



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**ACCOUNTANCY (055)-SAMPLE PAPER 2**

**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 the candidates.
4. Part - B has two options i.e. (i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerized Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options as per the subject opted.
5. Question Nos.1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions Nos. 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
7. Questions Nos. from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
8. Questions Nos. 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. No.	<b>PART A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)</b>	Marks
1	<p>Ganga and Avanthi are partners in the ratio of 3:2. Gokul is admitted as a partner and he takes <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>th of his share from Ganga. Avanthi gives <math>\frac{3}{16}</math> from her share to Gokul. What is the share of Gokul?</p> <p>a. <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> b. <math>\frac{1}{16}</math> c. <math>\frac{1}{6}</math> d. <math>\frac{1}{16}</math></p>	1
2	<p>Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R): Assertion (A): Interest on Capital to a partner is payable only out of profits. Reason (R): Interest on Capital is an appropriation of profits which is required to be provided irrespective of profit or loss. In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct? Codes: a. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the explanation (A). b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is a correct explanation of (A). c. Both (A) and (R) are false. d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p>	1
3	<p>Anish Ltd, issued a prospectus inviting applications for 4,000 shares. Applications were received for 5,000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made to the applicants of 4,800 shares. If Dhruv has been allotted 80 shares, how many shares he must have applied for?</p> <p>a. 96 b. 94</p>	1

	c. 98 d. 100	
4	<p>At the time of Change in profit sharing ratio, what will be the effect of the following information? Balance in Workmen compensation reserve ₹ 50,000. Claim for workmen compensation is Nil.</p> <p>a. ₹ 45,000 Debited to the Partner's capital Accounts. b. ₹ 40,000 Debited to Revaluation Account. c. ₹ 5,000 Debited to Revaluation Account. d. ₹ 50,000 credited to Partners capital Account.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A Partner withdraws Rs _____ on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023. Partnership deed provided interest on drawings @ 10% p.a. The total interest charged was Rs. 1,000.</p> <p>a. Rs. 1,000 b. Rs. 4,000 c. Rs. 2,000 d. Rs. 8,000</p>	1
5	<p>Identify the types of Guarantee Division of Profits.</p> <p>a. Guarantee by Firm to Partners b. Guarantee by Partners to Firm c. Guarantee by Partner to Partner d. All of the above</p>	1
6	<p>X Ltd acquired assets of Rs. 20,00,000 and took over creditors of Rs. 20,000 from Y Ltd. X Ltd issued 8% debentures of Rs. 200 each at a discount of 10% as purchase consideration. The number of debentures issued will be _____</p> <p>a. 11,000 b. 9,000 c. 10,000 d. 10,100</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>While issuing _____ type of Debentures, company doesn't give any undertaking for the repayment of money borrowed by issuing such debentures.</p> <p>a. Zero Coupon Rate Debentures b. Non-Convertible Debentures c. Secured Debentures d. Non-Redeemable Debentures</p>	1
7	<p>Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):</p> <p>Assertion (A): In case of shares issued on Pro-rata basis, excess money received at the time of application can be utilised till allotment only.</p> <p>Reason (R): Company has to pay interest on calls in advance @12% p.a. for amount adjusted towards calls (if any).</p> <p>In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?</p>	1

	<p>Codes:</p> <p>a. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the explanation of working capital management.</p> <p>b. Both(A) and (R) are true and (R) is a correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>c. Both (A) and (R) are false.</p> <p>d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p>	
8	<p>A, B and C are partners with profit sharing ratio of 4:3:2. B retired and goodwill was valued Rs. 1,08,000. If A&amp;C share profits in 5:3, find out the goodwill shared by A and C in favour of B.</p> <p>a. Rs. 22,500 and Rs. 13,500</p> <p>b. Rs. 16,500 and Rs. 19,500</p> <p>c. Rs. 67,500 and Rs. 40,500</p> <p>d. Rs. 19,500 and Rs. 16,500</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Anna, Kavya and Gouri are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:3:2. According to the partnership agreement, Gouri is to get a minimum amount of ₹80,000 as his share of profits every year and any deficiency on this account is to be personally borne by Anna. The net profit for the year ended 31st March 2021 amounted to ₹3,12,000.</p> <p>Calculate the amount of deficiency to be borne by Anna?</p> <p>a. ₹1,000</p> <p>b. ₹4,000</p> <p>c. ₹8,000</p> <p>d. ₹2,000</p>	1
	<p>Read the following hypothetical situation and answer question no. 9 and 10</p> <p>Tanuja and Renu were partners in trading in Hand Sanitizer. Their profit-sharing ratio is 3:2. Their fixed capitals on 1-Apr-2023 were Rs. 3 lakhs and 6 lakhs respectively. During the COVID pandemic, all partners decided to help the poor daily workers personally. For this Tanuja took hand sanitizer amounting to Rs.24000 from the firm. And distributed those to the workers family. On the other hand, Renu withdrew Rs. 1 Lakh from her capital on 1-Jan-2023 and provided a medical mobile Van in the containment zone. The Partnership deed provides for charging interest on drawings @ 6% p.a. and allowing interest on capital @ 9% p.a.</p>	
9	<p>Interest on Tanuja's drawings will be:</p> <p>a. Rs. 1440</p> <p>b. Rs. 720</p> <p>c. NIL</p> <p>d. Rs. 240</p>	1
10	<p>Interest on Partners drawings will be debited to _____</p> <p>a. Profit and Loss A/c</p> <p>b. Partners' Capital A/c</p> <p>c. Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c</p> <p>d. Partners Current A/c</p>	1

11	<p>Which one of the following items cannot be recorded in the profit and loss appropriation account?</p> <p>a. Interest on capital b. Interest on drawings c. Rent paid to partners d. Partner's salary</p>	1
12	<p>A company issued 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. Amount is payable as Rs. 2 on application, Rs. 5 on allotment and Rs. 3 on first and final call. A shareholder who had 1,000 shares failed to pay allotment and first call money on the due date. What will be the amount received by company against issue of shares?</p> <p>a. Rs. 20,000 b. Rs. 92,000 c. Rs. 1,00,000 d. Rs. 80,000</p>	1
13	<p>Mohan ltd. Forfeited 160 shares of Rs.10 each on which the holder had paid only the application money of Rs.2 per share. Out of these shares 40 shares were re-issued to Gaurav as fully paid for Rs.9 per share. The gain on re-issue is:</p> <p>a. Rs.320 b. Rs.160 c. Rs.40 d. None of these</p>	1
14	<p>X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:3. Z was admitted for the 1/5<sup>th</sup> share and for this he brings Rs. 1,50,000 as capital. If capitals are to be proportionate to profit – sharing ratio, the respective capitals of the partners will be _____.</p> <p>a. Rs. 3,00,000, Rs. 3,00,000, Rs. 1,50,000 b. Rs. 3,60,000, Rs. 2,40,000, Rs. 1,50,000 c. Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 1,50,000 d. Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 4,00,000</p>	1
15	<p>Vidyadhar, a partner withdrew ₹ 5,000 in the beginning of each quarter and interest on drawings was calculated as ₹ 1,500 at the end of accounting year 31 March 2022. What is the rate of interest on drawings charged?</p> <p>a. 6% p.a. b. 8% p.a. c. 10% p.a. d. 12% p.a</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>P, Q, and R are partners of a firm with capitals of Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively. Profits are to be divided equally. Interest on capital to be provided @ 10% p.a. Net loss is Rs. 6,000. What is P's share of interest on capital?</p> <p>a. Rs. 3,000 b. Rs. 2,000 c. Rs. 1,000 d. Nil</p>	1

16	<p>On dissolution of a firm, its Balance Sheet revealed total creditors ₹50,000; Total Capital ₹48,000; Cash Balance ₹3,000. Its assets were realised at 12% less. Loss on realisation will be:</p> <p>a. ₹6,000 b. ₹11,760 c. ₹11,400 d. ₹3,600</p>	1
17	<p>Alia, Karan and Shilpa were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Goodwill appeared in their books at a value of Rs. 60,000 and general reserve at Rs. 20,000. Karan decided to retire from the firm. On the date of his retirement goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 2,40,000. The new profit sharing ratio decided among Alia and Shilpa was 2 : 3. Record necessary Journal Entries on Karan's retirement.</p>	3
18	<p>Ravi and Mohan were partner in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:5. Their respective fixed capitals were: Ravi Rs. 10,00,000 and Mohan Rs. 7,00,000. The partnership deed provided for the following:-</p> <p>(i) Interest on capital @ 12% p.a. (ii) Ravi's salary Rs. 6000 per month and Mohan's salary Rs. 60000 per year. The profit for the year ended 31-03-2023 was Rs. 5,04,000 which was distributed equally without providing for the above. Pass an adjustment entry.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A, and B are partners sharing profit in the ratio 3:2 with capitals of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively. Interest on capital is agreed @ 6% p.a. B is to be allowed an annual salary of Rs.25,000. During 2023, the profits of the year prior to calculation of interest on capital but after charging B's salary amounted to Rs.1,25,000. A provision of 5% of the profits is to be made in respect of managers commission. Prepare Profit and loss Appropriation account</p>	3
19	<p>Pass journal entries for the forfeiture and re-issue in the following cases: -</p> <p>(a) Z Limited forfeited 800 shares of Ashok of Rs. 10 each fully paid called up due to non - payment of Final Call of Rs. 3 per share. All these shares were re-issued to Mohan for Rs. 8 per share as fully paid up. (b) K Limited forfeited 80 shares of Rs. 100 each due to non-payment of First Call of Rs. 20 per share. Second and Final Call of Rs. 30 has not been yet called. Out of these 24 shares were re-issued for Rs. 60 per share.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Pass Journal Entries to record the Issue of Debentures:</p> <p>a) 5000, 15% debenture of Rs.100 each issued at Discount of 5% and redeemable at premium at 5% after 5 years. b) 10000 15% debenture of Rs.100 each issued at a premium of 10% and redeemable at par after 6 years.</p>	3
20	<p>On April 1<sup>st</sup> 2023, an existing firm had assets of Rs. 75,000 including cash of Rs. 5,000. The partners' capital accounts showed a balance of Rs. 60,000 and reserves constituted the rest. If the normal rate of return is 20% and the goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 24,000 at 4 years purchase of super profits, find the average profits of the firm.</p>	3

21	<p>On 1st April 2023, Ashwin Ltd. was formed with an authorized capital of 10,00,000 divided into 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 50 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 18,000 shares. The issue price was payable as under: On application: Rs 20. On allotment: Rs 20 On call: balance amount. The issue was fully subscribed and the company allotted shares to all the applicants. The company did not make the call during the year, Chahal having 1,000 shares didn't pay the allotment. Show the following:</p> <p>(a) Share capital in the balance sheet of the company as per schedule III, part 1 of the Companies Act, 2013.</p> <p>(b) Also prepare notes of accounts for the same.</p>	4
22	<p>X and Y are partners in the firm who decided to dissolve the firm. Assets and Liabilities are transferred to Realisation account. Pass necessary journal entries—</p> <p>a. Creditors were Rs. 1,00,000. They accepted Building valued Rs. 1,40,000 and paid cash to the firm Rs. 40,000</p> <p>b. Aman, an old customer whose account of Rs. 1000 was written off as bad in the previous year paid 40% of the amount.</p> <p>c. There were 300 shares of Rs. 10 each in ABC Ltd which were acquired for Rs. 2000 were now valued at Rs. 6 each. These were taken over by the partners in the profit-sharing ratio.</p> <p>d. Profit on Realisation Rs. 42000 was divided among the partners.</p> <p>e. Land and Building (Book value Rs. 1,60,000) was sold for Rs. 3,00,000 through a broker who charged 2% commission on the deal.</p>	4
23	<p>Sunrise Company Limited offered for public subscription 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each at Rs. 11 per share. Money was payable as follows: Rs. 3 on application Rs. 4 on allotment (including premium) Rs. 4 on first and final call. Applications were received for 12,000 shares and the directors made prorata allotment. Mr. Ahmad, an applicant for 120 shares, could not pay the allotment and call money, and Mr. Basu, a holder of 200 shares, failed to pay the call. All these shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 150 shares (the whole of Mr. Ahmad's shares being included) were issued at Rs. 8 per share fully paid-up. Pass necessary journal entries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>CANDID Ltd. Invited applications for issuing 75,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 30 per share. the amount was payable as follows:  On application and allotment Rs. – Rs. 85 per share (including premium )  On first and final call- the balance amount.</p> <p>Applications for 1,27,500 shares were received. Applications for 27,500 shares were rejected and shares were allotted on prorata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application and allotment was adjusted towards sum due on first and final call. The calls were made. A shareholder, who applied for 1,000 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were re- issued at Rs. 150 per share fully paid –up. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of CANDID Ltd.</p>	6
24	<p>A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 31st March, 2023, their Balance Sheet was as under:</p>	6

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>(Rs.)</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>(Rs)</i>
Creditors	70,000		Bank	40000
Capital A/cs :			Debtor	120000
A 150000			stock	60000
B 80000	2,30,000		Furniture	50000
			goodwill	30000
	<b>3,00,000</b>			<b>3,00,000</b>

On the above date, C is admitted as a partner. A surrendered 1/6th of his share and B 1/3rd of his share in favour of C. Goodwill is valued at Rs.120000. C brings in only 1/2 of his share of goodwill in cash and Rs.100000 as his capital. Following adjustment are agreed upon:

- i. Stock is to be reduced to Rs. 56,000 and furniture by Rs. 5,000
- ii. There is an unrecorded asset worth Rs. 20,000.
- iii. One month's rent of Rs.15,000 is outstanding.
- iv. A creditor for goods purchased for Rs.10,000 had been omitted to be recorded although the goods had been correctly included in stock.
- v. Insurance premium amounting to Rs. 8,000 was debited to P&L A/c, of which Rs. 2,000 is related to the period after 31st March, 2023. You are required to pass journal entries.

OR

A, B and C are partners sharing profits in 3:2:1. On March 31st 2023, the Balance sheet is as follows:

LIABILITIES	AMT.	ASSETS	AMT.
General Reserve	12,000	Cash	18,000
Bills Payable	16,000	Stock	18,000
Creditors	30000	Debtors	25,000
Capitals:		-PBDD	(3,000)
A 40,000			22,000
B 40,000		Furniture	30,000
C 30,000		Machinery	70,000
	1,10,000	Goodwill	10,000
	<b>1,68,000</b>		<b>1,68,000</b>

B retires on 1st April 2023. The terms were:

- (a)PBDD raised by Rs.2,000
  - (b)Stock to be depreciated by 20% and Furniture by 10%.
  - (c)There is an outstanding claim for damages of Rs.1,100.
  - (d)Creditors are written back by Rs.5,000
  - (e)Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs.22,000.
  - (f) B is to be paid in full with the cash brought in by A and C in such a manner that their capitals are in proportion to new ratio and cash in hand remains at Rs.12,000.
- Prepare Revaluation A/c, partners' capital A/c and Balance Sheet of A and C.

25

The Balance Sheet of X, Y and Z who are sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:1, as at 31st March, 2023 is given below:

6

Liabilities	□	Assets	□
X's Capital A/c	2,00,000	Goodwill	24,000
Y's Capital A/c	4,00,000	Land and Building	5,00,000
Z's Capital A/c	6,00,000	Investments (M.V.92,000)	1,00,000
Workmen's compensation Fund	40,000	Stock	1,60,000
Investment fluctuation Fund	20,000	Debtors	6,00,000
Provision for doubtful debts	20,000	Bank	5,92,000
Creditors	7,20,000	Advertising Suspense A/c	24,000
	<u>20,00,000</u>		<u>20,00,000</u>

Z died on 1st April, 2023 and X & Y decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 and 50% of the amount payable to Z is to be paid immediately.

Other information:

(i) Goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of average profits of last three completed years. The profits were; 2020-21 ₹90,000; 2021-22 ₹1,80,000 and 2022-23 ₹2,70,000.

(ii) Land and Building was found undervalued by ₹50,000 and stock was found overvalued ₹16,000.

(iii) Provision for doubtful debts is to be made equal to 5% of the debtors.

(iv) Claim on account of Workmen's compensation is ₹16,000.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Deceased Partners' Capital A/c and Executor's A/c

26

a. Journalise the following transactions:

(a) 10 debentures issued at Rs. 95, repayable at Rs. 105

(b) 10 debentures issued at Rs. 105, repayable at Rs. 110

(c) 10 debentures issued at Rs. 95, Repayable at Rs. 105

b. Raghav Limited purchased a running business from Krishna traders for a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 payable Rs. 3,00,000 by cheque and for the balance issued 9% debentures of Rs. 100 each at par. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following: Plant and Machinery Rs. 4,00,000, Building Rs. 6,00,000, Stock Rs. 5,00,000, Debtors Rs. 3,00,000 Creditors Rs. 2,00,000.

c. B. Ltd. issued 1,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each on April 01, 2022 at a discount of 5% redeemable at a premium of 10%. Give journal entries relating to the issue of debentures and debentures interest for the period ending March 31, 2023 assuming that interest is paid half yearly on September 30 and March 31.

6

### Part B :- Analysis of Financial Statements (Option – I)

27

Financial analysis becomes significant because it \_\_\_\_\_

- Ignores price level changes
- Measures the efficiency of business
- Lacks qualitative analysis
- Is affected by personal bias

OR

Which of the following transactions will improve the quick ratio?

- Sale of goods for cash

1



	<p>b. Sale of goods on credit  c. Issue of new shares for cash  d. All of the Above</p>	
28	<p>Given that: Opening inventory is Rs. 1,20,000, Purchases Rs. 9,00,000, Return Outward Rs. 40,000 and the closing inventory is Rs. 20,000 less than opening inventory, Inventory Turnover Ratio is:</p> <p>a. 5 times  b. 7 times  c. 8 times  d. 10 times</p>	1
29	<p>Which of the following is an Operating Activity for a finance company?</p> <p>a. Purchase of investment  b. Dividend received  c. Interest received on Loan  d. All of these</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which of the following is shown under financing activity?</p> <p>a. Cash received received against sale of goods  b. Cash received received against purchase of goods  c. Commission received  d. Interest paid</p>	1
30	<p>If the amount of goodwill is ₹40,000 at the beginning of a year and ₹48,000 at the end of that year then while preparing cash flow statement its effect on cash flow will be _____</p> <p>a. Cash used (Payment) in Investing Activities ₹8,000  b. Cash received from operating activities ₹8,000  c. Cash used (Payment) from Operating Activities ₹8,000  d. Cash used (Payment) from Financial Activities ₹8,000</p>	1
31	<p>Under which sub-heading will the following items be shown in the balance sheet of a company as per revised schedule A (VI) part I of the companies act 2013 :</p> <p>(I) Capital redemption reserve  (II) Goodwill  (III) Loose tools  (IV) Outstanding Expenses  (V) Calls in advance  (VI) Vehicle</p>	3
32	<p>Calculate Liquid Ratio/Quick Ratio/Acid Test Ratio and Current Ratio from the following: Working Capital ₹ 1,80,000; Total Debts, i.e., Outside Liabilities ₹ 3,90,000; Long-term Debts ₹ 3,00,000; Inventories ₹ 90,000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>From the following information, calculate Debt to Equity Ratio and Total Assets to Debt Ratio: Non-current Assets ₹ 40,00,000; Current Assets ₹ 40,00,000; Long-term Borrowing ₹ 25,00,000; Long-term Provisions ₹ 15,00,000; Current Liabilities ₹ 20,00,000.</p>	3

33	From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss:			4
	Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	
	Revenue from Operations	24,00,000	18,00,000	
	Other Income (% of RFO)	10%	20%	
	Expenses (% RFO)	50%	50%	
	Tax Rate	50%	50%	
OR				
Prepare Common-size Statement of Profit and Loss from the following Information:				
	Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	
	Revenue from Operations	10,00,000	7,50,000	
	Other Income	1,00,000	75,000	
	Purchases of stock-in-Trade	7,50,000	6,00,000	
	Change in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	50,000	10,000	
	Other Expenses	10,000	7,500	
	Rate of Income Tax	50%	50%	
34	From the following Balance Sheet of Dreams Converge Ltd as at 31.3.2023 and 31.3.2022; prepare Cash Flow Statement.			6
	Particulars	Note No	31.3.2023	
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
	<b>1. Shareholder's Funds:</b>			
	(a) Share Capital		7,00,000	5,00,000
	(b) Reserves & Surplus		3,50,000	2,00,000
	<b>2. Non-Current Liabilities:</b>			
	Long term borrowings		50,000	1,00,000
	<b>3. Current Liabilities</b>			
	(a) Trade Payables		1,22,000	1,05,000
	(b) Short term Provisions		50,000	30,000
	(Provision for tax)		12,72,000	9,35,000
	<b>ASSETS</b>			
	<b>(1) Non-Current Assets</b>			
	<b>(a) Fixed assets</b>			
	i. Tangible Assets	1	5,00,000	5,00,000
	ii. Intangible Assets	2	95,000	1,00,000
	(b) Non-Current Investments		1,00,000	NIL
	<b>(2) Current Assets</b>			
	(a) Inventories		1,30,000	55,000
	(b) Trade Receivables		1,47,000	80,000
	(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		3,00,000	2,00,000

12,72,000

9,35,000

**Notes to Accounts:**

Note. No.	Particulars	31.3.2023	31.3.2022
1	<b>Tangible Assets:</b>		
	Machinery	2,80,000	2,00,000
	Accumulated depreciation	(1,00,000)	(80,000)
		<b>1,80,000</b>	<b>1,20,000</b>
	Equipment	3,20,000	3,80,000
		<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>
2	<b>Intangible Assets :</b>		
	Goodwill	95,000	1,00,000

**Additional Information:**

Machinery of the book value of 80,000 (accumulated depreciation ₹ 20,000) was sold at a loss of ₹ 18,000.