

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains **34 questions**, divided into Part A and Part B.
- (ii) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
- (iii) Part B has two options: **Option I - Analysis of Financial Statements** and **Option II - Computerised Accounting**. Attempt only one option.
- (iv) Questions 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each.
- (v) Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carry 3 marks each.
- (vi) Questions 21, 22 and 33 carry 4 marks each.
- (vii) Questions 23 to 26 and 34 carry 6 marks each.
- (viii) Attempt one alternative where an internal choice is provided. Write all parts of an answer at one place.

1. A partnership firm has 45 partners. It wants to admit 7 more partners into partnership. Only _____ more partners can be admitted in the partnership firm according to Companies Act, 2013.

- (A) 1 (B) 6
(C) 5 (D) 3

2. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of $1/2 : 1/3 : 1/4$. D was admitted in the firm for $1/6$ share. C would retain his original share. The new profit sharing ratio will be:

- (A) 12:8:5:5 (B) 21:14:18:12
(C) 21:14:15:10 (D) 2:2:1:1

3(a). If all the forfeited shares are reissued, the balance, if any, left in the Forfeited Shares Account is transferred to:

- (A) General Reserve Account (B) Securities Premium Account
(C) Capital Reserve Account (D) Statement of Profit and Loss

OR

3(b). Raghav Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of Rs. 10 each issued at a premium of 20% for non-payment of first call of Rs. 3 per share and final call of Rs. 1 per share. The minimum price per share at which these shares can be reissued will be:

- (A) Rs. 4 (B) Rs. 6
(C) Rs. 8 (D) Rs. 10

4. Assertion (A): In partnership firm, the private assets of the partners can also be used to pay off the firm's debts.

Reason (R): The liability of the partners for acts of the firm is limited.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is false, but R is true. (D) A is true, but R is false.

5(a). Ridhima and Kavita were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their fixed capitals were Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provides for interest on capital @ 8% p.a. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2023 amounted to Rs. 21,000. The amount of interest on capital credited to the capital accounts of Ridhima and Kavita will be:

- (A) Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 16,000 respectively. (B) Rs. 10,500 and Rs. 10,500 respectively.
(C) Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively. (D) Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively.

OR

5(b). Ruchika and Harshita were partners in a firm. Ruchika had withdrawn Rs. 9,000 at the end of each quarter, throughout the year. The interest to be charged on Ruchika's drawings at 6% p.a. will be:

- (A) Rs. 540 (B) Rs. 2,160
(C) Rs. 1,080 (D) Rs. 810

6(a). Aarav Ltd. issued 10,000, 9% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%. Loss on issue of debentures account will be debited by:

- (A) Rs. 10,00,000 (B) Rs. 1,00,000
(C) Rs. 1,50,000 (D) Rs. 1,05,000

OR

6(b). Dove Ltd. issued 8,000, 11% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 5%. The total amount of interest on Debentures for one year will be:

- (A) Rs. 80,000 (B) Rs. 92,400
(C) Rs. 88,000 (D) Rs. 880

7. Assertion (A): Securities Premium cannot be utilized for writing off loss on sale of a fixed asset.

Reason (R): Securities Premium can be applied only for the purposes mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct reason of A. | (B) Both A and R are true and R is the correct reason of A. |
| (C) Both A and R are false. | (D) A is false, but R is true. |

8(a). Kriti, Hina and Nidhi were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Nidhi retired. On the date of her retirement, Workmen Compensation Fund stood in the Balance Sheet at Rs. 1,50,000. Workmen Compensation Claim was Rs. 1,20,000. How much amount of Workmen Compensation Fund will be credited to Nidhi's Capital Account?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Rs. 30,000 | (B) Rs. 10,000 |
| (C) Rs. 5,000 | (D) Rs. 15,000 |

OR

8(b). Rohit, Udit and Mohit were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Mohit retired. The balance in his capital account after making the necessary adjustments on account of reserves and revaluation of assets and liabilities was Rs. 1,80,000. Rohit and Udit agreed to pay him Rs. 2,00,000 in full settlement of his claim. Mohit's share of goodwill in the firm was:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Rs. 1,80,000 | (B) Rs. 2,00,000 |
| (C) Rs. 40,000 | (D) Rs. 20,000 |

9. On dissolution of a partnership firm, if realisation expenses are paid by the firm on behalf of a partner, then such expenses are debited to which of the following account:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Realisation Account | (B) Partner's Capital Account |
| (C) Partner's Loan Account | (D) Bank Account |

10. Keshav and Hitesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 31st March, 2023 after division of profit of Rs. 15,000, their capitals were Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively. During the year Keshav's drawings were Rs. 1,500 at the beginning of each quarter. Opening capital of Keshav was:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Rs. 35,000 | (B) Rs. 39,000 |
| (C) Rs. 43,000 | (D) Rs. 52,000 |

11. Keshav and Hitesh are partners. Hitesh withdrew Rs. 9,000 on 1st November, 2022. Interest on drawings is charged @ 8% p.a. The amount of interest to be charged on Hitesh's drawings will be:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Rs. 225 | (B) Rs. 4,500 |
| (C) Rs. 300 | (D) Rs. 7,200 |

12. Kewal Ltd. purchased sundry assets from Ganpati Ltd. for Rs. 28,60,000. The amount was paid by issuing fully paid shares of Rs. 100 each issued at a premium of 10%. The number of shares issued to Ganpati Ltd. were:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (A) 28,000 | (B) 31,778 |
| (C) 28,600 | (D) 26,000 |

13. Sarita Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 called up issued at a premium of Rs. 2 per share to Ramesh for non-payment of allotment money of Rs. 5 per share (including premium). The first and final call of Rs. 2 per share was not made. Out of these 70 shares were reissued to Ashok as Rs. 8 called up for Rs. 10 per share. The gain on reissue will be:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Rs. 500 | (B) Rs. 400 |
| (C) Rs. 350 | (D) Rs. 300 |

14. Isha and Manish were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. With effect from 1st April, 2023, they agreed to share profits equally. On this date the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 3,00,000. The necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill without opening Goodwill Account will be:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Manish's Capital A/c
Dr. 30,000 To Isha's
Capital A/c 30,000 | (B) Isha's Capital A/c
Dr. 30,000 To
Manish's Capital A/c
30,000 |
| (C) Manish's Capital A/c
Dr. 3,000 To Isha's
Capital A/c 3,000 | (D) Isha's Capital A/c
Dr. 3,000 To
Manish's Capital A/c
3,000 |

15. Mahi, Ruhi and Ginni are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6:4:1. Mahi guaranteed a profit of Rs. 50,000 to Ginni. Net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2023 was Rs. 1,10,000. Mahi's share in the profit of the firm after giving guaranteed amount to Ginni will be:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Rs. 20,000 | (B) Rs. 60,000 |
| (C) Rs. 40,000 | (D) Rs. 10,000 |

16(a). Aditi, Sukriti and Niti were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Sukriti died on 30th June, 2023. Net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 was Rs. 4,50,000. If the deceased partner's share of profit is to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit, the amount of profit credited to Sukriti's Capital Account will be:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Rs. 90,000 | (B) Rs. 45,000 |
| (C) Rs. 1,80,000 | (D) Rs. 1,12,500 |

OR

16(b). Pawan, a partner was appointed to look after the process of dissolution of firm for which he was allowed a remuneration of Rs. 75,000. Pawan agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Actual dissolution expenses Rs. 60,000 were paid by Pawan. Pawan's capital account will be credited by:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Rs. 75,000 | (B) Rs. 60,000 |
| (C) Rs. 15,000 | (D) Rs. 10,000 |

17. Anand, Ridhi and Shyam were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Their fixed capitals were Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. For the year ended 31st March, 2023, interest on capital was credited to their capital accounts @ 9% p.a instead of 7% p.a. Pass the necessary adjusting Journal entry.

18(a). Mahesh, Ramesh and Naresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. From 1st April, 2023, they decided to share profits equally. On that date, there was a balance of Rs. 3,60,000 in General Reserve and a debit balance of Rs. 1,80,000 in the Profit and Loss Account. Pass single adjustment Journal entry for the above on account of change in the profit sharing ratio.

OR

18(b). Ravi, Guru, Mani and Sonu were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of the 2:2:2:1. On 31st January, 2023, Sonu retired. On Sonu's retirement the Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 1,40,000. The new profit sharing ratio among Ravi, Guru and Mani was agreed as 5:1:1. Showing your workings clearly, pass necessary Journal entry for the treatment of Goodwill in the books of the firm on Sonu's retirement without opening goodwill account.

19(a). Chavi Ltd. purchased machinery from Neo Ltd. It was agreed that the purchase consideration will be paid by issuing 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 10% and a bank draft of Rs. 50,000. Pass the necessary Journal entries in the books of Chavi Ltd. for the above transactions.

OR

19(b). On 1st October, 2022 Ninza Ltd. issued 4,000, 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 10%. The company had a balance of Rs. 50,000 in Securities Premium Account on the same date. Pass necessary Journal entries for issue of debentures and to write off discount on issue of debentures.

20. Sunny and Rohan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Their books showed that the capital employed on 31st March, 2023 was Rs. 7,00,000. The average profits earned by the firm were Rs. 90,000. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 5 years purchase of super profits assuming that the normal rate of return is 10%.

21. Madhav, Raghav and Purav were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1:1. Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023: Creditors 1,00,000, General Reserve 50,000, Capitals (Madhav 60,000 / Raghav 1,00,000 / Purav 40,000 = 2,00,000); Bank 20,000, Stock 1,10,000, Investment 70,000, Furniture 35,000, Building 1,15,000.

Purav died on 30th September, 2023. Partnership deed: (i) Balance in capital account. (ii) Share of profit up to date of death on last year's profit basis. (iii) Share of goodwill on three years purchase of average profits of last four years. (iv) Interest on capital @ 12% p.a. Purav's share of profit was Rs. 3,000 and average profit of last four years was Rs. 50,000. Purav's drawings up to date of death were Rs. 10,000. Prepare Purav's Capital Account.

22. On 1st April 2023, Khyati Ltd. was formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. The company invited applications for issuing 1,80,000 equity shares. The company received applications for 1,70,000 equity shares. During the first year, Rs. 8 per share were called and final call of Rs. 2 per share has not been made yet. Siya holding 2,000 shares and Piya holding 4,000 shares did not pay the first call of Rs. 2 per share. All the shares of Siya and Piya were forfeited after the first call. Present the share capital in the Balance Sheet of Khyati Ltd. as per Schedule III, Part I of Companies Act, 2013 and also prepare 'Notes to Accounts'.

23(a). Murari Ltd. invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 4 per share. Amount: Rs. 5 on application and Rs. 9 (including premium) on allotment. Applications were received for 1,40,000 shares and allotment was made on pro-rata basis. Money overpaid on application was utilised towards sums due on allotment. The allotment money was duly received except from Sameer who had applied for 1,400 shares. His shares were forfeited. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Murari Ltd. Open calls-in-arrears account wherever required.

OR

23(b). Kavya Ltd. invited applications for issuing 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share. Amount: On application and allotment Rs. 7 per share; On first and final call Rs. 5 per share (including Rs. 2 premium). Applications were received for 33,000 shares. Applications for 3,000 shares were rejected and money returned. Applications for 30,000 shares were accepted in full. The application and allotment money was duly received. The first and final call was made and money received except from a shareholder holding 500 shares. His shares were forfeited. All these shares were re-issued to Kartik as fully paid for Rs. 8 per share. Pass necessary journal entries.

24(a). Arnav, Bhavi and Chavi were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2023: Capitals (Arnav 1,80,000 / Bhavi 1,60,000 / Chavi 1,00,000 = 4,40,000), Creditors 2,50,000; Plant & Machinery 3,00,000, Furniture 20,000, Debtors 3,50,000 less Provision 20,000 = 3,30,000, Cash in hand 10,000, P&L A/c 30,000.

Chavi retired on the above date. (i) Plant and Machinery valued at Rs. 4,30,000. (ii) Provision for Bad Debts increased by 50%. (iii) Chavi's share of Goodwill valued at Rs. 80,000 without opening goodwill account. (iv) Total amount to be paid to Chavi brought in by Arnav and Bhavi to make capitals in their new profit sharing ratio. Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

OR

24(b). Divya and Ekta were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. On 31st March, 2023 they admitted Sona as a new partner for 1/4th share. Balance Sheet: Capitals (Divya 10,00,000 / Ekta 7,00,000 = 17,00,000), General Reserve 3,20,000, Creditors 5,40,000; Land and Building 5,00,000, Machinery 6,00,000, Stock 1,50,000, Debtors 4,00,000 less Provision 30,000 = 3,70,000, Investments 5,00,000, Cash 4,40,000.

Sona brings Rs. 4,00,000 as capital and her share of goodwill in cash. (i) Goodwill valued at Rs. 2,40,000. (ii) Land and Building valued at Rs. 7,12,000. (iii) Provision for doubtful debts in excess by Rs. 8,000. (iv) Liability of Rs. 20,000 in Creditors not likely to arise. (v) Capitals of Divya and Ekta adjusted on basis of Sona's capital by opening current accounts. Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

25. Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on dissolution of the firm of Avyan and Shruti after various assets (other than cash) and third party liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account:

(i) Sundry creditors amounting to Rs. 40,000 were settled at a discount of 10%.

(ii) An unrecorded computer of Rs. 50,000 was taken over by Shruti.

(iii) Creditors of Rs. 5,000 agreed to take over debtors of Rs. 8,000 in full settlement of their claim.

(iv) The firm had a debit balance of Rs. 42,000 in the Profit and Loss Account on the date of dissolution.

(v) There was an old furniture with the firm which had been written off completely from the books. This was sold for Rs. 9,000.

(vi) Realisation expenses amounting to Rs. 11,000 were paid by Shruti.

26. Pass Journal entries relating to issue of debentures in the books of Novex Ltd. in each of following cases:

(i) Issued 30,000, 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at par.

(ii) Issued 4,000, 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 15%, redeemable at a premium of 10%.

(iii) Issued 5,000, 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%.

27. Which of the following is not a tool of Analysis of Financial Statements?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Ratio Analysis | (B) Comparative Statement |
| (C) Statement of Profit & Loss | (D) Cash flow Statement |

28(a). Total Assets - Rs. 3,00,000; Non-current Assets - Rs. 2,60,000; Non-current Liabilities - Rs. 80,000; Shareholders Funds - Rs. 2,00,000. Current ratio calculated on the basis of above information will be:

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| (A) 0.5:1 | (B) 2:1 |
| (C) 1.5:1 | (D) 1:1 |

OR

28(b). When Current Ratio is 4:1, Current Assets are Rs. 60,000 and Quick Ratio is 2.5:1, the amount of 'Inventory' will be:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Rs. 22,500 | (B) Rs. 37,500 |
| (C) Rs. 15,000 | (D) Rs. 25,000 |

29(a). Shyam Sunder Ltd. is a financing company. Under which of the following activity will the amount of 'Interest paid on loan' be shown:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (A) Investing activity | (B) Financing activity |
| (C) Both Financing & Operating activity | (D) Operating activity |

OR

29(b). Provision for Tax: 1-4-2022 Rs. 10,000; 31-3-2023 Rs. 25,000. Tax paid during the year ended 31st March, 2023 was Rs. 15,000. While calculating Net Profit before Tax and Extra ordinary items, the amount of provision for tax to be added is _____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Rs. 30,000 | (B) Rs. 25,000 |
| (C) Rs. 10,000 | (D) Rs. 15,000 |

30. Which of the following transaction will result in flow of cash?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Cash withdrawn from bank Rs. 71,000. | (B) Issue of 9% debentures of Rs. 1,00,000 to the vendors of Machinery. |
| (C) Received from debtors Rs. 74,000. | (D) Redeemed 10% debentures by converting into equity shares. |

31. Under which major heads and sub-heads will the following items be placed in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013:

- (i) Stores and Spares
- (ii) Calls-in-Advance
- (iii) Income received in advance

32. From the following information of Ajanta Ltd., calculate 'Inventory Turnover Ratio':

Opening inventory Rs. 19,000; Closing inventory Rs. 21,000; Purchases Rs. 80,000; Wages Rs. 9,000; Carriage Outwards Rs. 2,000; Return Outwards Rs. 1,000; Revenue from operations Rs. 80,000; Carriage inwards Rs. 4,000; Rent paid Rs. 5,000.

33(a). From the following Statement of Profit and Loss of Shikha Ltd., prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023:

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Revenue from operations	32,00,000	20,00,000
Employee benefit expenses	9,60,000	6,00,000
Other expenses	6,40,000	4,00,000

Rate of Tax is 50%.

OR

33(b). From the following information prepare a Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss of A Ltd. and B Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2023:

Particulars	A Ltd.	B Ltd.
Revenue from operations	20,00,000	10,00,000
Other income	3,00,000	80,000
Expenses	10,40,000	4,80,000
Tax Rate	40%	40%

34. From the following Balance Sheet of Yogita Ltd., calculate 'Cash flows from Investing Activities' and 'Cash flows from Financing Activities':

I. Equity and Liabilities: Share Capital 4,00,000 / 2,00,000; Reserves and Surplus (Balance in P&L 1,50,000 + General Reserve 50,000) 2,00,000 / (80,000 + 20,000) 1,00,000; Long term borrowings (10% Bank Loan) 1,50,000 / 2,20,000; Short term borrowings (Bank Overdraft) 1,00,000 / 0; Trade payables 70,000 / 50,000; Short term provisions (Provision for tax) 50,000 / 30,000. Total 9,70,000 / 6,00,000.

II. Assets: Tangible Assets (Plant and Machinery 7,90,000 less Accumulated Depreciation 90,000 = 7,00,000) / (4,70,000 less 70,000 = 4,00,000); Inventories 1,70,000 / 1,00,000; Trade Receivables 1,00,000 / 50,000; Cash and Cash equivalents 0 / 50,000.

Additional Information: (i) Rs. 50,000 charged as depreciation on Plant and Machinery. A machinery costing Rs. 60,000 (Book value Rs. 45,000) was sold for Rs. 42,000. (ii) Bank loan was repaid on 1st April, 2022.

27. Which chart has depth axis?

- (A) 2D chart (B) 3D chart
(C) Radar chart (D) Doughnut chart

28(a). Which of the following is not a limitation of computerised accounting system?

- (A) Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruptions. (B) Data are prone to hacking.
(C) Data is made available to everybody. (D) Unprogrammed and unspecific reports cannot be generated.

OR

28(b). To safeguard assets and optimize the use of resources a business _____.

- (A) Only tries to earn sufficient revenue. (B) Only ensures accuracy in accounting records.
(C) Keeps internal controls. (D) Only protects its assets.

29. 'A value or function or an arithmetic expression is recorded in _____.'

- (A) Row (B) Column
(C) Range (D) Cell

30(a). Depreciation is generated from which of the following Accounting information system?

- (A) Tax accounting sub-system (B) Expense accounting sub-system
(C) Final accounts sub-system (D) Fixed assets accounting sub-system

OR

30(b). Which type of software package is suitable for an organization where the volume of accounting transactions is very low and adaptability is very high?

- (A) Specific (B) Tailored
(C) ERP Software (D) Generic

31. How can a #DIV/0! error be corrected?

32. Explain various 'Data tables' used in 'Pivot Table'.

33(a). List the points of nomenclature used in Excel for charts/graphs.

OR

33(b). Explain the steps to define 'Print area' using Dialog box.

34. From the given 'VLOOKUP' syntax find out the error and its reason using the worksheet:

- (i) = VLOOKUP (5, C3 : F10, 2, 0)
(ii) = SQRT (VLOOKUP (83, 83 : F10, 2, 0) - 100)
(iii) = VLOOKUP (82, 83 : F10, 5, 0)
(iv) = VLOOKUP (83, 83 : B10, 2, 0)
(v) = VLOOKUP (86, 83 : F10, 0, 0)
(vi) = VLOOKUP (86, 83 : F10, 2, 0)/0

- End of Question Paper -