

Series

रोल नं.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/C/1**

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

ACCOUNTANCY

*

निर्धारित समय घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक

नोट / NOTE

कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 39 हैं।

39

प्रश्न पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर लिखें।

कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।

34

कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।

इस प्रश्न पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में बजे किया जाएगा। बजे से बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।



सामान्य निर्देश

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए

इस प्रश्न-पत्र में प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभाजित है — भाग क तथा भाग ख।

भाग क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है।

भाग ख में दो विकल्प हैं अर्थात् — वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण, तथा अभिकलित्र लेखांकन। परीक्षार्थियों को भाग ख में चयनित विषय के अनुसार केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या से तथा से तक एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या से तथा तक तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या तथा तक चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या से तथा तक छः-छः अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।

प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, एक-एक अंक के प्रश्नों में, तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्नों में, चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न में तथा छः-छः अंकों के प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।

1.

साझेदार

सदस्य

फर्म

स्वामी

अथवा

₹

₹

₹

₹

₹



—

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1.

OR

drawings was to be charged @ 6% p.a. Interest on Madhu's



2.

‘ ’ ‘ ’

– भाग के लिए ‘सी’

को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । ‘सी’ ने अपने भाग का अधिग्रहण ‘ए’ से किया । लाभ में ‘ए’ का नया भाग होगा :

–

–

अथवा

‘ ’ ‘क्यू’ ‘ ’
‘ ’ ‘ ’

‘ ’

‘ ’

–

–

3.

‘बी’ तथा ‘डी’ साझेदार थे । साझेदारी संलेख के प्रावधानों के अनुसार को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए ‘बी’ की पूँजी पर ब्याज की गणना ₹ की गई । लाभ हानि ‘ ’

रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

‘ ’

‘ ’

‘ ’

‘ ’

अथवा



2.

—
from A. A's new share in the profit will be :

— —
— —

OR

P, Q and R were partners in a firm. On 31.03.2022, R died. R's share was taken over by P. P's new share in the profits of the firm

— —
— —

3.

deed, interest on B's c

entry for transferring interest on B's

's

Interest on B's Capital

Interest on B's

's

OR



‘ ’ तथा ‘एल’ एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । उनके साझेदारी संलेख में साझेदारों के आहरण पर धान था ।
को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए ‘एल’ के आहरण पर ब्याज की गणना ₹ की गई ।
‘एल’ के आहरण पर ब्याज लगाने की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

‘ ’

4. निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थिति में एक फर्म के व्यवसाय का अनिवार्य रूप से विघटन *नहीं* किया जाता है

जब एक को छोड़कर सभी साझेदार दिवालिया हो जाएँ ।

जब फर्म का व्यवसाय गैर कानूनी हो जाए ।

जब विद्यमान साझेदारों के बीच लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन हो जाए ।

जब एक साझेदार जो किसी ऐसे देश का नागरिक है वह विदेशी शत्रु बन जाए क्योंकि उसके देश के साथ भारत का युद्ध घोषित किया गया है ।

5. ‘ ’ तथा ‘ ’ एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । ‘ ’ को — भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया । ‘ ’ ने अपने भाग का — भाग ‘सी’ से तथा शेष भाग ‘ ’ से प्राप्त किया ।

‘सी’ तथा ‘डी’ का त्याग अनुपात था :

अथवा



Interest on partner's drawings will be charged @ 12% per annum. Interest on L's drawings for the year ended 31.03.2022 was

L's

L's Capital/Current

Partner's Capital/Current

4.

5.

—

—

OR



‘ ’, ‘ ’ तथा ‘सी’ एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा के अनुपात में लाभ एवं हानि का विभाजन करते थे । से वे लाभ एवं हानि को बराबर लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण, ‘ ’ का अधिलाभ या त्याग होगा :

अधिलाभ — त्याग —

अधिलाभ — त्याग —

6. ‘ ’ तथा ‘ ’ एक फर्म के लाभ हानि बाँटते थे ।
 उन्होंने ‘ ’ ‘ ’
 ₹ ₹

नाम ₹

जमा ₹

नाम ₹

नाम ₹

7. एक फर्म के विघटन के समय फर्म की पुस्तकों में विविध देनदार खाते में ₹
 ₹ विविध
 ‘ ’

₹

₹

₹

₹

8. ₹ लाभ का भाग ₹ तथा निवेश की गई अतिरिक्त पूँजी
 ₹ का समायोजन करने के पश्चात्
 ₹ थी । को उसकी पूँजी थी :

₹

₹

₹

₹

sharing ratio, B's gain or sacrifice will be :

— —
— —

6.

3 : 2. They admitted U as a new partner in the firm. On U's admission

₹

₹

₹

₹

₹

₹

7.

₹

₹

which 'Realisation Account' will be debited for closing Sundry Deb

₹

₹

₹

₹

8.

₹

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₹

₹

₹

₹

₹

₹



9. साझेदार थे । को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में जीवन ने
से शुरू करके प्रति माह ₹ आहरण किया । साझेदारी संलेख में
आहरण पर

महीने — महीने
— महीने महीने

10. 'एक्स' ' ' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा प्रत्येक की पूँजी ₹ थी । उन्होंने फर्म
के लाभ में — भाग के लिए 'वाई' को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । 'वाई' अपनी पूँजी के लिए
₹ लाया । फर्म लाभ में 'वाई' के भाग तथा उसकी पूँजी के अंशदान के आधार
पर फर्म की ख्याति होगी :

₹ ₹
₹ ₹

11. ' ' ' ' ' ' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा के अनुपात लाभ हानि बाँटते
थे । उन्होंने लाभ में — भाग ' ' ' ' ,
' ' ' ' ने के अनुपात में त्याग किया । लाभों में से 'सी' का नया भाग होगा :

— —
— —

12. के. सी. लिमिटेड ने जे.सी. लिमिटेड से ₹ का कार्यालय फर्नीचर,
₹ के कार्यालय उपकरण तथा ₹ की देयताओं को ₹
के क्रय प्रतिफल पर लिया । जे.सी. लिमिटेड को भुगतान ₹ प्रत्येक के
ऋणपत्रों को बढ़े पर निर्गमित करके किया गया । 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन बढ़े खाते'
के नाम पक्ष में, खतौनी की गई राशि होगी

₹ ₹
₹ ₹

अथवा

9.

interest on Jeevan's total drawings will be charged is :

—
—

10.

₹

—

₹ 60,000 as his capital. Based on Y's share in the profits of the

₹
₹

₹
₹

11.

—

which was sacrificed by C, D and E in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 2. C's new share

—

—

—

—

12.

₹

₹

₹

₹

₹

10%. The amount to be debited to 'Discount on Issue of Debentures Account' will be :

₹

₹

₹

₹

OR

राजा लिमिटेड ने शर्मा लिमिटेड से ₹ _____ की मशीनरी का क्रय किया। शर्मा लिमिटेड को ₹ _____ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को _____ ,

₹ _____ ₹ _____
₹ _____ ₹ _____

13. *अभिकथन* वाहक ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज का भुगतान उस व्यक्ति को किया जाता है, जो इन ऋणपत्रों के साथ संलग्न ब्याज का कूपन प्रस्तुत करता है।

कारण वाहक ऋणपत्र वे ऋणपत्र होते हैं, जो सुपुर्दगी के द्वारा हस्तांतरित किए जा सकते हैं तथा कम्पनी ऋणपत्र धारकों का कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखती।

निम्नलिखित में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

सही है, परन्तु कारण _____ ग़लत है।

तथा कारण _____ दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण _____ की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* है।

तथा कारण _____ दोनों सही हैं और कारण _____ की सही व्याख्या है।

तथा कारण _____ दोनों ग़लत हैं।

निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक स्थिति को पढ़िए और इसमें दी गई सूचना के आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या _____ तथा के उत्तर दीजिए।

अप्रैल _____ को जाइरा लिमिटेड ने ₹ _____ प्रत्येक के _____ किया जाएगा।

14. मार्च, _____ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में

₹ _____ ₹ _____
₹ _____ ₹ _____

15. ' _____ ,

₹ _____ ₹ _____
₹ _____ ₹ _____



₹

₹

‘Securities Premium Reserve Account’ on issue of equity shares

₹

₹

₹

₹

13.

14.

₹

₹

₹

₹

15. ‘Loss on Issue of Debentures Account’ will be debited by

₹

₹

₹

₹



16. लिमिटेड ने ₹ प्रत्येक के ₹ प्र
 ₹ थी । प्रति अंश न्यूनतम
 राशि जिन पर इन अंशों को पुनः निर्गमित किया जा सकता है, होगी :
 ₹ ₹
 ₹ ₹

17. (क) को अमन लिमिटेड ने कमल लिमिटेड की ₹
 ₹ ₹
 ₹ लिमिटेड को ₹
 को
 कम्पनी ने ,
 रोज़नामचा
 प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

(ख) को बैन लिमिटेड ने केयरस लिमिटेड से ₹
 ₹ ₹
 ₹ ₹
 रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ
 कीजिए ।

18. को रवि, कवि तथा अवि ने क्रमशः ₹ ₹
 ₹

₹
 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹
 ₹ ₹ ₹
 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए रवि, कवि तथा अवि का
 कीजिए ।

16.

17.

off 'Discount on Issue of Debentures Account' according to the

OR

18.

Interest on partners' drawings was Ravi

19. ' ' तथा 'क्यू' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा के अनुपात में लाभ हानि बाँटते थे ।
 को उन्होंने लाभ में — भाग के लिए ₹ न्यूनतम गारंटी के साथ
 'आर' को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । ' ' तथा 'क्यू' लाभ पहले के अनुपात में ही बाँटते रहेंगे
 परन्तु ' ' को दी गई गारंटी में हुई किसी भी कमी को के अनुपात में बाँटेंगे ।
 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ था ।
 लेनदेनों के लिए ' ' तथा 'क्यू' की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ
 कीजिए ।

20. (क) निशा प्रिया तथा रजत एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा के अनुपात में लाभों
 का विभाजन करते थे । फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें प्रत्येक वर्ष मार्च को बंद कर देती है ।
 जुलाई, को प्रिया की मृत्यु हो गई । प्रिया की मृत्यु पर फर्म की ख्याति
 का मूल्यांकन ₹ किया गया तथा फर्म के लाभों में उसके भाग की गणना
 पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर करनी थी जो ₹ था ।
 प्रिया की मृत्यु के समय ख्याति तथा प्रिया के लाभ में भाग की खतौनी के लिए
 आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

अथवा

(ख)
 ₹ तथा ₹ थी । साझेदारी
 संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में शर्मा ने ₹ का तथा वर्मा ने
 ₹ का आहरण किया । को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए खाते
 तैयार करने के पश्चात् यह ज्ञात हुआ कि पूँजी पर ब्याज नहीं दिया गया है तथा
 आहरण पर ब्याज प्रभारित नहीं किया गया है ।

अपनी कार्य टिप्पणी को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हुए, इस अशुद्धि के शोधन के लिए फर्म
 की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

19.

20.

July 2022. On Priya's death, the goodwill of

of previous year's p

Priya's share of profit at the time of her death.

OR

21. ₹ समता अंशों में विभक्त ₹
की अधिकृत अंश है। कम्पनी ने समता अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :
- आवेदन पर – ₹ प्रति अंश
आबंटन पर – ₹ प्रति अंश
प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर – ₹ प्रति अंश

को छोड़कर जिन पर प्र

‘ , ’

22. ‘ ’, ‘ ’ तथा ‘डी’ एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा के अनुपात में लाभ हानि बाँटते थे। को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था

31 मार्च, 2022 को ‘ ’, ‘ ’ तथा ‘डी’ का स्थिति विवरण

		भवन मशीनरी	

को ‘ ’ की मृत्यु हो गई। ‘ ’ की मृत्यु पर ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ किया गया। सम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण से ₹ की हानि हुई। साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि किसी भी साझेदार की मृत्यु पर ख्याति का लेखांकन ख्याति खाता खोले बिना किया जाएगा। मृत्यु की तिथि तक ‘सी’ के लाभ की गणना ₹ की गई।

‘सी’ की मृत्यु पर उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए ‘सी’ का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए। यह मानते हुए कि मृत्यु के समय ‘सी’ के निष्पादकों को उसकी देय राशि के आधे भाग का भुगतान तुरन्त कर दिया गया, ‘सी’ के निष्पादकों का खाता भी तैयार कीजिए।



23.

₹ प्रत्येक के

₹

₹ प्रत्येक के

24. ' ', ' ' तथा 'आर' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा के अनुपात में लाभ हानि बाँटते थे । को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था

31 मार्च, 2022 को ' ', ' ' तथा 'आर' का स्थिति विवरण

		स्थायी	

₹ तथा

स्टॉक से ₹ की वसूली हुई । देनदार पुस्तक मूल्य पर वसूल हुए तथा सभी देयताओं का पूर्ण भुगतान कर दिया गया ।

वसूली खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

25.

₹ प्रत्येक के ₹ प्रति अंश
के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए ।
राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :
आवेदन पर – ₹ प्रति अंश
आबंटन पर – ₹ प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)
प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ प्रति अंश
द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

छोड़कर जिसके पास

निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में अंशों को जब्त करने एवं उन्हें पुनः निर्गमित करने पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए

सी सी लिमिटेड ने ₹ प्रत्येक के अंशों को जब्त कर लिया जिन पर ₹ प्रति अंश माँगे गए थे । इन अंशों पर ₹ प्रति अंश की आबंटन राशि तथा ₹ प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया था । इनमें से, अंशों को ₹ प्रति अंश, ₹ प्रदत्त पर पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

जी जी लिमिटेड ने ₹ प्रत्येक के पूर्णतः याचित अंशों को जब्त कर लिया जिन्हें

₹ प्रति अंश की आवेदन राशि प्राप्त हुई थी । इनमें से, अंशों को ₹ प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।



25.

-
-
-
-

OR

26.

‘ ’ ‘ ’

31 मार्च, 2022 'ए' 'बी' का स्थिति विवरण

ए		स्टॉक प्राप्य बिल	

उपर्युक्त तिथि को लाभों में – भाग के लिए 'सी' को निम्न शर्तों पर एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया

'सी' अपनी पूंजी के लिए ₹ तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम में अपने भाग के लिए ₹ लाएगा ।

स्टॉक का मूल्य ₹ से बढ़ाया जाएगा ।

₹ के देनदारों को डूबत ऋणों के रूप में अपलिखित किया जाएगा तथा संदिग्ध एवं डूबत ऋणों के प्रावधान को देनदारों के

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूंजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

31.

कम्प्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर
कार्य प्रगति पर
अग्रिम याचना

32.

‘

’

33.

(क)

₹

₹

₹

अथवा

(ख)

से लेनदेन से चालू अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा या उसमें कोई परिवर्तन

लेनदारों को ₹ का भुगतान
₹ की वस्तुओं का उधार क्रय
देनदारों से ₹ नगद प्राप्त किए
₹ के समता अंशों का निर्गमन

34.

निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक लेख को पढ़िए तथा उसके आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

‘ के अन्तर्गत हाथ से बुने हुए स्वेटर बेचने के लिए एक छोटा उद्यम प्रारंभ किया । जैसे जैसे व्यवसाय बढ़ने लगा आगम बढ़ना शुरू हो गया ।

बनाने का निर्णय लिया ।
गया है ।

‘ का स्थिति विवरण नीचे दिया

31.

32. 'These ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run.' Identify and state the significance of

33.

OR

34.

'Skill India Scheme'. As the business grew, the revenue started April 2020, she decided to form 'Shobha Ltd.' along



स्थिति विवरण में दिए गए आंकड़ों तथा अतिरिक्त सूचना से 'निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़' तथा 'वित्तीय गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए ।

31 2022

I -			
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य			
(ख)			
(ग)			
	कुल		
II -			
		-	
रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल			
	कुल		

एवीजी
सम

टोटल
ऍड

28.

टैली का गेटवे
टैली का गेटवे
टैली का गेटवे
टैली का गेटवे

29.

प्रलेखों को खाता शीर्षक दिए जाते हैं ।
प्रलेखों को विशेष नाम दिए जाते हैं ।
प्रलेखों को विशेष अनुक्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है ।
संख्याओं तथा अक्षरों को लगातार क्रम दिया जाता है ।

30.

आरम्भिक प्रविष्टियाँ
अंतिम प्रविष्टियाँ
अथवा

समायोजन प्रविष्टियाँ
दोनों तथा



28.

29.

30.

OR

31. ' ' को वर्गीकृत किए जाने वाले दो मुख्य समूहों को समझाइए ।

32.

33. (क) ' ' ,
दिखाई देने के क्या कारण होते हैं

अथवा

(ख)

34.



31. Explain the two main groups in which 'Group of Accounts'

32.

33. What are the reasons if 'N/A Error' appears on

OR

34.

eterns in today's currency value of a series of future payments assuming



Marking Scheme

Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Supplementary Examination, July 2023

SUBJECT NAME: ACCOUNTANCY (67/C/1)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left- hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.

9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wrong totalling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totalling on the title page. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.



Marking Scheme 2022-23 Compartment Accountancy (055) 67/C/1 Expected Answers/ Value Points		Marks
1	<p>Q. (i) Persons who have entered.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) Partners</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (ii) Madhu and Radha were.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) ₹2,400</p>	1
2	<p>Q. (i) A and B were partners.....</p> <p>Ans. (d) 1/6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(ii) P, Q and R were partners.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) 2/3</p>	1
3	<p>Q. (i) B and D were partners.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">P & L Appropriation A/c Dr. ₹4,000 To Interest on B's Capital A/c ₹4,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (ii) K and L were partners</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(c)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">L's Capital / Current A/c A/c ₹900 To Interest on Drawings A/c ₹900</p>	1
4	<p>Q. In which of the following case.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) When there is a change in the profit sharing ratio amongst existing partners</p>	1



5	<p>Q. (i) C and D were partners in a firm.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) 1:2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (ii) A, B and C were partners in a firm.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) Gain 1/30</p>	1
6	<p>Q. S and T were partners in a firm.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Credit ₹4,000</p>	1
7	<p>Q. On the dissolution of a partnership firm.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) ₹45,000</p>	1
8	<p>Q. After doing the adjustments regarding.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) ₹4,84,000</p>	1
9	<p>Q. Josh and Jeevan were partners</p> <p>Ans. (c) 4 ½ months</p>	1
10	<p>Q. X and Z were partners.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) ₹30,000</p>	1
11	<p>Q. C, D and E were partners.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) 2/5</p>	1
12	<p>Q. (i) K.C. Ltd. took over</p> <p>Ans. (b) ₹40,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1



	<p>Q. (ii) Raja Ltd. purchased machinery.....</p> <p>Ans. (d) ₹5,00,000</p>																																				
13	<p>Q. Assertion (A).....</p> <p>Ans. (c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p>	1																																			
14	<p>Q. The total interest due.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) ₹40,000</p>	1																																			
15	<p>Q. 'Loss on Issue of debentures Account'.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) ₹50,000</p>	1																																			
16	<p>Q. BB Ltd. forfeited.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) ₹5</p>	1																																			
17	<p>Q. (a) On 01.04.2021, Aman Ltd. purchased.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of Aman Ltd. Journal</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 10%;">L.F</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Debit Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Credit Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="7" style="vertical-align: top;">2021 April 1</td> <td>Machinery A/c Dr.</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furniture A/c Dr.</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land and Building A/c Dr.</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To Sundry Creditors A/c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To Capital Reserve A/c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To Kamal Ltd. A/c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">36,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">(Being assets and liabilities acquired from Kamal Ltd.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2021 April 1	Machinery A/c Dr.		5,00,000		Furniture A/c Dr.		3,00,000		Land and Building A/c Dr.		40,00,000		To Sundry Creditors A/c			8,00,000	To Capital Reserve A/c			4,00,000	To Kamal Ltd. A/c			36,00,000	(Being assets and liabilities acquired from Kamal Ltd.)					1
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																																	
2021 April 1	Machinery A/c Dr.		5,00,000																																		
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	To Kamal Ltd. A/c			36,00,000																																	
	(Being assets and liabilities acquired from Kamal Ltd.)																																				



2022 Mar 31	Kamal Ltd. A/c Dr. Discount/Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Being Kamal Ltd. paid by issue of debentures at a discount)	36,00,000			1
	Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Discount/Loss on issue of Debentures A/c (Being Discount/Loss on issue of Debentures A/c written off)	4,00,000		40,00,000	
			4,00,000	4,00,000	1 = 3 marks

OR

OR

Q. (b) On 01.04.2021, Bain Ltd. purchased.....

Books of Bain Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	
2021 April 1	Machinery A/c Dr. Land and Building A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Liabilities A/c To Cayres Ltd. A/c (Being assets and liabilities acquired from Cayres Ltd.)		17,00,000 40,00,000 10,00,000	7,00,000 60,00,000	1
	Cayres Ltd. A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being Kamal Ltd. paid partly by a cheque)		5,00,000	5,00,000	1
	Cayres Ltd. A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being balance amount of Cayres Ltd. paid by issue of debentures at a premium)		55,00,000	50,00,000 5,00,000	1 = 3

”	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. To P's Capital A/c To Q's Capital A/c To R's Capital A/c (Being Net profit distributed among the partners)	3,00,000	1,80,000 90,000 30,000	1
	”	P's Capital A/c Q's Capital A/c To R's Capital A/c (Being adjustment of guaranteed amount to R)	12,000 8,000 20,000	
				marks

20 Q. (a) Nisha, Priya and Rajat.....

Ans.

Books of Nisha, Priya and Rajat
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
2022 July 1	Nisha's Capital A/c Rajat's Capital A/c To Priya's Capital A/c (Being Priya's share of goodwill adjusted into the accounts of Nisha and Rajat)		80,000 40,000	1,20,000
”	Profit & Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To Priya's Capital A/c (Being Priya's share of profit till the time of her death credited to her capital A/c)		60,000	60,000

1 ½

1 ½

=
3
marks

OR

OR

Q. (b) Sharma and Verma.....

Books of Sharma and Verma
Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
------	-------------	----	----------------	----------------

P & L Adjustment A/c To Sharma's Current A/c To Verma's Current A/c (Interest on Capital transferred to P & L Adjustment A/c)	Dr.		2,40,000	1,40,000 1,00,000	1
Sharma's Current A/c Verma's Current A/c To P & L Adjustment A/c (Interest on Drawings transferred to P & L Adjustment A/c)	Dr. Dr.		12,000 6,000	18,000	1
Sharma's Current A/c Verma's Current A/c To P & L Adjustment A/c (Loss on adjustment transferred to Partners' Capital accounts)	Dr. Dr.		1,33,200 88,800	2,22,000	1

=
3
marks

Alternative Answer:

Books of Sharma and Verma

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Sharma's Current A/c To Verma's Current A/c (Being Interest on capital and Interest on drawings omitted, now rectified)		5,200	5,200

1



Working Notes:						+	
Particulars	Cr. Interest on Capital (₹)	Dr Interest on Drawings (₹)	Dr. Profits (₹)	Net Effect (₹)			
				Dr.	Cr.		
Sharma	1,40,000	12,000	1,33,200	5,200	-		2
Verma	1,00,000	6,000	88,800	-	5,200		=
	2,40,000	18,000	2,22,000	5,200	5,200	3	

marks

21	<p>Q. MM Ltd. is registered with.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MM Ltd. <i>Balance Sheet (extract) as at</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Note No.</th> <th>Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Shareholders' funds</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> (a) Share Capital</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">99,97,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes to Accounts: -</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">1. Share Capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Authorized Capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>10,00,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Issued Capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>1,00,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Subscribed Capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Subscribed and Fully Paid Up</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9,99,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">99,90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Subscribed but Not Fully Paid Up</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Calls in arrears</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>3,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">99,97,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)	I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			1. Shareholders' funds			(a) Share Capital	1	99,97,000	Particulars	Amount (₹)	1. Share Capital		Authorized Capital		1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	<u>10,00,00,000</u>	Issued Capital		10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	<u>1,00,00,000</u>	Subscribed Capital		Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		9,99,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	99,90,000	Subscribed but Not Fully Paid Up		1,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	10,000	Less: Calls in arrears	<u>3,000</u>		99,97,000	<p>1</p> <p>+</p> <p>1</p> <p>+</p> <p>½</p> <p>+</p> <p>½</p> <p>= 4</p>
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	<p>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c)</p>		5,00,000	5,00,000	1 x 6 = 6 marks								
	<p>(b) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 10% Debentures received)</p>		18,80,000	18,80,000									
	<p>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Discount/ Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 10% Debentures A/c)</p>		18,80,000 1,20,000	20,00,000									
	<p>(c) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 8% Debentures received)</p>		1,96,000	1,96,000									
	<p>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 8% Debentures A/c)</p>		1,96,000 12,000	2,00,000 8,000									
	<p>Or Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 8% Debentures A/c)</p>		1,96,000 4,000 8,000	2,00,000 8,000									
24	<p>Q. M, S and R were partners Ans. Dr . Realisation A/c Cr.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount				
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount										



	₹		₹
To Fixed Assets A/c	1,20,000	By Creditors A/c (½)	80,000
To Stock A/c (1)	70,000		
To Debtors A/c	20,000	By Bank A/c (1)	
		Fixed assets 1,20,000	
To Bank A/c		Stock 10,000	
- creditors (½)	80,000	Debtors <u>20,000</u>	
			1,50,000
		By Loss transferred to	
		Partners' Capital A/c's: (1)	
		M 24,000	
		S 12,000	
		R <u>24,000</u>	60,000
	2,90,000		2,90,000

4
marks

Dr. Partners' Capital Accounts				Cr.			
Particulars	M ₹	S ₹	R ₹	Particulars	M ₹	S ₹	R ₹
To Realisation A/c	24,000	12,000	24,000	By balance b/d	60,000	50,000	30,000
To Bank A/c	56,000	48,000	26,000	By P & L A/c	20,000	10,000	20,000
	80,000	60,000	50,000		80,000	60,000	50,000

½ x 4

=

2

marks

=

4+2

=

6

marks

25 Q. (a) CCL Ltd. invited applications.....

Ans.

Books of CCL Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	Bank A/c		2,40,000	
	To Equity Share Application A/c	Dr.		2,40,000
	(Application money received on 1,20,000 shares)			

½

Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to Equity share capital A/c and money refunded on rejected applications)	Dr.	2,40,000	1,50,000 90,000	1
Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Amount due on allotment @₹6 per share including premium @₹3 per share)	Dr.	4,50,000	2,25,000 2,25,000	1
Bank A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received)	Dr.	4,50,000	4,50,000	½
Equity Share First Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on first and final call @₹3 per share)	Dr.	2,25,000	2,25,000	½
Bank A/c To Equity Share first call A/c (First and final call money received except that of 2,000 shares)	Dr.	2,19,000	2,19,000	1
Or Bank A/c Calls in Arrears A/c To Equity Share first call A/c (First call money received except that of 2,000 shares)	Dr. Dr.	2,19,000 6,000	2,25,000	
Equity Share Second Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on second call @₹2 per share)	Dr.	1,50,000	1,50,000	½
Bank A/c To Equity Share Second Call A/c (Second call money received except that of 2,000 shares)	Dr.	1,46,000	1,46,000	1
Or				



Bank A/c	Dr.	1,46,000		=
Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.	4,000		6
To Equity Share second call A/c			1,50,000	marks
(Second call money received except that of 2,000 shares)				

OR

OR

Q. (b) Pass necessary journal entries.....

Ans.

(i)

Books of CC Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	Share Capital A/c	Dr.	80,000	
	To Share Allotment A/c			30,000
	To Share First Call A/c			30,000
	To Forfeited Shares A/c			20,000
	(Forfeiture of 10,000 shares for non payment of allotment and first call money)			
	Or			
	Share Capital A/c	Dr.	80,000	
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			60,000
	To Forfeited Shares A/c			20,000
	(Forfeiture of 10,000 shares for non payment of allotment and first call money)			
	Bank A/c	Dr.	14,000	
	Forfeited Shares A/c	Dr.	2,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			16,000
	(2,000 shares reissued for ₹7 per share, ₹8 paid up)			
	Forfeited Shares A/c	Dr.	2,000	
	To Capital Reserve A/c			2,000
	(Balance in Forfeited Shares A/c transferred to Capital Reserve)			

1 x 3
=
3
marks



(ii)

Books of GG Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c/ Dr. Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c (Forfeiture of 2,000 shares on which only application money was received)		20,000 2,000	16,000 6,000
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (500 shares reissued for ₹11 per share, fully paid up)		5,500	5,000 500
	Forfeited Shares A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Balance in Forfeited Shares A/c transferred to Capital Reserve)		1,500	1,500

1 x 3
=
3
marks
=
3+3
=
6
marks

26 Q. (a) A and B were partners in a firm.....

Ans. (a)

Dr.		Revaluation A/c		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c	9,500	By Stock A/c	1,500		
		By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c			
		A ₹6,000	8,000		
		B ₹2,000			
	9,500		9,500		

½ x 3
=
1 ½
marks



Dr.				Partners' Capital Accounts				Cr.			
Particulars	A	B	C	Particulars	A	B	C	Particulars	A	B	C
	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹
To Revaluation A/c..... [1]	6,000	2,000	-	By balance b/d	2,00,000	3,00,000	-	By Bank A/c.. [2]	-	-	2,00,000
To balance c/d..... [1]	3,74,000	3,58,000	2,00,000	By General Reserve A/c.. [1]	60,000	20,000	-	By premium for goodwill A/c.. [1]	1,20,000	40,000	-
	3,80,000	3,60,000	2,00,000		3,80,000	3,60,000	2,00,000				

4 ½
marks
=
6
marks

OR

OR

Q. (b) B, P and T were partners in a firm.....

Dr.		Revaluation A/c		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Furniture A/c	10,000	By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c			
To Workmen's Compensation Claim A/c	10,000	B ₹10,000			
		P ₹6,000			
		B ₹4,000			20,000
	20,000				20,000

½ x 3
=
1 ½
marks



Partners' Capital Accounts							
Dr.				Cr.			
Particulars	B ₹	P ₹	T ₹	Particulars	B ₹	P ₹	T ₹
To Revaluation A/c	10,000	6,000	4,000	By balance b/d	4,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000
To B's Capital A/c	-	1,08,000	72,000	By General Reserve A/c	1,00,000	60,000	40,000
To Bank A/c	20,000	-	-	By P's Capital A/c	1,08,000	-	-
To B's Loan A/c	6,50,000	-	-	By T's Capital A/c	72,000	-	-
To balance c/d	-	1,46,000	64,000				
	6,80,000	2,60,000	1,40,000		6,80,000	2,60,000	1,40,000

½ x 9
=
4 ½
marks
=
6
marks

PART B

OPTION 1

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27	<p>Q. (i) Which of the following is a tool</p> <p>Ans. (c) Ratio Analysis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(ii) If the Operating ratio of Pathway Ltd.....</p> <p>Ans. (d) 70%</p>	1
28	<p>Q. (i) Which of the following is not a solvency ratio?</p> <p>Ans. (b) Return on Investment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(ii) Which of the following are known as efficiency ratios?</p> <p>Ans. (c) Activity ratios</p>	1
29	<p>Q. Which of the following transactions.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) Cash received on maturity of marketable securities</p>	1
30	<p>Q. Which of the following is not included in</p>	



	Ans. (d) Trade Receivables	1																
31	<p>Q. Classify the following items....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Item</th> <th>Major Head</th> <th>Sub Head</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a)</td> <td>Computer Software</td> <td>Non Current Assets</td> <td>Fixed Assets- Intangible Or Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Asset</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td> <td>Work in progress</td> <td>Current Assets</td> <td>Inventories</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td>Calls in Advance</td> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td>Other Current liabilities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Full credit to be given for only writing Intangible Asset or Fixed Asset under the Sub head of (i) Computer Software</p>		Item	Major Head	Sub Head	(a)	Computer Software	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible Or Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Asset	(b)	Work in progress	Current Assets	Inventories	(c)	Calls in Advance	Current liabilities	Other Current liabilities	<p>½ x 6 =3 marks</p>
	Item	Major Head	Sub Head															
(a)	Computer Software	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible Or Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Asset															
(b)	Work in progress	Current Assets	Inventories															
(c)	Calls in Advance	Current liabilities	Other Current liabilities															
32	<p>Q. These ratios are calculated to determine the ability</p> <p>Ans. <u>Any three</u> of the following Solvency Ratios.</p> <p>(i) <u>Debt Equity Ratio</u> means the relationship between long term debt and equity. It measures the degree of indebtedness of an enterprise and gives an idea to the long term lender regarding the extent of security of the debt.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Debt to Capital employed Ratio</u> refers to the ratio of long term debt to the total of external and internal funds. It shows the proportion of long term debt in capital employed.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Proprietary Ratio</u> expresses relationship of proprietor's funds to net assets. Higher proportion of shareholders funds in financing the assets is a positive feature as it provides security to the creditors.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Total Assets to Debt Ratio</u> measures the extent of the coverage of long term debts by assets. It indicates the rate of external funds in financing the assets and the extent to which debts are covered by assets.</p> <p>(v) <u>Interest Coverage Ratio</u> expresses the relationship between profits available for payment of interest and the amount of interest payable. It reveals the number of times interest on long term debts is covered by the profits available for interest.</p>	<p>1 x 3 = 3 marks</p>																
33	<p>Q. (a) (i) From the following information.....</p> <p>(ii) From the following details....</p>																	



Ans.

(i) Operating Ratio = $\frac{\text{Cost of Revenue from Operations} + \text{Operating Expenses}}{\text{Revenue from Operations}}$ 1/2 mark

$$= \frac{\text{₹4,00,000} + (\text{₹80,000} + \text{₹1,20,000})}{10,00,000} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ mark}$$

$$= 60\% \dots\dots\dots 1/2 \text{ mark}$$

(ii) Interest Coverage Ratio = $\frac{\text{Profit before Interest and Tax}}{\text{Interest on Long Term Debt}}$ 1/2 mark

Interest on Long Term Debt

Interest on Long Term Debt = 10% of ₹5,00,000 = ₹50,000

$$\text{Interest Coverage Ratio} = \frac{\text{₹2,00,000} + \text{₹50,000}}{\text{₹50,000}} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ mark}$$

$$= 5 \text{ times} \dots\dots\dots 1/2 \text{ mark}$$

OR

Q. (b) The Current Ratio of Zenith Ltd.....

Ans.

S.No.	Effect on Ratio	Reason
(i)	Increase	Decrease in Current Assets and Current Liabilities
(ii)	Decrease	Increase in Current Assets and Current Liabilities
(iii)	No Change	No change in Current Assets and Current Liabilities
(iv)	Increase	Increase in Current Assets with No change in Current Liabilities

2 marks

+

2 marks

=

4 marks

OR

½ mark

for the effect

+

½ mark

for reason

=

1 x 4

=

4

marks

34 Q. Read the following hypothetical text....

Ans.

Dr. Machinery A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Balance b/d	6,50,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	90,000
To Bank A/c (purchase)	2,10,000	By Bank A/c (sale)	50,000
		By Statement of P/L (loss)	20,000
		By Balance c/d	7,00,000
	8,60,000		8,60,000

1

+

Dr. Accumulated Depreciation on Machinery A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Machinery A/c	90,000	By Balance b/d	1,50,000
To Balance c/d	1,00,000	By Depreciation A/c	40,000
	1,90,000		1,90,000

1

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Purchase of Machinery	(2,10,000)
Sale of Machinery	<u>50,000</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,60,000)

+

1 ½

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Issue of Equity share capital	2,00,000
Issue of 10% Debentures	1,00,000
Interest Paid on 10% Debentures	(30,000)
Bank Overdraft taken	<u>15,000</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities	2,85,000

+

2 ½

=

6

marks

**PART B
OPTION II**



(Computerised Accounting)		
27	<p>Q. (i) Computer- related peripherals and their network.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) Hardware</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (ii) Which of the following functions.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) SUM</p>	1
28	<p>Q. Which of the following menu is used.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Gateway of Tally> Master >Accounting information > Ledger> Create</p>	1
29	<p>Q. A sequential code refers to.....</p> <p>Ans. (d) numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order.</p>	1
30	<p>Q. (i) Entries required to make Trading account.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) Closing entries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (ii) A cell reference that holds.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Absolute cell reference</p>	1
31	<p>Q. Explain the two main groups.....</p> <p>Ans. Two main groups in which 'Group of Accounts' is classified in Accounting Software 'Tally' are:-</p> <p>(i) Primary Groups: It is basic grouping of the set of sub-groups into major account heads according to their listing in Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account.</p> <p>(ii) Sub-Groups: It is a set of accounts opened in the ledger of recording of related transactions.</p>	<p>½ mark for heading and 1 mark for explan ation 1 ½ x 2 =</p>

		3 marks
32	<p>Q. Explain the three features of Computerised.....</p> <p>Ans. Features of computerized accounting system: (Any three)</p> <p>(i) Simple and integrated.</p> <p>(ii) Transparency and control.</p> <p>(iii) Accuracy and speed.</p> <p>(iv) Scalability.</p> <p>(v) Reliability</p>	1 x 3 = 3 marks
33	<p>Q. (a) What are the reasons if</p> <p>Ans. This error occurs when a value is not available to a function or formula.</p> <p>(i) Missing data and #N/A or NAO has been entered in its place.</p> <p>(ii) Giving an inappropriate value for lookup function as an argument, such function may be HLOOKUP, VLOOKUP, MATCH or LOOKUP.</p> <p>(iii) Using these lookup functions to locate the value in an unsorted table.</p> <p>(iv) Using an argument in the array formula that is not in the same number of rows or columns as the range that contains the array formula.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) State the steps to be taken in preparation of a chart.</p> <p>Ans. Following steps are taken to prepare a chart:</p> <p>(i) Enter data in worksheet with proper column and row titles.</p> <p>(ii) Create a basic chart using the pattern from the panel available on top of the worksheet in chart group option.</p> <p>(iii) Change the layout or style of chart.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply pre-defined chart layout. • Apply pre-defined style. • Change layout of chart elements • Change the format of the elements. <p>(iv) Add or remove titles or data labels.</p>	1 x 4 = 4 marks OR ½ x 8 = 4 marks



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add (remove) axis titles. • Link a title to a worksheet cell. • Add remove data labels. <p>(v) Show or hide a legend.</p> <p>(vi) Display or hide chart axis or gridlines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display (Hide) primary axes • Display (Hide) secondary axes • Display (Hide) gridlines. <p>(vii) More or resize a chart.</p> <p>(viii) Save the chart.</p>	
34	<p>Q. Name and explain the financial function.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>The name of the function is PV.</p> <p>Its syntax is = PV(rate, nper, pmt, [fv], [Type])where</p> <p>rate =is the interest rate per period.</p> <p>nper =is the number of payment periods in an annuity.</p> <p>pmt=The payment made in each period and cannot be changed over the life of annuity. Typically pmt includes principal and interest but no other fees and taxes.</p> <p>fv= is the future value, or cash balance to attain after the last payment is made .</p> <p>Type=is the number 0 or 1 and indicates when payments are due. The fv and type arguments are optional.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>=</p> <p>1+5</p> <p>=</p> <p>6</p> <p>marks</p>

