

	<p>a) 3:1:5 c) 9:7:4</p> <p>b) 3:2:5 d) 7:9:4</p>	
15	<p>A and B are partners. A draws a fixed amount at the beginning of every month. Interest on drawings is charged @8% p.a. At the end of the year interest on A's drawings amounts to ₹ 2,600. Monthly drawings of A were:</p> <p>a) ₹ 8,000 b) ₹ 60,000 c) ₹ 7,000 d) ₹ 5,000</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Vidyadhar, a partner withdrew ₹ 5,000 in the beginning of each quarter and interest on drawings was calculated as ₹ 1,500 at the end of accounting year 31 March 2022. What is the rate of interest on drawings charged?</p> <p>a) 6% p.a. b) 8% p.a. c) 10% p.a. d) 12% p.a.</p>	1
16	<p>On dissolution of a firm, its Balance Sheet revealed total creditors ₹50,000; Total Capital ₹48,000; Cash Balance ₹3,000. Its assets were realised at 12% less. Loss on realisation will be :</p> <p>(A) ₹6,000 (B) ₹11,760 (C) ₹11,400 (D) ₹3,600</p>	1
17	<p>Ajay, Vijay and Pranjal are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their books are closed on 31st March every year. Ajay died on September 30th, 2019. His executors were entitled to : His share of profit up to his date of death on the basis of sales till date of death. Sales for the year ended 31st March, 2019 was ₹ 2,00,000 and profit for the same year was 10% on sales. Sales shows a growth trend of 20% and percentage of profit earnings is reduced by 1%. Journalise the transaction along with the working notes.</p>	3
18	<p>Pratap, Ram and Shyam are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 5:3:2. Shyam is given a guaranteed profit of Rs. 30,000 irrespective of his actual share. Any deficiency due to this arrangement is borne by Pratap and Ram equally. During the year 2021-22, the net profit of the firm was Rs. 1,40,000. Show the distribution of profit among the partners</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Kashvi, Bharti and Vidhi are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:3:2. On 1st April 2021 their capital balances stood at Rs. 90,000 Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 70,000 respectively. The partnership deed provides interest on capital at 12% p.a. During the year 2021-22, the Net Profit of the firm was Rs. 1,20,000 distributed equally among the partners without providing interest on capital. You are required to pass an adjustment journal entry to rectify the errors. Show your working</p>	3
19	<p>Anubhav Ltd took over assets of Rs 8,40,000 and liabilities of Rs.80,000 of Sahil Ltd at an agreed value of Rs.7,20,000. Anubhav Ltd paid to Sahil Ltd by issue of 9% Debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of 20%. Pass the necessary journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of Anubhav Ltd.</p> <p>OR</p>	3

	<p>R Ltd. purchased a running business from P Ltd for a sum of Rs.12,00,000 payable by issue of equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share.</p> <p>The Assets and liabilities were following:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Plant</td> <td>4,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furniture</td> <td>2,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Building</td> <td>4,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stock</td> <td>3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sundry Creditors</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Record necessary Journal entries in the books of R Ltd.</p>	Plant	4,00,000	Furniture	2,00,000	Building	4,00,000	Stock	3,00,000	Sundry Creditors	1,00,000	
Plant	4,00,000											
Furniture	2,00,000											
Building	4,00,000											
Stock	3,00,000											
Sundry Creditors	1,00,000											
20	<p>A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses equally. They agree to admit D for equal share. For this purpose goodwill is to be valued at 3 years' purchase of average profits of last 5 years which were as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Year ending on 31-3-2018</td> <td>60,000 (profit)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year ending on 31-3-2019</td> <td>1,50,000 (profit)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year ending on 31-3-2020</td> <td>20,000 (loss)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year ending on 31-3-2021</td> <td>2,00,000 (profit)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year ending on 31-3-2022</td> <td>1,85,000 (profit)</td> </tr> </table> <p>On 1st October, 2021 a computer costing Rs. 40,000 was purchased and debited to office expenses account on which depreciation is to be charged @25% p.a. by Straight line method. Calculate the value of goodwill.</p> <p>Also pass the journal entry for treatment of Goodwill at the time of admission of D's admission.</p>	Year ending on 31-3-2018	60,000 (profit)	Year ending on 31-3-2019	1,50,000 (profit)	Year ending on 31-3-2020	20,000 (loss)	Year ending on 31-3-2021	2,00,000 (profit)	Year ending on 31-3-2022	1,85,000 (profit)	3
Year ending on 31-3-2018	60,000 (profit)											
Year ending on 31-3-2019	1,50,000 (profit)											
Year ending on 31-3-2020	20,000 (loss)											
Year ending on 31-3-2021	2,00,000 (profit)											
Year ending on 31-3-2022	1,85,000 (profit)											
21	<p>On 1st April 2022, Shivani Ltd was registered with share capital of Rs 10,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs10 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applicants for 90,000 Equity shares. The company received applications for 85000 shares. During the first year, Rs 8 per share was called. Rati holding 1000 shares and Arti holding 2000 shares did not pay first call of Rs 2 per share. Arti's shares were forfeited and later on 1500 shares were reissued at Rs 6 per share, 8 called up. Show how 'Share capital' will be disclosed in the balance sheet as per schedule III of Companies act 2013. Also prepare Notes to Accounts</p>	4										
22.	<p>Give necessary Journal Entries for the following transactions on dissolution of the firm of Savi and Diya on 31st March, 2022 after various assets (other than cash) and third party liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account. They shared profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2.</p> <p>a) Amit, an old customer whose account for Rs. 60,000 was written off as bad debt in the previous year, paid 90%.</p> <p>b) creditors of Rs. 40,000, accepted furniture valued at Rs. 38,000 in full settlement of their claim.</p> <p>c) Land and Building was sold for Rs. 3,00,000 through a broker who charged 2% commission.</p> <p>d) Profit on Realization was Rs. 45,000.</p>	4										
23	<p>X ltd invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each at premium of Rs 3 per share. The amount was payable as follows-</p> <p>On Application and Allotment=- Rs 8 per share (including premium)</p> <p>On First and final call- Balance</p> <p>Applications were received for 3,00,000 shares. Applications of 50,000 shares were rejected and money refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants.</p>	(6)										

First and final call was made and received except on 2500 shares applied by Kanwar. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued at Rs 7 per share fully paid up.

Journalise

OR

Pass the journal entries for forfeiture and re-issue of shares in both the following Cases:-

(a) Janata Ltd. forfeited 1,500 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 each due to non-payment of First call of Rs. 3. The final call of Rs. 2 is not yet made. Out of these 900 shares were re-issued at Rs. 6, Rs. 8 called up.

(b) Aakash Ltd. forfeited 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (issued at Rs. 2 premium) for non-payment of first call of Rs. 2 per share. Final call of Rs. 3 per share was not yet made. Out of these 2,000 shares were re-issued at Rs. 10 per share as fully paid.

24

X, Y and Z are partners in 2:2:1. Following is their balance sheet:

Balance Sheet (31.3.2022)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
S. Creditors	50,000	Cash at Bank	60,000
General Reserve	20,000	S. Debtors :1,15,000	1,10,000
Capitals:		Less: Prov. 5,000	
X : 2,00,000		Stock	80,000
Y : 1,50,000		Furniture	40,000
Z : 1,00,000	4,50,000	Other Fixed Assets	2,00,000
		Goodwill	30,000
	5,20,000		5,20,000

On the above date X retired from the firm on the following conditions:

- Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 3,00,000.
- Write off bad debts amounting to Rs.15,000.
- Depreciate furniture by 25%.
- Other fixed assets revalued at Rs. 2,40,000.
- Capital of the new firm after X's retirement was fixed at Rs. 1,50,000. It was also decided to re-adjust the capital in new ratio by opening current account.

Prepare Revaluation account and Partners' capital account.

or

Monu and Namit are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3. Their balance Sheet as on 31st 03 2021 was

Liabilities	Amt.	Assets	Amt
Bills Payable	1,50,000	Building	3,00,000
General Reserve	30,000	Machinery	2,80,000
Capital		Stock	80,000
Monu 5,20,000		Debtor	
Namit 3,00,000		3,00,000	
	8,20,000	Less Provision for	2,90,000
		Doubtful Debt	50,000
		10,000	
		Bank	
	10,00,000		10,00 000

They decided to admit Gauri on 1st April , 2021 and the profit sharing ratio will be 2:3:5

Gauri brings Rs 4,00,000 as her capital and her share of goodwill.

Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs, 3,00,000

Building was found undervalued by Rs. 26,000

Provision for Doubtful Debt to be made equal to 5% of the debtors

6

There was a claim of Rs. 6,000 on account of workmen compensation Preparer revaluation account and partners capital account

25 .Amar, Akbar and Akshay were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 5:3:2. on 31st March 2021, their balance sheet was as follows: 6

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Sundry Creditors	24,000	Cash at Bank	34,000
General Reserve	30,000	Debtors	40,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve	10,000	Stock	50,000
Capital :		Plant & Machinery	30,000
Amar : 50,000		Building	50,000
Akbar 50,000			
Akshay <u>40,000</u>			
	1,40,000		
	2,04,000		2,04,000

On 31st December 2021, Akbar passed away and his share was completely acquired by Akshay. In the event of death of a partner the partnership deed inter alia provides the following:

The executor of deceased partner is entitled to get his capital as per the last balance sheet with interest on capital at 10% p.a.

His share in the accumulated profit, goodwill of the firm and estimated profit till the date of death.

The goodwill of the firm is valued at 2 years' purchase of average profit of past 3 years.

The profit to be estimated on the basis of the average profit of past 3 years.

The profits of the firm for the past three years were:

31.03.2019 Rs. 36,000; 31.3.2020 Rs. 44,000 and 31.3.2021 Rs. 40,000.

During the year 2021 his drawings were Rs. 12,000 and interest calculated there on was Rs. 600. Prepare Akbar's capital account, Executor's Account assuming that the entire amount was settled immediately.

26 Reliable company decided to issue 50,000,9% Debentures of Rs. 100 at 10% premium and redeemable at 20% premium after 5 years. These debentures were issued on 01 October, 2021. You are required to 6

(a) Pass entries for issue of Debentures.

(b) Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account assuming there was

	existing balance of Securities Premium Account of Rs. 2,80,000. (c) Pass entries for Interest on debentures on March 31, 2022 assuming interest is payable on 30 th September and 31 st March every year.							
	PART- B							
27	The Balance Sheet provides information about financial position of an enterprise: a) over a period of time b) during a period of time c) for a period of time d) at a point of time OR The quick ratio of a company is 0.75 : 0.50. Will credit purchase of goods Rs. 10,000 increase, decrease or not change the ratio? Give reason in support of your answer.	1						
28	Given that: Opening inventory Rs 1,20,000 Purchases Rs 9,00,000 Return Outward Rs 40,000 and the closing inventory is Rs 20,000 less than opening inventory, then, Inventory Turnover Ratio is: (a) 5 times (b) 7 times (c) 8 times (d) 10 times	1						
29	Which of the following is an Operating Activity for a finance company? (a) Purchase of investment (b) Dividend received (c) Interest received on Loan (d) All of these OR Paid Rs. 4,00,000 to acquire shares in RY Ltd. and received a dividend of Rs. 40,000 after acquisition. These transaction will result in: a) cash used in investing activities Rs. 4,00,000 b) cash generated from financing activities Rs 4,40,000 c) cash used in investing activities Rs. 3,60,000 d) cash generated from financing activities Rs, 3,60,000	1						
30	From the following information, determine the inflow of cash from sale of machinery: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">particulars</th> <th style="width: 35%;">31-03-2022</th> <th style="width: 35%;">31-3-2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Machinery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Additional information: Depreciation for the year ended 31-3-2022 was Rs. 50,000 Purchase of machinery during the year Rs. 4,00,000 Part of machinery was sold at a profit of Rs. 50,000 a) 2,00,000 b) 2,50,000 c) 3,00,000 d) 3,50,000	particulars	31-03-2022	31-3-2021	Machinery	5,00,000	3,00,000	1
particulars	31-03-2022	31-3-2021						
Machinery	5,00,000	3,00,000						
31	Classify the following items under Major heads and Sub-head (if any) in the Balance Sheet of a Company as per schedule III of the Companies Act 2013. (i) Loose tools (ii) Long term Provisions (iii) Provision for Warranties (iv) Income received in advance (v) Capital Advances (vi) Advances recoverable in cash within the operation cycle	3						

32	Explain the significance of Financial Statements to ‘Management’, ‘Investors’ and ‘Creditors’.	3																																														
33	<p>(a) Calculate values of Opening and Closing Inventories from the following information: Revenue from operations: Rs. 6,00,000; Gross Profit 25% of Revenue from Operations. Inventory Turnover Ratio = 5 times. Closing Inventory is Rs. 12,000 more than the opening Inventory.</p> <p>(b) Quick Assets Rs. 3,00,000, Inventory Rs. 80,000, Prepaid Expenses Rs. 20,000, working capital Rs. 2,40,000. Calculate Current ratio.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Current Ratio of a company is 2:1. State giving reasons, which of the following would improve, reduce or not change the ratio:</p> <p>(i) Repayment of a current liability</p> <p>(ii) Purchasing goods on credit</p> <p>(iii) Sale of motor vehicle at a profit of 10%.</p> <p>(iv) Sale of goods at a profit of 10%</p>	4																																														
34	<p>Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions on its basis. Profit for the year ended 31-03-2022 of AB Ltd. was Rs. 10,00,000 after accounting the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="193 992 1238 1294"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Amortization</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit on sale of marketable securities</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on investment (long term)</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tax refund</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Additional Information:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="193 1330 1238 1789"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>31-3-2022</th> <th>31-3-2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Share capital</td> <td>15,00,000</td> <td>15,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8% Pref. Share Capital</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Securities Premium</td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>7,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Reserve</td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>2,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goodwill</td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furniture</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marketable Securities</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10% non current investment</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>1,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash in hand and at bank</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank overdraft</td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>7,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provision for tax</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) 8% Preference shares were issued on 01-04-2021. (b) interim dividend during the year ended 31-03-2022 was Rs.50,000.</p> <p>You are required to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine Net Profit Before Tax and Extra ordinary items. Determine Operating Profit before working capital changes. Determine Cash flow from investing activities. Determine Cash flow from Financing Activities. Determine increase/decrease Cash and Cash Equivalents. 	Particulars	Rs.	Amortization	50,000	Profit on sale of marketable securities	10,000	Interest on investment (long term)	15,000	Tax refund	10,000	Particulars	31-3-2022	31-3-2021	Share capital	15,00,000	15,00,000	8% Pref. Share Capital	2,00,000	0	Securities Premium	5,00,000	7,00,000	General Reserve	2,50,000	2,50,000	Goodwill	2,50,000	3,00,000	Furniture	80,000	1,00,000	Marketable Securities	25,000	50,000	10% non current investment	2,00,000	1,50,000	Cash in hand and at bank	50,000	1,00,000	Bank overdraft	5,00,000	7,00,000	Provision for tax	1,00,000	75,000	6
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