p> <p>Sanket's executors were paid the amount immediately. Prepare Sanket's Capital account to be presented to his executors.</p>																																	
23	<p>Priyanshu Ltd invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 10. The amount was payable as follows:</p> <p>On Application – ₹ 30 ; On allotment – ₹ 30 (including a premium of ₹ 10) ; On first call – balance</p> <p>Applications of 2,30,000 shares were received. Allotment was made on pro rata basis to applicants of 1,80,000 shares and remaining were sent letters of regret. Excess money on application was to be utilised towards allotment and subsequent calls.</p> <p>David, who was allotted 1,600 shares, paid nothing after application. These shares were forfeited after the first call. 1,000 of these shares were re-issued to Sundar for ₹ 95 per share as fully paid.</p> <p>Pass necessary journal entries in books of Priyanshu Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Pritam Ltd invited applications for issuing 1,20,000 shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹3. The amount was payable as follows:</p> <p>On Application – ₹ 4 (including ₹ 1 premium) ; On allotment – ₹ 5 (including ₹1 premium) ; On first call – balance</p> <p>Applications of 1,80,000 shares were received. Allotment made as under:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Applicants of 90,000 shares</td> <td>Alloted 80,000 shares.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applicants of 50,000 shares</td> <td>Alloted 40,000 shares</td> </tr> </table> <p>Remaining application were rejected.</p> <p>Ruhi, an applicant of 4,500 shares(out of group applying for 90,000 shares)and Mukti, the holder of 6,000 shares (out of group applying for 50,000 shares) failed to pay allotment money and their shares were immediately forfeited and later on re-issued 8,000 shares @ ₹ 7 per share as ₹ 6 paid up. Re issued shares included all shares of Ruhi .Pass necessary journal entries in books of Pritam Ltd by opening call in arrears account.</p>	Applicants of 90,000 shares	Alloted 80,000 shares.	Applicants of 50,000 shares	Alloted 40,000 shares	6																												
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24	<p>Aman and Biswas were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Chetan as a new partner for 25% share. Balance sheet of Aman and Biswas was as follows on March 31, 2023.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Liabilities</th> <th>₹</th> <th>Assets</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Creditors</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>Bank</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee Provident Fund</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Reserve</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>Debtors</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investment fluctuation Reserve</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>(-) prov. for doubt. debts</td> <td>90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aman's Capital</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>Furniture</td> <td>1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biswas's Capital</td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td>Building</td> <td>1,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Investment</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹	Creditors	50,000	Bank	40,000	Employee Provident Fund	60,000	Stock	60,000	General Reserve	40,000	Debtors	1,00,000	Investment fluctuation Reserve	50,000	(-) prov. for doubt. debts	90,000	Aman's Capital	2,00,000	Furniture	1,20,000	Biswas's Capital	1,50,000	Building	1,60,000			Investment	50,000	6
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Employee Provident Fund	60,000	Stock	60,000																															
General Reserve	40,000	Debtors	1,00,000																															
Investment fluctuation Reserve	50,000	(-) prov. for doubt. debts	90,000																															
Aman's Capital	2,00,000	Furniture	1,20,000																															
Biswas's Capital	1,50,000	Building	1,60,000																															
		Investment	50,000																															

		Goodwill	30,000
	5,50,000		5,50,000

Chetan was admitted on the following terms :-

- (i) Market value of Investment is ₹ 20,000.
- (ii) There was a bad debts amounting to ₹ 6,000 and provision for doubt. Debts is to be maintained at ₹ 9,000.
- (iii) Building was undervalued by 20%.
- (iv) Stock was overvalued by 20%.
- (v) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,00,000 and Chetan brings his share of goodwill in cash.
- (vi) Chetan was to bring ₹1,30,000 as capital.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partner's Capital Account.

OR

Akum and Bakum are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2. The Balance Sheet of the firm on 31st March 2023 was as follows:

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Creditors		60,000	Cash in Hand		10,000
Bills Payable		20,000	Debtors		70,000
Employees Provident Fund		50,000	Stock		70,000
Reserve Fund		20,000	Plant & machinery		40,000
Capital			Building		80,000
Akum	90,000		Profit and Loss		20,000
Bakum	70,000	1,60,000	Loan to Rajan		20,000
		3,10,000			3,10,000

The partners decided to dissolve their firm. Assets are realised as follows:

- a) Debtors realised ₹ 50,000; stock realised ₹ 80,000.
- b) Akum took away the machinery at an agreed value of ₹ 30,000.
- c) Bakum takes over the building at a valuation of ₹ 1,00,000 and agrees to pay off creditors at a discount of ₹ 5,000.
- d) An unrecorded liability of ₹20,000 was discharged by unrecorded asset of ₹ 35,000 in full settlement.
- e) The expenses of realisation came to ₹ 5,000 and were paid by Bakum, however as per agreement they were to be borne by Akum.

Prepare Realisation Account.

25 The Balance sheet of P,Q and R who were sharing profits and losses in the ratio 5:3:2 as at 31st March 2023

6

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Creditors		50,000	Bank		40,000
Employee Provident Fund		10,000	Stock		80,000
Profit & Loss A/c		85,000	Debtors		1,00,000
Capital A/c s:			Fixed Assets		60,000
P	40,000				
Q	62,000				
R	33,000	1,35,000			
		2,80,000			2,80,000

P retired on 31st March 2023 and Q and R decided to share profits in future in the ratio of 2:3 respectively . The other terms on retirement were as follows:

- (i) Goodwill of firm is to be valued at ₹80,000.
- (ii) Fixed assets are to be depreciated by ₹ 2,500.
- (iii) A provision for doubtful debts on debtors was to be provided for ₹ 5,000.
- (iv) A liability for claim included in creditors for ₹10,000 is settled at ₹8,000 and immediately paid by cheque.
- (v) The amount will be paid to P in the following manner: Q will contribute 1,150 and R will

	contribute the rest by cheque and maintaining a minimum balance of 15,000 in Bank account. Pass necessary journal entries and prepare Balance sheet.	
26	On 01 August, 2022, Rockstar Ltd. issued ₹ 40,00,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 5% Premium, to be redeemed at 12% Premium on March 31, 2027. Balance in Securities Premium before issue was ₹ 1,50,000. You are required to (i) Pass entries for issue of debentures. (ii) Pass entry for writing off loss on Issue of debentures. (iii) Pass entries for Interest on Debentures on March 31 2023, if it is to be paid on March 31 every year. (iv) Prepare Loss on issue of debentures account.	6

PART B:- Analysis of Financial Statements

27	Current Ratio of the company is 1:1. Which of the following will not affect the Current Ratio but decrease the Quick Ratio. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">A. Purchase of goods on credit</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">B. Sale of goods on credit at no profit no loss</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">C. Issue of debentures to vendor</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Dividend proposed by the directors</td> </tr> </table>	A. Purchase of goods on credit	B. Sale of goods on credit at no profit no loss	C. Issue of debentures to vendor	D. Dividend proposed by the directors	1											
A. Purchase of goods on credit	B. Sale of goods on credit at no profit no loss																
C. Issue of debentures to vendor	D. Dividend proposed by the directors																
28	Which of the following is not limitation of analysis of financial statements: a) Window dressing b) Price level changes ignored c) Subjectivity d) Intra -firm comparison possible <p align="center">OR</p> Which of the following is not an objective of Analysis of financial statements? a) To judge the financial health of the firm b) To judge the short term and long-term liquidity position of the firm c) To judge the reason for change in the profitability of the firm d) To judge the variations in the accounting practices of the business followed by different enterprises	1															
29	<p><i>Read the following information:</i></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">31st March 2022</td> <td align="center">31st March 2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="right">Plant and Machinery (Cost)</td> <td align="right">₹ 20,00,000</td> <td align="right">₹ 30,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="right">Accumulated Depreciation</td> <td align="right">₹ 4,80,000</td> <td align="right">₹ 5,90,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>During the year a part of machinery book value ₹ 2,00,000 was sold for ₹ 1,10,000. Depreciation charged during the year was ₹ 1,50,000.</p> <p>Determine the amount to be shown under non-cash and non-operating expenses while preparing cash flow statement.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">A. ₹ 1,50,000</td> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">B. ₹ 2,00,000</td> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">C. ₹ 2,40,000</td> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">D. ₹ 50,000</td> </tr> </table> <p align="center">OR</p> <p><i>Read the following Statements:</i></p> <p>Statement I: Rent received by a real estate company is an operating activity. Statement II: Dividend paid by a finance company is financing activity. Statement III: Current Investment is considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents while preparing cash flow statement.</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">A. Only statement I and II are correct</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">B. Only statement II and III are correct</td> </tr> </table>		31st March 2022	31st March 2023	Plant and Machinery (Cost)	₹ 20,00,000	₹ 30,00,000	Accumulated Depreciation	₹ 4,80,000	₹ 5,90,000	A. ₹ 1,50,000	B. ₹ 2,00,000	C. ₹ 2,40,000	D. ₹ 50,000	A. Only statement I and II are correct	B. Only statement II and III are correct	1
	31st March 2022	31st March 2023															
Plant and Machinery (Cost)	₹ 20,00,000	₹ 30,00,000															
Accumulated Depreciation	₹ 4,80,000	₹ 5,90,000															
A. ₹ 1,50,000	B. ₹ 2,00,000	C. ₹ 2,40,000	D. ₹ 50,000														
A. Only statement I and II are correct	B. Only statement II and III are correct																

	C. Only statement I and III are correct	D. All statements are correct				
30	While preparing Cash Flow Statement, which of the following transactions will affect the cash flow from Investing activities.			1		
	A. Loss on issue of debentures written off from securities premium	B. Goodwill purchased				
	C. Building Purchased by issue of Debentures as consideration	D. Issue of Bonus shares				
31	Profit after tax amounted to ₹6,00,000, and tax rate was 20%. If earnings before interest and tax was ₹ 9,50,000 and debentures were amounted to ₹ 40,00,000 (assuming the only debt of the company), determine Interest Coverage Ratio. Also determine the rate of interest on debentures.			3		
32	State the head and sub head under which the following items are shown in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Companies Act 2013. a) Finished goods b) Bank overdraft c) Prepaid insurance d) Debenture Redemption Reserve e) Capital advances f) Debentures due for redemption at the end of the year			3		
33	Fill up the missing figures: Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss For the years ended 31st March, 2022 and 2023			4		
	Particulars	Note No.	2022	2023	Absolute Change	% Change
	I Revenue from Operation		40,00,000	?	20,00,000	?
	II Less Expenses:					
	Cost of Material Consumed		?	30,00,000	10,00,000	?
	Other Expenses		4,00,000	?	?	150
	Total Expenses		?	?	?	?
	III Profit Before Tax		?	?	?	?
	OR					
	Prepare Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss from the following information of Amateur Ltd. for the year ended March 31, 2023.					
	Particulars	Amount (in ₹)				
	Revenue from Operations	250 % of Employee Benefit Expenses				
	Purchases of Stock in Trade	2,50,000				
	Opening Inventory	80,000				
	Closing Inventory	1,55,000				
	Employee Benefit Expenses	6,00,000				
	Other Income	3,00,000				
	10% Debentures	6,00,000				
	Depreciation on Tangible Assets	75,000				
	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	15,000				
	Tax rate	20%				
34	Following is the Balance Sheet of Mevanca Limited as at 31 st March 2023:				6	
	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2023	31.3.2022		
	Equities and Liabilities		₹	₹		
	1. Shareholder's fund					

a) Share Capital		3,00,000	1,00,000
b) Reserve and Surplus		25,000	1,20,000
2. Non-current liabilities			
Long term Borrowings		80,000	60,000
3. Current Liabilities			
a) Trade payables		6,000	20,000
b) Short term provisions		68,000	70,000
Total		4,79,000	3,70,000
Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
Fixed Assets		3,36,000	1,92,000
2. Current Assets			
a) Inventories		67,000	60,000
b) Trade Receivables		51,000	65,000
c) Cash and cash equivalents		25,000	49,000
d) Other Current Assets		-----	4,000
Total		4,79,000	3,70,000

Particulars	31.3.2023(₹)	31.3.2022(₹)
1. Reserves and Surplus		
Surplus i.e Balance in statement of Profit and Loss	25,000	1,20,000
	25,000	1,20,000
2. Long term Borrowings		
10% Long term Loan	80,000	60,000
	80,000	60,000
3. Short-term Provisions		
Provision for Tax	68,000	70,000
	68,000	70,000
4. Fixed Assets		
Machinery	3,84,000	2,15,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(48,000)	(23,000)
Total	3,36,000	1,92,000

Additional Informations:

- Additional loan was taken on 1st July ,2022.
- Tax of ₹53,000 was paid during the year.

PART C:- Computerised Accounting

27	<p>The Computerised Accounting System refers to :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Printing of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts using computer; Processing of accounting transaction through computer and produce records and reports; Processing of accounting related data and printing reports; None of the above. <p>OR</p> <p>The Grouping of Accounts means the classification of data from :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Asset, liabilities and capital Asset, capital, liabilities, revenue and expenses 	1
----	---	---

	(c) Asset, owners equity, revenue and expenses (d) None of the above.	
28	The Ribbon allows us to: (a) Create either an embedded chart or a chart sheet chart. (b) Create only an embedded chart. (c) Create only a chart sheet chart. (d) Change the data values used to create the chart.	1
29	When navigating in a workbook, which command is used to move to the beginning of the current row? a. [Ctrl]+[Home] b. [Page Up] c. [Home] d. [Ctrl]+[Backspace]	1
30	The need of Codification is : (a) The Encryption of data (b) The Generation of mnemonic code (c) To secure the accounts, reports, etc. (d) Easy to process data, keeping proper records OR Codification of Accounts required for the purpose of : (a) Hierarchical relationship between groups and components (b) Data processing faster and preparing of final accounts (c) Keeping data and information secured (d) None of the above	1
31	What is the advantage of graphs over textual data?	3
32	Describe the steps to resize a chart.	3
33	How can we correct a ##### error? OR What is VLOOKUP function?	4
34	Define Pivot Table and explain usage?	6

CBSE MARKING SCHEME PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER II 2023-24
SUBJECT ACCOUNTANCY 055 CLASS XII

Q	PART A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)	M a r k s
1	D) Rs.3,00,000	1
2	B) Rs. 9,000	1
3	B) Rs. 36,000 OR A) 3,00,000	1
4	A) Rs 72,000 OR D)8:7	1
5	D)Both A and R are incorrect.	1
6	C) only II , IV and V OR B) Private Placement	1
7.	D) Either of A or B	
8	C) No Change in Cash Balance OR B) C to be debited by ₹ 90,000	1
9	D) ₹ 27,000	1
10	A) ₹ 16,200	1
11	D) Debentures suspense A/c –Dr To Debentures A/c	1
12	C) Rs.5000	1
13	B) Both A and R are incorrect	1
14	B) Rs. 8,000	1
15	B) 7:5:4 OR C) ₹ 2,40,000	1
16	C) Debited ₹ 50,000	1
17	Capitalised value of firm =2,40,000*100/12=20,00,000 Capital employed =Capital of Raju+ Capital of Rinku + General reserve – P&L (Dr) = 5,50,000+ 6,50,000+3,00,000-1,00,000= 14,00,000 Goodwill= Capitalised value – Capital employed= 20,00,000-14,00,000= Rs. 6,00,000 OR Old Ratio: 5:3:2	3

Pooja's Share: $\frac{1}{4}$
 Remaining: $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ To be shared equally

Shikha's New Share: $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Shikha's Sacrifice: $\frac{5}{10} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{10}{40}$

Shweta's New Share: $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Shweta's Sacrifice: $\frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{40}$

Manisha's New Share: $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Manisha's Sacrifice: $\frac{2}{10} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{2}{40}$ (Gain).

Sacrificing Ratio of Shikha & Shweta is 10:2 or 5:1
 Goodwill of Firm: $2,50,000 \times \frac{4}{1} = 10,00,000$

Date	Particulars	Dr Amt	Cr Amt
1	Bank a/c – Dr To Pooja's Capital A/c To Premium for Goodwill A/c (Being Capital and premium brought in cash)	9,50,000	8,00,000 1,50,000
2	Premium for Goodwill A/c Dr To Shikha's Capital A/c To Shweta's Capital A/c (Being Premium divided among old partners in sacrificing ratio)	1,50,000	1,25,000 25,000
3	Pooja's Current A/c – Dr Manisha's Capital A/c – Dr To Shikha's Capital A/c To Shweta's Capital A/c (Being the amount of goodwill transferred from new partner and gaining partner to sacrificing partners)	1,00,000 50,000	1,25,000 25,000

18 Old Ratio: 7:5:3
 New Ratio: 5:4:1

Riddhi's Sacrifice = $\frac{7}{15} - \frac{5}{10} = (-\frac{1}{30})$ (gain)
 Siddhi's Sacrifice = $\frac{5}{15} - \frac{4}{10} = (-\frac{2}{30})$ (gain)
 Vidhi's Sacrifice = $\frac{3}{15} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{30}$
 Vidhi's Sacrifice (Amount) = $6,60,000 \times \frac{3}{30} = 66,000$

Net Effect of Accumulated Profits, Losses and Reserves:

(+) General Reserve	2,40,000
(-) Deferred Revenue Expenditure	(1,80,000)
(-) Profit and Loss A/c (Dr.)	<u>(7,20,000)</u>
	<u>(6,60,000)</u>

Journal Entries:

Date	Particulars	Dr Amt	Cr Amt
1	Riddhi's Capital A/c – Dr.	10,000	

	Siddhi's Capital A/c – Dr. To Viddhi's Capital A/c (Being the adjustment entry for goodwill done upon the change in profit sharing ratio)	20,000	30,000
2	Viddhi's Capital A/c – Dr. To Riddhi's Capital A/c To Siddhi's Capital A/c (Being the adjustment entry passed upon change in the profit-sharing ratio)	66,000	22,000 44,000

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Balance Sheet of Rihaan Limited as at 31st March-----**As per Schedule – III**

3

Particulars	Note No.	Current year	Previous year
Equities and Liabilities		₹	₹
1. Shareholder's fund			
a) Share Capital	1	5,99,600	

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Current year
Note No. 1	
Share Capital	
Authorised Capital	
4,00,000 equity shares @ 10 each	40,00,000
Issued Capital	
1,00,000 equity shares @ 10 each	10,00,000
Subscribed Capital	
Subscribed and not fully paid up	
99,900 shares @ 10 each 6 called up=5,99,400	
Add shares forfeiture a/c = 200	5,99,600

OR

Balance Sheet of Sapphire Limited as at 31st March-----**As per Schedule – III**

Particulars	Note No.	Current year	Previous year
Equities and Liabilities		₹	₹
Shareholder's fund			
b) Share Capital	1	7,70,000	

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Current year
Note No. 1	
Share Capital	
Authorised Capital	
2,00,000 equity shares @ 10 each	20,00,000
Issued Capital	
80,000 equity shares @ 10 each	8,00,000
Subscribed Capital	
Subscribed and fully paid up	
76,000 equity shares @ 10 each	7,60,000

	Add shares forfeiture a/c = 10,000		7,70,000		
20	Adjustment Table				3
		Alok	Manish		
	Profits Payable (inadequate so to be given in ratio of 3:2)	48,000	32,000		
	Profits paid	40,000	40,000		
		8,000	8,000		
		(payable)	(recoverable)		
	Adjustment Entry:				
	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	
		Manish's Capital A/c – Dr To Alok's Capital A/c (Being adjustment entry passed for wrong distribution of profits)	8,000	8,000	
21	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	4
	1	Assets A/c – Dr To Liabilities A/c To Bangar Ltd A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being business of Bangar Ltd. taken over)	12,90,000	40,000 12,10,000 40,000	
	2	Bangar Ltd A/c – Dr To Equity share capital A/c To Security Premium A/c (Being Shares issued at premium to Bangar Ltd.)	6,00,000	5,00,000 1,00,000	
	3	Bangar Ltd A/c – Dr Discount on debentures a/c To 9% Debentures A/c (Being Debentures issued at discount to Bangar Ltd.)	3,60,000 40,000	4,00,000	
	4	Bangar Ltd A/c – Dr To Bank A/c (Being balance paid by cheque)	2,50,000	2,50,000	
22	Sanket's Capital A/c				4
	Particulars	Amt.	Particulars	Amt.	
	To Sanket's Executor A/c	10,57,500	By Bal b/d	7,00,000	
			By Manya's Capital A/c	1,60,000	
			By Rupam's Capital A/c	80,000	
			By P&L Suspense A/c	20,000	
			By Interest on Capital A/c	17,500	
			By Contingency Reserve A/c	80,000	
		10,57,500		10,57,500	

WORKING Note:

Average Profit for 4 years: 2,00,000

Goodwill: 6,00,000

Sanket's Share of Goodwill: $6,00,000 \times 2/5 = 2,40,000$

Sanket 's share of profit till date of death: $2,40,000 \times 2.5/12 \times 2/5 = 20,000$

23

6

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
1	Bank A/c – Dr To Share Application A/c (Being Share application money received)	69,00,000	69,00,000
2	Share Application A/c – Dr To Share Capital A/c To Share Allotment A/c To Call in advance A/c To Bank A/c (Being application money transferred to capital, allotment and calls in advance and excess refunded)	69,00,000	24,00,000 24,00,000 6,00,000 15,00,000
3	Share Allotment A/c – Dr To Share Capital A/c To Security Premium A/c Being Share allotment money including premium due)	24,00,000	16,00,000 8,00,000
4	Share 1 st Call A/c – Dr To Share Capital A/c (Being first call money due)	40,00,000	40,00,000
6	Bank A/c – Dr Calls In Arrears A/c – Dr Call in advance A/c To Share 1 st Call A/c (Being first call money received and calls in advance adjusted)	33,32,000 68,000 6,00,000	40,00,000
7	Share Capital A/c – Dr To Forfeited Shares A/c To Calls In Arrears A/c (Being shares forfeited)	1,60,000	92,000 68,000
8	Bank A/c – Dr Share forfeiture a/c - Dr To Share Capital A/c (Being shares reissued)	95,000 5,000	1,00,000
9	Forfeited Shares A/c Dr To Capital Reserve A/c (Being share forfeiture money transferred to Capital Reserve)	52,500	52,500

OR

To Goodwill	18,000	12,000	-	By Balance b/d	2,00,000	1,50,000	-
To Balance c/d	2,48,000	1,82,000	1,30,000	By Revaluation A/c	15,000	10,000	-
				By Premium for goodwill	15,000	10,000	-
				By General Reserve	24,000	16,000	-
				By Invest. Fluct. Reserve	12,000	8,000	-
				By Bank	-	-	1,30,000
	2,66,000	1,94,000	1,30,000		2,66,000	1,94,000	1,30,000

OR

REALISATION A/C

Particulars	Amt.	Particulars	Amt.
To Debtors A/c	70,000	By Creditors A/c	60,000
To Stock A/c	70,000	By Bills payable A/c	20,000
To Plant & Machinery A/c	40,000	By Employees Prov. Fund A/c	50,000
To Building A/c	80,000	By Bank A/c	1,50,000
To Loan to Rajan A/c	20,000	By Akum 's Capital A/c	30,000
To Bakum's Capital A/c	55,000	By Bakum's Capital A/c	1,00,000
To Bank A/c	70,000		
To Partners Capital A/c (gain)			
Akum' Capital. 3,000			
Bakum' Capital 2,000	5,000		
	4,10,000		4,10,000

25	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	6
	1	Revaluation A/c- Dr To Fixed Assets A/c To Provision for doubtful debts A/c (Being Change in Value of assets and provision recorded)	7,500	2,500 5,000	
	2	Creditors A/c -Dr To Revaluation A/c To Bank A/c (Being creditors discharged at a discount)	10,000	2,000 8,000	
	3	P's Capital A/c - Dr Q's Capital A/c -Dr R's Capital A/c - Dr To Revaluation A/c (Being loss on revaluation charged from partners capital)	2,750 1,650 1,100	5,500	
	4	Q's Capital A/c -Dr R's Capital A/c - Dr To P's Capital A/c (Being goodwill provided in gaining ratio)	8,000 32,000	40,000	
	5	Profit & Loss A/c - Dr To P's Capital A/c To Q's Capital A/c To R's Capital A/c (Being P&L A/c distributed in old ratio)	85,000	42,500 25,500 17,000	
	6	Bank A/c Dr	1,02,750		

	To Q's Capital A/c To R's Capital A/c (Being amount payable to P brought in by remaining partners as agreed)		1,150 1,01,600
7	P's Capital A/c – Dr To Bank A/c (Being amount due to P paid)	1,19,750	1,19,750

Balance Sheet of Q and R
(as 31st March 2023)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	40,000	Fixed Assets	57,500
Employees Provident Fund	10,000	Stock	80,000
Capitals: Q 79,000 R 1,18,500	1,97,500	Debtors 1,00,000 Less: Provision (5,000)	95,000
		Cash at Bank	15,000
	2,47,500		2,47,500

Gaining ratio= 1:4

Calculation of Amount brought by R

Amount to be paid to P =	1,19,750
Minimum Bank Balance=	15,000
	1,34,750
Less Bank balance available(40,000-8,000)=	(32,000)
Total Amount required to pay P =	1,02,750
Less amount brought by Q	(1,150)
Amount brought by R	1,01,600

26 **Journal Entries:**

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
Aug 1, 2022	Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (Being Application money including premium received)	42,00,000	42,00,000
Aug 1, 2022	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr To 9% Debentures A/c To Security Premium A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Being Debentures issued at premium redeemable at premium)	42,00,000 4,80,000	40,00,000 2,00,000 4,80,000
March 31, 2023	Debentures Interest A/c Dr To Debenture Holders' A/c (Being interest due on Debentures)	2,40,000	2,40,000
March 31, 2023	Debenture Holders' A/c Dr To Bank A/c	2,40,000	2,40,000

	(Being Interest on debentures paid)				
March 31, 2023	Security Premium A/c Statement of Profit and Loss A/c To Loss on issue of Debentures (Being Loss on issue of Debentures written off)	Dr Dr		3,50,000 1,30,000	4,80,000
March 31, 2023	Statement of Profit and Loss A/c To Debenture Interest A/c	Dr		2,40,000	2,40,000

Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c

Date	Particulars	Dr	Date	Particulars	Cr
2022 Aug 1	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures	4,80,000	2023 Mar 31	By Security Premium By Statement of Profit and Loss	3,50,000 1,30,000
		4,80,000			4,80,000

PART B:- Analysis of Financial Statements

27	A. Purchase of goods on credit					1																					
28	D) Intra Firm Comparison Possible OR D) To judge the variations in the accounting practices of the business followed by different enterprises.					1																					
29	C)Rs 2,40,000 Or D) All statements are correct.					1																					
30	B).Goodwill purchased.					1																					
31	Profit before tax =6,00,000*100/80=7,50,000 Interest =9,50,000-7,50,000=2,00,000 Interest Coverage Ratio =9,50,000/2,00,000= 4.75 Times Interest rate=2,00,000*100/40,00,000=5%					3																					
32	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Items</th> <th>Heads</th> <th>Sub Heads</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)Finished goods.</td> <td>Current Assets</td> <td>Inventory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)Bank overdraft</td> <td>Current Liabilities</td> <td>Short Term Borrowings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)Prepaid insurance</td> <td>Current Assets</td> <td>Other Current Assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d)Debenture Redemption Reserve</td> <td>Shareholder's Fund</td> <td>Reserves & Surplus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e)Capital advances</td> <td>Non Current Assets</td> <td>Long term Loans/Advances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f)Debentures due for redemption at the end of the year</td> <td>Current Liabilities</td> <td>Short Term Borrowings</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Items	Heads	Sub Heads	a)Finished goods.	Current Assets	Inventory	b)Bank overdraft	Current Liabilities	Short Term Borrowings	c)Prepaid insurance	Current Assets	Other Current Assets	d)Debenture Redemption Reserve	Shareholder's Fund	Reserves & Surplus	e)Capital advances	Non Current Assets	Long term Loans/Advances	f)Debentures due for redemption at the end of the year	Current Liabilities	Short Term Borrowings					3
Items	Heads	Sub Heads																									
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33	Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss For the years ended 31st March, 2022 and 2023 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Note No.</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> <th>Absolute Change</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I Revenue from Operation</td> <td></td> <td>40,00,000</td> <td>60,00,000</td> <td>20,00,000</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note No.	2022	2023	Absolute Change	% Change	I Revenue from Operation		40,00,000	60,00,000	20,00,000	50%						4								
Particulars	Note No.	2022	2023	Absolute Change	% Change																						
I Revenue from Operation		40,00,000	60,00,000	20,00,000	50%																						

II Less Expenses:					
Cost of Material Consumed		20,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	50%
Other Expenses		4,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000	150%
Total Expenses		24,00,000	40,00,000	16,00,000	66.6%
III Profit Before Tax		16,00,000	20,00,000	4,00,000	25%

OR

Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss
For the year ended March 31, 2023.

Particulars	Amount (in ₹)	As a % of Revenue from Operations
I)Revenue from Operations	15,00,000	100%
II)Other Income	3,00,000	20%
III)Total Revenue (I+II)	18,00,000	120%
IV)Expenses		
a)Purchase of Stock in trade	2,50,000	16.67%
b)Change in Inventory	(75,000)	(5%)
c)Employee Benefit Expenses	6,00,000	40%
d)Finance Cost	60,000	4%
e)Depreciation and amortisation	90,000	6%
Total Expenses	9,25,000	61.67%
V)Profit Before Tax (III-IV)	8,75,000	58.33%
VI)Less: Tax	1,75,000	11.67%
VII) Profit After Tax	7,00,000	46.67%

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Johnson's Ltd.
Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended March 31, 2023

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Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount(₹)
I)CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(A) Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items:		
Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	(95,000)	
(+)Provision for Tax	<u>51,000</u>	
<i>Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items</i>	(44,000)	
Adjustment for Non Cash and Non Operating Items:		
(+) Interest on Loan	7,500	
(+) Depreciation on Fixed Asset	<u>25,000</u>	
(B) Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes:	(11,500)	
(+)Decrease in Trade Receivables	14,000	
(+) Decrease in Other Current Assets	4,000	

	(-) Decrease in Trade Payables	(14,000)		
	(-) Increase in Inventories	(7,000)		
	Cash Generated From Operations	<u>(14,500)</u>		
	(-) Tax Paid	(53,000)	(67,500)	
	(C) Cash Flow from Operating Activities:			
	(D) Cash Flow from Investing Activities:			
	(-) Purchase of Fixed Activities	<u>(1,69,000)</u>	(1,69,000)	
	Cash Used in Investing Activities			
	(E) Cash Flow from Financing Activities:			
	(+) Issue of Shares	2,00,000		
	(+) Raising of Long term Loans	20,000		
	(-) Interest on Loan Paid	<u>(7,500)</u>		
	Cash Flow from Financing Activities		<u>2,12,500</u>	
	(F) Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(24,000)	
	(+) Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents (Cash in hand, Bank & Deposits)		<u>49,000</u>	
	(G) Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>25,000</u>	
	Working Notes:			
	Provision for Tax charged to statement of Profit and Loss: 51,000			
	Machinery purchased: 1,69,000			
	Depreciation charged for year: 25,000			

PART C:- Computerised Accounting

27	(b) Processing of accounting transaction through computer and produce records and reports. OR (b) Asset, capital, liabilities, revenue and expenses.	1
28	(d) Change the data values used to create the chart.	1
29	(c) [Home]	1
30	(a) The Encryption of data OR (a) Hierarchical relationship between groups and components	1

31	<p>Graphs and charts help in easy visualisation of any trends present in data. In highly random data such as stock prices, textual description may not be easily possible to explain the price or other fluctuations, but graphs and charts overcome this constraint as they can be comprehended more easily by human beings.</p>	3
32	<p>Resizing of the chart means changing size of the chart as desired. This option can be used independently for the fonts, title, legends easily.</p> <p>The first step is to select the chart by clicking the left button of the mouse. Move the cursor on the corners or middle of the borders of the chart/graph which will provide the figure, the cursor will take the shape of a two headed arrow and by pressing the left button and drag/ pull as desired we can resize the chart.</p>	3
33	<p>This error occurs when a column is not wide enough, or a negative date or time is used. Reason: The column is not wide enough to display the content</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select the column by clicking the column header. 2. On the Home tab, in the Cells group, click Format, and then click AutoFit Column Width. Alternatively, we can double click the boundary to the right of the column heading. 3. Select the column. 4. On the Home tab, in the Cells group, click Format, click Format Cells, and then click the Alignment tab. 5. Select the Shrink to fit the check box. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The VLOOKUP function, which stands for vertical lookup, helps us to find specific information in large data tables such as an inventory list of parts or a large employee contact list. The VLOOKUP function searches and matches first the required value from the column of a range of cells, and then returns a value from any cell on the same row of the range.</p> <p>The syntax is VLOOKUP (lookup value, table array, col index num, range lookup) where</p> <p>Lookup value - The value to search in the first column of the table.</p>	4
34	<p>A PivotTable report is an interactive way to quickly summarize and analyze a large amount of data in depth and to answer unanticipated questions about data.</p> <p>A PivotTable report designed for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Querying large amounts of data in user-friendly ways. Sub totaling and aggregating numeric data, summarizing data by categories and subcategories, and creating custom calculations and formulas. 2. Expanding and collapsing levels of data to focus on results and providing from details to the summary of data for areas of interest. 3. Moving rows to column or columns to rows (or “pivoting”) to see different summaries of the source data. 4. Filtering, sorting, grouping, and conditionally formatting the most useful and interesting subset of data to enable us to focus on the information that we want. 5. Presenting concise, attractive, and annotated online or printed reports. 6. The use of a PivotTable report is to analyze related totals, when we have a long list of figures to sum and to compare several facts about each figure. 	6