

O.P.JINDAL SCHOOL , SAVITRI NAGAR

PRE – BOARD – II (2025-26)

Class: XII

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY (055)

(SET - B)

Maximum Marks: 80

TIME: 3 HOURS

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B. Both the parts are compulsory for all.
3. Question Nos.1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries one mark each.
4. Questions Nos. 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries three marks each
5. Questions Nos. from 21 ,22 and 33 carries four marks each
6. Questions Nos. from 23 to 26 and 34 carries six marks each
7. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

Q.No.	PART A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)	M.
1.	Suchi and Ruchi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Throughout the year Ruchi withdrew ₹ 12,000 in the middle of each month. Interest on drawings is to be charged @ 6% p.a. as per partnership agreement. The average period for calculation of interest on drawings will be: (a) 6½ months (b) 6 months (c) 5½ months (d) 1 month	1
2.	Which of the following statements is incorrect in context of partnership? (a) Interest on partner's drawings is to be given @10% p.a. if the partnership deed is silent about the rate of interest. (b) Fixed capital accounts always show a credit balance while fluctuating capital accounts may show a credit or debit balance. (c) Every partner including sleeping partner will get equal share of profit in the absence of a deed. (d) Debit balance of a partner's current account would indicate that the partner has withdrawn in excess of what was due to him. So, it will be shown on the assets side of balance sheet.	1
3.	Assertion (A): If the appropriation as per Partnership Deed are more than the amount of profit available for distribution, profit is distributed in the ratio of appropriations. Reason (R): A, B and C are partners with capitals of ₹ 5,00,000: ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively sharing profits in 3:2:1. The partnership deed allowed salary of ₹ 5,000 per month to C and interest on capital @ 6% p.a. to all partners. Net Profit for the year is ₹ 80,000. Profit will be distributed among partners in the ratio of 5:3:12. In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct? (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) Both (A) and (R) are false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true. OR	1

	Apurva and Archita are partners. Namita was manager who received a salary of ₹ 1,10,000 per year in addition to a commission of 10% on net profits before charging such commission. Profit for the year is ₹ 4,40,000 after charging salary. Namita's commission will be: (a) ₹ 50,000 (b) ₹ 40,000 (c) ₹ 55,000 (d) ₹ 44,000																													
4.	The goodwill of a firm is ₹ 1,08,000; It was valued at 4 years' purchase of super profits. The capital employed by the firm is ₹ 4,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 10%. The average profit of the firm is: (a) ₹ 47,000 (b) ₹ 67,000 (c) ₹ 40,000 (d) ₹ 49,000	1																												
5.	Ria and Surbhi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. With effect from 1st April, 2022, they agreed to share profits equally. The goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,00,000. The adjustment will be done by which of the following transaction? (a) Debiting Surbhi's account by ₹ 30,000 and crediting Ria's account by ₹ 30,000. (b) Debiting Ria's account by ₹ 30,000 and crediting Surbhi's account by ₹ 30,000. (c) Debiting Surbhi's account by ₹ 3,000 and crediting Ria's account by ₹ 3,000. (d) Debiting Ria's account by ₹ 3,000 and crediting Surbhi's account by ₹ 3,000.	1																												
6.	On the reconstitution of a firm the value of furniture increased from ₹ 7,00,000 to ₹ 8,00,000 and stock reduced to ₹ 4,00,000 from ₹ 4,20,000. Gain or loss on revaluation will be: (a) Gain ₹ 8,00,000 (b) Loss ₹ 80,000 (c) Gain ₹ 80,000 (d) Loss ₹ 1,20,000	1																												
7.	Manas and Mili are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Anita is admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$th share in future profits. Capitals of Manas and Mili were ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 1,50,000 respectively. Anita brought ₹ 2,00,000 as her capital. The value of goodwill of the firm on Anita's admission is: (a) ₹ 1,50,000 (b) ₹ 8,00,000 (c) ₹ 4,50,000 (d) ₹ 2,50,000 OR 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: <table> <tr> <th>Liabilities</th><th>(₹)</th><th>Assets</th><th>(₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td>Investment fluctuation reserve</td><td>80,000</td><td>Investments (Market Value ₹ 80,000)</td><td>90,000</td></tr> </table> Which of the following is the correct accounting treatment of 'investment fluctuation reserve' at the time of Subhash's admission? <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F.</th><th>Dr. (₹)</th><th>Cr. (₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td>(a)</td><td>Investment fluctuation reserve A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c</td><td></td><td>10,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td><td>Investment fluctuation reserve A/c Dr. To Indu's Capital A/c To Vijay's Capital A/c To Pawan's Capital A/c</td><td></td><td>80,000</td><td>32,000 24,000 24,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td><td>Revaluation A/c Dr. To Investment fluctuation reserve A/c</td><td></td><td>10,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr> </table>	Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)	Investment fluctuation reserve	80,000	Investments (Market Value ₹ 80,000)	90,000		Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	(a)	Investment fluctuation reserve A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c		10,000	10,000	(b)	Investment fluctuation reserve A/c Dr. To Indu's Capital A/c To Vijay's Capital A/c To Pawan's Capital A/c		80,000	32,000 24,000 24,000	(c)	Revaluation A/c Dr. To Investment fluctuation reserve A/c		10,000	10,000	1
Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)																											
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(c)	Revaluation A/c Dr. To Investment fluctuation reserve A/c		10,000	10,000																										

	(d) Investment fluctuation reserve A/c To Investment A/c To Indu's Capital A/c To Vijay's Capital A/c To Pawan's Capital A/c	Dr.		80,000		10,000 28,000 21,000 21,000									
8.	Rajesh and Vikram are partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Varun as a new partner. Rajesh surrendered $\frac{2}{5}^{\text{th}}$ of his share and Vikram $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$ of his share in favour of Varun. The sacrificing ratio will be: (a) 3:5 (b) 2:3 (c) 1:3 (d) 3:1 OR L and M are partners in a business sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. N is admitted as a new partner in the firm. L surrendered $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ from his share and M surrendered $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$ from his share in favour of N. What will be N's share of profits? (a) $\frac{2}{11}$ (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{11}{30}$ (d) $\frac{1}{30}$						1								
9.	Khushi, Namita and Manvi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:2:3. On 30th 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: <table><tr><td>Year ended</td><td>Profit/Loss (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>31st March, 2020</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>31st March, 2021</td><td>(50,000)</td></tr><tr><td>31st March, 2022</td><td>1,70,000</td></tr></table> Khushi's share of profit till the date of her death was: (a) ₹ 35,000 (b) ₹ 9,583 (c) ₹ 28,750 (d) ₹ 8,750 OR A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. C retired and his capital balance after adjustments regarding reserves, accumulated profits/losses and his share of gain on revaluation was ₹ 2,50,000. C was paid ₹ 3,22,000 including his share of goodwill. The amount credited to C's capital account, on his retirement, for goodwill will be: (a) ₹ 72,000 (b) ₹ 7,200 (c) ₹ 24,000 (d) ₹ 36,000						Year ended	Profit/Loss (₹)	31 st March, 2020	1,20,000	31 st March, 2021	(50,000)	31 st March, 2022	1,70,000	1
Year ended	Profit/Loss (₹)														
31 st March, 2020	1,20,000														
31 st March, 2021	(50,000)														
31 st March, 2022	1,70,000														
10.	Total assets of a partnership firm, which was dissolved were ₹ 30,00,000 and its total liabilities were ₹ 6,00,000. Assets were realised at 80% and liabilities were settled at 5% less. If dissolution expenses were ₹ 30,000, the profit or loss on dissolution was: (a) Profit ₹ 18,00,000 (b) Profit ₹ 6,00,000 (c) Loss ₹ 6,00,000 (d) Loss ₹ 18,00,000						1								
11.	What final payment to a partner on firm's dissolution will be made on the basis of the following information. Debit balance of his capital account ₹ 7,000, Share of profit on realisation ₹ 21,500, Firm's asset taken by him for ₹ 8,500. (a) ₹ 15,500 (b) ₹ 14,500 (c) ₹ 6,000 (d) ₹ 30,000						1								

12.	Chavi Ltd. forfeited 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of ₹ 5 per share for non-payment of first and final call of ₹ 4 per share. On forfeiture, 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be credited by: (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 30,000 (c) ₹ 50,000 (d) ₹ 55,000	1								
13.	Elite Ltd. issued 20,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium. On issue of these debentures, Loss on Issue of Debentures Account was debited with ₹ 4,00,000. The premium on redemption of debentures is: (a) ₹ 4,00,000 (b) ₹ 2,00,000 (c) ₹ 6,00,000 (d) ₹ 10,00,000 OR 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	1								
	From the given hypothetical situation, answer Q 14 to Q 16. On 1st April, 2021, Vishwas Ltd. was formed with an Authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. On 1st April 2022 it acquired the running business of its competitor with following assets and liabilities: Land ₹ 4,50,000; Debtors ₹ 1,00,000; Furniture ₹ 90,000; Creditors ₹ 1,80,000. The purchase consideration decided ₹ 6,00,000 which was paid by issuing a cheque of ₹ 1,25,000 and balance in the form of 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5%. The company had already a balance in Security Premium A/c of ₹ 20,000.									
14.	How many 8% debentures are issued to Vendor? (a) 6,000 (b) 5,000 (c) 4,000 (d) 8,000	1								
15.	Which account will be debited for writing off discount on issue of debentures? (a) Securities Premium (b) Statement of Profit and Loss (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Capital Reserve	1								
16.	How will the excess amount of net assets over the purchase consideration will be treated in the books of account? (a) Debited to Goodwill A/c by ₹ 1,40,000 (b) Credited to Capital Reserve A/c by ₹ 140,000 (c) Debited to Good will A/c and Credited to Capital Reserve A/c by ₹ 1,40,000 (d) Credited to Goodwill A/c and Debited to Capital Reserve A/c by ₹ 1,40,000	1								
17.	P, Q and R sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1, decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2 with effect from 1st April, 2024. Following is an extract of their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024: <table><tr><td>Liabilities</td><td>₹</td><td>Assets</td><td>₹</td></tr><tr><td>Workmen Compensation Reserve</td><td>60,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Show the accounting treatment under the following alternative Cases: (i) If there is no other information. (ii) If a claim on account of workmen's compensation is estimated at ₹ 24,000. (iii) If a claim on account of workmen's compensation is estimated at ₹ 60,000.	Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹	Workmen Compensation Reserve	60,000			3
Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹							
Workmen Compensation Reserve	60,000									

18.	Babita, Kavita and Dinesh were partners in a firm. From 1st April, 2024 they decided to share the profits in the ratio of 2:3:5. On this date the Balance Sheet of the firm showed a balance of ₹ 60,000 in Contingency Reserve. The Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,60,000. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm. Also show your workings clearly. OR S, G and M are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:3. They admitted L as new partner, who brings ₹ 3,00,000 as capital and ₹ 1,05,000 as his share in Goodwill in cash. S surrendered 1/3rd of his share, G surrendered 1/4th of his share and M surrendered 1/5th of his share in favour of L. Find out Sacrifice Ratio and Pass necessary journal entries for the above.	3
19.	Ravi and Aman were partners sharing Profits & Losses in the ratio of 4:1. The firm was dissolved on March 31, 2025, and the following balances appeared in the books of the firm: (i) Ravi's Loan ₹ 1,00,000 (ii) Neha's Loan ₹ 60,000 (iii) Creditors ₹ 1,20,000 (iv) Capital Balances after all adjustments: (a) Ravi – ₹ 2,00,000 (b) Aman – ₹ 1,50,000 The assets of the firm were realised at ₹ 7,00,000. Show the amounts and order of payments as per Section 48 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 at the time of dissolution of the firm.	3
20.	P & Q Ltd. issued 2,500, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% on 1st April, 2024 redeemable at par after five years. The company has a balance of ₹ 15,000 in Securities Premium Reserve. The company decided to use the Securities Premium Reserve for writing off the loss on issue of debentures and also decided to write off the remaining discount in the first year itself. Pass the Journal entries for issue of debentures and writing off the discount on Issue of debentures.	3
21.	X, Y and Z were partners in a firm. On 1st April, 2024 their capitals stood at ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. As per provisions of the partnership deed: (i) Y was entitled for commission of ₹ 12,000 p.a. (ii) X was entitled for a salary of ₹ 1,200 per month. (iii) Partners were entitled to interest on Capital (@ 8% p.a. (iv) Profits were to be shared in the ratio of Capitals. Net profit for the year ended 31.03.2025 was ₹ 4,22,400 which was distributed equally, without taking into consideration the above provisions. Showing your workings clearly, pass necessary adjustment entry for the above.	4
22.	On 1st April, 2023, Vishwas Ltd. was formed with an authorised capital of ₹ 1 0,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 90,000 equity shares. The company received applications for 85,000 equity shares. During the first year, ₹ 8 per share were called. Ram holding 1,000 shares and Shyam holding 2,000 shares did not pay the first call of ₹ 2 per share. Shyam's shares were forfeited after the first call and later on 1,500 of the forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 6 per share, ₹ 8 called up. Show the following:	4

	(a) 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.																																													
23.	Extract of Financial statements of Zeta Ltd are produced below. Balance Sheet (Extract) <table><tr><th>Equity and Liabilities</th><th>Note No.</th><th>31.03.2025</th><th>31.03.2024</th></tr><tr><td>Shareholders' funds</td><td></td><td>(₹)</td><td>(₹)</td></tr><tr><td>Equity Share Capital</td><td>1</td><td>2,70,00,000</td><td>2,10,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Reserves and Surplus</td><td>2</td><td>30,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Note No. 1</th><th>Share Capital</th><th>31.03.2025 (₹)</th><th>31.03.2024 (₹)</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Authorised Share Capital</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Equity Shares of ₹10 each</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Issued Capital</td><td>2,70,00,000</td><td>2,10,00,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Subscribed Capital (Fully Paid)</td><td>2,70,00,000</td><td>2,10,00,000</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Note No. 2</th><th>Reserves and Surplus</th><th>31.03.2025 (₹)</th><th>31.03.2024 (₹)</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Securities Premium</td><td>30,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td></tr></table> Additional Information: During the year, Zeta Ltd. purchased the business of Nova Ltd. with assets worth ₹ 65,00,000 and liabilities worth ₹ 25,00,000. With regards to the following additional information: 1. During the year, 60,000 Equity Shares were issued at a premium of ₹ 5 per share for cash. 2. No shares were issued as sweat equity, bonus, or under ESOP or any other form. You are required to Pass journal entries for the issue of shares for cash and for consideration other than cash. Also, Prepare Share Capital Account & Securities Premium Account in the books of Zeta Ltd.	Equity and Liabilities	Note No.	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	Shareholders' funds		(₹)	(₹)	Equity Share Capital	1	2,70,00,000	2,10,00,000	Reserves and Surplus	2	30,00,000	15,00,000	Note No. 1	Share Capital	31.03.2025 (₹)	31.03.2024 (₹)	Authorised Share Capital				Equity Shares of ₹10 each				Issued Capital		2,70,00,000	2,10,00,000	Subscribed Capital (Fully Paid)		2,70,00,000	2,10,00,000	Note No. 2	Reserves and Surplus	31.03.2025 (₹)	31.03.2024 (₹)	Securities Premium		30,00,000	15,00,000	6
Equity and Liabilities	Note No.	31.03.2025	31.03.2024																																											
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Securities Premium		30,00,000	15,00,000																																											
24.	Madhurima and Arsha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2.1 Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025 was as follows: BALANCE SHEET OF MADHURIMA AND ARSHA as at 31st March, 2025 <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>₹</th><th>Assets</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>Capital:</td><td></td><td>Machinery</td><td>4,70,000</td></tr><tr><td> Madhurima 3,00,000</td><td></td><td>Investment</td><td>1,10,000</td></tr><tr><td> Arsha <u>2,00,000</u></td><td>5,00,000</td><td>Debtors 1,20,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Workmen's Compensation</td><td></td><td>Less: Provision for</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Reserve</td><td>60,000</td><td> Doubtful Debts <u>10,000</u></td><td>1,10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>1,90,000</td><td></td><td>1,40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Employees' P.F.</td><td>1,10,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>8,60,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>8,60,000</u></td></tr></table> On 1st April, 2025, they admitted Jyoti into partnership for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. Jyoti brought proportionate capital and ₹ 40,000 as her share of goodwill premium. The following terms were agreed upon: (i) Provision for doubtful debts was to be maintained at 10% on debtors. (ii) Stock was undervalued by ₹ 10,000.	Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹	Capital:		Machinery	4,70,000	Madhurima 3,00,000		Investment	1,10,000	Arsha <u>2,00,000</u>	5,00,000	Debtors 1,20,000		Workmen's Compensation		Less: Provision for		Reserve	60,000	Doubtful Debts <u>10,000</u>	1,10,000	Creditors	1,90,000		1,40,000	Employees' P.F.	1,10,000	Stock	30,000		<u>8,60,000</u>		<u>8,60,000</u>	6								
Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹																																											
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Employees' P.F.	1,10,000	Stock	30,000																																											
	<u>8,60,000</u>		<u>8,60,000</u>																																											

- (iii) An old customer whose account of ₹ 25,000 was written off as bad, paid ₹ 15,000 in full settlement.
 (iv) 20% of the investments were taken over by Arsha at book value.
 (v) Claim on account of workmen's compensation amounted to ₹ 70,000.
 (vi) Creditors included a sum of ₹ 27,000 which was not likely to be claimed.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partner's Capital Accounts of the reconstituted firm.

OR

On March 31, 2020, the balance sheet of P, Q and R, who were sharing profits in proportion to their capitals stood as follows:

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2020

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	48,200	Land and Buildings	50,000
General Reserve	6,000	Cash at Bank	30,000
Employee's PF	17,000	Debtors	40,000
Capitals:		Less: Provision for	
P	30,000	Doubtful Debts	<u>2,000</u>
Q	30,000	Stock	14,000
R	<u>15,000</u>	Machinery	8,200
	75,000	Profit and Loss	6,000
	<u>1,46,200</u>		<u>1,46,200</u>

Q retires and the following readjustments of the assets and liabilities have been agreed upon before the ascertainment of the amount payable to Q:

- (i) That out of the amount of insurance which was debited entirely to profit and loss account, ₹ 4,320 be carried forward as unexpired insurance.
- (ii) That the land and building be appreciated by 20%.
- (iii) An amount of ₹ 10,000 included in Debtors to be written off as it is no longer receivable. Provision for Doubtful Debts be maintained at the existing rate.
- (iv) That machinery be depreciated by 10%.
- (v) That the goodwill of the firm will be valued at ₹ 18,000.
- (vi) That the entire capital of the firm as newly constituted be fixed at ₹ 60,000 between P and R in the proportion of three-fourth and one-fourth after passing entries in their accounts for adjustment, i.e. actual cash to be paid off or to be brought in by the continuing partners as the case may be.
- (vii) That Q be paid ₹ 5,000 in cash and the balance be transferred to his loan account payable in two equal annual instalments along with interest @ 8% p.a.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partner's Capital Accounts of the reconstituted firm.

25.	T, U and V are partners in a firm. T retires on 1st April, 2018. On the date of retirement, his dues after all adjustments related to Revaluation Gain/Loss, Accumulated profits/losses and Goodwill came out to be ₹ 80,000. It is agreed to pay him this amount in Four equal yearly instalments plus interest @ 10% p.a. every year at the end of the year. Prepare T's Loan A/c. Books are closed on 31st March every year.	6
26.	AURO Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹100 each. The company offered 60,000 shares for public subscription at 25% premium. The share was payable as ₹ 40 on application and balance on allotment, with premium. Public had applied for 85,000 shares. Pro-rata allotment was made in the ratio of 5:4 and remaining applications were sent letters of regret.	6

	Mr. Anand holding 4,000 shares failed to pay allotment money and his shares were forfeited. Out of these 3,000 shares were re-issued at a discount of ₹ 20 per share. Pass necessary entries in the books of the AURO Ltd. OR ELF Ltd. invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 50 each at a premium of 20%. The amount was payable as follows: On Application: ₹ 20 per share (including premium ₹ 5) On Allotment: ₹ 15 per share (including premium ₹ 5) On First Call: ₹ 15 per share On Second and Final call: Balance amount Applications for 1,20,000 shares were received. Applications for 20,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants. Seema, holding 4,000 shares failed to pay the allotment money. Afterwards the first call was made. Seema paid allotment money along with the first call. Sahaj who had applied for 2,500 shares failed to pay the first call money. Sahaj's shares were forfeited and subsequently reissued to Geeta for ₹ 60 per share, ₹ 50 per share paid up. Final call was not made. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of EF Ltd. by opening calls-in-arrears account.	
	PART B (Analysis of Financial Statements)	
27.	In case of a financial enterprise whose main business is lending and borrowing, 'interest paid' and 'interest received' are classified as: (a) Operating activities (b) Investing activities (c) Financing Activities (d) Cash equivalents	1
28.	X Ltd. purchased furniture for ₹ 20,00,000 paying 60% by issue of equity shares of ₹ 10 each and the balance by a cheque. This transaction will result in: (a) Cash used in investing activities ₹ 20,00,000. (b) Cash generated from financing activities ₹ 12,00,000. (c) Increase in cash and cash equivalents ₹ 8,00,000. (d) Cash used in investing activities ₹ 8,00,000. OR A company Issued 20,000; 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% Discount. These debentures were to be redeemed at 15% Premium at the end of the 5 years The balance in Securities Premium Account as on the date of issue was ₹ 3,70,000. How this transaction will be reflected in Cash Flow Statement? Choose the correct option: (a) Added ₹ 1,30,000 under Operating Activities as Loss on Issue of Debentures written off and Inflow of ₹ 20,00,000 under Financing Activities. (b) Added ₹ 5,00,000 under Operating Activities as Loss on Issue of Debentures written off and Inflow of ₹ 18,00,000 under Financing Activities. (c) Added Inflow of ₹ 1,30,000 under Operating Activities as Loss on Issue of Debentures written off and ₹ 18,00,000 under Financing Activities. (d) Added ₹ 5,00,000 under Operating Activities as Loss on Issue of Debentures written off and Inflow of ₹ 20,00,000 under Financing Activities	1

29.	Assertion (A): Proposed dividend for current year is shown under 'Other current liabilities' Reason (R): Unclaimed dividend for current year is shown under 'Other current liabilities' (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is correct but R is incorrect. (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.	1																																																																		
30.	From the following, calculate Interest Coverage Ratio: Net profit after tax ₹ 12,00,000; 10% debentures ₹ 1,00,00,000: Tax Rate 40%. (a) 1.2 times (b) 3 times (c) 2 times (d) 5 times OR Non- Current Assets ₹ 5,00,000; Current assets ₹ 3,00,000; Equity Share Capital ₹ 4,00,000; Reserve ₹ 2,00,000; Long -term debt ₹ 40,000. Proprietary Ratio will be: (a) 75% (b) 80% (c) 125% (d) 133%	1																																																																		
31.	(i) Where will you disclose Bonus and Leave encashment in Financial Statement of a company. (ii) Where will you disclose Goodwill in the Balance Sheet. Give Head and Sub-head. (iii) Give two examples of other expenses.	3																																																																		
32.	You are provided with comparative income statement of ALEX Ltd, with missing information. You are required to fill in the blanks: Comparative Income Statement for the years ended 31st March, 2024 and 2025 <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>2024(₹)</th><th>2025(₹)</th><th>Absolute change</th><th>Percentage change</th></tr><tr><td>I. Revenue from operations</td><td></td><td>8,40,000</td><td>16,00,000</td><td>.....</td><td>90.48</td></tr><tr><td>II. Expenses:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Purchase of Stock in Trade</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td>.....</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>80.00</td></tr><tr><td>Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>.....</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>Other Expenses</td><td></td><td>60,000</td><td>80,000</td><td>20,000</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>Total Expenses</td><td></td><td>6,60,000</td><td>.....</td><td>4,20,000</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>III. Profit before Tax (I-II)</td><td></td><td>1,80,000</td><td>5,20,000</td><td>3,40,000</td><td>188.89</td></tr><tr><td>IV. Less Tax</td><td></td><td>54,000</td><td>1,56,000</td><td>.....</td><td>188.89</td></tr><tr><td>V. Profit after Tax (III-IV)</td><td></td><td>1,26,000</td><td>3,64,000</td><td>2,38,000</td><td>188.89</td></tr></table> OR Prepare a Common Size Balance Sheet of M Ltd. from the following information given below: Balance Sheet of M Ltd. as at 31st March, 2025 <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>31st March, 2015 (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>A</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	2024(₹)	2025(₹)	Absolute change	Percentage change	I. Revenue from operations		8,40,000	16,00,000		90.48	II. Expenses:						Purchase of Stock in Trade		5,00,000		4,00,000	80.00	Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade		1,00,000	1,00,000			Other Expenses		60,000	80,000	20,000		Total Expenses		6,60,000		4,20,000		III. Profit before Tax (I-II)		1,80,000	5,20,000	3,40,000	188.89	IV. Less Tax		54,000	1,56,000		188.89	V. Profit after Tax (III-IV)		1,26,000	3,64,000	2,38,000	188.89	Particulars	Note No.	31 st March, 2015 (₹)			A	3
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	I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES 1.Shareholders' Funds Share Capital: 2.Non-Current Liabilities: Long-term Borrowings 3.Current Liabilities Trade Payables Total		6,00,000 4,00,000 2,00,000 <u>12,00,000</u>																													
	II. ASSETS 1.Non-Current Assets Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets (i) Property, Plant and Equipment (ii) Intangible Assets 2.Current Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents Total		 5,00,000 3,00,000 4,00,000 <u>12,00,000</u>																													
33	The Current Ratio of a company is 2:1. State giving reasons which of the following transactions would improve, reduce or not change the ratio: (a) Purchase of goods for cash ₹ 60,000 (b) Purchase of fixed assets for cash ₹ 2,00,000 (c) Sale of goods costing ₹ 20,000 for ₹ 23,000 on credit (d) Issue of shares ₹ 10,00,000 OR 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			4																												
34	Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions on this basis: Madhav is a young entrepreneur. On 1st April, 2022, he formed a partnership firm with two of his friends, Mohan and Sohan. They started their business of exporting dry fruits. Their business was a successful business. Now they wanted to expand the business in many other countries. For meeting the financial requirements, they changed the form of business organisation and formed Madhav Ltd. The Balance Sheet of Madhav Ltd. as at 31st March, 2025 was as follows. Balance Sheet As at 31st March, 2025 <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>31st March 2025 (₹)</th><th>31st March 2024 (₹)</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">1. Shareholders' Funds</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Share Capital</td><td></td><td>35,00,000</td><td>25,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Reserves and Surplus (Statement of P & L)</td><td></td><td>12,50,000</td><td>10,00,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">2. Non-Current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>Long-term Borrowings (10% Debentures)</td><td></td><td>12,50,000</td><td>3,50,000</td></tr></table>			Particulars	Note No.	31 st March 2025 (₹)	31 st March 2024 (₹)	I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				1. Shareholders' Funds				(a) Share Capital		35,00,000	25,00,000	(b) Reserves and Surplus (Statement of P & L)		12,50,000	10,00,000	2. Non-Current Liabilities				Long-term Borrowings (10% Debentures)		12,50,000	3,50,000	6
Particulars	Note No.	31 st March 2025 (₹)	31 st March 2024 (₹)																													
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2. Non-Current Liabilities																																
Long-term Borrowings (10% Debentures)		12,50,000	3,50,000																													

3. Current Liabilities				
(a) Short-term Borrowings (Bank Overdraft)			50,000	75,000
(b) Trade Payables			2,50,000	1,50,000
(c) Short-term Provisions	1		<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>
Total			<u>64,50,000</u>	<u>41,50,000</u>
II. ASSETS				
1. Non-Current Assets/ Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2		40,00,000	22,50,000
(b) Intangible Assets (Goodwill)			3,50,000	5,00,000
2. Current Assets				
(a) Inventories			6,25,000	5,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables			12,50,000	7,50,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents			<u>2,25,000</u>	<u>1,50,000</u>
Total			<u>64,50,000</u>	<u>41,50,000</u>
Notes to Accounts				
Note No.	Particulars		31st March 2025 (₹)	31st March 2024 (₹)
1	Short Term Provisions			
	Provision for Tax		1,50,000	75,000
2	Property, Plant and Equipment			
	Plant and Machinery		44,00,000	25,00,000
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation		<u>(4,00,000)</u>	<u>(2,50,000)</u>
	Total		<u>40,00,000</u>	<u>22,50,000</u>
Additional Information:				
(i) A part of the machine costing ₹ 1,25,000 accumulated depreciation thereon being ₹ 50,000 was sold for ₹ 45,000 during the year.				
(ii) Interest of ₹ 1,25,000 was paid on Debentures.				
Calculate cash flows from 'Investing activities' and 'Financing activities' of Madhav Ltd. from the information provided above.				

PART B: COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING (OPTION – II)		
27.	(A) 'MAJN' for Mangaluru Junction is an example of: a) Secret code b) Mnemonic code c) Sequential code d) Block code OR (B) Which of the following is <i>not</i> contained in Account group - Current Liabilities in the Account group of Balance Sheet? a) Bank Overdraft b) Duties and Taxes c) Provisions d) Sundry Creditors	1
28.	In a graph, the area bounded by different axes is known as: a) Data point b) Axis title c) Plot area d) Legend	1
29.	(A) Name the accounting information sub-system which deals with payment of wages and salaries of employees. a) Costing sub-system b) Expense accounting sub-system c) Payroll accounting sub-system d) Tax accounting sub-system OR When the accumulated data from various sources is processed in one slot it is called: a) Batch processing b) Data validation c) Real time processing d) Processing and Revalidation	1
30.	A cell reference that either holds row or column constant when the formula or function is copied to another location is known as: a) Mixed cell reference b) Relative cell reference c) Ranges d) Absolute cell reference	1
31.	Explain the ways in which accounting software provide data security, safety and confidentiality.	3
32.	In an accounting software how many pre-defined account groups exist? State their further division with reference to number and type.	3
33.	(a) State the steps to prepare a chart. OR (b) What is meant by internal margin while using MS Excel? State the options available.	4
34.	How can conditional formatting be changed? Explain.	6
