

Roll No.

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

- Please check that this question paper contains **16** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 08.40 a.m. From 08:45 a.m. to 09.00 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer book during this period.

ACCOUNTANCY

Time allowed: 3 hours

Date: 02/02/2025

Maximum Marks:80

Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts ,Part A and Part B .Both parts are compulsory
3. Questions 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each.
4. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carry 3 marks each.
5. Questions from 21 ,22 and 33 carries 4 marks each

6. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each

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.	<p>Raj and Ravi are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. They admit Kanak for 1/5th share in future profits. On the date of admission, Raj's capital was ₹51,000 and Ravi's capital was ₹37,000. The partners decided to maintain the capital in new profit sharing ratio. How much capital will be brought by Kanak?</p> <p>(A) ₹ 88,000 (B) ₹ 22,000 (C) ₹ 14,400 (D) ₹ 17,600</p>	1
2.	<p>Choose the correct sequence of the following accounting treatments while preparing appropriation A/c for a partnership firm.</p> <p>(i) Interest on capital (ii) Manager's Commission (iii) Transfer of final net profit to the Profit and Loss Appropriation account (iv) Distribution of profit amount the partners</p> <p>(A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv) (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (D) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)</p>	1
3.	<p>K, G and F were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3:2. From 1st April, 2023 they decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 8:4:3. General reserves appear in the books at ₹ 1,20,000 which they decided to maintain in books of account. The Adjustment entry for this will be:</p> <p>(A) Cr. K by ₹ 6,000; Dr. G by ₹2,000; Dr. F by ₹4,000 (B) Dr. K by ₹ 6,000; Cr. G by ₹ 2,000; Cr. F by ₹4,000 (C) Cr. K by ₹ 6,000; Dr. G by ₹ 4,000; Dr. F by ₹ 2,000 (D) Dr. K by ₹ 6,000; Cr. G by ₹ 4,000; Cr. F by ₹2,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>John, James and Joash were equal partners. They decided to change the profit-sharing ratio to 4:3:2. For this purpose, the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,80,000.</p>	1

	<p>(C) The amount received per share on forfeited shares</p> <p>(D) The amount unpaid per share on forfeited shares.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>When forfeited shares are reissued, the minimum reissue price is equal to _____.</p> <p>(A) The premium at which shares were issued originally.</p> <p>(B) The amount unpaid per share on forfeited shares.</p> <p>(C) The amount received per share on forfeited shares</p> <p>(D) 10% less than nominal value of each share</p>																													
7.	<p>Titanium Ltd. issues ₹ 35,00,000, 8 % Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at 110% at the end of the 10 years. The following entry was passed. Find the missing figures X, Y and Z.</p> <p>Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr. ₹ 36,75,000</p> <p>Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. ₹ 3,50,000</p> <table><tr><td>To 8% Debentures A/c</td><td>X</td></tr><tr><td>To Securities Premium A/c</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c</td><td>Z</td></tr></table> <p>(A) X = ₹ 35,00,000, Y = ₹ 1,50,000, Z = ₹ 3,50,000</p> <p>(B) X = ₹ 36,75,000, Y = ₹ 1,75,000, Z = ₹ 3,50,000</p> <p>(C) X = ₹ 38,50,000, Y = ₹ 3,50,000 Z = ₹ 1,75,000</p> <p>(D) X = ₹ 35,00,000, Y = ₹ 1,75,000, Z = ₹ 3,50,000</p>	To 8% Debentures A/c	X	To Securities Premium A/c	Y	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	Z	1																						
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	<p>Question no.'s 8 and 9 are based on the hypothetical situation given below.</p> <p>Pushpa and Rocky were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On April 1, 2021 they admitted Simmba as a new partner 1/5 share. Simmba brought in Capital of ₹ 5,00,000 and goodwill premium of ₹ 1,00,000 which was distributed equally between Pushpa and Rocky. Balance sheet of Pushpa and Rocky as on March 31, 2024 was as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>₹</th><th>Assets</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>Bills Payable</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>Cash in Hand</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>1,40,000</td><td>Bills Receivable</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>80,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>1,10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Investment</td><td></td><td>Investments (Market Value ₹ 2,35,000)</td><td>2,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Fluctuation Reserve</td><td>20,000</td><td>Debtors 2,50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Capital A/c : Pushpa: 7,00,000</td><td></td><td>Less: PBDD (10,000)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹	Bills Payable	1,20,000	Cash in Hand	20,000	Creditors	1,40,000	Bills Receivable	1,80,000	General Reserve	80,000	Stock	1,10,000	Investment		Investments (Market Value ₹ 2,35,000)	2,50,000	Fluctuation Reserve	20,000	Debtors 2,50,000		Capital A/c : Pushpa: 7,00,000		Less: PBDD (10,000)		
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	<table><tr><td>Rocky: 6,00,000</td><td>13,00,000</td><td>Building</td><td>2,40,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Goodwill</td><td>8,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>16,60,000</td><td></td><td>16,60,000</td></tr></table>	Rocky: 6,00,000	13,00,000	Building	2,40,000			Goodwill	8,00,000				60,000		16,60,000		16,60,000	
Rocky: 6,00,000	13,00,000	Building	2,40,000															
		Goodwill	8,00,000															
			60,000															
	16,60,000		16,60,000															
8.	The new profit sharing ratio between Pushpa: Rocky: Simmba will be (A) 12 : 8 : 5 (B) 5 : 3 : 2 (C) 2 : 2 : 1 (D) 3 : 2 : 5	1																
9.	If the Investments are valued at market price, what will be the entry in Revaluation A/c: (A) Debit ₹ 5,000 (B) Credit ₹ 5,000 (C) Debit ₹ 15,000 (D) No entry	1																
10.	Akhil, Biju and Chameli are partners, their partnership deed provides for interest on drawings at 6% per annum. Biju withdrew a fixed amount in the middle of every month and his interest on drawings amounted to ₹ 2,700 at end of the year. What was the amount of his monthly drawings? (A) ₹ 6,000 (B) ₹ 7,500 (C) ₹ 9,000 (D) ₹ 3,000	1																
11.	Cellone Ltd. issued 40,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at certain rate of premium and to be redeemed at 10% premium. At the time of writing off Loss on Issue of Debentures, Statement of Profit and Loss was debited with ₹ 2,00,000. At what rate of premium, these debentures were issued? (A) 5% (B) 6% (C) 10% (D) 12% OR Digitallink Ltd. issued 50,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at certain rate of discount and were to be redeemed at 20% premium. Existing balance of Securities Premium before issuing of these debentures was ₹ 15,00,000 and after writing off Loss on Issue of Debentures, the balance	1																

	<p>in Securities Premium was ₹ 3,00,000. At what rate of discount, these debentures were issued?</p> <p>(A)4% (B)5% (C)10% (D)15%</p>	
12.	<p>Sunrise Ltd. issued 20,000; equity shares of ₹100 each at a premium of 20%. The whole amount was payable on application. Amount received on application will be:</p> <p>(A) ₹20,00,000 (B) ₹24,00,000 (C) ₹4,00,000 (D) ₹12,00,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Moonlight Ltd. issued 600; 10% debentures of ₹10 each at a discount of 20%. The whole amount was payable on application. Amount received on application will be:</p> <p>(A) ₹6,000 (B) ₹5,400 (C) ₹7,200 (D) ₹4,800</p>	1
13.	<p>Choose the correct option for the uses of securities premium account?</p> <p>1. Issue fully paid bonus shares 2. Writing off the preliminary expenses 3. Writing of the revenue loss 4. Provide the premium payable on redemption of preference shares or debentures.</p> <p>(A)1,3,4 (B)3,4 (C)1,2,4 (D)1,2,3</p>	1
14.	<p>At the time of dissolution, a creditor of the firm agreed to take over the furniture of the book value of ₹1,00,000 at ₹89,000 and the balance in cash in full settlement of his account of ₹1,10,000. Which journal entry will be passed for the balance to be paid by cheque?</p> <p>(A) Realisation A/c Dr. 11,000 To Bank A/c 11,000 (B) Realisation A/c Dr. 10,000 To Bank A/c 10,000</p>	1

	(C)Realisation A/c Dr. 21,000 To Bank A/c 21,000 (D)Realisation A/c Dr. 15,000 To Bank A/c 15,000	
15.	Randhir and Rajiv decided to dissolve the firm. On the day of dissolution the firms' Balance Sheet showed Total Debtors appear at ₹50,000 and Provision for doubtful Debts appeared at ₹1,500. How much amount will be realised from Debtors, if Bad Debts amount to ₹10,000 and Remaining debtors are realised at a discount of 5%? (A) ₹36,575 (B) ₹47,500 (c) ₹40,000 (D) ₹38,000	1
16.	Assertion: In case of death of a partner , if the amount due to the deceased partner was not settled and the other partners continued with the business and earned a profit of ₹36,000 for the next 6 months after death and the executor claimed a share of that profit for the deceased partner. Reason: The claim of the executor is valid as per section 37 of Partnership Act of 1932. (A) Both Assertion are Reason are wrong (B) Both Assertion are Reason are correct and the reason is a correct explanation of Assertion (C) Assertion is correct but Reason is wrong. (D) Both Assertion are Reason are correct and the reason is a not correct explanation of Assertion	
17.	Reliable Ltd. purchased assets worth ₹5,00,000 and took over liabilities of ₹1,00,000 of Kapil Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹4,50,000. Reliable Ltd. paid one third of the amount by cheque and balance was settled by issuing 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20%, redeemable at ₹110. Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of Vimal Ltd. for the above transactions. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Money Grow Ltd. is registered with an authorised share capital of ₹5,00,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹100 each. The company invited applications for issuing 3,00,000 equity shares. The shares were issued at a premium of 10%. The amount per share was payable as follows: On Application – ₹40 per share; on Allotment – ₹30 per share (including premium); on First and Final Call – ₹40 per share. The issue was fully subscribed. All calls were made and were duly received except the first and final call on 5,000 shares.	3

	Present the share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per the provisions of Schedule III Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 and also prepare the notes to accounts.	
18.	<p>Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on dissolution of the firm of Salman and Shahrukh as on 31st March 2024, after the various assets (other than cash) and the third party liabilities have been transferred to Realisation A/c.</p> <p>(a) Shahrukh received a remuneration of ₹30,000 for completing the dissolution work. He also agreed to bear the dissolution expense. The actual dissolution expense of ₹25,000 was paid by the firm.</p> <p>(b) The total value of furniture were ₹90,000. One third of it was given to creditors to settle debt of ₹32,000. The remaining furniture were took over by Salman at 80% of its book value.</p> <p>(c) Shahrukh agreed to pay off his wife's loan of ₹50,000 at ₹47,000</p>	3
19.	<p>Rana and Yadav were partners with a capital of ₹1,00,000 each. The normal rate of return in the business is 10%.</p> <p>The total profit earned by the business for last 3 years is ₹90,000.</p> <p>Calculate the value of goodwill using the following two methods:</p> <p>(i) capitalization of average profit.</p> <p>(ii) 2 years purchase of super profits.</p>	3
20.	<p>X and Y were partners in a firm. Their fixed capitals were ₹70,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively.</p> <p>The partnership deed provided for the following:</p> <p>(i) Interest on capital @ 10% per annum.</p> <p>(ii) Interest on drawings @ 12% per annum.</p> <p>During the year ended 31.03.2024, X withdrew ₹20,000 and Y withdrew ₹10,000 for personal use.</p> <p>Net profit of the firm for the year ended 31.03.2024 - ₹24,000 was distributed without providing the above provisions of the deed.</p> <p>Pass the necessary adjusting entry showing all the calculations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Gaurav, Dinesh and Rana are partners sharing profit in the ratio 1:1:2. On 31st March 2024, they decided to change the ratio 2:1:5. On that day the balance sheet showed a General reserve of ₹16,000. The goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹24,000.</p>	3

	<p>Answer the following:</p> <p>(i) Who is the gaining partner and what is his gain?</p> <p>(ii) Pass the journal entry for treatment of General reserve, if the partners decide not to show it in the Balance Sheet.</p> <p>(iii) Pass the journal entry for the treatment of goodwill.</p>	
21.	<p>P, Q and R were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. The firm closes its books on March 31 every year. On June 30, 2023, R died. The following information is provided on R's death:</p> <p>(i) Balance in his capital account in the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,50,000.</p> <p>(ii) He withdrew Rs. 60,000 on 1st May, 2023 for his personal use.</p> <p>On the date of death of a partner the partnership deed provided for the following:</p> <p>(a) Interest on capital @ 10 % per annum.</p> <p>(b) Interest on drawings @ 12 % per annum.</p> <p>(c) His share in the profit of the firm till the date of death, to be calculated on the basis of the rate of Net Profit on Sales of the previous year, which was 25%. The Sales of the firm till June 30, 2023 were ₹6,00,000.</p> <p>Prepare R's Capital Account on his death to be presented to his executor.</p>	4
22.	<p>Akshay , Vishal and Sumit were partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio 3:4:3. The capital of the partners on 1.4.2023 were Akshay: ₹6,00,000; Vishal: ₹4,00,000 and Sumit: ₹2,00,000. Their Partnership Deed provided for the following:</p> <p>(i.) Interest on capital- Akshay: ₹48,000; Vishal: ₹32,000 and Sumit: ₹16,000</p> <p>(ii.) Interest on drawings @12% p.a</p> <p>(iii.) Annual Salary to Akshay: ₹24,000.</p> <p>(iv.) Vishal was guaranteed a profit of ₹80,000 by other two partners, any deficiency to be divided equally.</p> <p>Sumit's house was rented by the firm and an annual rent of ₹12,000 was paid.</p> <p>Drawings for the partners were as follows:</p> <p>Akshay withdrew ₹20,000 during the year.</p> <p>Vishal withdrew ₹6,000 at the beginning of every quarter.</p> <p>The profit before any charges and interest is ₹3,12,000.</p> <p>Prepare Profit/Loss Appropriation A/c for the year ended 31.03.2024.</p>	4
23	<p>Super Giant Limited offered for public subscription 10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at ₹ 11 per share. Money was payable as follows: ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 4 on allotment (including premium), ₹ 4 on the first and final call.</p>	6

	<p>Applications were received for 12,000 shares and the directors made prorata allotment.</p> <p>Pramod, an applicant for 60 shares, could not pay the allotment money and his shares were immediately forfeited.</p> <p>Thereafter, the final call was made. Gagan, a holder of 100 shares, failed to pay the call. His shares were also forfeited.</p> <p>Record journal entries for the above transactions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Pass the entries for forfeiture and reissue in each of the following cases:</p> <p>(i)VVL Ltd forfeited 3,500 equity shares of ₹10 each, issued at a premium of ₹2 per share for the non-payment of allotment money of ₹5 per share, including the premium. The final call of ₹3 per share was yet to be made. Out of the forfeited shares 2,800 were reissued @₹7 per share, paid up ₹8.</p> <p>(ii)Magnum Ltd forfeited 5,000 equity shares of ₹10 each, fully called up. On which the shareholder had paid application money of ₹4 per share and allotment money of ₹2 per share. Half of the forfeited shares were reissued for ₹11 per share, paid up ₹10.</p>																																					
24	<p>Atul, Ajay and Amit are partners sharing profit/loss in the ratio 2:2:1. Their Balance sheet as on 31.3.2024 is as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>LIABILITIES</th><th>₹</th><th>ASSETS</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>Capital A/c: Atul 6,00,000 Ajay 5,00,000 Amit 3,00,000</td><td>14,00,000</td><td>Debtors 1,80,000 -PBDD (20000)</td><td>1,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>Machinery</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Employees Provident fund</td><td>40,000</td><td>Building</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>2,20,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>2,70,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bank</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Patent</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Advertisement expenditure</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>17,80,000</td><td></td><td>17,80,000</td></tr></table>	LIABILITIES	₹	ASSETS	₹	Capital A/c: Atul 6,00,000 Ajay 5,00,000 Amit 3,00,000	14,00,000	Debtors 1,80,000 -PBDD (20000)	1,60,000	General Reserve	1,20,000	Machinery	6,00,000	Employees Provident fund	40,000	Building	5,00,000	Creditors	2,20,000	Stock	2,70,000			Bank	1,00,000			Patent	1,20,000			Advertisement expenditure	30,000		17,80,000		17,80,000	6
LIABILITIES	₹	ASSETS	₹																																			
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		Patent	1,20,000																																			
		Advertisement expenditure	30,000																																			
	17,80,000		17,80,000																																			

On the above date, Atul retired due to ill health and it was agreed that:

- Debtors of ₹10,000 will be written off as bad debts and provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained @5% on debtors.
- An unrecorded creditor of ₹20,000 will be recorded.
- 10% depreciation will be charged on building.
- The value of Stock shown in the Balance Sheet was 10% less than its book value.
- Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹45,000.
- An amount of ₹2,54,000 was immediately paid to Atul and the balance was transferred to his loan A/c.
- The Total capital of the reconstituted form was ₹12,00,000. Ajay and Amit decided to maintain the capital in new profit sharing ratio and make the adjustment through cash A/c.

Prepare the Revaluation A/c and Partners' Capital A/c.

OR

Jasprit and Harshit are two partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio of their capitals.

Their Balance Sheet on 31.3.2024 is as follows:

LIABILITIES	₹	ASSETS	₹
Creditors	80,000	Cash	48,000
Outstanding Salary	12,000	Debtors 72,000 Less: Provision 8,000	64,000
General Reserve	20,000	Stock	90,000
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	10,000	Plant & Machinery	1,00,000
Capitals:		Furniture	1,60,000
Jasprit 2,40,000			
Harshit 1,60,000			
	4,00,000		
		Investment	60,000
	5,22,000		5,22,000

	<p>On the above date, Amandeep was admitted for 1/4th share in the profits on the following terms:</p> <p>a) Amandeep will bring ₹2,00,000 as his capital and ₹40,000 for his share of goodwill premium.</p> <p>b) Debtors of ₹2,000 will be written off as bad debts and a provision of 5% will be created on debtors for bad & doubtful debts</p> <p>c) Stock will be reduced by ₹2,000, and Plant & Machinery will be depreciated by 10%.</p> <p>d) Investments are valued at ₹55,000.</p> <p>e) The partners decided maintain capital based on the capital contributed by Amandeep, any excess or deficit of cash is adjusted through cash A/c</p> <p>Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts on Amandeep's admission.</p>																																	
25	<p>Shreyas and Gopal are partners sharing profit equally. The balance sheet of the firm as on 31.3.2024.</p> <table><tr><th>LIABILITIES</th><th>₹</th><th>ASSETS</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>Shreyas's capital</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>Bank</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Gopal's capital</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>Debtors 80,000 -PBDD (5,000)</td><td>75,000</td></tr><tr><td>Employees Provident Fund</td><td>40,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>60,000</td><td>Furniture</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>12,000</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Gopal's loan</td><td>8,000</td><td>Investment</td><td>25,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4,20,000</td><td></td><td>4,20,000</td></tr></table> <p>On the above date the firm was dissolved:</p> <p>a)Debtors were realised at a discount of 5%.</p> <p>b)50% of the stock was taken over by Shreyas at 10% less than the book value. Remaining stock was sold at a profit 1,000.</p> <p>c)Investment worth ₹10,000 were given to creditors to settle a debt of 12,000. The remaining investments realized ₹20,000.</p> <p>d)Remaining creditors were paid by cash.</p> <p>e)Furniture were realized 10% more than book</p> <p>f)Gopal was paid a ₹3,000 remuneration for completing the dissolution work and was responsible to bear the dissolution expenses. The actual expenses amounted to ₹4,000 were paid by him.</p> <p>f) Gopal's loan was settled by paying ₹6,000.</p> <p>Prepare Realisation Account.</p>	LIABILITIES	₹	ASSETS	₹	Shreyas's capital	2,00,000	Bank	40,000	Gopal's capital	1,00,000	Debtors 80,000 -PBDD (5,000)	75,000	Employees Provident Fund	40,000	Stock	30,000	Creditors	60,000	Furniture	2,00,000	General Reserve	12,000	Goodwill	50,000	Gopal's loan	8,000	Investment	25,000		4,20,000		4,20,000	6
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Gopal's loan	8,000	Investment	25,000																															
	4,20,000		4,20,000																															

26	Seaview Ltd. issued 5,000; 10% Debentures of Rs.100 each on 1st April 2023 at a discount of 5% and redeemable at premium of 6%. The issue was fully subscribed. According to the terms of issue, interest on debentures is payable annually on 31 st March. The company's Balance sheet as on 31.3.2023 showed balance of 30,000 in Securities Premium. Pass the journal entries for issue of debentures, Interest on debenture and for writing of the loss.	6						
PART B- ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT								
27	Which one of the following is correct? (i) Quick Ratio can be more than Current Ratio. (ii) High Inventory Turnover ratio is good for an organisation (iii) Sum of Operating Ratio and Operating Profit ratio is 100%. (iv) Ratios are based on past performances hence it does not support future planning, is a limitation of ratio analysis. (A) (i); (iii); (iv) (B) (ii); (iii); (iv) (C) (i); (ii); (iii) (D) All are correct.	1						
28	Ambition Ltd. purchased machinery of ₹ 2,50,000 issuing a cheque of ₹ 1, 00,000 and 9% Debentures of ₹ 1,50,000. In the cash flow statement, what amount will be shown under investing activity? (A) Outflow of ₹ 2,50,000 (B) inflow of ₹ 1,00,000. (C) Inflow of ₹ 1,50,000 (D) Outflow of ₹ 1,00,000 OR Balance Sheet (an Extract) <table> <tr> <td>Equities and liabilities</td><td>31st March, 2024</td><td>31st March, 2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>10% Debentures</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>1,60,000</td></tr> </table> Additional Information: Debentures were issued on 31 st March 2024. How much amount will be shown in Financing Activity for Cash Flow Statement prepared on 31st March, 2024? (A) Outflow ₹ 56,000 (B) Inflow ₹ 24,000 (C) Inflow ₹ 40,000 (D) Outflow ₹ 16,000	Equities and liabilities	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023	10% Debentures	2,00,000	1,60,000	1
Equities and liabilities	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023						
10% Debentures	2,00,000	1,60,000						

29	<p>Assertion: The interest received on investment in shares by a Mutual Fund Company is an operating Activity. Reason: Operating Activities are the principal revenue generating activity of a business.</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. (B) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. (C) Assertion is correct, Reason is wrong. (D) Assertion is wrong, Reason is correct.</p>	1																		
30	<p>The Current Ratio of a company is 2:1. Which of the following transactions would decrease the ratio?</p> <p>(A) Purchase of goods worth ₹80,000 on cash (B) Sale of furniture worth ₹50,000. (C) Purchase of goods worth ₹50,000 on credit (D) Paid creditors ₹40,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The interest coverage ratio is 6 times. The net profit before tax and interest was 72,000. The long term borrowings consisted of debentures of 3,00,000. What is the rate of interest on debenture?</p> <p>(A) 3% (B) 4% (C) 5% (D) 10%</p>	1																		
31	<p>State under which major headings and sub-headings will the following items be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013?</p> <p>(i) Prepaid insurance (ii) Investment in debentures for 5 years (iii) Bank Overdraft (iv) Calls in arrear (v) Loose tools (vi) Loan repayable on demand.</p>	3																		
32	<p>Prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit/Loss from the following information:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>31.3.2024 (₹)</th><th>31.3.2023 (₹)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operation</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of Revenue from operation</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Employee benefit expenses</td><td>15,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Interest on Investment</td><td>20,000</td><td>30,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tax Rate</td><td>50%</td><td>50%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	31.3.2024 (₹)	31.3.2023 (₹)	Revenue from Operation	3,00,000	2,00,000	Cost of Revenue from operation	1,20,000	80,000	Employee benefit expenses	15,000	10,000	Interest on Investment	20,000	30,000	Tax Rate	50%	50%	3
Particulars	31.3.2024 (₹)	31.3.2023 (₹)																		
Revenue from Operation	3,00,000	2,00,000																		
Cost of Revenue from operation	1,20,000	80,000																		
Employee benefit expenses	15,000	10,000																		
Interest on Investment	20,000	30,000																		
Tax Rate	50%	50%																		

33	<p>The revenue from operation is ₹1,50,000, Inventory turnover ratio is 3 times, and the gross profit is 25% on cost. If the closing stock was ₹10,000 more than the opening stock. Find the value of opening stock and closing stock.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Calculate: (i) Current Ratio, (ii) Debt-equity ratio, (iii) Debt to capital employed ratio from the following: Long term Debt: ₹80,000 Long Term Provision: ₹20,000 Non-Current Assets: ₹1,25,000 Current Assets: ₹35,000 Working Capital: ₹25,000</p>				4
34	Following is the Balance Sheet of Royal Ltd:				6
	Particulars	Note	31.3.2024(₹)	31.03.2023(₹)	
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	(1) Shareholders Funds				
	(a) Share capital	1	14,00,000	10,00,000	
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	2	5,00,000	4,00,000	
	(2) Non-Current Liabilities				
	Long term borrowings		6,00,000	2,00,000	
	(3) Current Liabilities				
	Trade Payables		80,000	60,000	
	Short term Provisions	3	50,000	35,000	
			26,30,000	16,95,000	
	ASSETS				
	(1) Non-Current Assets				
	(a) Fixed assets				
	(i) Tangible assets	4	16,00,000	9,00,000	
	(ii) Intangible Assets-Patent		1,30,000	1,45,000	
	(b) 10% Non-current Investments		70,000	90,000	
	(2) Current Assets				
	(a) Inventories		2,50,000	3,00,000	
	(b) Trade Receivables		5,00,000	2,00,000	
	(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		80,000	60,000	
			26,30,000	16,95,000	

	Notes to Accounts			
	Note No.	Particulars	31.03.2024(₹)	31.03.2023(₹)
	1	Share capital Equity Share Capital	14,00,000	10,00,000
	2	Reserves & Surplus Balance in Statement of profit/loss General Reserve	3,00,000 2,00,000	2,50,000 1,50,000
	3	Short Term provision		
	4	Provision for tax	50,000	35,000
		Tangible assets Machinery (at cost) (-) Accumulated Depreciation	18,00,000 (2,00,000)	10,60,000 (1,60,000)
			16,00,000	9,00,000
	Additional Information: (i) Tax paid ₹25,000. (ii) Interim dividend paid during the year ₹50,000. Prepare Cash Flow Statement.			
	PART- C COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING (NOT APPLICABLE TO ISWK STUDENTS)			