Series EF1GH/5

SET~1

रोल नं. Roll No. प्रश्न-पत्र कोड Q.P. Code **67/5/1** 

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

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

# लेखाशास्त्र

# **ACCOUNTANCY**

निर्धारित समय: 3 घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 80

## नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 39 हैं।
  Please check that this question paper contains 39 printed pages.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
  - Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।

  Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

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## सामान्य निर्देश:

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र **दो** भागों में विभाजित है **भाग क** तथा **भाग ख**।
- (iii) भाग क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- (iv) भाग ख के दो विकल्प हैं (I) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण, तथा (II) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन।
  परीक्षार्थियों को भाग ख में चयनित विषय के अनुसार केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर
  लिखने हैं।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तथा 27 से 30 तक एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20, 31 तथा 32 तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vii) प्रश्न संख्या **21, 22** तथा **33 चार-चार** अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (viii) प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 26 तथा 34 छ:-छ: अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, **एक-एक** अंक के 7 प्रश्नों में, **तीन-तीन** अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में, **चार-चार** अंकों के 1 प्रश्न में तथा **छ:-छ**: अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।

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### **General Instructions:**

- (i) This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into two parts Part A and Part B.
- (iii) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
- (iv) Part B has two options i.e. (I) Analysis of Financial Statements and (II) Computerised Accounting. Candidates must attempt only one of the given options as per the subject opted.
- (v) Question Nos. 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
- (vi) Question Nos. 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
- (vii) Question Nos. 21, 22, and 33 carries 4 marks each.
- (viii) Question Nos. 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each.
- (ix) 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.

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## भाग - क

### (साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1.	(a)	युवराज तथा योगेश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा $2:1$ के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । उन्होंने
		भविष्य में लाभों में 1/5वें भाग के लिए योगिता को एक नया साझेदार बनाया। युवराज तथा योगेश
		की पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 4,50,000 तथा ₹ 1,50,000 थीं । योगिता अपनी पूँजी के रूप में
		₹ 2,50,000 लाई। योगिता के प्रवेश पर फर्म की ख्याति का मृल्य था:

(A) ₹ 5,50,000

(B) ₹8,50,000

(C) ₹ 12,50,000

(D) ₹ 4,00,000

#### अथवा

मोनू तथा सोनू साझेदार थे तथा 2:3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । उन्होंने राम को लाभ में (b) 3/5वें भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया, जिसका 1/5वाँ भाग उसने मोनू से तथा 2/5वाँ भाग सोनू से प्राप्त किया। मोनू, सोनू तथा राम का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा:

(A) 3:1:1

(B) 1:1:3

(C) 2:3:1

(D) 2:3:3

अभिकथन (A): साझेदारी ऐसे लोगों के मध्य संबंध है जो व्यवसाय का लाभ बाँटने के लिए सहमत हए 2. हैं जिसका संचालन सभी द्वारा अथवा सभी के लिए किसी एक द्वारा किया जा सकता है।

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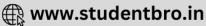
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कारण (R): यदि एक साझेदार समान प्रकृति का कोई व्यवसाय करता है तथा फर्म के साथ प्रतियोगिता करता है, तो वह उसका लेखा करेगा तथा व्यवसाय से अर्जित सभी लाभ का भुगतान फर्म को करेगा।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:

- (A) दोनों (A) तथा (R) सही हैं।
- (B) दोनों (A) तथा (R) गलत हैं।
- (C) दोनों (A) तथा (R) सही हैं तथा (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- (D) दोनों (A) तथा (R) सही हैं तथा (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

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#### PART - A

## (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

- 1. (a) Yuvraj and Yogesh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. They admitted Yogita as a new partner for 1/5<sup>th</sup> share in future profits. Capital of Yuvraj and Yogesh were ₹ 4,50,000 and ₹ 1,50,000 respectively. Yogita brought ₹ 2,50,000 as her capital. The value of goodwill of the firm on Yogita's admission was:
  - (A) ₹ 5,50,000

(B) ₹ 8,50,000

(C) ₹ 12,50,000

(D) ₹4,00,000

OR

(b) Monu and Sonu were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3. They admitted Ram as a new partner for 3/5<sup>th</sup> share in profits which he acquired 1/5<sup>th</sup> from Monu and 2/5<sup>th</sup> from Sonu. The new profit sharing ratio of Monu, Sonu and Ram will be:

(A) 3:1:1

(B) 1:1:3

(C) 2:3:1

- (D) 2:3:3
- 2. **Assertion (A)**: Partnership is the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of the business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.

**Reason (R):** If a partner carries on any business of the same nature and competing with that of the firm, he/she shall account for and pay to the firm all profit made by him/her in that business.

Choose the correct option from the following:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

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Get More Learning Materials Here:

- आयशा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,10,000 अंशों का जिन्हें 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित 3. किया गया था, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना तथा ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । अंश हरण खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की जायेगी :
  - (A) ₹ 5,50,000

₹ 7,70,000

(C) ₹ 2,20,000

(D) ₹ 5,00,000

#### अथवा

- निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सही है ?
  - (A) एक सार्वजनिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी के अंश मुक्त रूप से हस्तान्तरणीय नहीं होते।
  - (B) प्रदत्त पूँजी अभिदत्त पूँजी का वह भाग है जिसे माँगा गया है।
  - (C) संस्था के बहिर्नियमों में दी गई पूँजी से अधिक पूँजी कम्पनी एकत्रित नहीं कर सकती।
  - (D) पूँजी का वह नहीं माँगा गया भाग जिसे केवल कम्पनी के विघटन के समय ही माँगा जा सकता है, पूँजी संचय कहलाता है।
- एल, एम तथा एन एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं तथा 5:3:2 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते 4. हैं । 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से उन्होंने लाभों को बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय किया । उस तिथि को सामान्य संचय में ₹ 2,00,000 का शेष था तथा लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 4,00,000 का जमा शेष था। लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण उपरोक्त के लिए रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी:

### रोजनामचा

	विवरण		नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)	सामान्य संचय खाता	नाम	2,00,000	
	लाभ-हानि खाता			2,00,000
(B)	एम का पूँजी खाता	नाम	80,000	
	एन का पूँजी खाता	नाम	20,000	
	एल का पूँजी खाता			1,00,000
(C)	सामान्य संचय खाता	नाम	2,00,000	
	लाभ-हानि खाता	नाम	4,00,000	
	एल का पूँजी खाता			2,00,000
	एम का पूँजी खाता			2,00,000
	एन का पूँजी खाता			2,00,000
(D)	सामान्य संचय खाता	नाम	2,00,000	
	लाभ-हानि खाता	नाम	4,00,000	
	एल का पूँजी खाता			3,00,000
	एम का पूँजी खाता			1,80,000
	एन का पूँजी खाता			1,20,000

अथवा

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- 3. (a) Aysha Ltd. forfeited 1,10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each issued at 20% premium for the non-payment of first call of ₹ 2 per share and final call of ₹ 3 per share. Share Forfeited Account will be credited with:
  - (A) ₹ 5,50,000

(B) ₹ 7,70,000

(C) ₹ 2,20,000

(D) ₹ 5,00,000

#### OR

- (b) Which of the following statements is true?
  - (A) The shares of a public limited company are not freely transferable.
  - (B) Paid up capital is that part of the subscribed capital which has been called up.
  - (C) The company cannot raise more capital than the amount of capital as specified in the Memorandum of Association.
  - (D) The part of the uncalled capital which is called only in the event of winding up of the company is called Capital Reserve.
- 4. (a) L, M and N are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decided to share profits equally with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022. On that date, there was a balance of ₹ 2,00,000 in General Reserve and a credit balance of ₹ 4,00,000 in the Profit and Loss Account. The Journal Entry for the above on account of change in profit sharing ratio will be:

#### **JOURNAL**

	Particulars		Debit	Credit
			Amt. (₹)	Amt. (₹)
(A)	General Reserve A/c	$\mathrm{Dr}.$	2,00,000	
	To Profit and Loss A/c			2,00,000
(B)	M's Capital A/c	$\mathrm{Dr}.$	80,000	
	N's Capital A/c	Dr.	20,000	
	To L's Capital A/c			1,00,000
(C)	General Reserve A/c	$\mathrm{Dr}.$	2,00,000	
	Profit and Loss A/c	$\mathrm{Dr}.$	4,00,000	
	To L's Capital A/c			2,00,000
	To M's Capital A/c			2,00,000
	To N's Capital A/c			2,00,000
(D)	General Reserve A/c	$\mathrm{Dr}.$	2,00,000	
	Profit and Loss A/c	$\mathrm{Dr}.$	4,00,000	
	To L's Capital A/c			3,00,000
	To M's Capital A/c			1,80,000
	To N's Capital A/c			1,20,000

OR

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		(D)	ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन अधिमूल्य पर किया जा सकता है।		
		(C)	ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति के रूप में किया जा सकता है।		
		(B)	ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन बट्टे पर नहीं किया जा सकता है।		
		(A)	ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन नगद किया जा सकता है।		
	(b)	ऋणप	पत्रों के संदर्भ में निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है ?		1
			अथवा		
		(D)	परिवर्तनीय ऋणपत्र		
		(C)	मोचनीय ऋणपत्र		
		(B)	विशिष्ट कूपन दर ऋणपत्र		
		(A)	रिक्षत ऋणपत्र		
6.	(a)		ऋणपत्र जिनका भुगतान एक विशिष्ट अवधि की समाप्ति पर अथवा कम्पनी कमुश्त अथवा किश्तों में किया जाता है, इस रूप में जाने जाते हैं :	की जीवन अवधि	1
	(C)	साझेद	दारों के पूँजी खाते (D) बैंक खाता		
	(A)	पुनर्मूल	ल्यांकन खाता (B) वसूली खाता		
	-		त किया जाएगा ?		1
5.	क, ख	व तथा व	ग की साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन के समय संचित लाभ ₹ 40,000 को निम्	न में से किस खाते	
		(D)	साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी करके।		
		(C)	पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी करके।		
		(B)	पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी करके।		
		(A)	साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी करके।		
		पुस्तव	कों में निम्न प्रकार से किया जाएगा :		1
		हानि	विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के समय खातों में दर्ज न किए गए फर्नीचर	का लेखा, लेखा	
	(0)		22 से उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभों को $3:2:1$ के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्ण		
	(b)	एक्स,	$_{1},$ वाई तथा जैड साझेदार हैं तथा $2:3:1$ के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँ $_{2}$	ते हैं। 1 अप्रैल,	

	(b) X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of						
			3:1. They decided to share future profits in the ratio of 3:2:1				
			n effect from 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2022. At the time of change of profit				
			ring ratio, unrecorded furniture will be recorded in the books of bunts by:	1			
		(A)	Debiting it to Partners' Capital Account	_			
		(B)	Debiting it to Revaluation Account				
		(C)	Crediting it to Revaluation Account				
		, ,					
		(D)	Crediting it to Partners' Capital Account				
5.	On	disso	lution of the partnership firm of A, B and C, the accumulated				
<b>0.</b>			₹ 40,000 will be transferred to which of the following account?	1			
	(A)	Rev	aluation Account (B) Realisation Account				
	(C)	Part	tners' Capital Accounts (D) Bank Account				
6.	(a)	The	debentures which are payable on the expiry of a specified period				
		eith	er in lump-sum or in instalments during the life time of the				
		com	pany are known as:	1			
		(A)	Secured debentures				
		(B)	Specific coupon rate debentures				
		(C)	Redeemable debentures				
		(D)	Convertible debentures				
			OR				
	(b)	Whi	ch of the following statement is incorrect with respect to debentures?	' 1			
		(A)	Debentures can be issued for cash.				
		(B)	Debenture cannot be issued at discount.				
		(C)	Debentures can be issued as collateral security.				
		(D)	Debentures can be issued at premium.				
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	(C)	₹ 20,000	(D)	₹ 10,000	
	(A)	₹ 18,000	(B)	₹ 16,000	
10.		द्मारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्या होगी :	ज देने व	<b>ठा प्रावधान है । इशिता की पूँजी पर</b> ब्याज की	1
	(C)	7⅓ महीने	(D)	6 महीने	
	(A)	$3\frac{1}{2}$ महीने	(B)	$4rac{1}{2}$ महीने	
9.	औस	त महीनों की संख्या जिन पर आहरण पर ब्याज व	ती गणन	गा की जायेगी, होंगे :	1
	नित्य स्थार्य	काल्पनिक परिस्थिति को पढ़िये तथा इसके आध , श्रेया तथा इशिता एक फर्म की साझेदार हैं। ो पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 1,80,000; ₹ 1,60,000 त र्ष में नित्या ने प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में ₹ 7,50	वे 5 : था <b>₹</b> 2	3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटती हैं। उनकी 2,00,000 हैं। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त	
	(D)	सुमन का चालू खाता			
	(C)	सुमन का बैंक खाता			
	(B)	सुमन के निष्पादक का खाता			
	(A)	सुमन का ऋण खाता			
8.	से सेव निर्णय	सुमन तथा हरीश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा ब्रानिवृत्त हो गई। सुमन की सेवानिवृत्ति की तिथि । लिया कि उसे यह भुगतान तीन वार्षिक किश ॥। ₹ 30,000 का हस्तांतरण निम्न में से किस	य को स् तों में प	पुमन को ₹ 30,000 देय थे। शेष साझेदारों ने पहले वर्ष की समाप्ति से प्रारम्भ करके किया	1
	(C)	40,000	(D)	4,000	
	(A)	3,600	(B)	36,000	
7.	क्रय	थर आटा लामटंड न आनंद लामटंड स ₹ 3,6 मूल्य का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ह यर ऑटो लिमिटेड के द्वारा निर्गमित ऋणपत्रों की	ऋणपत्रों	को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया।	1

	(C) ₹ 20,000	(D) ₹ 10	0,000	
	(A) ₹ 18,000	, ,	5,000	
10.	The partnership deed provid @ 10% p.a. The amount of inte		<del>-</del>	1
	(C) 7½ months	(D) 6 m	onths	
	(A) $3\frac{1}{2}$ months	(B) $4\frac{1}{2}$	months	
9.	The average number of mon calculated, will be:	ths for which int	terest on drawings will be	1
	Read the following hypothetic 10 on the basis of the same.  Nitya, Shreya and Ishita are ratio of 5:3:2. Their fixe ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. For withdrew ₹ 7,500 at the end of	partners in a firm ed capitals are ₹ the year ending	n. They share profits in the 1,80,000; ₹ 1,60,000 and	
	(C) Suman's Bank Account	,	nan's Current Account	
	ratio of 3: 2: 1. Suman retirement, ₹ 30,000 was due pay her in three yearly instalt ₹ 30,000 will be transferred to (A) Suman's Loan Account	to her. The rem ments starting fro which of the follo	aining partners decided to om the end of the first year.	
8.	Nita, Suman and Harish wer	-	9 <b>.</b>	
	(C) 40,000	(D) 4,00	00	
	Ltd. and made the payment Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a issued by Premier Auto Ltd. w (A) 3,600	discount of 10 %.	The number of debentures	
7.	Premier Auto Ltd. purchased	assets of the valu	te of $< 3,60,000$ from Anand	

11. खुशी, निमता तथा मानवी एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 30 जून, 2022 को खुशी की मृत्यु हो गई । साझेदारी संलेख में प्रवाधान था कि किसी भी साझेदार की मृत्यु के समय मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभ में उसके भाग की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ में से ₹ 10,000 घटाकर की जायेगी ।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के लाभ थे:

वर्ष समाप्ति	लाभ/हानि (₹)
31 मार्च, 2020	1,20,000
31 मार्च, 2021	(50,000)
31 मार्च, 2022	1,70,000

मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ में ख़ुशी का भाग था:

(A) ₹ 35,000

(B) ₹ 9,583

(C) ₹28,750

(D) ₹8,750

12. ₹ 10 के एक समता अंश जिस पर पूरी राशि माँग ली गई थी तथा जिस पर ₹ 6 का भुगतान किया गया, का शेष राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया गया । इसे निम्न में से किस न्यूनतम मूल्य पर पुनःनिर्गमित किया जा सकता है ?

(A) ₹4

(B) ₹ 10

(C) ₹ 16

(D) ₹6

13. सममूल्य पर निर्गमित ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 200 समता अंशो का ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया गया । ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना अभी माँगी नहीं गई थी । हरण करने पर कितनी राशि की खतौनी अंश पूँजी के नाम पक्ष में की जायेगी ?

(A) ₹ 2,000

(B) ₹ 1,600

(C) ₹ 1,000

(D) ₹ 2,200

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11. Khushi, Namita and Manvi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 2 : 3. On 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2022, Khushi died. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner, her share of profit till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of average profit of last three years less ₹ 10,000.

Profits for the last three years were:

Year ended	Profits/Loss (₹)
31st March, 2020	1,20,000
31st March, 2021	(50,000)
31st March, 2022	1,70,000

Khushi's share of profit till the date of her death was:

(A) ₹ 35,000

(B) ₹ 9,583

(C) ₹ 28,750

- (D) ₹8,750
- 12. An equity share of ₹ 10 fully called up on which ₹ 6 has been paid was forfeited for the non-payment of the balance amount. At which of the following minimum price can it be reissued?
  - (A) ₹ 4

(B) ₹ 10

(C) ₹ 16

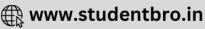
- (D) ₹6
- 13. 200 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued at par were forfeited for non-payment of first call of ₹ 3 per share. Final call of ₹ 2 per share was not yet called. By which amount the share capital will be debited on forfeiture?
  - (A) ₹ 2,000

(B) ₹ 1,600

(C) ₹ 1,000

(D) ₹ 2,200

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14. इंदू, विजय तथा पवन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4:3:3 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से उन्होंने सुभाष को एक नया साझेदार बनाया। इंदू, विजय, पवन तथा सुभाष का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 3:3:2:2 होगा। 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनके स्थिति विवरण का उद्धरण निम्न प्रकार से दिया गया है:

देयताएँ	राशि	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि
•	(₹)		(₹)
निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव संचय	80,000	निवेश (बाजार मूल्य ₹ 80,000)	90,000

सुभाष के प्रवेश पर 'निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव संचय' का निम्न में से कौन सा लेखांकन सही होगा ?

### रोज़नामचा

	विवरण		नाम राशि	जमा राशि
	199रण		(₹)	(₹)
(A)	निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव संचय खाता	नाम	10,000	
	पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता			10,000
(B)	निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव संचय खाता	नाम	80,000	
	इंदू का पूँजी खाता			32,000
	विजय का पूँजी खाता			24,000
	पवन का पूँजी खाता			24,000
(C)	पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता	नाम	10,000	
	निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव संचय खाता			10,000
(D)	निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव संचय खाता	नाम	80,000	
	निवेश खाता			10,000
	इंदू का पूँजी खाता			28,000
	विजय का पूँजी खाता			21,000
	पवन का पूँजी खाता			21,000

15. (a) अमित, सुमित तथा कियारा साझेदार हैं तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते हैं। सुमित को कमीशन देने के पश्चात शुद्ध लाभ पर 15% कमीशन देय है। कमीशन देने से पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 9,20,000 है। सुमित को देय कमीशन होगा :

(A) ₹ 1,20,000

(B) ₹ 1,38,000

(C) ₹48,000

(D) ₹55,200

अथवा

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Indu, Vijay and Pawan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:3. They admitted Subhash into partnership with effect from 1st April, 2022. New profit sharing ratio among Indu, Vijay, Pawan and Subhash will be 3:3:2:2. An extract of their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022 is given below:

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	80,000	Investments (Market Value ₹ 80,000)	90,000

Which of the following is the correct accounting treatment of 'investment fluctuation reserve' at the time of Subhash's admission?

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	Particulars		Debit Amt. (₹)	Credit Amt. (₹)
(A)	Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c	Dr.	10,000	
	To Revaluation A/c			10,000
(B)	Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c	Dr.	80,000	
	To Indu's Capital A/c			32,000
	To Vijay's Capital A/c			24,000
	To Pawan's Capital A/c			24,000
(C)	Revaluation A/c	Dr.	10,000	
	To Investment Fluctuation Reser	rve		10,000
(D)	Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c	Dr.	80,000	
	To Investments A/c			10,000
	To Indu's Capital A/c			28,000
	To Vijay's Capital A/c			21,000
	To Pawan's Capital A/c			21,000

15. (a) Amit, Sumit and Kiara are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:2:1. Sumit is entitled to a commission of 15% on the net profit after charging such commission. The net profit before charging commission is ₹ 9,20,000. The amount of commission payable to Sumit will be:

(A) ₹ 1,20,000

(B) ₹ 1,38,000

(C) ₹48,000

(D) ₹55,200

 $\mathbf{OR}$ 

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(b) पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते हैं । 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए उनके खाते के जमा पक्ष में पूँजी पर ब्याज की खतौनी 5% प्रति वर्ष की जगह 10% प्रति वर्ष कर दी गई । उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 2,00,000; ₹ 1,00,000 तथा ₹ 50,000 थी । त्रुटि को सुधारने के लिए आवश्यक समायोजना प्रविष्टि होगी :

रोजनामचा

	विवरण		नाम राशि	जमा राशि
	144(01	(₹)	(₹)	
(A)	पी का चालू खाता	नाम	2,000	
	क्यू का चालू खाता			1,000
	आर का चालू खाता			1,000
(B)	पी का चालू खाता	नाम	3,000	
	क्यू का चालू खाता			2,000
	आर का चालू खाता			1,000
(C)	पी का पूँजी खाता	नाम	2,000	
	क्यू का पूँजी खाता			1,000
	आर का पूँजी खाता			1,000
(D)	पी का पूँजी खाता	नाम	3,000	
	क्यू का पूँजी खाता			2,000
	आर का पूँजी खाता			1,000

16. आदित्य, अभिनव तथा अंकित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4:3:3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे।31 मार्च, 2022 को फर्म का विघटन हो गया। विघटन प्रक्रिया को पूरा करने के लिए आदित्य की नियुक्ति की गई जिसके लिए उसे ₹ 42,000 का पारिश्रमिक देय था। आदित्य विघटन व्यय भुगतान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया। विघटन पर वास्तविक व्यय ₹ 33,000 हुए, जिसका भुगतान आदित्य ने किया। आदित्य के पूँजी खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की जानेवाली राशि होगी:

(A) ₹ 42,000

(B) ₹ 33,000

(C) ₹ 9,000

(D) ₹ 18,000

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P, Q and R are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. For the year ended 31st March, 2022, interest on capital was credited to them @ 10% p.a. instead of 5% p.a. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 2,00,000; ₹ 1,00,000; ₹ 50,000 respectively. The necessary adjustment entry to rectify the error will be:

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	Particulars		Debit	Credit
	Particulars	Amt. (₹)	Amt. (₹)	
(A)	P's Current A/c	Dr.	2,000	
	To Q's Current A/c			1,000
	To R's Current A/c			1,000
(B)	P's Current A/c	Dr.	3,000	
	To Q's Current A/c			2,000
	To R's Current A/c			1,000
(C)	P's Capital A/c	Dr.	2,000	
	To Q's Capital A/c			1,000
	To R's Capital A/c			1,000
(D)	P's Capital A/c	Dr.	3,000	
	To Q's Capital A/c			2,000
	To R's Capital A/c			1,000

16. Aditya, Abhinav and Ankit were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:3. On 31st March, 2022, the firm was dissolved. Aditya was appointed to complete the dissolution process for which he was allowed a remuneration of ₹ 42,000. Aditya also agreed to bear dissolution expenses. Actual expenses on dissolution amounted to ₹ 33,000 which were paid by Aditya. Aditya's Capital Account will be credited by:

(A) ₹ 42,000

(B) ₹ 33,000

(C) ₹ 9,000

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(D) ₹ 18,000

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17.	आयुष तथा आरुषि साझेदार थे तथा $3:2$ के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँटते थे । उन्होंने लाभ में $1/4$ वें
	भाग के लिए नवीन को एक साझेदार बनाया । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन अधिलाभ के तीन वर्षों के
	क्रय के आधार पर करना था। फर्म का औसत शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 20,000 था। फर्म में ₹ 50,000 का पूँजी
	निवेश था तथा सामान्य प्रत्याय दर $10\%$ थी। नवीन द्वारा लाये गए ख्याति प्रीमियम की राशि की गणना
	कीजिए।

18. (a) आशा, दिशा तथा राघव एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । साझेदारी समझौते के अनुसार राघव को ₹ 40,000 लाभ की गारंटी दी गई थी । 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 1,20,000 था । 31 मार्च, 2022, को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

#### अथवा

- (b) अखिल तथा निखिल साझेदार थे तथा 3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँटते थे। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 1,00,000 तथा ₹ 80,000 थीं। पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज की सहमित हुई। निखिल को ₹ 9,200 का वार्षिक वेतन दिया जाना था। वर्ष 2021-22 में पूँजी पर ब्याज की गणना से पूर्व परन्तु निखिल का वेतन लगाने के पश्चात् शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 1,20,000 था। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ–हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए।
- 19. (a) तरुन, अभिषेक, कमल तथा विवेक एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2022 को कमल सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । तरुन, अभिषेक तथा विवेक ने भविष्य में लाभ बराबर-बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय किया । कमल की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 9,00,000 किया गया ।

अपनी गणना को स्पष्टता से दर्शाते हुए कमल की सेवानिवृत्ति पर ख्याति के लेखांकन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए। यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि ख्याति को फर्म की पुस्तकों में दर्शाया नहीं जाएगा।

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(b) अतुल तथा गीता साझेदार थे तथा 3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । ईरा को लाभ में 1/4 वें भाग के लिए फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया । ईरा अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 40,000 लाई । ख्याति, पिरसम्पित्तयों तथा देयताओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन आदि से संबंधित सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात् अतुल तथा गीता की पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 60,000 तथा ₹ 40,000 थी । यह सहमित हुई कि साझेदारों की पूँजी नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात के अनुसार होगी । पुराने साझेदारों को भुगतान की जाने वाली अथवा उनके द्वारा लाई जाने वाली पूँजी की गणना कीजिए तथा इसके लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि/प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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- 17. Aayush and Aarushi are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Naveen into partnership for 1/4th share. Goodwill of the firm was to be valued at three years' purchase of super profits. Average net profit of the firm was ₹ 20,000. Capital investment in the business was ₹ 50,000 and Normal Rate of Return was 10%. Calculate the amount of Goodwill premium brought by Naveen.
- 18. (a) Asha, Disha and Raghav were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:1. According to the partnership agreement, Raghav was guaranteed an amount of ₹ 40,000 as his share of profits. The net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022 amounted to ₹ 1,20,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

#### $\mathbf{OR}$

- (b) Akhil and Nikhil were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3: 2. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. Interest on capital was agreed @ 6% p.a. Nikhil was to be allowed an annual salary of ₹ 9,200. During the year 2021-22, the net profit prior to the calculation of interest on capital but after charging Nikhil's salary amounted to ₹ 1,20,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ending 31st March, 2022.
- 19. (a) Tarun, Abhishek, Kamal and Vivek were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2:2. Kamal retired on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. Tarun, Abhishek and Vivek decided to share future profits equally. On Kamal's retirement goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 9,00,000. Showing your working clearly, pass the necessary journal entry for treatment of goodwill on Kamal's retirement. It was decided not to show goodwill in the books of the firm.

#### OR

(b) Atul and Geeta were partners sharing profits in the ratio 3: 2. Ira was admitted into the firm for 1/4th share of profits. Ira brought ₹ 40,000 as her capital. The capitals of Atul and Geeta after all adjustments relating to goodwill, revaluation of assets and liabilities etc. are ₹ 60,000 and ₹ 40,000 respectively. It is agreed that capitals should be according to the new profit sharing ratio. Calculate the amount of actual cash to be paid off or brought in by the old partners. Pass the necessary journal entry/entries for the

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same.

20. विमल लिमिटेड ने कपिल लिमिटेड की ₹ 5,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों का क्रय तथा ₹ 1,00,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 4,50,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर किया। विमल लिमिटेड ने राशि के 1/3 भाग का भुगतान चैक द्वारा तथा शेष का निपटान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए विमल लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

- 21. नर्मदा लिमिटेड की अधिकृत पूँजी ₹ 10,00,000 है जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त है। कम्पनी ने सूचीपत्र जारी करके 80,000 समता अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। कम्पनी को 75,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गईं तथा प्राप्त हो गईं केवल 5,000 अंशों की एक अंशधारक आरती को छोड़कर जिसने ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया। इन अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया।
  - (a) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में 'अंश पूँजी' को दर्शाइए।
  - (b) इसी के लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए।

22. सोनाली, सोहन तथा शिवैन एक पैन उत्पादक फर्म के साझेदार थे । वे 2:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को सोनाली, सोहन तथा शिवैन का स्थिति विवरण

देयत	ताएँ		राशि	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि
			(₹)		(₹)
पूँजी खाते :				भूमि तथा भवन	6,00,000
सोनाली	_	4,00,000		संयन्त्र एवं मशीनरी	5,00,000
सोहन	_	4,00,000		देनदार	1,60,000
शिवैन	_	4,00,000	12,00,000	स्टॉक	1,40,000
सामान्य संचय	Ī		1,00,000	रोकड़ हस्ते	1,20,000
लेनदार			3,60,000	बैंक में नगद	1,80,000
देय बिल			40,000		
			17,00,000		17,00,000

30 जून, 2022 को सोहन की मृत्यु हो गई। साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार उसके निष्पादक निम्न के हकदार थे:

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- Vimal 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. Vimal Ltd. paid one third of the amount by cheque and balance was settled by issuing 11% debentures of  $\stackrel{?}{\underset{?}{?}}$  100 each at a premium of 20%.
  - Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Vimal Ltd. for the above transactions.
- 21. Narmada Ltd. has an authorized capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued a prospectus inviting applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares. The company received applications for 75,000 equity shares. All calls were made and were duly received except the first and final call of ₹ 2 per share on 5,000 shares held by Arti. These shares were forfeited.
  - Present the share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013.
  - (b) Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.
- 22. Sonali, Sohan and Shivain were partners in a pen manufacturing firm. They were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. On 31st March, 2022 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Sonali, Sohan and Shivain as on 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital Accounts:		Land and Building	6,00,000
Sonali – 4,00,000		Plant and Machinery	5,00,000
Sohan – 4,00,000		Debtors	1,60,000
Shivain $- 4,00,000$	12,00,000	Stock	1,40,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	Cash in hand	1,20,000
Creditors	3,60,000	Cash at Bank	1,80,000
Bills payable	40,000		
	17,00,000		17,00,000

Sohan died on 30th June, 2022. According to Partnership Deed, his executors were entitled to:

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- पूँजी पर 12% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज। (i)
- ख्याति में उसका भाग जो ₹ 48,000 था। (ii)
- (iii) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ में उसके भाग की गणना विक्रय के आधार पर करनी थी। 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से 30 जून, 2022 तक विक्रय ₹ 2,50,000 था । 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का विक्रय एवं लाभ क्रमशः ₹ 20,00,000 तथा ₹ 5,00,000 था। उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तृत करने के लिए सोहन का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।
- वाणी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने 23. (a) के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था:

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 4 प्रति अंश (₹ 1 प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम याचना पर \_ ₹ 4 प्रति अंश

दुसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

1,50,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटन कर दिया गया । अतिरिक्त आवेदन राशि का समायोजन याचनाओं पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया । एक अंशधारक, पार्थ, जिसने 600 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, ने प्रथम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी । हरण किए गए अंशों में से आधे अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

जहाँ आवश्यक हो अदत्त याचना खाता तथा पूर्वदत्त याचना खाता खोलकर उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए वाणी लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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- निम्न परिस्थितियों में अंशों के हरण तथा हरण किए गए अंशों के पुनःनिर्गमन के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए:
  - विपिन लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,000 अंशों का जिन्हें ₹ 1 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम पर (i) निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। इन अंशों में से 60% अंशों को ₹ 7 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया।
  - दीपक लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 800 अंशों का जिन पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश माँगे गए थे, ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। सभी हरण किए गए अंशों को ₹ 12 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया।

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- (i) Interest on capital @ 12% p.a.
- His share of goodwill which was ₹ 48,000. (ii)
- (iii) His share of profit till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of sales. The sales from 1st April, 2022 to 30th June, 2022 were ₹ 2,50,000. The sales and profits of the firm for the year ending  $31^{st}$ March, 2022 were ₹ 20,00,000 and ₹ 5,00,000 respectively.

Prepare Sohan's Capital Account to be presented to his executors.

23. (a) Vani Limited invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10%. The amounts were payable as under : On Application and Allotment – ₹ 4 per share (including premium ₹1) On first call – ₹ 4 per share

On second and final call – ₹ 3 per share

Applications for 1,50,000 shares were received and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants.

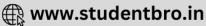
Excess application money was adjusted towards sums due on calls. Parth, a shareholder who had applied for 600 shares did not pay the first call. His shares were forfeited. The second and final call was not yet made. Half of the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 8 per share fully paid up.

Journalise the above transactions in the books of Vani Limited by opening calls in arrears and calls in advance account wherever necessary.

OR

- Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares in the following cases:
  - (i) Vipin Ltd. forfeited 10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of ₹ 1 per share, for non-payment of second and final call of ₹ 2 per share. Out of these, 60% of the shares were reissued at ₹ 7 per share fully paid up.
  - Deepak Ltd. forfeited 800 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 per share (ii) called up, for non-payment of first call of ₹ 3 per share. All the forfeited shares were reissued for ₹ 12 per share fully paid.

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24. (a) कमल, राहुल तथा नीरज एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5:3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को कमल, राहुल तथा नीरज का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि
٩	વચતાણ		41((1) 41((4)	(₹)
पूँजी :			भूमि तथा भवन	1,70,000
कमल	1,20,000		संयन्त्र तथा मशीनरी	2,60,000
राहुल	1,20,000		स्टॉक	1,00,000
नीरज	1,20,000	3,60,000	देनदार	80,000
सामान्य संच	य	1,20,000	नगद	50,000
विभिन्न लेन	दार	1,80,000		
		6,60,000		6,60,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को राहुल सेवानिवृत्त हो गया तथा निम्न शर्तों पर सहमित हुई :

- (i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,50,000 किया गया।
- (ii) विभिन्न लेनदारों में सम्मिलित ₹ 10,000 की एक मद थी जिसका दावा नहीं किया जाना था। अतः अपलिखित कर दिया गया। स्टॉक का मूल्यांकन ₹ 90,000 किया गया।
- (iii) नई फर्म की पूँजी ₹ 2,10,000 निर्धारित की गई तथा इसका समायोजन शेष साझेदारों के लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में करना था । इसके लिए आवश्यकतानुसार रोकड़ लाई जायेगी अथवा इसका भुगतान किया जायेगा ।
- (iv) राहुल को देय राशि का हस्तांतरण उसके ऋण खाते में कर दिया जायेगा। राहुल की सेवानिवृत्ति पर पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए।

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24. (a) Kamal, Rahul and Neeraj were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31st March, 2022, their Balance Sheet was as under:

Balance Sheet of Kamal, Rahul and Neeraj as on  $31^{\rm st}$  March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals:		Land and Building	1,70,000
Kamal 1,20,000		Plant and Machinery	2,60,000
Rahul 1,20,000		Stock	1,00,000
Neeraj <u>1,20,000</u>	3,60,000	Debtors	80,000
General Reserve	1,20,000	Cash	50,000
Sundry Creditors	1,80,000		
	6,60,000		6,60,000

On the above date, Rahul retired and following terms were agreed upon:

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,50,000.
- (ii) An item of ₹ 10,000 included in Sundry creditors is not likely to be claimed and hence written off. Stock was valued at ₹ 90,000.
- (iii) Capital of the new firm was fixed at ₹ 2,10,000 and the same will be adjusted in the profit sharing ratio of the remaining partners. For this purpose the required cash will be brought in or paid off as the case may be.
- (iv) Amount payable to Rahul will be transferred to his loan account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts on Rahul's retirement.

OR

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(b) आशीष तथा विशेष साझेदार थे तथा 3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति 31 मार्च, 2022 को आशीष तथा विशेष का स्थिति विवरण विवरण निम्न था:

## 31 मार्च, 2022 को आशीष तथा विशेष का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	30,000	बैंक में नगद	50,000
अदत्त बिजली बिल	20,000	देनदार 80,000	
पूँजी :		घटा : डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान 2,000	78,000
आशीष 3,00,000		स्टॉक	1,12,000
विशेष <u>2,00,000</u>	5,00,000	मशीनरी	3,00,000
		लाभ-हानि खाता	10,000
	5,50,000		5,50,000

1 अप्रैल, 2022 को लाभ में  $\frac{1}{4}$ वें भाग के लिए निम्न शर्तों पर मान्या को एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया :

- (i) मान्या अपनी पूँजी के लिए ₹ 1,00,000 तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 50,000 नगद लाएगी।
- (ii) अदत्त बिजली बिल का भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा ।
- (iii) स्टॉक का मूल्यांकन ₹ 12,000 अधिक पाया गया।

मान्या के प्रवेश पर फर्म की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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(b) Ashish and Vishesh were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3: 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022 was as under:

Balance Sheet of Ashish and Vishesh as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Creditors	30,000	Cash at Bank	50,000
Outstanding		Debtors 80,000	
electricity bill	20,000	Less: provision for	
Capitals:		bad debts <u>2,000</u>	78,000
Ashish 3,00,000		Stock	1,12,000
Vishesh <u>2,00,000</u>	5,00,000	Machinery	3,00,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
	5,50,000		5,50,000

On  $1^{\rm st}$  April, 2022, Manya was admitted into the firm with  $1/4^{\rm th}$  share in the profits on the following terms :

- (i) Manya will bring ₹ 1,00,000 as her capital and ₹ 50,000 as her share of goodwill premium in cash.
- (ii) Outstanding electricity bill will be paid off.
- (iii) Stock was found over valued by ₹ 12,000.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the firm on Manya's admission.

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25. सी, डी तथा ई एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3:1:1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था:

31 मार्च, 2022 को सी, डी तथा ई का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि
पुनतार	(₹)	नार्रात्नाताचा	(₹)
पूँजी :		मशीनरी	3,20,000
सी - 4,00,000		निवेश	3,00,000
डी – 2,00,000		स्टॉक	2,00,000
$\xi - 1,00,000$	7,00,000	देनदार	1,00,000
सी का ऋण	1,20,000	बैंक में नगद	2,00,000
विभिन्न लेनदार	1,00,000		
देय विपत्र	2,00,000		
	11,20,000		11,20,000

साझेदारों के मध्य कुछ मतभेदों के कारण उपरोक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन हो गया :

- (i) ₹ 3,00,000 की मशीनरी, लेनदारों को उनके खाते के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु दे दी गई तथा शेष मशीनरी को ₹ 10,000 में बेच दिया गया।
- (ii) निवेशों से ₹ 2,90,000 प्राप्त हुए।
- (iii) स्टॉक ₹ 1,80,000 में बेचा गया।
- (iv) ₹ 20,000 के देनदार डूब गए।
- (v) वसूली व्यय ₹ 10,000 थे।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए।

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- 26. चिरंजीवी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन किया । निम्न स्थितियों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :
  - (a) जब ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया तथा इनका शोधन 5% के प्रीमियम पर करना है।
  - (b) जब ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% बट्टे पर किया गया तथा इनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर करना है।
  - (c) जब ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया गया तथा इनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर करना है ।  $oldsymbol{6}$

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25. C, D, E were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of C, D and E as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Liabilities	(₹)	1133003	(₹)
Capitals:		Machinery	3,20,000
C - 4,00,000		Investments	3,00,000
D - 2,00,000		Stock	2,00,000
E - <u>1,00,000</u>	7,00,000	Debtors	1,00,000
C's Loan	1,20,000	Cash at Bank	2,00,000
Sundry Creditors	1,00,000		
Bills payable	2,00,000		
	11,20,000		11,20,000

On the above date the firm was dissolved due to certain disagreement among the partners:

- (i) Machinery of ₹ 3,00,000 were given to creditors in full settlement of their account and remaining machinery was sold for ₹10,000.
- (ii) Investments realised ₹ 2,90,000.
- (iii) Stock was sold for ₹ 1,80,000.
- (iv) Debtors for ₹20,000 proved bad.
- (v) Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 10,000.

Prepare Realisation Account.

6

6

- 26. Chiranjeevi Limited issued 2,000, 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each. Pass the necessary Journal entries for the issue of debentures in the following cases:
  - (a) When debentures were issued at 10% premium, redeemable at 5% premium.
  - (b) When debentures were issued at 5% discount, redeemable at 10% premium.
  - (c) When debentures were issued at par, redeemable at a premium of 10%.

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## भाग – ख

## विकल्प - I

# (वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27.	(a)	निम्न	में से कौन से वित्तीय विवरण विश्लेषण के औज़ार (विधियाँ) नहीं है ?							
		(i)	रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण	(ii)	आय विवरण					
		(iii)	स्थिति विवरण	(iv)	अनुपात विश्लेषण					
		(A)	(i) तथा (ii)	(B)	(ii) तथा (iv)					
		(C)	(ii) तथा (iii)	(D)	(iii) तथा (iv)					
			अथवा							
	(b)	निम्न	में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है ?			1				
		(A)	तरलता अनुपातों की गणना व्यवसाय की लघुकालीन शोधनक्षमता को मापने के लिए की जाती है।							
		(B)	चालू अनुपात को अम्ल जाँच अनुपात	के नाम	से भी जाना जाता है ।					
		(C)	C) ऋणशोधन अनुपातों की गणना व्यवसाय द्वारा दीर्घकाल में इसके ऋणों के भुगतान की							
			क्षमता का निर्धारण करने के लिए की ज	गती है	l					
		(D)	स्वामित्व अनुपात स्वामियों की निधियो	ां का शु	द्ध / कुल परिसम्पत्तियों से सम्बंध दर्शाता है ।					
28.	(a)	निम्न	में से कौन सा लेनदेन का परिणाम रोकड़	प्रवाह र	नहीं होगा ?	1				
		(A)	मशीनरी का क्रय							
		(B)	निवेशों का विक्रय							
		(C)	समता अंशों के निर्गमन द्वारा मशीनरी व	न अधि	ग्रहण					
		(D) ऋणपत्रों का शोधन								
			अथवा							
67/5	5/1		Pa	ge 30	)					

## PART – B OPTION – I

## (Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. (a) Which of the following are not tools of Financial Analysis?					f Financial Analysis ?	1					
		(i)	Cash Flow Statement	(ii)	Income Statement						
		(iii)	Balance Sheet	(iv)	Ratio Analysis						
		(A)	(i) and (ii)	(B)	(ii) and (iv)						
		(C)	(ii) and (iii)	(D)	(iii) and (iv)						
			OR								
	(b)	Whi	ch one of the following state	ment	is incorrect?	1					
(A) Liquidity ratios are calculated to measure the short to solvency of the business.											
		(B)	Current ratio is also known as Acid Test Ratio.								
		(C)	Solvency ratios are calcul	ated	to determine the ability of the						
			business to service its debt	in th	e long run.						
		(D)	Proprietary ratio express	ses tl	ne relationship of proprietor's						
			funds to net assets / total a	ssets							
28.	(a)	Whi	ch of the following transacti	on wi	ll result in no flow of cash?	1					
		(A)	Purchase of machinery								
		(B)	Sale of investments								
		(C)	Acquisition of machinery b	y issu	e of equity shares						
		(D)	Redemption of debentures								
			OR								
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	(b)	(b) रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार किए जाने के उद्देश्य से स्तम्भ – II में दिए गए लेनदेनों को स्तम्भ-I में दी गई उनकी सही गतिविधियों से मिलान कीजिए :							
			ŧ	<b>तम्भ –</b> [	I		•	स्तम्भ – II	
		(a)	निवेश ग	ातिविधि		(i)	ब्याज व	<b>ठा</b> भुगतान	
		(b)	वित्तीय	गतिविधि	ग	(ii)	ख्याति	का क्रय	
		(c)	प्रचालन	। गतिवि	धे	(iii)	वस्तुओं	की बिक्री से प्राप्त रोकड़	
			(a)	(b)	(c)				
		(A)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)				
		(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)				
		(C)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)				
		(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)				
29.		शील प ₹ 2		र्गत अनुप 0				ालू देयताएँ ₹ 1,50,000 हैं। यदि इसका से आगम होगी: ₹ 3,00,000 ₹ 1,50,000	1
	` '		, ,						
30.		•			•		में से को	न सी गतिविधियाँ प्रचालन गतिविधियाँ हैं ?	1
	(i)		- (		लाभांश तथा व ्र				
	(ii)			_	ायों का भुगता				
	(iii)	रॉय	ल्टी तथा	शुल्क से	। प्राप्त नगदी	l			
	(iv)	मर्श	ोनरी के द्र	क्रय के वि	नए अंशों का	निर्गमन ।			
	(A)	(i),	(ii) तथ	Π (iii)			(B)	(ii), (iii) तथा (iv)	
	(C)	(i),	(ii) तथ	П (iv)			(D)	(ii) तथा (iii)	
31.			किन मुख		<b>0</b> •(			ननुसार निम्न मदों को एक कम्पनी के स्थिति दर्शाया जायेगा :	3
	(b)	昶『	ापत्र शोध	न संचय					
	(c)	लाइ	इसेंस तथ	। फ्रैंचाइः	जी				
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	(b)	giv	en in	Colu		_			n-II with their correct category e of preparation of 'Cash Flow	
		Sta	ateme:		<b>T</b>			0	1 77	1
	,	( - )		lumr		,			olumn – II	
		(a)		_	Activity		i)		est paid	
		(b)		_	Activity		ii)		nase of Goodwill	
	(	(c)	_	_	Activity	(	iii)	Casn	receipts from sale of goods	
		/ <b>A</b> \	(a)	(b)	(c)					
		(A)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)					
		(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)					
		(C)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)					
	(	(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)					
29.	₹ 1,8	50,0 n op∉ ₹2		, its v ns wi	working o				0 and its current liabilities are ratio is 6 times, its revenue ₹ 3,00,000 ₹ 1,50,000	1
30.	prep	arii	ng 'Ca	sh flo	w statem	nent' i	?	_	ting activities for the purpose of	1
	(i)				Interest					
	(ii)		-		nployee b			_		
	(iii)			_	from roy					
	(iv) (A)		(ii) ai			purc	nas	(B)	achinery. (ii), (iii) and (iv)	
	(A) (C)		(ii) ai					(D)	(ii) and (iii)	
	(0)	(1),	(11) al	nu (iv,	,			(D)	(ii) aliu (iii)	
31.	will	be j	presei	nted i		lance	Sh		nder which the following items a company as per Schedule III,	3
	(b)				demption	n Rese	erve	,		
	(c)				Gemption Franchise		J1 V C	•		
67/5	` '			. and		~	Pa	age 35	P.	T.O.

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- "यह एक तकनीक है जिसमें गणितीय संबंधों के उपयोग द्वारा आँकड़ों को पुनःवर्गीकृत किया जाता है।" 32. उपरोक्त कथन में प्रकाशित तकनीक की पहचान कीजिए तथा इसके किन्हीं दो उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 3
- निम्न सूचना से आरम्भिक तथा अन्तिम स्टॉक की गणना कीजिए : 33. (a)

स्टॉक आवर्त्त अनुपात – 4 बार

सकल लाभ = प्रचालन से आगम का 20%

प्रचालन से आगम = ₹ 10,00,000

आरम्भिक स्टॉक, अन्तिम स्टॉक का 25% है।

#### अथवा

- ज़ैड लिमिटेड का ऋण–समता अनुपात 2:1 है । कारण सहित बताइए कि निम्न लेनदेनों से ऋण– (b) समता अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा अथवा इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा:
  - ₹ 3,00,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का समता अंशों में परिवर्तन।
  - देनदारों से ₹ 1,00,000 की नगद प्राप्ति ।
  - (iii) ₹ 10,00,000 के 11% ऋणपत्रों का शोधन।
  - (iv) ₹ 4,00,000 के माल का उधार क्रय।
- 34. निम्न काल्पनिक कथन को पढिए तथा उसके आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

वर्ष 2019 में अदिति ने 'फिज्ज़ लिमिटेड' नाम का अपना स्टार्ट-अप शुरू किया । फिज्ज़ लिमिटेड एक जैविक जूस निकालने वाली इकाई है। स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूकता के कारण लगातार कई वर्षों से उसका लाभ बढ़ रहा है।

31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फिज्ज़ लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण से निम्न सूचना उद्धरित की गई:

	31 मार्च, 2022	31 मार्च, 2021
	(₹)	(₹)
समता अंश पूँजी	90,00,000	60,00,000
11% ऋणपत्र	30,00,000	50,00,000
मशीनरी (लागत मूल्य पर)	28,00,000	20,00,000
मशीनरी पर एकत्रित मूल्यहास	90,000	60,000

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4

32. "It is a technique which involves regrouping of data by application of arithmetical relationships." Identify the technique highlighted in the above statement and state its any two objectives.

 $\mathbf{3}$ 

4

33. (a) From the following information, calculate the value of opening and closing inventory:

Inventory Turnover Ratio – 4 times

Gross Profit = 20% on Revenue from operations

Revenue from operations = ₹ 10,00,000

Opening inventory is 25% of the inventory at the end.

OR

- (b) Debt-Equity Ratio of Z Ltd. is 2:1. State with reason whether the following transactions will improve, decline or will not change the debt-equity ratio:
  - (i) Conversion of ₹ 3,00,000, 9% debentures into equity shares.
  - (ii) Cash received from debtors ₹ 1,00,000.
  - (iii) Redemption of ₹ 10,00,000, 11% debentures.
  - (iv) Purchase of goods on credit ₹ 4,00,000.

4

6

34. Read the following hypothetical text and answer the questions given below on the basis of the same:

Aditi, initiated her start-up 'Fizz Ltd.' in 2019. 'Fizz Ltd.' is an organic juice extracting unit. Its profits are increasing year-after-year because of the increasing awareness towards health.

Following information has been extracted from the Balance Sheet of 'Fizz Ltd.' for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022:

	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	(₹)	(₹)
Equity Share Capital	90,00,000	60,00,000
11% Debentures	30,00,000	50,00,000
Machinery (at cost)	28,00,000	20,00,000
Accumulated Depreciation on		
Machinery	90,000	60,000

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## अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 4,00,000 लागत की एक मशीन का विक्रय ₹ 30,000 के लाभ पर किया गया। (i)
- वर्ष में मशीनरी पर लगाया गया मूल्यहास ₹ 50,000 था। (ii)
- (iii) 11% ऋणपत्रों पर भुगतान किए गए ब्याज की राशि ₹ 5,50,000 थी।
- (iv) समता अंशों पर ₹ 3,00,000 के लाभांश का भुगतान किया गया।
- ऋणपत्रों का शोधन 31 मार्च, 2022 को 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया।

'फिज्ज़ लिमिटेड' की 'निवेश गतिविधियों' तथा 'वित्तीय गतिविधियों' से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए।

#### भाग - ख

### विकल्प – II

## (अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

एम एस ऐक्सस में एक क्षेत्र (फील्ड) नाम लिखने के लिए उपयोग किए जा सकने वाले अधिकतम 27. (a) समुच्चयों (करेक्टर्स) की संख्या है: 1 (A) 28 32 (B) (C) 64 (D) 104 अथवा वर्कशीट में निष्पादित की गई अन्तिम क्रिया को उलटने के लिए निम्न में से कौन सी कमांड दी (b) जाती है ? 1 (A) अनडू (B) कर् (D) रीड्र (C) पेस्ट 28. ऐसे कोड जिनमें अक्षर (अल्फाबेटस्) अथवा संक्षेपाक्षर सम्मिलित हों, कहलाते हैं : 1 (A) क्रमिक (सीक्वेंशियल) कोड्स (B) खण्ड (ब्लॉक) कोड्स (C) संख्या कोड्स

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(D) स्मृति सहायक (मनेमोनिक) कोड्स



## **Additional Information:**

- (i) During the year, a machine costing ₹ 4,00,000 was sold at a gain of ₹ 30,000.
- (ii) Depreciation charged on machinery during the year was ₹ 50,000.
- (iii) Interest paid on 11% debentures amounted to ₹ 5,50,000.
- (iv) Dividend of ₹ 3,00,000 was paid on equity shares.
- (v) Debentures were redeemed at a premium of 10% on 31st March, 2022.

Calculate cash flows of 'Fizz Ltd.' from 'Investing Activities' and 'Financing Activities.'

## PART – B

#### OPTION - II

## (Computerised Accounting)

27.	(a)	Max	timum number of	characters that	at can be used to write a field	
		nam	e in MS Access is	:		1
		(A)	28	(B)	32	
		(C)	64	(D)	104	
				OR		
	(b)	Whi	ch of the following	g command rev	erses the last action performed	
		in th	ne worksheet?			1
		(A)	Undo	(B)	Cut	
		(C)	Paste	(D)	Redo	
28.	Cod	es coi	nprising of alphab	ets or abbrevia	tion are known as	1
	(A)	Sequ	uential codes	(B)	Block codes	
	(C)	Nun	nber codes	(D)	Mnemonic codes	
67/5	5/1			Page 3'	7 P.:′	Т.О.

29.	(a)	निम्न में से कौन सा आई–एफ कार्य (फंक्शन) का तर्क (आरगुमैंट) नहीं है ?	1
	. ,	(A) मूल्य-यदि-सत्य (वैल्यू-इफ-टू)	
		(B) मूल्य – जब – असत्य (वैल्यू – वेंन – फॉल्स)	
		(C) मूल्य – यदि – असत्य (वैल्यू – इफ – फॉल्स)	
		(D) तार्किक परीक्षा (लॉजिकल टेस्ट)	
		अथवा	
	(b)	जब एक नयी वर्कबुक का सृजन किया जाता है तो कितनी रिक्त वर्कशीटें दिखाई देती हैं ?	1
		(A) तीन (B) चार	
		(C) एक (D) दो	
30.	निम्न	में से कौन सा पिवट टेबल का लाभ नहीं है ?	1
	(A)	आँकड़ों का छाना जाना (निस्यंदन)	
	(B)	उपभोक्ता मैत्रीपूर्ण	
	(C)	स्तम्भ को पंक्ति तथा पंक्ति को स्तम्भ में ले जाना	
	(D)	आँकड़ों की बड़ी मात्रा का सारांश नहीं कर सकता है।	
31.	निम्न	को समझाइए :	3
	(a)	खण्ड (ब्लॉक) कोड	
	(b)	अनुक्रमिक कोड	
32.	ग्राफ	/ चार्ट का उपयोग करने के किन्हीं तीन लाभों को समझाइए।	3
33.	(a)	लेखांकन चक्र को परिभाषित कीजिए तथा एक लेखांकन चक्र में सम्मिलित अवस्थाओं को	
		समझाइए ।	4
		अथवा	
	(b)	अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के सुरक्षात्मक कार्य के रूप में 'पासवर्ड सुरक्षा' तथा 'डाटा ऑडिट'	
		का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।	4
34.		अशुद्धि का नाम बताइए जो तब प्रकट होती है जब सेल संदर्भ (रैफरैंस) वैध नहीं होता । उल्लेख	
	कीजि	ए कि यह अशुद्धि कैसे संशोधित की जा सकती है।	6
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5		1 ug 0 00	

29.	(a)	Which of these is not a argument of the IF function?	1
		(A) Value-if-true (B) Value-when-false	
		(C) Value-if-false (D) Logical test	
		$\mathbf{OR}$	
	(b)	How many blank worksheets are shown when a new workbook is created?	1
		(A) Three (B) Four	
		(C) One (D) Two	
30.	Whi	ch of the following is not the advantage of Pivot table ?	1
	(A)	Filtering of data	
	(B)	User-friendly	
	(C)	Moving rows to columns and columns to rows	
	(D)	Cannot summarise large amount of data	
31.	Exp	ain the following:	3
	(a)	Block codes	
	(b)	Sequential codes	
32.	Exp	ain any three advantages of using graph/chart.	3
33.	(a)	Define Accounting cycle and state the phases involved in an Accounting cycle.	4
		OR	
	(b)	Explain the meaning of 'Password Security' and 'Data Audit' as security features of Computerised Accounting System.	4
34.		ne the error which appears when the cell reference is not valid. State this error can be corrected.	6

CLICK HERE >>

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## **MARKING SCHEME** STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

## (FOR INTERNAL AND RESTRICTED USE ONLY)

**SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2023** 

**SUBJECT NAME: ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code 055)** QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/5/1

#### 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(  $\lor$  ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right  $(\checkmark)$  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

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- **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 **80** 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:-
  - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
  - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
  - Wrong totaling 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 totaling on the title page.
  - Wrong totaling 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 un assessed 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.

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			PART A			
		(ACCOUNTING FOR PAF	RTNERSHIP FIR	MS AND COMPANII	ES)	
1	(a) Q. Yuvra	aj and Yogesh	••••			1 .
	Ans (D	)₹4,00,000				mark
	Alis. (D	) \ 4,00,000	<u>OR</u>			OR
			<del></del>			
	(b) Q. Mon	u and Sonu	••••			1 mark
	Ans. (B)	) 1:1:3				IIIaik
2	Q. Assertion	n (A): Partnership is the		•••••		
	Ans (D) B	oth (A) and (R) are correct a	and (R) is not th	e correct evolanatio	on of (A)	1 mark
	Aiis. (D) D	oth (A) and (N) are correct a	ilia (IV) is ilot til	e correct explanation	on or (A)	IIIaik
3	(a) Q. Aysh	a Ltd forfeited	•••••			1
	Ans. (A) ₹	F 5 50 000				mark
	Alis. (A) \	. 5,50,000	<u>OR</u>			<u>OR</u>
			<del></del>			
	(b) Q. Whic	h of the following statemer	nts is true	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		1
	Ans. (C) T	he company cannot raise mo	ore capital than	the amount of cap	ital as specified in	mark
		he Memorandum of Associa		а са.		
4	(a) O I M	and N are partners				
•	(a) Q. L, IVI	and is are partifers	•••••			
	Ans. (D)					
	Data	Dout's doug	JOURNAL	F   D	Cu	
	Date	Particulars	L.I	F. Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
		General Reserve A/c	Dr.	2,00,000	764.17	
		1 deneral reserve 7 ye				
		Profit and Loss A/c	Dr.	4,00,000		
		Profit and Loss A/c To L's Capital A/c	Dr.	4,00,000	3,00,000	1
		Profit and Loss A/c To L's Capital A/c To M's Capital A/c	Dr.	4,00,000	1,80,000	1 mark
		Profit and Loss A/c To L's Capital A/c	Dr.	4,00,000		1 mark
		Profit and Loss A/c To L's Capital A/c To M's Capital A/c	Dr. <u>OR</u>	4,00,000	1,80,000	
	(b) O V V	Profit and Loss A/c To L's Capital A/c To M's Capital A/c To N's Capital A/c	<u>OR</u>	4,00,000	1,80,000	mark
	(b) Q. X, Y a	Profit and Loss A/c To L's Capital A/c To M's Capital A/c	<u>OR</u>	4,00,000	1,80,000	mark <u>OR</u>
		Profit and Loss A/c To L's Capital A/c To M's Capital A/c To N's Capital A/c	<u>OR</u>	4,00,000	1,80,000	mark

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5	Q. On dissolution of the partnership firm	
	Ans. (C) – Partners' Capital Accounts	1 mark
6	(a) Q. The debentures which are	1 mark
	Ans. (C) Redeemable Debentures  OR	OR OR
	(b) Q. Which of the following statement is incorrect	1
	Ans. (B) Debentures cannot be issued at discount	mark
7	Q. Premier Auto Ltd	1
	<b>Ans.</b> (D) 4,000	1 mark
8	Q. Nita, Suman and Harish	1
	Ans. (A) Suman's Loan Account	mark
	Read the following hypothetical situation	
9	Q. The average number of months	1
	<b>Ans.</b> (B) 4 ½ months	mark
10	Q. The partnership deed provided	
	<b>Ans.</b> (C)₹20,000	1 mark
11	Q. Khushi, Namita and Manvi were partners	
	<b>Ans.</b> (D) ₹ 8,750	1 mark
12	Q. An equity share of	1
	Ans. (A)₹4	1 mark
13	Q. 200 equity shares of	1
	<b>Ans.</b> (B) ₹ 1,600	1 mark

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Get More Learning Materials Here :

A	Ans. (D)					1	
		JOURNAL		mark			
	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		
		Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c Dr.		80,000	Amount (X)		
		To Investments A/c		80,000	10,000		
		To Indu's Capital A/c			28,000		
		To Vijay's Capital A/c			21,000		
		To Pawan's Capital A/c			21,000		
. (	a) Q. Ami	t, Sumit and Kiara are partners				1	
`		,				ma	
Α	\ns. (A) ₹	f 1,20,000					
		<u>OR</u>				<u>OR</u>	
(	b) Q. P, Q	and R are partners					
	\(D)						
A	<b>\ns.</b> (B) –	IOHDMAL				1 ma	
	JOURNAL						
	D-1-			Б.,	C		
	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr.	Cr.		
	Date		L.F.	Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		
	Date	P's Current A/c Dr.	L.F.		Amount (₹)		
	Date	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c	L.F.	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)		
	Date	P's Current A/c Dr.	L.F.	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)		
		P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c		Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)		
a		P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c		Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)	1	
	Q. Aditya, A	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners		Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)	1 ma	
		P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners		Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)		
A	Q. Aditya, A Ans. (A) ₹	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners		Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)		
A	Q. Aditya, A Ans. (A) ₹ Q. Aayush a	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners		Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)		
A	Q. Aditya, A Ans. (A) ₹ Q. Aayush a	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners		Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)		
A	Q. Aditya, A Ans. (A) ₹ Q. Aayush a Ans. Avera	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners		Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)	1 mar	
A	Q. Aditya, A Ans. (A) ₹ Q. Aayush a Ans. Averag	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners	Emplo	Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)  2,000 1,000		
A	Q. Aditya, A Ans. (A) ₹ Q. Aayush a Ans. Averag	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners	Emplo	Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)		
A	Q. Aditya, A Ans. (A) ₹ Q. Aayush a Ans. Averag Norma	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners	Emplo	Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)  2,000 1,000		
A	Q. Aditya, A Ans. (A) ₹ Q. Aayush a Ans. Averag Norma	P's Current A/c Dr. To Q's Current A/c To R's Current A/c  Abhinav and Ankit were partners	Emplo	Amount (₹) 3,000	Amount (₹)  2,000 1,000		

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	3uper Pri 15,000 x		er of Years' Purchase(2	L/	
				/2)	
				, -,	
Goodwill Premium bro	ught by I	Naveen = <u>1</u> x	45,000 = ₹ 11,250	)	3
		4			ma
(a) Q. Asha, Disha and Ra	ghav we	re partners	••••••		
Ans.					
_			ropriation Account		
Dr.	for the	-	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	Cr.	
Particulars		Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
To Profit transferred to Par	rtners'	. ,	By P&L A/c	1,20,000	
Capital A/c			(Net Profit) (1/2)		
Asha	40,000				
(-) guarantee to Raghav	<u>8,000</u>	32,000	(1/2)		
Diaha.	60.000				
	60,000	40.000	(1/2)		
(-) guarantee to Raghav	12 <u>,000</u>	48,000	(1/2)		
Raghav	20,000				
(+) guarantee from Asha	8,000				3
(+) guarantee from Disha	12,000	40,000	(1 ½ )		ma
		1,20,000		1,20,000	
		<u>OR</u>			<u>OR</u>
(b) Q. Akhil and Nikhil we	re partn	ers			
Ans.					
			opriation Account	<b>C</b>	
Dr. Particulars	for the	-	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022  Particulars	Cr. Amount	
Faiticulais		Amount (₹)	rai ticulai s	Amount (₹)	
To Salary		(*)	By P&L A/c	(*)	
·	9,200	0.200	Net Profit 1,20,000		
Nikhil's Current A/c		9,200	NEL FIORE 1,20,000		
	37=33	9,200	, ,	1,29,200	
(1/2) To Interest on Capital	3,233	9,200	(+) Nikhil's Salary 9,200	1,29,200	
(1/2)	6,000	9,200	, ,	1,29,200	
(1/2) To Interest on Capital		10,800	(+) Nikhil's Salary 9,200	1,29,200	
(1/2) To Interest on Capital Akhil's Current A/c	6,000		(+) Nikhil's Salary 9,200	1,29,200	
(1/2) To Interest on Capital Akhil's Current A/c Nikhil's Current A/c	6,000 <u>4,800</u>		(+) Nikhil's Salary 9,200	1,29,200	
(1/2) To Interest on Capital Akhil's Current A/c Nikhil's Current A/c (1)	6,000 <u>4,800</u>		(+) Nikhil's Salary 9,200	1,29,200	
(1/2) To Interest on Capital Akhil's Current A/c Nikhil's Current A/c (1) To Profit transferred to Par	6,000 <u>4,800</u>		(+) Nikhil's Salary 9,200	1,29,200	3
(1/2) To Interest on Capital Akhil's Current A/c Nikhil's Current A/c (1) To Profit transferred to Par Current A/c Akhil 6	6,000 <u>4,800</u> rtners'		(+) Nikhil's Salary 9,200	1,29,200	3 ma
(1/2) To Interest on Capital Akhil's Current A/c Nikhil's Current A/c (1) To Profit transferred to Par Current A/c Akhil 6	6,000 <u>4,800</u> rtners'	10,800	(+) Nikhil's Salary 9,200	1,29,200	

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19	(a) Q.	. Tarun, Abhishek, Kamal and Vivek were partners
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Ans.

## Books of Tarun, Abhishek, Kamal and Vivek **JOURNAL**

	_					
Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr.	Cr.	
				Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
2022	Abhishek's Capital A/c	Dr.		75,000		
March 31	Vivek's Capital A/c	Dr.		1,50,000		
	To Kamal's Capital A/c				1,50,000 75,000	1 1/3
	To Tarun's Capital A/c				75,000	1 /2
	(adjustment for goodwill in gaining					
	ratio on Kamal's retirement)					

**Working** 

Old Ratio - Tarun: Abhishek: Kamal: Vivek = 5:3:2:2

New Ratio - Tarun: Abhishek: Vivek = 1:1:1

= New Share - Old Share Gaining Share of Tarun

= 1/3 - 5/12

= (-) 1/12 {sacrifice}

Gaining Share of Abhishek = New Share - Old Share

= 1/3 - 3/12 $= 1/12 \{gain\}$ 

= New Share - Old Share Gaining Share of Vivek

> = 1/3 - 2/12 $= 2/12 \{gain\}$

Kamal's share of Goodwill = 2/12 x 9,00,000 = ₹ 1,50,000

OR

(b) Q. Atul and Geeta were partners ......

Ans.

## **Books of Atul and Geeta JOURNAL**

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr.	Cr.
				Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Cash <i>or</i> Bank A/c	Dr.		20,000	
	To Atul's Capital A/c				12,000
	To Geeta's Capital A/c				8,000
	(cash brought in by Atul and Geets capital adjustment on Ira's admiss				

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1 1/2

= 3 marks

OR

1 1/2

## **Working**

Old Ratio = Atul: Geeta = 3:2 Ira admitted for 1/4 share

Remaining Share for Atul and Geeta = 1-1/4 = 3/4

New Share of Atul =  $3/5 \times 3/4 = 9/20$ New Share of Geeta =  $2/5 \times 3/4 = 6/20$ New Ratio = Atul : Geeta : Ira = 9 : 6 : 5

Total Capital of New Firm = ₹ 40,000 x 4 = ₹ 1,60,000

	Atul	Geeta
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
New Capital	72,000	48,000
Less Existing Capital	60,000	40,000
Cash Brought In	12,000	8,000

1½

= 3

marks

## 20 Q. Vimal Ltd. purchased assets ......

Ans.

# Books of Vimal Ltd JOURNAL

	Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr.	Cr.	
					Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
		Assets A/c	Dr.		5,00,000		
		Goodwill A/c	Dr.		50,000		
		To Liabilities A/c				1,00,000	
		To Kapil Ltd.				4,50,000	
		(business of Kapil Ltd. taken over at					
		₹4,50,000)					
		· ·	Dr.		1,50,000		
		To Bank A/c				1,50,000	
		(paid Kapil Ltd ₹ 1,50,000 by cheque)					1 x 3
		Karail Lad	D.,		3,00,000		
		Kapil Ltd	Dr.		3,00,000	2,50,000	= 3
		To 11% Debentures A/c				50,000	marks
		To Securities Premium A/c or				30,000	
		Securities Premium Reserve A/c	مط				
		(2,500 debentures of ₹ 100 each issue	eu				
		at a premium of 20%)					
1	0.11-	and tid because the 2 at 19.1					
	Q. Narr	mada Ltd. has an authorized capital	•••••	•••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		

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Ans.

21

Books of Narmada L	.td.				
BALANCE SHEET as at (Extract)					

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1. Shareholders' Funds		
a. Share Capital	1	7,40,000

#### Notes to Accounts: -

Particulars	Amount (₹)
1. Share Capital	
Authorized Capital	
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>10,00,000</u>
Issued Capital	
80,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>8,00,000</u>
Subscribed Capital	
Subscribed and Fully Paid Up	
70,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	7,00,000
Add Chara Farfatt as A/a	40.000
Add: Share Forfeiture A/c	40,000
	7,40,000

marks

marks

1

1

1

1/2

1/2

#### 22 Q. Sonali, Sohan and Shivain were partners ......

#### Ans.

#### Dr. **Sohan's Capital Account**

Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars		Amount (₹)
To Sohan's Executors A/c	5,25,000	By Balance b/d	(1/2)	4,00,000
(1/2)		By General Reserve A/c (	(1/2)	40,000
		By Interest on Capital A/c	(1/2)	12,000
		By Sonali's Capital A/c	(1/2)	32,000
		By Shivain's Capital A/c	(1/2)	16,000
		By P&L Suspense A/c	(1)	25,000
	5,25,000			5,25,000

## **Working Notes**

- Interest on Sohan's Capital = 4,00,000 x 12/100 x 3/12 = ₹ 12,000
- Sohan's Share of Profit = 5,00,000 x ₹ 2,50,000 x 2 = ₹ 25,000 20,00,000

Note - No marks for working notes

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#### 23 (a) Q. Vani Limited invited applications ...... Ans.

## **Books of Vani Ltd. JOURNAL**

te	Particulars	L.F.	Dr.	Cr.	
			Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c		6,00,000	6,00,000	1/2
	(application amount received on 1,50,000 shares)				1/2
	Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c Dr.		6,00,000		+
	To Equity Share Capital A/c		, ,	3,00,000	
	To Securities Premium A/c <b>or</b>			1,00,000	_
	Securities Premium Reserve A/c				1
	To Calls in Advance A/c			2,00,000	
	(application amount transferred to equity share				
	capital, securities premium and calls in advance)				
	5 11 Cl 51 10 11 1 1		4.00.000		+
	Equity Share First Call A/c Dr.		4,00,000	4 00 000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			4,00,000	11.
	(first call amount due on 1,00,000 shares)				1/2
	Bank A/c Dr.	1	1,99,200		+
	Calls in Advance A/c Dr.		2,00,000		
	Calls in Arrears A/c Dr.		800		1
	To Equity Share First Call A/c			4,00,000	
	(first call amount received, calls in advance				
	adjusted and calls in arrears debited)				
	Equity Shara Capital A/a	_	2 800		+
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.  To Share Forfeiture A/c		2,800	2,000	
	To Share Foriellure A/C To Calls in Arrears A/C			800	
	(400 shares forfeited due to non-payment of first			800	1
	call)				
		]			+
	Bank A/c Dr.		1,600		
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		400		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			2,000	1
	(reissue of 200 shares at ₹ 8 per share fully paid				
	up)				+
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.	1	600		
	To Capital Reserve A/c			600	1
	(gain on 200 reissued shares transferred to				= 6
	capital reserve)				ma

67/5/1 Page 10 of 21 Ans. (i)

## **Books of Vipin Ltd. JOURNAL**

Date	Particulars	L.	F.	Dr.	Cr.
				Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Share Capital A/c D	r.		1,00,000	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c				80,000
	To Calls in Arrears <b>or</b>				20,000
	Share Second and Final Call A/c				
	(forfeiture of 10,000 shares for non-				
	payment of second and final call of ₹ 2 pe	er			
	share)				
	Bank A/c Dr			42,000	
	Share Forfeiture A/c			18,000	
	To Share Capital A/c	•		10,000	60,000
	(reissue of 6,000 shares at ₹ 7 per share				00,000
	fully paid up)				
	Share Forfeiture A/c Di	r.		30,000	
	To Capital Reserve A/c				30,000
	(gain on 6,000 reissued shares transferred				
	to capital reserve)				

#### (ii) **Books of Deepak Ltd. JOURNAL**

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,		1	
Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr.	Cr.	
				Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
	Share Capital A/c	Dr.		6,400		
	To Share Forfeiture A/c				4,000	
	To Calls in Arrears <b>or</b>				2,400	
	Share First Call A/c					
	(forfeiture of 800 shares for non-payr	ment				
	of first call of ₹ 3 per share)					
	Bank A/c	Dr.		9,600		1 x 3
	To Share Capital A/c				8,000	= 3
	To Securities Premium A/c <i>or</i>				1,600	mai
	Securities Premium Reserve A/	С				
	(reissue of 800 shares for ₹ 12 per sha	are				
	fully paid up)					

67/5/1 Page 11 of 21 <u>OR</u>

1 x 3 = 3 marks

To (gain	Forfeiture Capital Re on 800 reis Il reserve)	serve A/c	es transferr	Dr. ed to	4,0	000	4,000
a) Q. Kama	l, Rahul an	d Neeraj w	ere partne	ers	••••••		
Ans.							
Dr.			Revalua	tion Account			Cr.
Particulars		Am	ount (₹)	Particulars		Am	ount (₹)
To Stock			10,000	By Creditors			10,000
(2	1/2)				(1/2)		
			10,000				10,000
Dr.	1/	Dalassi		Capital Accour		Dalard	Cr.
Particulars	Kamal (₹)	Rahul (₹)	Neeraj (₹)	Particulars	Kamal (₹)	Rahul (₹)	Neeraj (₹)
To Rahul's				By balance	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
Capital A/c	75,000		30,000	b/d			
(1/2)				(1/2)			
To Rahul's				By General			
Loan A/c		2,61,000		Reserve	60,000	36,000	24,000
(1/2)				A/c <b>(1)</b>			·
T 0   1/			54.000	5 K K			
To Cash A/c <b>(1/2)</b>			54,000	By Kamal's Capital		75,000	
(1/2)				A/c <b>(1/2)</b>		73,000	
				By Neeraj's		20.000	
				Capital A/c <b>(1/2)</b>		30,000	
				~/ \c <b>( 1 / 2 /</b>			
				By Cash A/c	45,000		
To balance	4 50 000		60.005	(1/2)			
c/d <b>(1/2)</b>	1,50,000		60,000				
(1/4)	2,25,000	2,61,000	1,44,000		2,25,000	2,61,000	1,44,000
	,,	, , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , ,		, , == , == 3	,,,,,,,,	, , , , , , , , ,
			<u>o</u>	<u> R</u>			

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Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2022	Cash <b>or</b> Bank A/c	r.	1,50,000	Amount(X)
April	To Manya's Capital A/c		_,,,,,,,,	1,00,000
1	To Premium for Goodwill A/c			50,000
_	(capital and premium for goodwill amour	t		23,000
	brought by Manya)			
"	Premium for Goodwill A/c D	r.	50,000	
	To Ashish's Capital A/c To Vishesh's Capital A/c			30,000 20,000
	(premium for goodwill amount distribute	d		-,
	between sacrificing partners in sacrificing ratio)			
"	Outstanding Electricity Bill A/c D	r.	20,000	
	To Cash <i>or</i> Bank A/c			20,000
	(outstanding electricity bill paid off)			
"	Revaluation A/c Di	· .	12,000	
	To Stock A/c			12,000
	(value of stock reduced by ₹ 12,000)			
"	Ashish's Capital A/c D	r.	7,200	
	Vishesh's Capital A/c D To Revaluation A/c	r.	4,800	12,000
	(loss on revaluation distributed between			,
	old partners in old ratio)			
"	Ashish's Capital A/c D	r.	6,000	
	Vishesh's Capital A/c D	r.	4,000	
	To Profit and Loss A/c			10,000
	(existing loss distributed between old			
	partners in old ratio)			

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Dr.	Realisation Account			
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amour	
	(₹)		(₹	
To Machinery A/c \( \) (1)	3,20,000	By Creditors A/c (1/2)	1,00,00	
To Investments A/c	3,00,000	By Bills Payable A/c	2,00,00	
To Stock A/c	2,00,000	By Bank A/c (machinery)	10,00	
To Debtors A/c	1,00,000	By Bank A/c (investments)	2,90,00	
To Bank A/c (expenses) (1/2)	10,000	By Bank A/c (stock) (2)	1,80,00	
To Bank A/c (bills payable) (1)	2,00,000	By Bank A/c (debtors)	80,00	
		By Partners' Capital A/c (loss)		
		C 1,62,000		
		D 54,000		
		E 54,000 <b>(1)</b>	2,70,00	
	11,30,000		11,30,00	

6 marks

Q. Chiranjeevi Limited issued ..... 26

Ans.

## **Books of Chiranjeevi Ltd. JOURNAL**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr.	Cr.
			Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	a) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (application amount received on 2,000 debentures)		2,20,000	2,20,000
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr.		2,20,000 10,000	
	To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium <i>or</i> Securities Premium Reserve A/c		,	2,00,000 20,000
	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/o (application amount transferred to debentures a/c, securities premium a/c and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)			10,000
	b) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (application amount received on 2,000 debentures)		1,90,000	1,90,000

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	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (application amount transferred to debentures a/c and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)  Note – Full credit to be given if student has debited Discount on Issue of Debenture Account and Loss on Issue of Debenture Account separately.	1 x 6						
	c) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (application amount received on 2,000 debentures)	= 6 marks						
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c 2,00,000 To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c 20,000 (application amount transferred to debentures a/c and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)							
	PART B OPTION - I (ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)							
27	(a) Q. Which of the following are not tools	1 mark						
	<b>Ans</b> . (C) (ii) and (iii) <b>OR</b>	OR						
	(b) Q. Which one of the following statement							
28	(a) Q. Which of the following transaction will result	1						
	Ans. (C) Acquisition of machinery by issue of equity shares	mark						
	<u>OR</u>	<u>OR</u>						

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	(b) Q.	Match the transactions given	••••••		
	Ans. (B) (a) (b) (c) (ii) (i) (iii)				1 mark
29	Q. The current assets of X Ltd				
	<b>Ans.</b> (B) ₹ 3,00,000				1 mark
30	Q. Which of the following activities are operating				
	Ans.(D) (ii) and (iii)				1 mark
31	Q. Na	me the major heads and sub heads	5		
	Ans.				
	S.N.	Item	Major Head	Sub Head	1/2
	а	Goodwill	Non-Current Assets	Fixed Assets - Intangible	x
	b	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves and Surplus	6
	С	Licenses and Franchise	Non-Current Assets	Fixed Assets - Intangible	
	of p	l Credit to be given for only writing part a and c.	ı Intangible Asset or Fix	red Assets under sub head	= 3 mark
	• Full of p • Full Asse	l Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Prop ets in lieu of Fixed Assets under sub	Intangible Asset or Fix perty, Plant and Equipn b head of part a and c.	red Assets under sub head	_
32	• Full of p • Full Asse	l Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Prop	Intangible Asset or Fix perty, Plant and Equipn b head of part a and c.	red Assets under sub head	_
32	• Full of p • Full Asse	l Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Prop ets in lieu of Fixed Assets under sub	Intangible Asset or Fix perty, Plant and Equipn b head of part a and c.	red Assets under sub head	= 3 marks
32	• Full of p • Full Asso	I Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Propets in lieu of Fixed Assets under subsisted is a technique which involves	Intangible Asset or Fix perty, Plant and Equipn b head of part a and c.	red Assets under sub head	mark
32	• Full of p	I Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Propets in lieu of Fixed Assets under subsis a technique which involves  Ratio Analysis  Objectives of Ratio Analysis (any 1) To know the areas of the busines	Intangible Asset or Fixed perty, Plant and Equipment to head of part a and c.	eed Assets under sub head nent and Intangible ention;	mark
32	• Full of p • Full Asso	I Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Propets in lieu of Fixed Assets under subsis a technique which involves  Ratio Analysis  Objectives of Ratio Analysis (any 1) To know the areas of the busines 2) To know about the potential are desired direction;	two) ss which can be improv	ention; ed with the efforts in the	1 + 2
32	• Full of p • Full Asso	I Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Properts in lieu of Fixed Assets under substitution is a technique which involves  Ratio Analysis  Objectives of Ratio Analysis (any 1) To know the areas of the busines (2) To know about the potential are desired direction; (3) To provide a deeper analysis of the potential are desired direction;	two) ss which can be improv	ention; ed with the efforts in the	1 + 2 = 3
32	• Full of p • Full Asso	I Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Propets in lieu of Fixed Assets under subsis a technique which involves  Ratio Analysis  Objectives of Ratio Analysis (any 1) To know the areas of the busines 2) To know about the potential are desired direction;	two)  ss which need more atteats which can be improved by the profitability, liquidity	ention; ed with the efforts in the	1 + 2
32	• Full of p • Full Asso	I Credit to be given for only writing part a and c. I Credit to be given for writing Properts in lieu of Fixed Assets under substitution is a technique which involves  Ratio Analysis  Objectives of Ratio Analysis (any 1) To know the areas of the busines (2) To know about the potential are desired direction; 3) To provide a deeper analysis of t levels in the business;	two) ss which need more atteas which can be improved by the profitability, liquidity and cross-sectional analy	ention; ed with the efforts in the	1 + 2 = 3
32	• Full of Full Asset	Credit to be given for only writing part a and c.  I Credit to be given for writing Properts in lieu of Fixed Assets under substitution is a technique which involves  Ratio Analysis  Objectives of Ratio Analysis (any 1) To know the areas of the busines 2) To know about the potential are desired direction;  3) To provide a deeper analysis of the levels in the business;  4) To provide information for making the same and the	two) s which need more attended as which can be improved the profitability, liquidity standards from financial statemen	ention; ed with the efforts in the y, solvency and efficiency sis by comparing the	1 + 2 = 3

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(a)		rom the following	; information, calculate		
	Ans.	ventory Turnover	Ratio = Cost of Revenue from Operations	(1/2)	
	Re	venue from Opera	ations = ₹ 10,00,000		
	Gr	•	f Revenue from Operations f 10,00,000		
		=₹2,00 <i>,</i>	.000	(1/2)	
	Cos	t of Revenue fron	n Operations = Revenue from Operations – Gross Profit = 10,00,000 – 2,00,000		
			= ₹ 8,00,000	(1)	
	Nov	v, Inventory Turno	over Ratio = 4 times		
		4 = <u>8,00</u> Aver	<u>,000</u> age Inventory		
		Average	Inventory = ₹ 2,00,000	(1/2)	
		Average Invento	pry = Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory		
			2		
		2,00,0	00 = 1/4 Closing Inventory + Closing Inventory		
		4.00.00	00 = 1/4 Closing Inventory + Closing Inventory		
			00 = 5/4 Closing Inventory		
		Closing Invento	ry = ₹ 3,20,000	(1)	
		Opening Invento	ory = 1/4 x 3,20,000 = ₹80,000	(1/2)	4 mai
			<u>OR</u>		<u>OR</u>
41.5	0 -	ski posti post	£7144 :-		<u> </u>
(a)	Q De	ept-Equity Katio o	of Z Ltd. is		
Ans					
S.	No.	Effect on Ratio	Reason		1/2
	ı	Decline	Decrease in Debt and Increase in Equity		x 8
	li	No Change	No change in Debt and No change in Equity		^ 3
	lii	Decline	Decrease in Debt and No change in Equity		= 4
	iv	No Change	No change in Debt and No change in Equity		mar

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Dr.		ery Account	Cr.
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Balance b/d	20,00,000	By Accumulated	
		Depreciation A/c	20,000
To Statement of P/L (gain)	30,000	By Bank A/c (sale)	4,10,000
To Bank A/c (purchase)	12,00,000	By Balance c/d	28,00,000
	32,30,000		32,30,000
Dr. Acc	umulated Depre	ciation on Machinery Acc	ount Cr.
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Machinery A/c	20,000	By Balance b/d	60,000
To Balance c/d	90,000	By Depreciation A/c	50,000
·	1,10,000	, ,	1,10,000
Sale of Machinery Net cash used in investing a	ctivities		<u>4,10,000</u> (7,90,000)
			(-,,,
	ash Flow from Fi	nancing Activities	
Particulars			Amount (₹)
Redemption of 11% Debent			(20,00,000)
Premium on Redemption of		S	(2,00,000)
Interest Paid on 11% Debentures			(5,50,000)
Issue of equity share capital			30,00,000
Dividend paid on Equity Shares		(3,00,000)	
Not each used in financing a	CUVILIES		(30,000)
Net cash used in financing a		y Disposal Account, due c	redit is to be given.
Net cash used in financing a	pared Machiner		
	pared Machiner		

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	PART B	
	OPTION – II	
	(COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING)	
27	(a) Q. Maximum number of characters	1
	<b>Ans</b> . (C) 64	mark
	<u>OR</u>	<u>OR</u>
	(b) Q. Which one of the following command	1
	<b>Ans</b> . (A) Undo	mark
28	Q. Codes comprising of alphabets	
	Ans. (D) Mnemonic Codes	1 mark
29	(a) Q. Which of these	1 mark
	Ans. (B)Value-when-false	IIIai K
	<u>OR</u>	<u>OR</u>
	(b) Q. How many blank worksheets	1
	Ans. (A) Three	mark
30	Q. Which of the following is not the advantage	
	Ans. (D) Cannot summarise large amount of data	1 mark
31	Q. Explain the following	
	Ans.	
	(a) Block Codes	
	In a block codes, a range of number is partitioned into a desired numbers of sub-ranges and each sub-range is allotted to a specific group. In most of the cases of block codes, numbers within a sub-range follow sequential coding scheme.	1 ½
	(h) Convential Codes	+
	(b) Sequential Codes In sequential code, numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order. These codes	1 ½
	are applied primarily to source documents such as cheques, invoices, etc. A sequential code can facilitate document search.	= 3
	Code can racilitate document search.	marks

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32	Q. Explain any three advantages			
	Ans.			
	Three advantages of using Graph/Chart are			
	<ol> <li>Help to Explore:         Many times we would like to see if there is a relationship between variables. It may be quicker and easier to create a chart immediately to see the possible relationship of variables to one another, rather than paging through raw data.     </li> </ol>			
	2) Help to Present When we want to provide information in as little time as possible, graphing play a buy role. When there is no longer time to sit and read the data it is better to provide graphs to convey and sum up ideas.			
	3) Help to Convince A graph can be used to present and explore different characteristics of data. Graphs have the ability to take longer amounts of information and make them into exhibitions that are easily used to persuade.	1 x 3 = 3 marks		
33	(a) Q. Define Accounting cycle			
	Ans. Accounting Cycle Accounting Cycle means the process involved in identifying, measuring and communicating the information.	1/2		
	<ul> <li>The basic phases of the cycle are as follows:</li> <li>Business transactions are analysed</li> <li>The transactions are recorded in the journal</li> <li>Journal entries are posted to the ledger accounts</li> <li>Accounts are reviewed and the necessary adjustments made.</li> <li>Adjustments are posted in the ledger to prepare adjusted trial balance.</li> <li>Adjusted trial balance is used to prepare the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss</li> </ul>	3 1/2		
	<ul> <li>Account</li> <li>Financial statements are prepared from the finally adjusted ledger and balancing the accounts</li> </ul>	= 4 marks		
	<u>OR</u>			
	(b) Q. Explain the meaning			
	Ans.			

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	Passwo	ord Security	
		ord is widely accepted security control to access the data. Only the ised person can access the data. It ensures data integrity.	2
			+
	Data A		
		eature of accounting software provides the user with administrator right er to keep track of unauthorised access to the database. It's an audit for	2
		rrectness of the entries.	= 4
			marks
34	Q. Name t	he error which appears	
	Ans.		
	The erro	or is known as <b>REF! Error.</b>	1
	This err	or is corrected by :	+
	(i)	Click the cell that displays the error, click the button that appears and	
	,	then click <u>Show Calculations Steps</u> if it appears.	5
	(ii)	Review the following possible causes and solutions:	
		<ul> <li>Deleting cells referred to by other formulas, or pasting moved cells over cells referred to by other formulas.</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Change the formulas, or restore the cells on the worksheet by clicking</li> </ul>	= 6
		undo immediately after we delete or paste the cells.	marks
		<ul> <li>Using an object-linking and Embedding (OLE) link to a program that is</li> </ul>	marks
		not running.	
		Start the program.	
		<ul> <li>Linking to a Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) topic such as "system" that is not available.</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Make sure that we are using the correct DDE topic.</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Running a macro that enters a function that returns # REF!</li> </ul>	

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