

Series : RPQS4



SET~1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/4/1**

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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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
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

नोट :

- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 43 हैं।
- (II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- (III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- (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।

NOTE :

- (I) Please check that this question paper contains **43** printed pages.
- (II) 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) Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.
- (IV) **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.**
- (V) 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.



सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं। **सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य** हैं।
- यह प्रश्न-पत्र **दो** भागों में विभाजित है — **भाग क** तथा **भाग ख**।
- भाग क** सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए **अनिवार्य** है।
- भाग ख** के दो विकल्प हैं। परीक्षार्थियों को केवल **एक** ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं।

विकल्प I : वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण

विकल्प II : अभिकलित्र लेखांकन

- प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **16** (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या **27** से **30** (भाग ख) बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है।
- प्रश्न संख्या **17** से **20** (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या **31** और **32** (भाग ख) लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंकों का है।
- प्रश्न संख्या **21** और **22** (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या **33** (भाग ख) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **4** अंकों का है।
- प्रश्न संख्या **23** से **26** (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या **34** (भाग ख) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **6** अंकों का है।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, प्रत्येक भाग के कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।

भाग क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

- (क) रीना तथा टीना एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में टीना ने प्रत्येक माह के आरम्भ में ₹ 20,000 का आहरण किया। आहरण पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगाया जाना था। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए टीना के आहरण पर ब्याज होगा :

(A) ₹ 7,800

(B) ₹ 7,200

(C) ₹ 9,600

(D) ₹ 6,600

अथवा



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (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. Candidates have to attempt only **one** of the given options.

Option I : Analysis of Financial Statements

Option II : Computerised Accounting

- (v) Questions number **1** to **16** (Part A) and Questions number **27** to **30** (Part B) are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (vi) Questions number **17** to **20** (Part A) and Questions number **31** and **32** (Part B) are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks.
- (vii) Questions number **21** and **22** (Part A) and Question number **33** (Part B) are Long Answer type-I questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (viii) Questions number **23** to **26** (Part A) and Question number **34** (Part B) are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries **6** marks.
- (ix) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions in each of the parts.

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. (a) Reena and Teena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. Teena withdrew ₹ 20,000 at the beginning of each month during the year ended 31st March, 2025. Interest on drawings was to be charged @ 6% per annum. Interest on Teena's drawings for the year ended 31st March, 2025 will be : 1
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) ₹ 7,800 | (B) ₹ 7,200 |
| (C) ₹ 9,600 | (D) ₹ 6,600 |

OR



(ख) रोहन तथा सोहन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में रोहन ने प्रत्येक तिमाही के शुरू में ₹ 15,000 का आहरण किया। रोहन के आहरण पर कितनी औसत अवधि के लिए ब्याज की गणना की जाएगी ?

1

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) 6 माह | (B) $4\frac{1}{2}$ माह |
| (C) $7\frac{1}{2}$ माह | (D) $6\frac{1}{2}$ माह |

2. पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 6 : 5 : 4 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उन्होंने फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{1}{8}$ भाग के लिए एस को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया। यह सहमति हुई कि क्यू अपना मूल भाग बनाए रखेगा। पी तथा आर का त्याग अनुपात होगा :

1

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) 6 : 5 | (B) 4 : 5 |
| (C) 3 : 2 | (D) 5 : 4 |

3. रवि, सुनील तथा अमित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को रवि सेवानिवृत्त हो गया। सुनील तथा अमित ने भविष्य में लाभों को 2 : 3 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। सामान्य संचय, ख्याति तथा पुनर्मूल्यांकन, आदि के संबंध में सभी समायोजन करने के पश्चात् रवि, सुनील तथा अमित के पूँजी खातों में क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000; ₹ 2,40,000 तथा ₹ 3,60,000 के शेष थे। यह निर्णय लिया गया कि रवि को देय राशि सुनील तथा अमित इस प्रकार लाँगे कि उनकी पूँजी उनके नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में हो जाए। सुनील तथा अमित द्वारा लाई गई राशि होगी :

1

- (A) सुनील ₹ 1,00,000, अमित ₹ 2,00,000
- (B) सुनील ₹ 1,20,000, अमित ₹ 1,80,000
- (C) सुनील ₹ 1,50,000, अमित ₹ 1,50,000
- (D) सुनील ₹ 80,000, अमित ₹ 2,20,000



(b) Rohan and Sohan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Rohan withdrew ₹ 15,000 at the beginning of each quarter during the year ended 31st March, 2025. Interest on Rohan's drawings will be calculated for an average period of :

1

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) 6 months | (B) $4\frac{1}{2}$ months |
| (C) $7\frac{1}{2}$ months | (D) $6\frac{1}{2}$ months |

2. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6 : 5 : 4. They admitted S as a new partner for $\frac{1}{8}$ th share in the profits of the firm. It was agreed that Q would retain his original share. The sacrificing ratio of P and R will be :

1

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) 6 : 5 | (B) 4 : 5 |
| (C) 3 : 2 | (D) 5 : 4 |

3. Ravi, Sunil and Amit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 5. On 1st April, 2025, Ravi retired. Sunil and Amit decided to share future profits in the ratio of 2 : 3. After all adjustments with respect to general reserve, goodwill and revaluation, etc., the balances in the capital accounts of Ravi, Sunil and Amit stood at ₹ 3,00,000; ₹ 2,40,000 and ₹ 3,60,000 respectively. It was decided that the amount payable to Ravi will be brought by Sunil and Amit in such a way so as to make their capitals proportionate to their new profit sharing ratio. The amount brought in by Sunil and Amit will be :

1

- (A) Sunil ₹ 1,00,000, Amit ₹ 2,00,000
(B) Sunil ₹ 1,20,000, Amit ₹ 1,80,000
(C) Sunil ₹ 1,50,000, Amit ₹ 1,50,000
(D) Sunil ₹ 80,000, Amit ₹ 2,20,000



4. (क) ₹ 25 प्रत्येक के 6,000 अंशों को ₹ 5 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया गया। इन अंशों के पुनःनिर्गमन पर कम्पनी द्वारा दी जा सकने वाली बट्टे की अधिकतम राशि होगी :

1

- (A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 90,000
(C) ₹ 1,20,000 (D) ₹ 1,50,000

अथवा

- (ख) ₹ 20 प्रत्येक के 5,000 अंशों का ₹ 4 प्रति अंश की दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया गया। इन अंशों के पुनःनिर्गमन के समय कम्पनी द्वारा एकत्रित की जाने वाली न्यूनतम राशि होगी :

1

- (A) ₹ 20,000 (B) ₹ 80,000
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 1,20,000

5. (क) रवि, सोहन तथा नीना एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को सोहन सेवानिवृत्त हो गया तथा उसका भाग रवि तथा नीना ने 2 : 1 के अनुपात में ले लिया। रवि तथा नीना के मध्य नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

1

- (A) 3 : 2 (B) 2 : 1
(C) 5 : 4 (D) 7 : 3

अथवा

- (ख) कुनाल, राज तथा लीला एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को कुनाल सेवानिवृत्त हो गया। राज तथा लीला ने भविष्य के लाभों को 5 : 3 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। राज तथा लीला के मध्य अभिलाभ अनुपात होगा :

1

- (A) 5 : 3 (B) 3 : 2
(C) 21 : 11 (D) 7 : 5



4. (a) 6,000 shares of ₹ 25 each were forfeited for non-payment of final call money of ₹ 5 per share. The maximum discount that the company can allow on reissue of these shares will be : 1
- (A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 90,000
(C) ₹ 1,20,000 (D) ₹ 1,50,000

OR

- (b) 5,000 shares of ₹ 20 each were forfeited for non-payment of second and final call of ₹ 4 per share. The minimum amount that the company must collect at the time of reissue of these shares will be : 1
- (A) ₹ 20,000 (B) ₹ 80,000
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 1,20,000

5. (a) Ravi, Sohan and Neena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 1st April 2025, Sohan retired and his share was taken up by Ravi and Neena in the ratio of 2 : 1. The new profit sharing ratio between Ravi and Neena will be : 1
- (A) 3 : 2 (B) 2 : 1
(C) 5 : 4 (D) 7 : 3

OR

- (b) Kunal, Raj and Leela were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2025, Kunal retired. Raj and Leela decided to share profits in the future in the ratio of 5 : 3. The gaining ratio between Raj and Leela will be : 1
- (A) 5 : 3 (B) 3 : 2
(C) 21 : 11 (D) 7 : 5



6. (क) रोहन तथा मीता एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 4 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थीं। उन्होंने फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए कबीर को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया। कबीर अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 1,50,000 लाया। फर्म की ख्याति में कबीर का भाग था :

- (A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 20,000
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,50,000

अथवा

- (ख) रवि, निशा तथा प्रिया एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। रवि सेवानिवृत्त हो गया तथा संचय एवं परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक समायोजनों को करने के पश्चात् उसके पूँजी खाते में ₹ 2,40,000 का शेष था। निशा तथा प्रिया उसके दावे के पूर्ण निपटान में उसे ₹ 2,70,000 का भुगतान करने के लिए सहमत हो गए। फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्य था :

- (A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 90,000
(C) ₹ 60,000 (D) ₹ 1,20,000

7. अंकुर तथा अंगद एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 8 : 7 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 जुलाई, 2024 को अंगद ने फर्म को ₹ 8,00,000 का एक ऋण दिया। कोई साझेदारी संलेख नहीं था। अंगद ने ऋण पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज की माँग की। 31 मार्च, 2025 को अंगद के ऋण पर देय ब्याज की राशि होगी :

- (A) ₹ 36,000 (B) ₹ 48,000
(C) ₹ 80,000 (D) ₹ 60,000

8. (क) _____ ऋणपत्रों का संदर्भ उन ऋणपत्रों से है जहाँ पर भुगतान की अदायगी न कर पाने की स्थिति के उद्देश्य से कम्पनी की परिसम्पत्तियों पर एक प्रभार का सृजन किया जाता है।

- (A) अरक्षित (B) रक्षित
(C) परिवर्तनशील (D) पंजीकृत

अथवा



6. (a) Rohan and Meeta were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 4. Their capitals were ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. They admitted Kabir as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. Kabir brought ₹ 1,50,000 as his capital. Kabir's share in the goodwill of the firm was : 1

- (A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 20,000
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,50,000

OR

- (b) Ravi, Nisha and Priya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1. Ravi retired and the balance in his Capital Account after making necessary adjustments on account of reserves and revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities was ₹ 2,40,000. Nisha and Priya agreed to pay him ₹ 2,70,000 in full settlement of his claim. The value of goodwill of the firm was : 1

- (A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 90,000
(C) ₹ 60,000 (D) ₹ 1,20,000

7. Ankur and Angad were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 8 : 7. On 1st July, 2024, Angad advanced a loan of ₹ 8,00,000 to the firm. There is no partnership deed. Angad demands interest on loan @ 10% p.a. On 31st March, 2025, the amount of interest on loan due to Angad will be : 1

- (A) ₹ 36,000 (B) ₹ 48,000
(C) ₹ 80,000 (D) ₹ 60,000

8. (a) _____ debentures refer to those debentures where a charge is created on the assets of the company for the purpose of payment in case of default. 1

- (A) Unsecured (B) Secured
(C) Convertible (D) Registered

OR



(ख) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम के रूप में प्राप्त राशि को उपयोग में **नहीं** लाया जा सकता है :

1

- (A) सदस्यों को पूर्ण भुगतान बोनस अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए
- (B) कम्पनी के आरम्भिक व्ययों को अपलिखित करने के लिए
- (C) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों के क्रय के लिए
- (D) स्वयं के अंशों का क्रय करने के लिए अर्थात् अंशों के पुनःक्रय के लिए

9. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में एक व्यवसाय ने ₹ 2,00,000 का औसत लाभ अर्जित किया। व्यवसाय की शुद्ध परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य ₹ 17,00,000 है तथा समान व्यवसाय में प्रतिफल की सामान्य दर 10% है। अधिलाभ की पूँजीकरण विधि द्वारा व्यवसाय की ख्याति का मूल्य होगा :

1

- (A) ₹ 17,00,000
- (B) ₹ 2,00,000
- (C) ₹ 3,00,000
- (D) ₹ 30,000

10. आशा, मनन तथा नियती एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से, वे लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर बाँटने के लिए सहमत हुए। लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप आशा का अभिलाभ अथवा त्याग होगा :

1

- (A) त्याग $\frac{1}{6}$
- (B) अभिलाभ $\frac{1}{6}$
- (C) त्याग $\frac{1}{12}$
- (D) अभिलाभ $\frac{1}{12}$

11. दिनेश, सिद्धार्थ तथा नैना एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 को उन्होंने फर्म के विघटन का निर्णय लिया। इस तिथि को, फर्म के देनदार ₹ 2,10,000 थे तथा संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान ₹ 20,000 था। विघटन पर ₹ 10,000 के देनदार डूब गए तथा शेष देनदारों से 90% प्राप्त हुआ। देनदारों से वसूली गई राशि होगी :

1

- (A) ₹ 1,71,000
- (B) ₹ 2,00,000
- (C) ₹ 1,80,000
- (D) ₹ 1,89,000



(b) As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the amount received as Securities Premium cannot be utilised to :

1

- (A) Issue fully paid bonus shares to the members
- (B) Write off preliminary expenses of the company
- (C) Purchase fixed assets
- (D) Purchase its own shares, i.e. buyback of shares

9. A business earned an average profit of ₹ 2,00,000 during the last few years. The value of net assets of the business is ₹ 17,00,000 and the normal rate of return in a similar business is 10%. The value of goodwill of the business by capitalisation of super-profits method will be :

1

- (A) ₹ 17,00,000
- (B) ₹ 2,00,000
- (C) ₹ 3,00,000
- (D) ₹ 30,000

10. Asha, Manan and Niyati were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. With effect from 1st April, 2025, they agreed to share profits and losses equally. Due to change in the profit sharing ratio, Asha's gain or sacrifice will be :

1

- (A) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{6}$
- (B) Gain $\frac{1}{6}$
- (C) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{12}$
- (D) Gain $\frac{1}{12}$

11. Dinesh, Siddharth and Naina were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2025, they decided to dissolve the firm. On this date, the firm had debtors amounting to ₹ 2,10,000 and provision for doubtful debts of ₹ 20,000. On dissolution, debtors of ₹ 10,000 proved bad and the remaining debtors realised 90%. Amount realised from debtors will be :

1

- (A) ₹ 1,71,000
- (B) ₹ 2,00,000
- (C) ₹ 1,80,000
- (D) ₹ 1,89,000



12. अमिक लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 70,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर करना था। अमिक लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर हानि खाता' कितनी राशि से डेबिट किया जाएगा ?

1

(A) ₹ 10,50,000

(B) ₹ 7,00,000

(C) ₹ 3,50,000

(D) ₹ 6,30,000

13. अयाचित पूँजी का वह एक भाग जिसे कम्पनी द्वारा केवल कम्पनी के समापन की स्थिति में माँगे जाने के लिए आरक्षित किया होता है, कहलाता है :

1

(A) अभिदत्त परन्तु पूर्ण प्रदत्त नहीं पूँजी

(B) अनिर्गमित पूँजी

(C) अभिदत्त पूँजी

(D) आरक्षित पूँजी

14. व्हाइट लिमिटेड ने नाथ लिमिटेड से ₹ 3,96,000 की संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी खरीदी। क्रय मूल्य का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया गया। निर्गमित किए गए ऋणपत्रों की संख्या थी :

1

(A) 3,960

(B) 4,000

(C) 4,400

(D) 3,600

15. अभिकथन (A) : ख्याति एक अमूर्त परिसम्पत्ति है।

कारण (R) : ख्याति किसी फर्म की लोकप्रियता का वह मूल्य है जो सामान्य लाभों की अपेक्षा भविष्य में अधिक लाभ अर्जित करने से सम्बन्धित है।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है।



12. Amik Ltd. issued 70,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%. 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account' will be debited in the books of Amik Ltd. by :

1

- (A) ₹ 10,50,000 (B) ₹ 7,00,000
(C) ₹ 3,50,000 (D) ₹ 6,30,000

13. A portion of the uncalled capital reserved by a company to be called only in the event of winding up of the company is called :

1

- (A) Subscribed but not fully paid capital
(B) Unissued capital
(C) Subscribed capital
(D) Reserve capital

14. White Ltd. purchased Plant and Machinery worth ₹ 3,96,000 from Nath Ltd. The purchase consideration was paid by issue of 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount. The number of debentures issued were :

1

- (A) 3,960 (B) 4,000
(C) 4,400 (D) 3,600

15. Assertion (A) : Goodwill is an intangible asset.

Reason (R) : Goodwill is the value of the reputation of a firm in respect of profits expected in future over and above the normal profits.

Choose the correct option from the following :

1

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.
(D) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.



- 16.** अनीता तथा प्रियल एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को, उनके पूँजी खाते क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ₹ 4,00,000 का शेष दर्शा रहे थे। साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 8% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज का प्रावधान था। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म ने ₹ 28,000 का लाभ अर्जित किया।

अनीता तथा प्रियल को पूँजी पर दिया गया ब्याज था :

1

- (A) अनीता ₹ 24,000, प्रियल ₹ 32,000
(B) अनीता ₹ 16,000, प्रियल ₹ 12,000
(C) अनीता ₹ 12,000, प्रियल ₹ 16,000
(D) अनीता ₹ 16,800, प्रियल ₹ 11,200

- 17.** आरव, करण तथा मीरा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2023 को करण सेवानिवृत्त हो गया। सेवानिवृत्ति की तिथि पर, उसे ₹ 1,80,000 देय हुए। 31 मार्च, 2024 से शुरू करके आरव तथा मीरा, करण को दो बराबर वार्षिक किस्तों में अदत्त शेष राशि पर 12% वार्षिक ब्याज के साथ भुगतान करने पर सहमत हुए। फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद करती है।

पूर्ण भुगतान किए जाने तक करण का ऋण खाता तैयार कीजिए।

3

- 18.** (क) 1 अक्टूबर, 2024 को रोहित, आशीष तथा समीर ने क्रमशः ₹ 12,00,000; ₹ 6,00,000 तथा ₹ 6,00,000 की पूँजी के साथ एक साझेदारी में प्रवेश किया। उन्होंने लाभ-हानि 3 : 1 : 1 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। साझेदारी संलेख के प्रावधानों के अनुसार साझेदार पूँजी पर 5% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज के हकदार थे।

समीर को गारंटी दी गई थी कि पूँजी पर ब्याज प्रभारित करने के पश्चात् लाभ में उसका भाग प्रति वर्ष ₹ 1,50,000 से कम नहीं होगा। इस कारण हुई किसी भी कमी को रोहित द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लाभ की राशि ₹ 5,60,000 थी। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए।

3

अथवा



16. Anita and Priyal were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2024, their capital accounts showed balances of ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided for interest on capital @ 8% p.a. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 28,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

Interest on capital allowed to Anita and Priyal was :

1

- (A) Anita ₹ 24,000, Priyal ₹ 32,000
(B) Anita ₹ 16,000, Priyal ₹ 12,000
(C) Anita ₹ 12,000, Priyal ₹ 16,000
(D) Anita ₹ 16,800, Priyal ₹ 11,200

17. Aarav, Karan and Meera were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. On 31st March, 2023, Karan retired. On the date of his retirement, ₹ 1,80,000 became due to him. Aarav and Meera agreed to pay Karan in two equal yearly instalments plus interest @ 12% p.a. on unpaid balance, starting from 31st March, 2024. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year.

Prepare Karan's loan account till it is fully paid.

3

18. (a) Rohit, Ashish and Sameer entered into a partnership on 1st October, 2024 with capitals of ₹ 12,00,000; ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 6,00,000 respectively. They decided to share the profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. Partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% per annum as per the provisions of the partnership deed.

Sameer was given a guarantee that his share of profit, after charging interest on capital, will not be less than ₹ 1,50,000 per annum. Any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Rohit. The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2025 amounted to ₹ 5,60,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

3

OR



(ख) तारा, देव तथा ईशान एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। साझेदारी संलेख में आहरण पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज प्रभारित करने का प्रावधान था। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में तारा, देव तथा ईशान के आहरण क्रमशः ₹ 30,000; ₹ 18,000 तथा ₹ 12,000 थे। अन्तिम खाते तैयार करने के पश्चात्, यह ज्ञात हुआ कि आहरणों पर ब्याज को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया। चूक के सुधार के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि दीजिए। अपना कार्य स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए।

3

19. संजना तथा मेहुल एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से, उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभ-हानि 5 : 3 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। इस तिथि को, उनका स्थिति विवरण सामान्य संचय खाते में ₹ 40,000 का तथा लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 1,80,000 का डेबिट शेष दर्शा रहा था। साझेदारों ने सामान्य संचय को बाँटने का निर्णय लिया परन्तु लाभ-हानि खाते को प्रभावित न करने का निर्णय लिया, जो पुनर्गठित फर्म की पुस्तकों में चालू रहेगा। फर्म के पुनर्गठन पर उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। अपना कार्य स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए।

3

20. (क) सेंचुरी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 5,000 अंश जिन्हें 40% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था, का ₹ 35 प्रति अंश की आबंटन राशि तथा ₹ 50 प्रति अंश (₹ 25 प्रीमियम सहित) की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। ₹ 40 प्रति अंश (₹ 15 प्रीमियम सहित) की दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी। इनमें से, 3,000 अंशों को ₹ 90 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया। सेंचुरी लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में अंशों के हरण तथा हरण किए गए अंशों के पुनःनिर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

अथवा

(ख) आलमंड लिमिटेड ने कैशू लिमिटेड का एक चालू व्यवसाय ₹ 1,00,00,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल में खरीदा जिसमें ₹ 85,00,000 की भूमि तथा भवन, ₹ 50,00,000 की मशीनरी तथा ₹ 10,00,000 की विविध देयताएँ सम्मिलित थीं। ₹ 10,00,000 का भुगतान चैक द्वारा तथा शेष राशि का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया गया।

आलमंड लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3



- (b) Tara, Dev and Ishaan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1. The partnership deed provided for charging interest on drawings @ 10% p.a. The drawings of Tara, Dev and Ishaan during the year ending 31st March, 2025 amounted to ₹ 30,000; ₹ 18,000 and ₹ 12,000 respectively. After the final accounts were prepared, it was discovered that interest on drawings was not taken into consideration. Give necessary adjusting journal entry to correct the omission. Show your workings clearly.

3

19. Sanjana and Mehul were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 1. From 1st April, 2025, they decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. On this date, their balance sheet showed a balance of ₹ 40,000 in General Reserve Account and a debit balance of ₹ 1,80,000 in the Profit and Loss Account. The partners decided to distribute the General Reserve, but decided not to disturb the Profit and Loss Account, which will continue in the books of the reconstituted firm.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions on the reconstitution of the firm. Show your workings clearly.

3

20. (a) Century Ltd. forfeited 5,000 shares of ₹ 100 each issued at 40% premium for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 35 per share and first call of ₹ 50 per share (including premium ₹ 25). The second and final call of ₹ 40 per share (including premium ₹ 15) has not yet been called. Out of these, 3,000 shares were reissued as fully paid-up for ₹ 90 per share.

Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares in the books of Century Ltd.

3

OR

- (b) Almond Ltd. purchased a running business of Cashew Ltd. comprising of land and building ₹ 85,00,000, machinery ₹ 50,00,000 and sundry liabilities ₹ 10,00,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 1,00,00,000. Payment of ₹ 10,00,000 was made through a cheque and the remaining amount by issue of 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20%.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Almond Ltd.

3



- 21.** 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को स्मरण लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 60,000, 11% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया, जिनका शोधन पाँच वर्ष पश्चात् सममूल्य पर करना था। कम्पनी अपनी पुस्तकें प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद करती है।

31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन, ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज के भुगतान तथा ब्याज को अपलिखित करने की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

4

- 22.** अनमोल, कपीश तथा मीरा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद करती है। 1 जुलाई, 2025 को कपीश की मृत्यु हो गई। उस तिथि को उसका पूँजी खाता ₹ 2,50,000 का क्रेडिट शेष दर्शा रहा था तथा उसने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आज की तिथि तक ₹ 20,000 का आहरण किया था। कपीश की मृत्यु की तिथि को, फर्म के पास ₹ 90,000 का सामान्य संचय था। साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि एक साझेदार की मृत्यु पर उसके निष्पादक निम्नलिखित के हकदार होंगे :

- (i) उसके पूँजी खाते में शेष तथा उस पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज।
- (ii) फर्म की ख्याति में उसका भाग। कपीश की मृत्यु पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,40,000 किया गया।
- (iii) फर्म के लाभों में उसके भाग की गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी।

31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ ₹ 6,00,000 था।

उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कपीश का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।

4

- 23.** ब्राइट मोटर्स लिमिटेड ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त ₹ 10,00,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत थी। कम्पनी ने जनता के अभिदान के लिए 3,00,000 अंश निर्गमित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 30 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 50 प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

सभी अंश पूर्ण अभिदत्त थे। सभी राशियाँ यथावत प्राप्त हो गईं, केवल रमन को छोड़कर, जो 500 अंशों का धारक था, तथा जो प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा।



- 21.** On 1st April, 2024, Smaran Ltd. issued 60,000, 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at par after five years. The company closed its books on 31st March every year.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the company for issue of debentures, payment of interest on debentures and writing off interest for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

4

- 22.** Anmol, Kapeesh and Meera were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 3. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 1st July, 2025, Kapeesh died. On that date his capital account showed a credit balance of ₹ 2,50,000 and he had withdrawn ₹ 20,000 till that date for personal use. On the date of Kapeesh's death, the firm had a General Reserve of ₹ 90,000. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner, his executors will be entitled to the following :

- (i) Balance in the capital account and interest on the same @ 12% p.a.
- (ii) His share in the goodwill of the firm. The goodwill of the firm on Kapeesh's death was valued at ₹ 1,40,000.
- (iii) His share in the profits of the firm was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 6,00,000.

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

4

- 23.** Bright Motors Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company issued 3,00,000 shares to the public for subscription. The amount was payable as follows :

On application – ₹ 30 per share

On allotment – ₹ 50 per share

On first and final call – balance

All the shares were fully subscribed. All amounts were duly received except from Raman, a holder of 500 shares, who failed to pay the first and final call.



निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (i) अंशों की वह कुल संख्या जिसमें कम्पनी की अधिकृत अंश पूँजी विभक्त है, है : 1
- (A) 10,00,00,000 (B) 1,00,00,000
- (C) 10,00,000 (D) 3,00,000
- (ii) ब्राइट मोटर्स लिमिटेड की 'अभिदत्त तथा पूर्ण प्रदत्त पूँजी' की राशि होगी : 1
- (A) ₹ 2,99,50,000 (B) ₹ 3,00,00,000
- (C) ₹ 10,00,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,99,90,000
- (iii) ब्राइट मोटर्स लिमिटेड की 'अभिदत्त परन्तु पूर्ण प्रदत्त नहीं पूँजी' की राशि होगी : 1
- (A) ₹ 2,99,90,000 (B) ₹ 2,99,50,000
- (C) ₹ 3,00,00,000 (D) ₹ 40,000
- (iv) ब्राइट मोटर्स लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली 'अंश पूँजी' की राशि होगी : 1
- (A) ₹ 3,00,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,99,50,000
- (C) ₹ 2,99,90,000 (D) ₹ 10,00,00,000
- (v) यदि भुगतान न करने वाले 500 अंशों का हरण कर लिया जाए, तब 'खातों के नोट्स' में 'अंश हरण खाता' दर्शाया जाएगा : 1
- (A) ₹ 10,000 पर (B) ₹ 40,000 पर
- (C) ₹ 50,000 पर (D) ₹ 5,000 पर
- (vi) यदि हरण किए गए सभी अंशों को ₹ 90 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया जाए, तब पूँजी संचय खाते में क्रेडिट की गई राशि होगी : 1
- (A) ₹ 35,000 (B) ₹ 40,000
- (C) ₹ 10,000 (D) ₹ 50,000



Answer the following questions :

- (i) Total number of shares into which the authorised share capital of the company is divided, is : 1
- (A) 10,00,00,000 (B) 1,00,00,000
(C) 10,00,000 (D) 3,00,000
- (ii) Amount of 'Subscribed and fully paid-up capital' of Bright Motors Ltd. will be : 1
- (A) ₹ 2,99,50,000 (B) ₹ 3,00,00,000
(C) ₹ 10,00,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,99,90,000
- (iii) Amount of 'Subscribed but not fully paid-up capital' of Bright Motors Ltd. will be : 1
- (A) ₹ 2,99,90,000 (B) ₹ 2,99,50,000
(C) ₹ 3,00,00,000 (D) ₹ 40,000
- (iv) Amount of 'Share Capital' to be presented in the Balance Sheet of Bright Motors Ltd. will be : 1
- (A) ₹ 3,00,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,99,50,000
(C) ₹ 2,99,90,000 (D) ₹ 10,00,00,000
- (v) If the defaulting 500 shares are forfeited, 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be shown in the 'Notes to Accounts' at : 1
- (A) ₹ 10,000 (B) ₹ 40,000
(C) ₹ 50,000 (D) ₹ 5,000
- (vi) If all the forfeited shares are reissued @ ₹ 90 per share fully paid-up, the amount credited to Capital Reserve Account will be : 1
- (A) ₹ 35,000 (B) ₹ 40,000
(C) ₹ 10,000 (D) ₹ 50,000



24. (क) अर्जुन तथा काव्या एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2025 को अर्जुन तथा काव्या का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :		भवन	6,00,000
अर्जुन 4,80,000		निवेश	2,80,000
काव्या <u>5,20,000</u>	10,00,000	स्टॉक	3,76,000
निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव कोष (संचय)	1,00,000	देनदार	1,60,000
लेनदार	4,00,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान <u>7,000</u>	1,53,000
		नगद	91,000
	<u>15,00,000</u>		<u>15,00,000</u>

1 अप्रैल, 2025 को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर राघव को लाभों में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया :

- राघव अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 5,00,000 लाएगा।
- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 4,00,000 किया गया। राघव ख्याति प्रीमियम का अपना भाग नगद में नहीं ला सका।
- संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए देनदारों पर 10% का प्रावधान करना था।
- निवेशों का मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,00,000 किया गया तथा भवन को ₹ 5,00,000 तक नीचे लाया गया।
- अर्जुन तथा काव्या की पूँजी का समायोजन व्यवसाय में राघव की पूँजी के आधार पर किया जाना था। स्थिति अनुसार आवश्यक वास्तविक नगद पुराने साझेदारों को भुगतान किया जाना था अथवा उनके द्वारा लाया जाएगा।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए।

6

अथवा



24. (a) Arjun and Kavya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Arjun and Kavya as at 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Building	6,00,000
Arjun 4,80,000		Investments	2,80,000
Kavya <u>5,20,000</u>	10,00,000	Stock	3,76,000
Investment		Debtors 1,60,000	
Fluctuation Reserve	1,00,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>7,000</u>	1,53,000
Creditors	4,00,000	Cash	91,000
	<u>15,00,000</u>		<u>15,00,000</u>

On 1st April, 2025, Raghav was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits of the firm on the following terms :

- Raghav shall bring ₹ 5,00,000 as his capital.
- Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 4,00,000. Raghav was unable to bring his share of goodwill premium in cash.
- Provision for doubtful debts was to be created @ 10% on debtors.
- Investments were valued at ₹ 2,00,000 and building was to be brought down to ₹ 5,00,000.
- Capitals of Arjun and Kavya were to be adjusted on the basis of Raghav's capital in the business. Actual cash was to be paid off or brought in by the old partners as the case may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

OR



- (ख) आरव, कुनाल तथा मानव एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2025 को आरव, कुनाल तथा मानव का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
विविध लेनदार	70,000	नगद	2,30,000
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष (संचय)	1,00,000	देनदार 90,000	
पूँजी :		घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान <u>10,000</u>	80,000
आरव 3,00,000		स्टॉक	1,60,000
कुनाल 2,50,000		मशीनरी	2,50,000
मानव <u>1,50,000</u>	7,00,000	भवन	1,50,000
	<u>8,70,000</u>		<u>8,70,000</u>

उपर्युक्त तिथि को आरव सेवानिवृत्त हो गया तथा इस पर सहमति हुई कि :

- कुनाल तथा मानव भविष्य के लाभों को 1 : 4 के अनुपात में बाँटेंगे।
- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 6,00,000 किया जाएगा तथा सेवानिवृत्त साझेदार के भाग का समायोजन शेष साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों के माध्यम से किया जाएगा।
- ₹ 20,000 के एक अलिखित लेनदार का लेखा किया जाएगा।
- ₹ 15,000 के देनदारों को डूबत ऋणों के रूप में अपलिखित किया जाएगा।
- कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति के खाते पर देयता ₹ 40,000 थी।
- आरव को देय राशि का हस्तांतरण उसके ऋण खाते में कर दिया गया।

आरव की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।



- (b) Aarav, Kunal and Manav were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Aarav, Kunal and Manav as at
31st March, 2025**

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	70,000	Cash	2,30,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve	1,00,000	Debtors 90,000 Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>10,000</u>	80,000
Capitals :		Stock	1,60,000
Aarav 3,00,000		Machinery	2,50,000
Kunal 2,50,000		Building	1,50,000
Manav <u>1,50,000</u>	7,00,000		
	<u>8,70,000</u>		<u>8,70,000</u>

Aarav retired on the above date and it was agreed that :

- (i) Kunal and Manav will share future profits in the ratio of 1 : 4.
- (ii) Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 6,00,000 and the retiring partner's share would be adjusted through the capital accounts of the remaining partners.
- (iii) An unrecorded creditor of ₹ 20,000 was to be taken into account.
- (iv) Debtors of ₹ 15,000 were to be written off as bad debts.
- (v) Liability on account of workmen compensation amounted to ₹ 40,000.
- (vi) Amount payable to Aarav was transferred to his loan account.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on Aarav's retirement.



- 25. (क)** आस्था लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :
आवेदन पर ₹ 2; आबंटन पर ₹ 3; प्रथम याचना पर ₹ 3 तथा दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना पर ₹ 2।

1,50,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 30,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापस कर दी गई। 1,20,000 अंशों के आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन किया गया। आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया। सार्थक को छोड़कर, जिसे 2,000 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, सभी अंशधारकों ने आबंटन राशि का भुगतान कर दिया। इन अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। इसके पश्चात् प्रथम याचना माँगी गई तथा यथावत प्राप्त हो गई। दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी।

आस्था लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। जहाँ आवश्यक हो अदत्त याचना खाता खोलिए।

6

अथवा

- (ख)** ओरिअन इन्टरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 70,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 1 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

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

आबंटन पर – ₹ 6 प्रति अंश

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

2,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। आबंटन निम्न प्रकार से किया गया :

श्रेणी A : 1,20,000 अंशों के आवेदकों को 60,000 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया।

श्रेणी B : 80,000 अंशों के आवेदकों को 10,000 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया।

आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन केवल आबंटन पर देय राशि में किया गया।

श्रेणी A से मीता, जिसे 500 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, आबंटन राशि तथा प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान करने में असफल रही और श्रेणी B से जपना, जिसने 1,600 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान करने में असफल रही।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए ओरिअन इन्टरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

6



25. (a) Astha Ltd. invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount per share was payable as follows :

₹ 2 on application; ₹ 3 on allotment; ₹ 3 on first call and ₹ 2 on second and final call.

Applications were received for 1,50,000 shares. Applications for 30,000 shares were rejected and application money refunded. The shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the applicants of 1,20,000 shares. Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. All shareholders paid the allotment money except Sarthak, who was allotted 2,000 shares. These shares were forfeited. The first call was made thereafter and duly received. The second and final call was not yet made.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Astha Ltd. Open Calls-in-Arrears Account, wherever required.

6

OR

- (b) Orion Enterprises Ltd. invited applications for issue of 70,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 1 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – ₹ 4 per share (including premium ₹ 1 per share)

On Allotment – ₹ 6 per share

On First and final call – Balance

Applications were received for 2,00,000 shares. Allotment was made as under :

Category A : Applicants for 1,20,000 shares were allotted 60,000 shares.

Category B : Applicants for 80,000 shares were allotted 10,000 shares.

Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment only. Meeta, from category A, who was allotted 500 shares, failed to pay allotment money and first and final call and Japna, from category B, who had applied for 1,600 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Orion Enterprises Ltd. for the above transactions.

6



26. अरहन तथा कनक एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे ।
31 मार्च, 2025 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2025 को अरहन तथा कनक का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :		मशीनरी	12,00,000
अरहन 6,00,000		निवेश	7,00,000
कनक <u>8,00,000</u>	14,00,000	देनदार	10,00,000
		स्टॉक	4,00,000
बैंक ऋण	7,00,000	नगद	1,00,000
लेनदार	13,00,000		
	<u>34,00,000</u>		<u>34,00,000</u>

उपर्युक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन हो गया तथा निम्नलिखित लेनदेन हुए :

- 50% लेनदारों को उनकी देय राशि के पूर्ण निपटान के लिए स्टॉक दिया गया । शेष लेनदारों का निपटान 20% के बट्टे पर किया गया ।
- कनक ने ₹ 8,40,000 पर निवेश ले लिए ।
- देनदारों से ₹ 8,50,000 प्राप्त हुए तथा मशीनरी को पुस्तक मूल्य के 70% पर बेच दिया गया ।
- वसूली व्यय ₹ 1,20,000 थे जिनका भुगतान अरहन ने किया ।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए ।



26. Arhan and Kanak were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Arhan and Kanak as at 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Machinery	12,00,000
Arhan 6,00,000		Investments	7,00,000
Kanak <u>8,00,000</u>	14,00,000	Debtors	10,00,000
Bank Loan	7,00,000	Stock	4,00,000
Creditors	13,00,000	Cash	1,00,000
	<u>34,00,000</u>		<u>34,00,000</u>

The firm was dissolved on the above date and the following transactions took place :

- 50% of the creditors were given stock in full settlement of their dues. Remaining creditors were settled at 20% discount.
- Investments were taken over by Kanak at ₹ 8,40,000.
- Debtors realized ₹ 8,50,000 and machinery was sold at 70% of book value.
- Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 1,20,000 which were paid by Arhan.

Prepare Realisation Account.

6



भाग ख
विकल्प I
(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. कथन I : एक वित्त कम्पनी, क्विक क्रेडिट लिमिटेड, ने उधार पर ₹ 80,000 के ब्याज का भुगतान किया। इसे रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण में प्रचालन गतिविधियों से हुए रोकड़ बहिर्वाह के रूप में दर्शाया जाएगा।

कथन II : एक गैर-वित्तीय उद्यम, रॉयल फूड्स लिमिटेड, ने ₹ 2,30,000 के लाभांश का भुगतान किया। इसे रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण में प्रचालन गतिविधियों से हुए रोकड़ बहिर्वाह के रूप में दर्शाया जाएगा।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- (A) कथन I सत्य है तथा कथन II असत्य है।
- (B) कथन I असत्य है तथा कथन II सत्य है।
- (C) दोनों कथन सत्य हैं।
- (D) दोनों कथन असत्य हैं।

28. (क) 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए एक्सवाईजैड लिमिटेड के नगद प्रवाह के विषय में निम्नलिखित सूचना प्राप्त की गई :

प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ अन्तर्वाह ₹ 28,000; निवेश गतिविधियों में उपयोग किया गया रोकड़ ₹ 32,000 और वित्तीयन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ अन्तर्वाह ₹ 5,000 था। यदि 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य का आरम्भिक शेष ₹ 25,000 था, तब 31 मार्च, 2025 को रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य का अंतिम शेष होगा :

1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) ₹ 90,000 | (B) ₹ 6,000 |
| (C) ₹ 26,000 | (D) ₹ 70,000 |

अथवा



PART B
Option I
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. *Statement I :* Quick Credit Ltd., a finance company, paid interest on borrowings amounting to ₹ 80,000. This will be shown as cash outflow from operating activities in its Cash Flow Statement.

Statement II : Royal Foods Ltd., a non-financial enterprise, paid dividends amounting to ₹ 2,30,000. It will be shown as cash outflow from operating activities in its Cash Flow Statement.

Choose the correct option from the following :

1

- (A) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
- (B) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
- (C) Both the Statements are true.
- (D) Both the Statements are false.

28. (a) The following information was obtained about the cash flows of XYZ Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2025 :

Cash inflows from operating activities ₹ 28,000; cash used in investing activities ₹ 32,000 and cash inflows from financing activities ₹ 5,000. If the opening balance of cash and cash equivalents on 1st April, 2024 was ₹ 25,000, the closing balance of cash and cash equivalents on 31st March, 2025 will be :

1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) ₹ 90,000 | (B) ₹ 6,000 |
| (C) ₹ 26,000 | (D) ₹ 70,000 |

OR



(ख) पीक्यूआर लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों से निम्नलिखित सूचना प्राप्त की गई :

31 मार्च, 2024 को लाभ-हानि खाता शेष : ₹ 30,000 (डेबिट)

31 मार्च, 2025 को लाभ-हानि खाता शेष : ₹ 56,000 (क्रेडिट)

वर्ष के दौरान अन्तरिम लाभांश भुगतान : ₹ 36,000

31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए कर पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ होगा :

1

(A) ₹ 86,000

(B) ₹ 62,000

(C) ₹ 1,22,000

(D) ₹ 50,000

29. एक कम्पनी का ऋण-समता अनुपात 2 : 1 है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से लेनदेन से ऋण-समता अनुपात में वृद्धि होगी ?

1

(A) ₹ 2,00,000 के अंशों का निर्गमन

(B) ₹ 5,00,000 के 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन

(C) ₹ 4,00,000 के बोनस अंशों का निर्गमन

(D) लेनदारों को ₹ 1,00,000 का भुगतान

30. (क) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं ?

1

I. एक निम्न चालू अनुपात व्यवसाय के लिए संकट की स्थिति है तथा इसे जोखिम झेलने जैसी स्थिति में पहुँचाता है, जहाँ यह समय पर अपने लघुकालीन ऋणों का भुगतान करने में सक्षम नहीं होगा।

II. व्यापारिक देय आवर्त अनुपात शुद्ध उधार विक्रय तथा औसत व्यापारिक देयों के मध्य संबंध का वर्णन करता है।

III. प्रचालन लाभ अनुपात जमा सकल लाभ अनुपात = 100.

IV. इन्वेन्ट्री (स्टॉक) आवर्त अनुपात यह निर्धारित करता है कि विचाराधीन लेखा अवधि के दौरान इन्वेन्ट्री (स्टॉक) कितनी बार प्रचालन से आगम में परिवर्तित होती है।

विकल्प :

(A) I तथा II

(B) II तथा III

(C) III तथा IV

(D) I तथा IV

अथवा



- (b) The following information was obtained from the books of PQR Ltd. :

Profit and Loss balance (Dr.) as at 31st March, 2024 : ₹ 30,000

Profit and Loss balance (Cr.) as at 31st March, 2025 : ₹ 56,000

Interim Dividend paid during the year : ₹ 36,000

The net profit before taxation for the year ended 31st March, 2025 will be :

1

(A) ₹ 86,000

(B) ₹ 62,000

(C) ₹ 1,22,000

(D) ₹ 50,000

29. The Debt-Equity Ratio of a company is 2 : 1. Which of the following transactions will increase the Debt-Equity Ratio ?

1

(A) Issue of Shares ₹ 2,00,000

(B) Issue of 8% Debentures ₹ 5,00,000

(C) Issue of Bonus shares ₹ 4,00,000

(D) Payment to Creditors ₹ 1,00,000

30. (a) Which of the following statements are correct ?

1

I. A low current ratio endangers the business and puts it at risk of facing a situation, where it will not be able to pay its short-term debts on time.

II. Trade payables turnover ratio expresses the relationship between net credit sales and average trade payables.

III. Operating profit ratio plus Gross profit ratio = 100.

IV. Inventory turnover ratio determines the number of times inventory is converted into revenue from operations during the accounting period under consideration.

Options :

(A) I and II

(B) II and III

(C) III and IV

(D) I and IV

OR



(ख) वे अनुपात जिनकी गणना संसाधनों के प्रभावी उपयोग पर आधारित व्यवसाय के प्रचालनों की कुशलता को मापने के लिए की जाती है, कहलाते हैं :

1

- (A) आवर्त अनुपात
- (B) लाभप्रदता अनुपात
- (C) ऋणशोधन क्षमता अनुपात
- (D) तरलता/द्रवता अनुपात

31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्नलिखित मदों को मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई है) के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत कीजिए :

3

- (क) निवेशों पर उपार्जित ब्याज
- (ख) अग्रिम याचना
- (ग) बंधक ऋण

32. निम्नलिखित सूचना से, 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए एएक्स लिमिटेड का तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

3

विवरण	2024 – 25 (₹)	2023 – 24 (₹)
प्रचालनों से आगम	50,00,000	25,00,000
प्रचालनों से आगम की लागत	15,00,000	6,00,000
अन्य व्यय	5,00,000	4,00,000
कर दर 50%		

33. (क) (i) निम्नलिखित सूचना से प्रचालनों से आगम की गणना कीजिए :

औसत इन्वेन्ट्री (स्टॉक) – ₹ 1,20,000

इन्वेन्ट्री (स्टॉक) आवर्त अनुपात – 8 गुना

माल को प्रचालनों से आगम के 20% लाभ पर बेचा जाता है



(b) Ratios that are calculated for measuring the efficiency of operations of business based on effective utilisation of resources are called :

1

- (A) Turnover ratios
- (B) Profitability ratios
- (C) Solvency ratios
- (D) Liquidity ratios

31. Classify the following items under major heads and subheads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 :

3

- (a) Interest Accrued on Investments
- (b) Calls-in-Advance
- (c) Mortgage Loans

32. From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of AX Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2025 :

3

Particulars	2024 – 25 (₹)	2023 – 24 (₹)
Revenue from Operations	50,00,000	25,00,000
Cost of Revenue from Operations	15,00,000	6,00,000
Other Expenses	5,00,000	4,00,000
Tax Rate 50%		

33. (a) (i) Calculate Revenue from Operations from the following information :

Average inventory – ₹ 1,20,000

Inventory turnover ratio – 8 times

Goods are sold at a profit of 20% on revenue from operations



(ii) निम्नलिखित सूचना से व्यापारिक देय आवर्त अनुपात की गणना कीजिए :

4

2024 – 25 के दौरान उधार क्रय : ₹ 24,00,000

1 अप्रैल, 2024 को लेनदार : ₹ 3,00,000

1 अप्रैल, 2024 को देय विपत्र : ₹ 2,00,000

31 मार्च, 2025 को लेनदार : ₹ 4,80,000

31 मार्च, 2025 को देय विपत्र : ₹ 2,20,000

अथवा

(ख) नीचे दिए गए विवरणों से, गणना कीजिए :

4

(i) तरल (त्वरित) अनुपात

(ii) कार्यशील पूँजी आवर्त अनुपात

व्यापारिक प्राप्य	:	₹ 5,00,000
इंवेन्ट्री (स्टॉक)	:	₹ 2,40,000
विपणन-योग्य प्रतिभूति	:	₹ 1,20,000
नगद	:	₹ 80,000
पूर्वदत्त व्यय	:	₹ 60,000
देय विपत्र	:	₹ 1,20,000
विविध लेनदार	:	₹ 2,40,000
देय व्यय	:	₹ 1,40,000
ऋणपत्र	:	₹ 3,00,000
प्रचालनों से आगम	:	₹ 24,00,000



- (ii) Calculate Trade Payables Turnover Ratio from the following information :

4

Credit purchases during 2024 – 25 : ₹ 24,00,000

Creditors on 1st April, 2024 : ₹ 3,00,000

Bills Payables on 1st April, 2024 : ₹ 2,00,000

Creditors on 31st March, 2025 : ₹ 4,80,000

Bills Payables on 31st March, 2025 : ₹ 2,20,000

OR

- (b) From the details given below, calculate :

4

- (i) Quick Ratio
(ii) Working Capital Turnover Ratio

Trade Receivables	:	₹ 5,00,000
Inventory	:	₹ 2,40,000
Marketable Securities	:	₹ 1,20,000
Cash	:	₹ 80,000
Prepaid Expenses	:	₹ 60,000
Bills Payable	:	₹ 1,20,000
Sundry Creditors	:	₹ 2,40,000
Expenses Payable	:	₹ 1,40,000
Debentures	:	₹ 3,00,000
Revenue from Operations	:	₹ 24,00,000



34. (क) निम्नलिखित सूचना से, निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए :

विवरण	31.03.2025 (₹)	31.03.2024 (₹)
मशीनरी (लागत पर)	6,00,000	2,60,000
एकत्रित मूल्यहास	1,00,000	35,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 80,000 लागत की एक मशीन को, जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यहास ₹ 20,000 था, 20% हानि पर बेचा गया।

(ख) निम्नलिखित सूचना से, वित्तीयन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए :

विवरण	31.03.2025 (₹)	31.03.2024 (₹)
समता अंश पूँजी	15,00,000	10,00,000
10% ऋणपत्र	11,00,000	8,00,000
बैंक अधिविकर्ष	3,00,000	2,00,000
बैंक में रोकड़	78,000	54,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

1 अक्टूबर, 2024 को ₹ 3,00,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन किया गया।

6



34. (a) From the following information, calculate Cash Flows from Investing Activities :

Particulars	31.03.2025 (₹)	31.03.2024 (₹)
Machinery (At Cost)	6,00,000	2,60,000
Accumulated Depreciation	1,00,000	35,000

Additional Information :

During the year, a machine costing ₹ 80,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 20,000, was sold at a loss of 20%.

- (b) From the following information, calculate Cash Flows from Financing Activities :

Particulars	31.03.2025 (₹)	31.03.2024 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	15,00,000	10,00,000
10% Debentures	11,00,000	8,00,000
Bank Overdraft	3,00,000	2,00,000
Cash at Bank	78,000	54,000

Additional Information :

₹ 3,00,000, 10% Debentures were issued on 1st October, 2024.

6



भाग ख
विकल्प II
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. (क) स्थायी परिसम्पत्ति लेखांकन उप-प्रणाली निम्नलिखित में से किसके विषय में सूचना उत्पन्न करती है :

1

- (A) ऋण
- (B) क्रय व्यय
- (C) मूल्यहास
- (D) खरीदी गई मालसूची (इंवेन्ट्री)

अथवा

(ख) एक कॉलम चार्ट को पाई चार्ट में बदला जा सकता है क्योंकि :

1

- I. इसे प्लॉट करने के लिए केवल एक डेटा श्रृंखला का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- II. प्लॉट किए गए डेटा मूल्य सकारात्मक होते हैं।
- III. डेटा मूल्य शून्य के बराबर भी नहीं होते हैं।
- IV. सात से अधिक डेटा वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जा सकता है।

सही विकल्प की पहचान कीजिए :

- (A) बिन्दु I को छोड़कर सभी सही हैं।
- (B) बिन्दु II को छोड़कर सभी सही हैं।
- (C) बिन्दु III को छोड़कर सभी सही हैं।
- (D) बिन्दु IV को छोड़कर सभी सही हैं।

28. यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार्य सुरक्षा नियन्त्रण है। यह डेटा-आधार तक पहुँचने के लिए भंडारण का बाइनरी एनकोडिंग प्रारूप उपयोग करता है। यह जाना जाता है :

1

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (A) पासवर्ड सुरक्षा | (B) डेटा अंकेक्षण |
| (C) डेटा वॉल्ट | (D) डेटा पूर्णता |



PART B
Option II
(Computerised Accounting)

- 27.** (a) Fixed Asset Accounting sub-system generates information about : **1**
- (A) Loans
 - (B) Purchase expenses
 - (C) Depreciation
 - (D) Inventory purchased

OR

- (b) A column chart can be changed to a pie chart because : **1**
- I. Only one data series is used to plot it.
 - II. The plotted data values are positive.
 - III. The data values are not equal to zero also.
 - IV. More than seven categories of data can be represented.
- Identify the correct option :
- (A) All except point I are correct.
 - (B) All except point II are correct.
 - (C) All except point III are correct.
 - (D) All except point IV are correct.

- 28.** It is a widely accepted security control. It uses binary encoding format of storage to offer access to database. It is known as : **1**
- (A) Password security
 - (B) Data audit
 - (C) Data vault
 - (D) Data integrity



29. A1 : E2 का तात्पर्य है : 1
- (A) एक्सेल शीट पर पंक्तियाँ
- (B) आरम्भिक बिन्दु A1 से अन्तिम बिन्दु E2 के मध्य सेल
- (C) एक्सेल शीट पर स्तम्भ
- (D) A से E के मध्य वर्णमाला व्यवस्था

30. (क) बड़े व्यावसायिक संगठन के बहु-उपयोगकर्ताओं तथा भौगोलिक रूप से बिखरे हुए स्थानों की आवश्यकताओं को संतुष्ट करने वाला लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर होता है : 1
- (A) जेनेरिक (जातिगत) सॉफ्टवेयर (B) टेलर्ड सॉफ्टवेयर
- (C) विशिष्ट सॉफ्टवेयर (D) (A) तथा (C) दोनों

अथवा

- (ख) एक्सेल रिबन के सूत्र टेब पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा **नहीं** होता है ? 1
- (A) पृष्ठ लेआउट (B) कार्य पुस्तकालय
- (C) परिभाषित नाम (D) गणनाएँ

31. प्रमाणक प्रविष्टि करने के लिए वह तीन वर्ग कौन-से होते हैं जिनमें प्रविष्टियों को वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है ? 3

32. 'रडार चार्ट' क्या होता है ? यह किस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करता है ? 3

33. (क) सशर्त प्रारूप को परिवर्तित करते समय 'न्यूनतम' तथा 'अधिकतम' प्रकार का चयन करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध होते हैं ? 4

अथवा

- (ख) कंप्यूटर स्क्रीन दर्शाता है सही कीजिए #DIV/0! त्रुटि जब एक संख्या को गणना में शून्य से विभक्त किया जाता है। इस त्रुटि को दर्शाने के लिए कारण दीजिए (यहाँ दिए गए के अतिरिक्त)। इस त्रुटि को शुद्ध करने के लिए संभावित समाधानों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। 4

34. फॉर्मूला टेब तथा डायलॉग बॉक्स का उपयोग करते हुए, एक दी गई स्प्रेडशीट पर 'IF' कार्य का सृजन करने का सूत्र लिखिए, यदि यह ₹ 50,000 से अधिक है तो कुल आय घटा व्यय 20% है तथा यदि यह ₹ 50,000 से कम है, तब 10% है। परिणामों का वाक्यांश भी लिखिए। 6



29. A1 : E2 refers to : 1
- (A) Rows on Excel sheet
 - (B) Cells between starting point A1 to ending point E2
 - (C) Column on Excel sheet
 - (D) Alphabetic arrangement between A to E
30. (a) The accounting software which satisfies the requirement of large business organisations with multiusers and geographically scattered locations is : 1
- (A) Generic software
 - (B) Tailored software
 - (C) Specific software
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
- OR**
- (b) Which of the following is **not** contained on formula tab on Excel ribbon ? 1
- (A) Page layout
 - (B) Function library
 - (C) Defined names
 - (D) Calculations
31. What are the three categories in which entries can be classified while making voucher entry ? 3
32. What is a 'Radar Chart' ? What purpose does it serve ? 3
33. (a) What are the options available to select 'Minimum' and 'Maximum' type while changing conditional format ? 4
- OR**
- (b) The computer screen shows correct a #DIV/0! Error when a number is divided by zero in the calculations. Give the reason for showing this error (except the one given here). Also state the possible solutions to correct this error. 4
34. Using the Formula tab and dialog box, write the formula to create function 'IF' on the given spreadsheet, where the total income minus expenses is 20% if it is more than ₹ 50,000 and 10% if it is less than ₹ 50,000. Also write the result statement. 6

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth)
SUBJECT NAME : Accountancy (Q.P. CODE 055/67-4-1)

General Instructions: -

1	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
2	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.
3	“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 Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
4	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. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
5	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.
6	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.
7	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
8	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.
9	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.

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). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :- - 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	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for Spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
16	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.
17	In Part A , for questions having two options/alternatives, where only one option/ alternative is required to be attempted: - If the candidate has attempted both the options/ alternatives, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options/ alternatives. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response. - If a candidate has attempted only one option/ alternative, then the evaluator shall mark “NA” (Not attempted) against the option/ alternative that has not been attempted by the candidate
18	In Part B , for questions having two options/alternatives, where only one option/ alternative is required to be attempted, if the candidate has attempted both the options/ alternatives, the Evaluator shall award marks in the option/ alternative where the candidate has scored higher marks and disregard the other response. The system will NOT take the higher of two scores.
19	In Part B Step marking, Questions of Option I (Analysis of Financial Statements) are numbered as: B_I_27, B_I_28....B_I_34 and Questions of Option II (Computerised Accounting) are numbered as: B_II_27, B_II_28....B_II_34
20	In Part B , if a candidate has attempted both Option I (Analysis of Financial Statements) and Option II (Computerised Accounting), where only one option is required to be attempted, the evaluator shall award marks in both options (I and II). The system will take the higher of the two scores (Option I or Option II) and disregard the other response.

67 /4 /1	MARKING SCHEME ACCOUNTANCY (055) EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	
	PART A	
1	Q (a). Reena and Teena were partners.... Ans. (A) ₹ 7,800 OR Q. (b) Rohan and Sohan were partners... Ans. (C) 7 ½ months	1 Mark OR 1 mark
2	Q. P, Q and R were partners.... Ans. (C) 3:2	1 mark
3	Q. Ravi, Sunil and Amit were partners... Ans. (B) Sunil ₹ 1,20,000 , Amit ₹ 1,80,000	1 mark
4	Q. (a) 6,000 shares of ₹ 25 each..... Ans. (C) ₹ 1,20,000 OR Q. (b) 5,000 shares of ₹ 20 each..... Ans. (A) ₹ 20,000	1 mark OR 1 mark
5	Q. (a) Ravi, Sohan and Neena were partners... Ans. (D) 7:3 OR Q. (b) Kunal, Raj and Leela were partners... Ans. (C) 21:11	1 Mark OR 1 mark
6	Q. (a) Rohan and Meeta were partners... Ans. (B) ₹ 20,000 OR	1 Mark OR

	Q. (b) Ravi, Nisha and Priya were partners... Ans. (C) ₹ 60,000	1 mark
7	Q. Ankur and Angad were partners.... Ans. (A) ₹ 36,000	1 mark
8	Q (a). _____ debentures refer to those debentures Ans. (B) Secured OR Q. (b) As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013... Ans. (C) Purchase fixed asset	1 mark OR 1 mark
9	Q. A business earned an average profit of ₹ 2,00,000..... Ans.(C) ₹ 3,00,000	1 mark
10	Q. Asha, Manan and Niyati were partners..... Ans. (A) Sacrifice 1/6	1 mark
11	Q. Dinesh, Siddharth and Naina were partners..... Ans. (C) ₹ 1,80,000	1 mark
12	Q. Amik Ltd. issued 70,000, 9% Debentures..... Ans. (B) ₹ 7,00,000	1 mark
13	Q. A portion of the uncalled capital reserved... Ans. (D) Reserve Capital	1 mark
14	Q. White Ltd. purchased Plant and Machinery.... Ans. (C) 4,400	1 mark
15	Q. Assertion (A): Goodwill is an intangible asset... Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1 mark
16	Q. Anita and Priyal were partners..... Ans. (C) Anita ₹ 12,000, Priyal ₹ 16,000	1 mark

17	Q. Aarav, Karan and Meera were partners in a firm.. Ans. Books of Aarav, Karan and Meera Karan's Loan A/c <table><tr><th colspan="3">Dr.</th><th colspan="3">Cr.</th></tr><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2023 March 31</td><td>To Balance c/d</td><td>1,80,000</td><td>2023 March 31</td><td>By Karan's Capital A/c 1/2 </td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>1,80,000</u></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>1,80,000</u></td></tr><tr><td>2024 March 31</td><td>To Bank/ Cash A/c 1/2 </td><td>1,11,600</td><td>2023 April 1</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td>March 31</td><td>To Balance c/d 1/2 </td><td>90,000</td><td>2024 March 31</td><td>By Interest A/c 1/2 </td><td>21,600</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>2,01,600</u></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>2,01,600</u></td></tr><tr><td>2025 March 31</td><td>To Bank /Cash A/c 1/2 </td><td>1,00,800</td><td>2024 April 1</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>1,00,800</u></td><td>2025 March 31</td><td>By Interest A/c 1/2 </td><td>10,800</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>1,00,800</u></td></tr></table>	Dr.			Cr.			Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	2023 March 31	To Balance c/d	1,80,000	2023 March 31	By Karan's Capital A/c 1/2	1,80,000			<u>1,80,000</u>			<u>1,80,000</u>	2024 March 31	To Bank/ Cash A/c 1/2	1,11,600	2023 April 1	By Balance b/d	1,80,000	March 31	To Balance c/d 1/2	90,000	2024 March 31	By Interest A/c 1/2	21,600			<u>2,01,600</u>			<u>2,01,600</u>	2025 March 31	To Bank /Cash A/c 1/2	1,00,800	2024 April 1	By Balance b/d	90,000			<u>1,00,800</u>	2025 March 31	By Interest A/c 1/2	10,800						<u>1,00,800</u>	= 3 marks
Dr.			Cr.																																																											
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18	Q. (a) Rohit, Ashish and Sameer entered into a partnership... Ans: Books of Rohit, Ashish and Sameer Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2025 <table><tr><th colspan="2">Dr.</th><th colspan="2">Cr.</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Interest on Capital: 1 </td><td></td><td>By Profit and Loss A/c (Net profit) 1/2 </td><td>5,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rohit 30,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ashish 15,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sameer <u>15,000</u></td><td>60,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Profit transferred to capital A/c: 1½ </td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rohit 3,00,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ashish 1,00,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sameer <u>1,00,000</u></td><td>5,00,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>5,60,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>5,60,000</u></td></tr></table>	Dr.		Cr.		Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Interest on Capital: 1		By Profit and Loss A/c (Net profit) 1/2	5,60,000	Rohit 30,000				Ashish 15,000				Sameer <u>15,000</u>	60,000			To Profit transferred to capital A/c: 1½				Rohit 3,00,000				Ashish 1,00,000				Sameer <u>1,00,000</u>	5,00,000				<u>5,60,000</u>		<u>5,60,000</u>	= 3 marks																
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	OR					OR																																					
18	Q. (b) Tara, Dev and Ishaan were partners in a firm..... Ans. Books of Tara, Dev and Ishaan Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F.</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2025 March 31</td><td>Ishaan's Capital A/c Dr. To Dev's Capital A/c (Adjustment of interest on drawing omitted being recorded)</td><td></td><td>225</td><td>225</td></tr></table> Working Note: Table of Adjustment <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Partner's Capital A/c</th><th rowspan="2">Dr. Interest on Drawings (₹)</th><th rowspan="2">Cr. Profits (4:3:1) (₹)</th><th colspan="2">Net Effect</th></tr><tr><th>Dr. (₹)</th><th>Cr. (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Tara</td><td>1,500</td><td>1,500</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Dev</td><td>900</td><td>1,125</td><td>-</td><td>225</td></tr><tr><td>Ishaan</td><td>600</td><td>375</td><td>225</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3,000</td><td>3,000</td><td>225</td><td>225</td></tr></table> (Note: If an examinee has shown the correct working in any other form, full credit should be given)					Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	2025 March 31	Ishaan's Capital A/c Dr. To Dev's Capital A/c (Adjustment of interest on drawing omitted being recorded)		225	225	Partner's Capital A/c	Dr. Interest on Drawings (₹)	Cr. Profits (4:3:1) (₹)	Net Effect		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	Tara	1,500	1,500	-	-	Dev	900	1,125	-	225	Ishaan	600	375	225	-		3,000	3,000	225	225	1 + 2 = 3 marks
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																																							
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Ishaan	600	375	225	-																																							
	3,000	3,000	225	225																																							
19	Q. Sanjana and Mehul were partners ,.... Ans. Books of Sanjana and Mehul Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F.</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2025 April 1</td><td>General Reserve A/c Dr. To Sanjana's Capital A/c To Mehul's Capital A/c (General Reserve distributed among the partners in their old profit-sharing ratio)</td><td></td><td>40,000</td><td>32,000 8,000</td></tr><tr><td>April 1</td><td>Sanjana's Capital A/c Dr. To Mehul's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry passed for debit balance of Profit and loss account)</td><td></td><td>31,500</td><td>31,500</td></tr></table> Calculation of Sacrificing share: Sacrificing Share = Old Share – New Share Sanjana = 4/5 – 5/8 = 32-25/40 = 7/40 sacrifice Mehul = 1/5 – 3/8 = 8-15/40 = (7/40) gain					Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	2025 April 1	General Reserve A/c Dr. To Sanjana's Capital A/c To Mehul's Capital A/c (General Reserve distributed among the partners in their old profit-sharing ratio)		40,000	32,000 8,000	April 1	Sanjana's Capital A/c Dr. To Mehul's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry passed for debit balance of Profit and loss account)		31,500	31,500	1 + 1 + 1 = 3 Marks																						
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																																							
2025 April 1	General Reserve A/c Dr. To Sanjana's Capital A/c To Mehul's Capital A/c (General Reserve distributed among the partners in their old profit-sharing ratio)		40,000	32,000 8,000																																							
April 1	Sanjana's Capital A/c Dr. To Mehul's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry passed for debit balance of Profit and loss account)		31,500	31,500																																							

20

Q. (a) Century Ltd. forfeited 5000 shares....

Ans.

Books of Century Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Share Allotment A/c To Share first call A/c (5000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment and first call money) Or Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (5000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment and first call money)		3,75,000 1,25,000	75,000 1,75,000 2,50,000
	Bank A/c Dr. Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Reissue of 3,000 shares of ₹ 100 each as fully paid for ₹ 90 per share)		2,70,000 30,000	3,00,000
	Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on reissue of 3,000 forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve account)		15,000	15,000

1

+

1

+

1

=
3
Marks

OR

OR

20

Q. (b) Almond Ltd. purchased a running business....

Ans.

Books of Almond Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L. F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Land and Building A/c Dr. Machinery A/c Dr. To Sundry Liabilities A/c To Cashew Ltd. To Capital Reserve A/c (Purchased business of Cashew Ltd.)		85,00,000 50,00,000	10,00,000 1,00,00,000 25,00,000

1

	<table><tr><td>Cashew Ltd.</td><td>Dr.</td><td>1,00,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td rowspan="4">+ 2 Or 1 1 = 3 marks</td></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>75,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>To 11% Debentures A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>15,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Securities Premium A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">(Purchase consideration paid by cheque and 11% debentures issued at a premium of 20%)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">Alternatively:</td></tr><tr><td>Cashew Ltd.</td><td>Dr.</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">(Purchase consideration paid by cheque)</td></tr><tr><td>Cashew Ltd.</td><td>Dr.</td><td>90,00,000</td><td>75,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To 11% Debentures A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>15,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Securities Premium A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">(Balance purchase consideration paid through issue of 11% debentures at a premium of 20%)</td></tr></table>	Cashew Ltd.	Dr.	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	+ 2 Or 1 1 = 3 marks	To Bank A/c			75,00,000	To 11% Debentures A/c			15,00,000	To Securities Premium A/c				(Purchase consideration paid by cheque and 11% debentures issued at a premium of 20%)					Alternatively:					Cashew Ltd.	Dr.	10,00,000	10,00,000		To Bank A/c					(Purchase consideration paid by cheque)					Cashew Ltd.	Dr.	90,00,000	75,00,000		To 11% Debentures A/c			15,00,000		To Securities Premium A/c					(Balance purchase consideration paid through issue of 11% debentures at a premium of 20%)				
Cashew Ltd.	Dr.	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	+ 2 Or 1 1 = 3 marks																																																											
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Cashew Ltd.	Dr.	10,00,000	10,00,000																																																												
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To 11% Debentures A/c			15,00,000																																																												
To Securities Premium A/c																																																															
(Balance purchase consideration paid through issue of 11% debentures at a premium of 20%)																																																															
21	Q. On 1st April, 2024, Smaran Ltd. issued..... Ans. Books of Smaran Ltd. Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L F</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th><td rowspan="7">1 + 1 + 1/2 + 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>2024 April 1</td><td>Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture application money received)</td><td></td><td>66,00,000</td><td>66,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>April 1</td><td>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Debenture application money transferred to 11% Debentures A/c and securities premium account)</td><td></td><td>66,00,000</td><td>60,00,000 6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>2025 March 31</td><td>Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Debentureholders' A/c (Debenture interest due)</td><td></td><td>6,60,000</td><td>6,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>March 31</td><td>Debentureholders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Debenture interest paid)</td><td></td><td>6,60,000</td><td>6,60,000</td></tr></table>				Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	1 + 1 + 1/2 + 1/2	2024 April 1	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture application money received)		66,00,000	66,00,000	April 1	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Debenture application money transferred to 11% Debentures A/c and securities premium account)		66,00,000	60,00,000 6,00,000	2025 March 31	Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Debentureholders' A/c (Debenture interest due)		6,60,000	6,60,000	March 31	Debentureholders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Debenture interest paid)		6,60,000	6,60,000																																	
Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	1 + 1 + 1/2 + 1/2																																																										
2024 April 1	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture application money received)		66,00,000	66,00,000																																																											
April 1	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Debenture application money transferred to 11% Debentures A/c and securities premium account)		66,00,000	60,00,000 6,00,000																																																											
2025 March 31	Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Debentureholders' A/c (Debenture interest due)		6,60,000	6,60,000																																																											
March 31	Debentureholders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Debenture interest paid)		6,60,000	6,60,000																																																											

	March 31	Statement of Profit and Loss To Debenture Interest A/c (Debenture interest written off from profits)	Dr.		6,60,000	6,60,000		+ 1 = 4 Marks																																																						
22	Q. Anmol, Kapeesh and Meera were partners in... Ans. Books of Anmol, Kapeesh and Meera Dr. Kapeesh's Capital A/c <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>July 1</td><td>To Drawings A/c 1/2</td><td>20,000</td><td>Apr 1</td><td>By Balance b/d 1/2</td><td>2,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>July 1</td><td>To Kapeesh's Executors A/c 1/2</td><td>3,51,500</td><td>July 1</td><td>By General Reserve A/c 1/2</td><td>27,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>July 1</td><td>By Interest on Capital A/c 1/2</td><td>7,500</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>July 1</td><td>By P & L Suspense A/c (share of profit) 1/2</td><td>45,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>July 1</td><td>By Anmol's Capital A/c 1/2</td><td>24,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>July 1</td><td>By Meera's Capital A/c 1/2</td><td>18,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>3,71,500</u></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>3,71,500</u></td></tr></table>							Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	2025			2025			July 1	To Drawings A/c 1/2	20,000	Apr 1	By Balance b/d 1/2	2,50,000	July 1	To Kapeesh's Executors A/c 1/2	3,51,500	July 1	By General Reserve A/c 1/2	27,000				July 1	By Interest on Capital A/c 1/2	7,500				July 1	By P & L Suspense A/c (share of profit) 1/2	45,000				July 1	By Anmol's Capital A/c 1/2	24,000				July 1	By Meera's Capital A/c 1/2	18,000			<u>3,71,500</u>			<u>3,71,500</u>	= 4 Marks
Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)																																																									
2025			2025																																																											
July 1	To Drawings A/c 1/2	20,000	Apr 1	By Balance b/d 1/2	2,50,000																																																									
July 1	To Kapeesh's Executors A/c 1/2	3,51,500	July 1	By General Reserve A/c 1/2	27,000																																																									
			July 1	By Interest on Capital A/c 1/2	7,500																																																									
			July 1	By P & L Suspense A/c (share of profit) 1/2	45,000																																																									
			July 1	By Anmol's Capital A/c 1/2	24,000																																																									
			July 1	By Meera's Capital A/c 1/2	18,000																																																									
		<u>3,71,500</u>			<u>3,71,500</u>																																																									
23	Q. Bright Motors Ltd. was registered with Ans. (i) (C) 10,00,000 <u>1</u> (ii) (A) ₹ 2,99,50,000 <u>1</u> (iii) (D) ₹ 40,000 <u>1</u> (iv) (C) ₹ 2,99,90,000 <u>1</u> (v) (B) ₹ 40,000 <u>1</u> (vi) (A) ₹ 35,000 <u>1</u>							= 6 Marks																																																						

24 Q (a). Arjun and Kavya were partners

Ans.

Books of Arjun, Kavya and Raghav

Dr.		Revaluation A/c		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c 1/2	9,000	By Loss transferred to capital A/c: 1/2			
To Building A/c 1/2	1,00,000	Arjun 65,400			
		Kavya 43,600			1,09,000
	<u>1,09,000</u>				<u>1,09,000</u>

Dr.		Partner's Capital Accounts				Cr.	
Particulars	Arjun	Kavya	Raghav	Particulars	Arjun	Kavya	Raghav
To Revaluation (Loss) 1/2	65,400	43,600		By Balance b/d	4,80,000	5,20,000	
				By Cash/Bank A/c 1/2			5,00,000
				By Investment Fluctuation Reserve 1	12,000	8,000	
				By Raghav's Current a/c 1	60,000	40,000	
To Balance c/d 1/2	9,00,000	6,00,000	5,00,000	By Cash A/c 1	4,13,400	75,600	
	<u>9.65.400</u>	<u>6.43.600</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>		<u>9,65,400</u>	<u>6,43,600</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>

(Note: No marks are awarded for Balance b/d)

Working Note:

Raghav's Capital = ₹ 5,00,000

Raghav's share = $\frac{1}{4}$

Remaining share = $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

Arjun's new share = $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{20}$

Kavya's new share = $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{20}$

New Profit-sharing ratio = 9:6:5

Total capital of the new firm = ₹ 5,00,000 X $\frac{4}{1} = ₹ 20,00,000$

Arjun's New Capital = $\frac{9}{20} \times ₹ 20,00,000 = ₹ 9,00,000$

Kavya's New Capital = $\frac{6}{20} \times ₹ 20,00,000 = ₹ 6,00,000$

(Note: No marks are awarded for the working note)

=

6 Marks

	OR					OR
24	Q (b). Aarav, Kunal and Manav were partners.....					
	Ans.					
	Books of Aarav, Kunal and Manav					
	Journal					
	Date	Particulars	L. F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	2025 March 31	Manav's Capital A/c Dr. To Aarav's Capital A/c To Kunal's Capital A/c (Adjustment for goodwill on Aarav's retirement)		3,60,000	3,00,000 60,000	1
						+
	March 31	Revaluation A/c Dr. To Creditors A/c (Unrecorded creditors taken into account)		20,000	20,000	1
						+
	March 31	Bad debts A/c Dr. To Debtors A/c (Bad debts written off)		15,000	15,000	1/2
						+
	March 31	Provision for Doubtful Debts A/c Dr. Revaluation A/c Dr. To Bad Debts A/c (Bad debts charged to provision for doubtful debts and balance to revaluation account)		10,000 5,000	15,000	1/2
						+
	March 31	Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr. To Claim for Workmen Compensation A/c To Aarav's Capital A/c To Kunal's Capital A/c To Manav's Capital A/c (Workmen Compensation Reserve transferred to Claim for workmen compensation account and balance distributed among partners)		1,00,000	40,000 30,000 18,000 12,000	1
						Or
		Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr. To Claim for Workmen Compensation A/c (Workmen Compensation Reserve transferred to Claim for workmen compensation account)		40,000	40,000	1/2
		Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr. To Aarav's Capital A/c To Kunal's Capital A/c To Manav's Capital A/c (Balance Workmen Compensation Reserve distributed in old profit-sharing ratio)		60,000	30,000 18,000 12,000	1/2

	March 31	Aarav's Capital A/c Kunal's Capital A/c Manav's Capital A/c To Revaluation A/c (Revaluation loss borne by partners)	Dr. Dr. Dr.	12,500 7,500 5,000	25,000	+	1
	March 31	Aarav's Capital A/c To Aarav's Loan A/c (Amount due to Aarav transferred to his loan account)	Dr.	6,17,500	6,17,500	+	1 = 6 marks
25	Q. (a) Astha Ltd. invited applications for issuing... Ans. Books of Astha Ltd. Journal						
	Date	Particulars	L. F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		
		Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 1,50,000 shares @ ₹ 2 per share)	Dr.	3,00,000	3,00,000	1	
		Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Share application money transferred to share capital a/c, share allotment a/c and balance refunded)	Dr.	3,00,000	2,00,000 40,000 60,000	1	
		Equity Share allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Share allotment due on 1,00,000 shares @ ₹ 3 per share)	Dr.	3,00,000	3,00,000	1/2	
		Bank A/c Call in arrears A/c To Equity Share allotment A/c (Amount received on share allotment except on 2000 shares)	Dr. Dr.	2,54,800 5,200	2,60,000	1	
		Equity Share Capital A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (2000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money)	Dr.	10,000	4,800 5,200	1	
						+	

	Equity Share First call A/c To Equity Share capital A/c (Share first call due on 98,000 shares @ ₹ 3 per share)	Dr.		2,94,000	2,94,000	1
	Bank A/c To Equity Share First call A/c (Share first call money received on 98000 shares)	Dr.		2,94,000	2,94,000	1/2
						= 6 marks
	OR					OR
25	Q. (b) Orion Enterprises Ltd. Invited applications for ...					
	Ans.					
	Books of Orion Enterprises Ltd.					
	Journal					
	Date	Particulars	L. F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
		Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 2,00,000 shares @ ₹ 4 per share)	Dr.	8,00,000	8,00,000	1
		Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Equity Share allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Share application money transferred to share capital a/c, securities premium a/c, share allotment a/c and balance refunded)	Dr.	8,00,000	2,10,000 70,000 3,00,000 2,20,000	+
		Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Share allotment due on 70,000 shares @ ₹ 6 per share)	Dr.	4,20,000	4,20,000	1
		Bank A/c Call in Arrears A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Amount received on share allotment except on 500 shares)	Dr. Dr.	1,19,000 1,000	1,20,000	+
		Or				
		Bank A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Amount received on share allotment except on 500 shares)	Dr.	1,19,000	1,19,000	1
						+

	<table><tr><td>Equity Share First and Final Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Share first and final call due on 70,000 shares @ ₹ 1 per share)</td><td>Dr.</td><td></td><td>70,000</td><td>70,000</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Bank A/c Calls in Arrear a/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Share first and final call money received on 69,300 shares)</td><td>Dr Dr</td><td></td><td>69,300 700</td><td>70,000</td><td>+</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">Or</td></tr><tr><td>Bank A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Share first call and final call money received on 69,300 shares)</td><td>Dr.</td><td></td><td>69,300</td><td>69,300</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	Equity Share First and Final Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Share first and final call due on 70,000 shares @ ₹ 1 per share)	Dr.		70,000	70,000	1	Bank A/c Calls in Arrear a/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Share first and final call money received on 69,300 shares)	Dr Dr		69,300 700	70,000	+	Or						Bank A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Share first call and final call money received on 69,300 shares)	Dr.		69,300	69,300	1					= 6 marks
Equity Share First and Final Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Share first and final call due on 70,000 shares @ ₹ 1 per share)	Dr.		70,000	70,000	1																									
Bank A/c Calls in Arrear a/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Share first and final call money received on 69,300 shares)	Dr Dr		69,300 700	70,000	+																									
Or																														
Bank A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Share first call and final call money received on 69,300 shares)	Dr.		69,300	69,300	1																									
26	Q. Arhan and Kanak were partners in a firm..					= 6 Marks																								
Ans.																														
Books of Arhan and Kanak																														
Dr. Realisation A/c Cr.																														
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)																											
To Sundry Assets: 1		By Sundry Liabilities: 1/2																												
Machinery 12,00,000		Bank loan 7,00,000																												
Investments 7,00,000		Creditors 13,00,000	20,00,000																											
Debtors 10,00,000		By Bank/Cash A/c 1/2	8,50,000																											
Stock 4,00,000	33,00,000	(Debtors)																												
To Bank/Cash A/c 1/2	5,20,000	By Bank/Cash A/c 1/2	8,40,000																											
(Creditors)		(Machinery)																												
To Bank/ Cash A/c 1/2	7,00,000	By Kanak's Capital A/c 1	8,40,000																											
(Bank loan)		(Investments)																												
To Arhan's Capital A/c 1/2	1,20,000	By Loss transferred to capital																												
(Expenses)		A/c: 1																												
		Arhan 66,000																												
		Kanak 44,000	1,10,000																											
	46,40,000		46,40,000																											

	PART B OPTION 1 (Analysis of Financial Statements)																	
27	Q. Statement I : Quick Credit Ltd., a finance company..... Ans. (A) Statement I is true and Statement II is false	1 Mark																
28	Q. (a) The following information was obtained about the cash flows of XYZ Ltd.... Ans. (C) ₹ 26,000 OR Q. (b) The following information was obtained from the books of PQR Ltd.... Ans. (C) ₹ 1,22,000	1 Mark OR 1 Mark																
29	Q. The Debt Equity Ratio of a company is 2:1..... Ans. (B) Issue of 8% debentures ₹ 5,00,000	1 Mark																
30	Q. (a) Which of the following statements are ... Ans. (D) I and IV OR Q. (b) Ratios that are calculated for measuring the efficiency... Ans. (A) Turnover ratios	1 Mark OR 1 Mark																
31	Q. Classify the following items under major heads... Ans. <table><tr><td></td><td>Item</td><td>Major head</td><td>Sub-head</td></tr><tr><td>(a)</td><td>Interest Accrued on Investments</td><td>Current Assets 1/2</td><td>Other Current Assets 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>(b)</td><td>Calls in Advance</td><td>Current Liabilities 1/2</td><td>Other Current Liabilities 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>(c)</td><td>Mortgage Loan</td><td>Non-Current Liabilities 1/2</td><td>Long term borrowings 1/2</td></tr></table>		Item	Major head	Sub-head	(a)	Interest Accrued on Investments	Current Assets 1/2	Other Current Assets 1/2	(b)	Calls in Advance	Current Liabilities 1/2	Other Current Liabilities 1/2	(c)	Mortgage Loan	Non-Current Liabilities 1/2	Long term borrowings 1/2	= 3 Marks
	Item	Major head	Sub-head															
(a)	Interest Accrued on Investments	Current Assets 1/2	Other Current Assets 1/2															
(b)	Calls in Advance	Current Liabilities 1/2	Other Current Liabilities 1/2															
(c)	Mortgage Loan	Non-Current Liabilities 1/2	Long term borrowings 1/2															

32	Q. From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement.... Ans. Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of AX Ltd. for the years ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2025 <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>2023-24 (₹)</th><th>2024-25 (₹)</th><th>Absolute Change (₹)</th><th>% Change</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Revenue from Operations</td><td>25,00,000</td><td>50,00,000</td><td>25,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Less Expenses:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cost of Revenue from operations</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>9,00,000</td><td>150</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Other expenses</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>25</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Total expenses</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>100</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Profit before tax</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>30,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Less Tax @50%</td><td>7,50,000</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>7,50,000</td><td>100</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Profit after tax</td><td>7,50,000</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>7,50,000</td><td>100</td><td>1/2</td></tr></table>	Particulars	2023-24 (₹)	2024-25 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	% Change		Revenue from Operations	25,00,000	50,00,000	25,00,000	100	1/2	Less Expenses:						Cost of Revenue from operations	6,00,000	15,00,000	9,00,000	150	1/2	Other expenses	4,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	25	1/2	Total expenses	10,00,000	20,00,000	10,00,000	100		Profit before tax	15,00,000	30,00,000	15,00,000	100	1/2	Less Tax @50%	7,50,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	100	1/2	Profit after tax	7,50,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	100	1/2	= 3 Marks
Particulars	2023-24 (₹)	2024-25 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	% Change																																																				
Revenue from Operations	25,00,000	50,00,000	25,00,000	100	1/2																																																			
Less Expenses:																																																								
Cost of Revenue from operations	6,00,000	15,00,000	9,00,000	150	1/2																																																			
Other expenses	4,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	25	1/2																																																			
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Profit before tax	15,00,000	30,00,000	15,00,000	100	1/2																																																			
Less Tax @50%	7,50,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	100	1/2																																																			
Profit after tax	7,50,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	100	1/2																																																			
33	Q. (a) (i) Calculate Revenue from Operations from Ans. (i) Inventory Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$ 1/2 8 = $\frac{\text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}}{\text{₹ 1,20,000}}$ Cost of Revenue from Operations = ₹ 9,60,000 1/2 Revenue from Operations= Cost of Revenue from Operations + Gross Profit 1/2 = 9,60,000 + 25% on Cost of Revenue from Operations = 9,60,000 + 2,40,000 = ₹ 12,00,000 1/2 (ii) Calculate Trade Payables Turnover Ratio... Trade Payable Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Net Credit purchases}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$ 1/2 Trade Payable Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{₹ 24,00,000}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$	2 + 2 marks																																																						

	Average Trade Payables = $\frac{\text{Opening Trade Payables} + \text{Closing Trade Payables}}{2}$ = $\frac{\text{₹ 3,00,000} + \text{₹ 2,00,000} + \text{₹ 4,80,000} + \text{₹ 2,20,000}}{2}$ = $\frac{\text{₹ 12,00,000}}{2}$ = ₹ 6,00,000 1/2 Trade payable turnover ratio = $\frac{\text{₹ 24,00,000}}{\text{₹ 6,00,000}}$ = 4 times 1	= 4 Marks
	OR	OR
33	Q. (b) From the details given below, calculate..... Ans. (i) Quick Ratio = $\frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$ 1/2 Quick Assets = Trade receivables + Marketable securities + Cash = ₹ 5,00,000 + ₹ 1,20,000 + ₹ 80,000 = ₹ 7,00,000 1/2 Current Liabilities = Bills Payable + Sundry Creditors + Expenses Payable = ₹ 1,20,000 + ₹ 2,40,000 + ₹ 1,40,000 = ₹ 5,00,000 1/2 Quick Ratio = $\frac{\text{₹ 7,00,000}}{\text{₹ 5,00,000}}$ = 7:5 Or 1.4:1 1/2 (ii) Working Capital Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Revenue from operations}}{\text{Working Capital}}$ 1/2 Working Capital Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{₹ 24,00,000}}{\text{Working Capital}}$ Current assets = Quick assets + Inventory + Prepaid Expenses = ₹ 7,00,000 + ₹ 2,40,000 + ₹ 60,000 = ₹ 10,00,000 1/2 Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities = ₹ 10,00,000 – ₹ 5,00,000 = ₹ 5,00,000 1/2 Working capital turnover ratio = $\frac{\text{₹ 24,00,000}}{\text{₹ 5,00,000}}$ = 4.8 times 1/2	2 marks + 2 marks = 4 Marks

34

Q. (a) From the following information...
Ans.

Calculation of Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Particulars		(₹)	(₹)
Sale of Machinery	1/2	48,000	
Purchase of Machinery (Working Note 1)	1/2	(4,20,000)	
Net Cash flow from Investing Activities	1		<u>(3,72,000)</u>

Working Note 1:

Dr.	Machinery A/c		Cr.
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Balance b/d	2,60,000	By Bank/Cash A/c (sale)	48,000
To Bank/ Cash A/c (purchase)	4,20,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	20,000
		By Statement of Profit & Loss- (loss on sale)	12,000
		By Balance c/d	6,00,000
	<u>6,80,000</u>		<u>6,80,000</u>

(b) From the following information...

Calculation of Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Particulars		(₹)	(₹)
Issue of Equity Share Capital	1/2	5,00,000	
Issue of 10% Debentures	1/2	3,00,000	
Raising Bank Overdraft	1/2	1,00,000	
Interest paid on Debentures	1/2	(95,000)	
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities	1		<u>8,05,000</u>

=

6

marks

	PART B OPTION II (Computerised Accounting)	
27	Q. (a) Fixed Asset Accounting..... Ans. (C) Depreciation OR Q. (b) A column chart can be changed..... Ans. (D) All except point IV are correct	1 mark OR 1 mark
28	Q. It is widely accepted security control..... Ans. (A) Password security	1 mark
29	Q. A1:E2 refers to: Ans. (B) Cells between starting point A1 to ending point E2	1 mark
30	Q (a). The accounting software which..... Ans. (B) Tailored software OR Q. (b) Which of the following..... Ans. (A) Page layout	1 mark OR 1 mark
31	Q. What are the three categories..... Ans. The three categories are : - Opening entries : In order to begin the new financial year, balances of accounts of previous year are brought forward. For this opening entry in the Journal is recorded. These are the balances which are transferred from the books of previous year to the books of present year. - Closing entry : These are the entries which are required to complete trading account and profit/loss account. These are known as closing entries because their effect is to close the books of account for the year concerned. - Adjusting entries : These entries are recorded to relate the figures to the trading period. These include prepaid and paid in advance expenses and received in advance and accrued incomes	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 = 3 marks

32	Q. What is a ‘Radar Chart’? Ans. Meaning: A radar chart is a graphical tool in which data series or related data points are plotted in a chart. The data is multivariate as three or more quantitative are plotted. Each data series in chart has a unique colour or pattern. Purpose: It is drawn for the comparison of highest and lowest value.	2 + 1 = 3 marks
33	Q. (a) What are the options available..... Ans. Following options are available to select ‘Minimum’ and ‘Maximum’ type while changing conditional formatting. • Format lowest and highest values select lowest value and highest value. In this case we do not enter minimum and maximum values. • Format a number, date or time value select number and then enter a minimum and maximum value. • Format a percentage select percent and then enter a minimum and maximum value. Here the valid values are from (0) to (100). • Format a percentile and then enter a minimum and maximum value valid percentiles are from (0) to (100). • Format a formula result select formula and then enter a minimum and maximum value.	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 marks
	OR	OR
33	Q. (b) The computer screen shows Ans. Reason : (i) Using a cell reference to a blank cell or to a cell that contains zero as a divisor Solutions → • Change the cell reference to another cell • Enter a value other than zero in the cell used as a divisor • Enter the value # N/A into the cell referenced as the divisor which changes the result of the formula to # N/A from # Div/O! to denote that the divisor value is not available. • Prevent the error value from displaying by using the IF worksheet function.	1 1 1 1 = 4 marks

34	Q. Using the Formula tab and dialog box..... Ans. • Suppose the income is shown in B2 then the syntax will be = IF (B2 > 50,000, 20%, 10%) Steps to create 'IF' function using formula tab and dialogue box. 1. Select the cell where the function is to be introduced 2. Click the formula tab on the ribbon and then click logical option 3. State 'IF Function' which will provide function arguments dialogue box 4. Type an appropriate condition in logical_test box 5. In the value_if_true box type the required value if the logic condition is met. 6. In the value_if_false box type the value if the logical condition is not met. Then click OK the answer for the condition will be displayed. (Note: No marks awarded for Point 1)	1 + 1 1 1 1 1 = 6 marks
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