

CBSE Class 12 Accountancy 2025 - Set 67-5-3

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. On the dissolution of the partnership firm of Raman, Hari and Suresh, realisation expenses Rs. 17,000 were paid by a debtor of Rs. 75,000 on behalf of the firm. The remaining amount was received from him along with interest of Rs. 2,000 for delayed payment. Realisation Account will be ____ by ____.

- (A) debited, Rs. 17,000 (B) credited, Rs. 50,000
(C) debited, Rs. 77,000 (D) credited, Rs. 60,000

2. Paratigm Ltd. issued 40,000, 11% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5%, redeemable at a premium. On issue of these debentures 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account' was debited with Rs. 4,00,000. The amount of premium on redemption of debentures was:

- (A) Rs. 4,00,000 (B) Rs. 2,00,000
(C) Rs. 4,40,000 (D) Rs. 20,000

3(a). On 1st April, 2023, Viya Ltd. issued 20,000, 10% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10%. The total amount of interest on debentures for the year ended 31st March, 2024 will be:

- (A) Rs. 2,000 (B) Rs. 2,20,000
(C) Rs. 2,00,000 (D) Rs. 20,000

OR

3(b). Radhya Ltd. issued 5,000, 9% debentures of Rs. 100 each at Rs. 97 per debenture. The 9% debentures account will be credited by:

- (A) Rs. 4,85,000 (B) Rs. 5,00,000
(C) Rs. 4,50,000 (D) Rs. 50,000

4. X Ltd. invited applications for issuing 90,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The amount per share was payable as follows:

On Application - Rs. 20

On Allotment - Rs. 50

On First and final call - Balance

Applications for 2,00,000 shares were received.

An applicant who had applied for 5,000 shares paid the entire share money with the application.

The total application money received by the company was:

- (A) Rs. 44,00,000 (B) Rs. 40,00,000
(C) Rs. 18,00,000 (D) Rs. 90,00,000

5. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 8 : 5 : 3. It was decided that with effect from 1st April, 2024, profits and losses will be shared in the ratio of 6 : 5 : 5. Due to change in the profit sharing ratio, A's gain or sacrifice will be:

- (A) 1/8 gain (B) 2/8 gain
(C) 1/8 sacrifice (D) 2/8 sacrifice

6(a). On 1st April, 2024, the Balance Sheet of Radha and Mohan showed a loan of Rs. 10,000 given by Mohan to the firm. The firm was dissolved on this date. Mohan's loan will be discharged by crediting which of the following account?

- (A) Realisation Account (B) Mohan's Capital Account
(C) Mohan's Current Account (D) Bank Account

OR

6(b). Which of the following events does not result in reconstitution of a firm?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (A) Dissolution of partnership | (B) Dissolution of partnership firm |
| (C) Death of a partner | (D) Change in profit sharing ratio of existing partners |

7. There are two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The partners' fixed capital accounts always show a credit balance, which shall remain the same (fixed) year after year unless there is any addition or withdrawal of capital.

Reason (R): When capitals are fixed, then various items like share of profit or loss, interest on capital, drawings, interest on drawings, etc. are recorded in partners' capital accounts.

Choose the correct option from the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (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 correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect. | (D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. |

8(a). Rani, Maharani and Laxmi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2024 they admitted Reena as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. Reena acquired her share from Rani and Maharani in the ratio of 3 : 2. The new profit sharing ratio between Rani, Maharani, Laxmi and Reena will be:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) 51 : 59 : 40 : 50 | (B) 51 : 59 : 50 : 40 |
| (C) 59 : 51 : 50 : 40 | (D) 40 : 51 : 59 : 50 |

OR

8(b). Ravita, Savita, Kavita and Babita were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 : 2. On 1st April, 2024 Savita retired and her share was acquired equally by the remaining partners. The new profit sharing ratio between Ravita, Kavita and Babita will be:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) 2 : 1 : 1 | (B) 1 : 2 : 1 |
| (C) 1 : 1 : 2 | (D) 3 : 3 : 2 |

9. On dissolution of a firm, there was an unrecorded asset of Rs. 15,000 which was taken over by a partner at Rs. 13,000. Partner's capital account will be debited by:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Rs. 15,000 | (B) Rs. 28,000 |
| (C) Rs. 2,000 | (D) Rs. 13,000 |

10. Sun and Moon were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their fixed capitals were Rs. 5,00,000 each. After the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2024 were prepared, it was discovered that interest on capital @ 10% p.a. was not credited to the partners' current accounts as provided in the partnership deed. The rectifying adjustment entry for the same will be:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) No Entry | (B) Sun's Current A/c
Dr. 50,000
To Moon's Current A/c 50,000 |
| (C) Moon's Current A/c
Dr. 50,000
To Sun's Current A/c 50,000 | (D) Sun's Current A/c
Dr. 50,000
Moon's Current A/c
Dr. 50,000
To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c 1,00,000 |

11. John and Harry were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 1st April, 2023, they admitted Dinesh as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits of the firm with a guarantee that his share in the profits shall be at least Rs. 1,00,000. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2024 was Rs. 2,80,000. John's share in the profits of the firm after giving the guaranteed amount of profit to Dinesh will be:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Rs. 1,40,000 | (B) Rs. 1,20,000 |
| (C) Rs. 1,00,000 | (D) Rs. 70,000 |

12(a). Jeeta Ltd. forfeited 300 shares of Rs. 100 each for the non-payment of final call of Rs. 10 per share. The amount credited to share forfeiture account will be:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Rs. 30,000 | (B) Rs. 27,000 |
| (C) Rs. 9,000 | (D) Rs. 3,000 |

OR

12(b). Meeta Ltd. invited applications for issuing 30,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Applications for 29,500 shares were received. Allotment was made in full. A shareholder holding 100 shares failed to pay the first call of Rs. 2 per share. His shares were forfeited. The second call of Rs. 3 per share was not yet made. The amount debited to share capital account, on the forfeiture of shares will be:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Rs. 3,00,000 | (B) Rs. 2,95,000 |
| (C) Rs. 700 | (D) Rs. 300 |

13. The debentures that can be transferred by way of delivery and the company does not keep any record of the debentures holders are called:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Redeemable debentures | (B) Convertible debentures |
| (C) Zero Coupon Rate debentures | (D) Bearer debentures |

14(a). Sudha, a partner withdrew Rs. 12,000 on 31st October, 2023 for her personal use. Interest on drawings is charged @ 6% p.a. The interest on Sudha's drawings for the year ended 31st March, 2024 will be:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Rs. 300 | (B) Rs. 30 |
| (C) Rs. 3,000 | (D) Rs. 150 |

OR

14(b). The partnership deed should be prepared as per the provisions of which of the following Acts?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) The Companies Act, 2013 | (B) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 |
| (C) The Indian Stamp Act | (D) The Cooperative Societies Act |

15. Manoj, Dilip and Rajinder were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 3 : 5. Their fixed capitals were Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 8,00,000 and Rs. 6,00,000, respectively. The partnership deed provided for interest on partners' drawings @ 12% p.a. Which of the following accounts will be debited for charging interest on partners' drawings?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (A) Partners' Capital Account | (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account |
| (C) Interest on Drawings Account | (D) Profit and Loss Account |

OR

16. Sameer and Sohan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. On 1st April, 2024, they admitted Sudarshan as a new partner. The new profit sharing ratio on Sudarshan's admission was 2 : 3 : 2. Sohan's sacrifice on Sudarshan's admission was:

- (A) Nil (B) 5/21
(C) 4/21 (D) 11/21

17. Prathma, Madhyama and Tritiya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. On 1st April, 2023, their capital accounts showed balances of Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 8,00,000 and Rs. 6,00,000, respectively. The partnership deed provided for interest on capital @ 10% p.a. Show the treatment of interest on capital in the following cases if:

- (i) During the year ended 31st March, 2024, the firm earned a profit of Rs. 3,00,000.
(ii) During the year ended 31st March, 2024, the firm earned a profit of Rs. 1,20,000.

18(a). Abha and Sara were partners in a firm. Their capitals were: Abha Rs. 3,00,000 and Sara Rs. 2,00,000. The normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. The profits of the firm of Abha and Sara for the last three years were:

2021-22 - Rs. 60,000

2022-23 - Rs. 90,000

and 2023-24 - Rs. 1,20,000

Calculate goodwill of the firm on the following basis:

- (i) Four years purchase of the average profits for the last three years.
(ii) Capitalisation of super-profits.

18(b). Vijay, Ravi and Raman were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2024, they admitted Kamal as a new partner for 1/10th share in the profits. It was decided that new profit sharing ratio will be 4 : 2 : 3 : 1. On Kamal's admission, the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 6,00,000. Kamal brought his share of goodwill premium in cash.

- (i) Calculate the sacrificing ratio.
(ii) Pass necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill on Kamal's admission. Show your working notes clearly.

19(a). KM Ltd. acquired assets worth Rs. 7,20,000 and took over liabilities of Rs. 2,00,000 of LS Ltd. for a purchase consideration of Rs. 9,60,000. KM Ltd. issued 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 4% in favour of LS Ltd. for payment of purchase consideration. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of KM Ltd.

OR

19(b). Varsha Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,000, 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 30 per debenture. Full amount was payable on application. Applications were received for 5,000 debentures. Applications for 3,000 debentures were rejected and application money was refunded. Debentures were allotted to the remaining applicants.

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

20. Aman, Govind and Guru were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Sudarshan was admitted for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. The new profit sharing ratio between Aman, Govind, Guru and Sudarshan was agreed at 9 : 5 : 4 : 6. The total capital of the new firm was agreed upon as Rs. 3,60,000. Sudarshan will bring 1/4th of this as his capital. The capitals of the other partners were also to be adjusted according to the new profit sharing ratio. The capitals of Aman, Govind and Guru after all adjustments stood at Rs. 60,000, Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively. Calculate the new capitals of Aman, Govind and Guru. Also pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm.

21. Rohit, Mohit and Sandeep were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2020, Rohit retired. On the date of retirement Rs. 6,00,000 were due to him. Mohit and Sandeep agreed to pay Rohit in four equal yearly instalments plus interest @ 9% p.a. on the unpaid balance starting from 31st March, 2021. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. Prepare Rohit's Loan Account till it is fully paid.

22. On 1st April, 2023, SM Ltd. issued 30,000, 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at par after four years. The company closes its books on 31st March every year. Interest on debentures is payable on 30th September and 31st March every year on half-yearly basis. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the company for issue of debentures and payment of interest for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

23(a). Radhika Ltd. invited applications for issuing 40,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 50 per share. The amount was payable as follows:
On Application and Allotment - Rs. 40 per share (including Rs. 10 premium)
On First call - Rs. 45 per share (including Rs. 5 premium)
On Second and final call - Balance
Applications for 39,000 shares were received. Allotment was made in full to all the applicants. Dinu, to whom 100 shares were allotted, failed to pay the first call money. His shares were immediately forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued thereafter at Rs. 70 per share fully paid up. The second and final call was not yet made. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Radhika Ltd.

OR

23(b). Sona Ltd. invited applications for issuing 60,000 equity shares of Rs. 50 each. The amount was payable as follows:
On Application - Rs. 20 per share
On Allotment - Rs. 25 per share
On First and final call - Balance
Applications for 90,000 shares were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and application money refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Rahul, to whom 600 shares were allotted, failed to pay the allotment money and his shares were forfeited immediately. Afterwards, the first and final call was made. Mona, to whom 1,000 shares were allotted, failed to pay the first and final call. Her shares were also forfeited. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Sona Ltd. for the above transactions.

24(a). Kishore and Ranjan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2024, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Kishore and Ranjan as at 1st April, 2024

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Sundry Creditors	1,80,000	Cash in hand	30,000
General Reserve	20,000	Debtors	1,20,000
Capitals:		Stock	1,50,000
Kishore 6,00,000		Furniture	1,00,000
Ranjan 4,00,000	10,00,000	Land and Building	8,00,000
	12,00,000		12,00,000

On the above date, Singh was admitted as a new partner on the following terms:

- Singh will bring Rs. 1,50,000 as his capital and Rs. 50,000 as his share of goodwill premium.
 - The value of stock will be reduced by 10% and Land and Building will be appreciated by 10%.
 - Furniture will be revalued at Rs. 90,000.
 - A provision for doubtful debts will be created on sundry debtors at 5%.
 - Investments worth Rs. 10,000 not mentioned in the Balance Sheet will be taken into account.
 - A creditor of Rs. 1,000 is not likely to claim his money and is to be written off.
- Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on Singh's admission.

OR

24(b). Arti, Bharti and Gayatri were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Arti, Bharti and Gayatri as at 31st March, 2024

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	1,50,000	Cash at Bank	1,30,000
General Reserve	1,30,000	Debtors	70,000
Employees' Provident Fund	25,000	Stock	1,05,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	75,000	Machinery	1,40,000
Capitals:		Building	2,00,000
Arti 2,00,000		Patents	5,000
Bharti 1,00,000		Profit and Loss A/c	80,000
Gayatri 50,000	3,50,000		
	7,30,000		7,30,000

On the above date, Arti retired from the firm on the following terms:

- Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 3,00,000.
 - A provision of 5% for doubtful debts was to be created on debtors.
 - Machinery was to be depreciated by 10% and building was to be appreciated by Rs. 22,500.
 - Patents were considered as valueless and hence had to be written off.
 - A claim of Rs. 15,000 was admitted for workmen compensation.
- Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts on Arti's retirement.

25. Guru, Samta and Prakash were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5. On 31st March, 2024, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Guru, Samta and Prakash as at 31st March, 2024

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	4,20,000	Cash at Bank	3,10,000
		Stock	6,00,000
Mrs. Guru's Loan	5,00,000	Debtors 3,90,000 Less: Provision for doubtful debts 10,000	3,80,000
Samta's Loan	4,40,000		
Capitals :			
Guru 3,00,000			
Samta 5,00,000		Land and Building	4,14,000
Prakash 4,44,000	12,44,000	Plant and Machinery	9,00,000
	26,04,000		26,04,000

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

- Debtors were taken over by the creditors in full settlement of their account.
 - 50% of the stock was taken over by Samta at 10% less than the book value. The remaining stock was sold at a profit of 20%.
 - Land and Building was taken over by Prakash at Rs. 20,00,000 and Plant and Machinery was sold as scrap for Rs. 1,00,000.
 - Guru agreed to pay off Mrs. Guru's loan.
 - Realisation expenses were Rs. 56,000.
- Prepare Realisation Account.

26. ABC Ltd. was registered with authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. On 1st April, 2024, the company offered to the public for subscription, 1,00,000 shares. Applications for 99,000 shares were received and allotment was made in full to all the applicants. A shareholder holding 9,000 shares failed to pay the final call of Rs. 3 per share.

Answer the following questions:

26(i). The authorised capital of the company is:

- (A) Rs. 10,00,000 (B) Rs. 9,90,000
(C) Rs. 1,00,00,000 (D) Rs. 99,45,000

26(ii). The issued capital of ABC Ltd. is:

- (A) Rs. 1,00,000 (B) Rs. 99,000
(C) Rs. 94,500 (D) Rs. 10,00,000

26(iii). The amount of calls-in-arrears will be:

- (A) Rs. 27,000 (B) Rs. 90,000
(C) Rs. 2,97,000 (D) Nil

26(iv). The 'subscribed and fully paid up capital' of ABC Ltd. will be:

- (A) Rs. 10,00,000 (B) Rs. 9,00,000
(C) Rs. 99,00,000 (D) Rs. 98,73,000

26(v). 'Subscribed but not fully paid up capital' of ABC Ltd. will be:

- (A) Rs. 98,73,000 (B) Rs. 8,73,000
(C) Rs. 90,000 (D) Rs. 63,000

26(vi). The amount of 'Share Capital' presented is the Balance Sheet of ABC Ltd. will be:

- (A) Rs. 9,63,000 (B) Rs. 98,73,000
(C) Rs. 9,90,000 (D) Rs. 1,00,00,000

27. Ratios that are calculated for measuring the efficiency of operations of business based on effective utilisation of resources are called:

- (A) Activity Ratios (B) Profitability Ratios
(C) Solvency Ratios (D) Liquidity Ratios

28(a). The activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the owners' capital and borrowings of the enterprise are called ____.

- (A) Operating Activities (B) Investing Activities
(C) Managerial Activities (D) Financing Activities

OR

28(b). Which of the following transactions will not result in the inflow of cash?

- (A) Cash deposited in the bank Rs. 80,000 (B) Payment of salaries Rs. 50,000
(C) Issue of 9% debentures Rs. 10,00,000 (D) Purchase of machinery Rs. 2,00,000

29(a). Operating ratio of a company is 63%. Its gross profit ratio is 20%. What will be its operating profit ratio?

- (A) 27% (B) 23%
(C) 43% (D) 83%

OR

29(b). Which of the following is not a purpose of analysis of financial statements?

- (A) To assess the current profitability and the operational efficiency of the firm. (B) To ascertain the relative importance of different components of financial position of the firm.
(C) To just study the reports of the company. (D) To judge the ability of the firm to repay its debt.

30. Statement I: In case of non-financial enterprises, payment of interest and dividends are classified as financing activities, whereas receipt of interest and dividends are classified as investing activities.

Statement II: Investing and financing transactions that require the use of cash or cash equivalents, should be excluded from cash flow statement.

Choose the correct alternative from the following:

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

31. Under which major headings and sub-headings (if any) will the following items be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013?

- (a) Calls-in-Advance
- (b) Loose tools
- (c) Trade marks

32. From the following Balance Sheet of GGM Ltd. prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet.

Balance Sheet of GGM Ltd. as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	31.3.2024 (Rs.)	31.3.2023 (Rs.)
I - Equity and Liabilities:		
1. Shareholders' Funds		
Share Capital	4,50,000	3,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities		
Long-term Borrowings	1,50,000	1,00,000
3. Current Liabilities		
Trade Payables	30,000	20,000
Total	6,30,000	4,20,000
II - Assets:		
1. Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	4,50,000	3,00,000
2. Current Assets		
(a) Inventories	1,50,000	1,00,000
(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents	30,000	20,000
Total	6,30,000	4,20,000

33(a). The current ratio of Jack Ltd. is 3.2 : 1 and the quick ratio is 1.5 : 1. The excess of current assets over quick assets was represented by inventories which were Rs. 68,000. Calculate:

- (i) Current Assets
- (ii) Quick Assets
- (iii) Current Liabilities

OR

33(b). From the following information obtained from the books of KVK Ltd., calculate 'Net Assets Turnover Ratio' and 'Debt Equity Ratio':

Information	Amount (Rs.)
Preference Share Capital	8,00,000
Equity Share Capital	12,00,000
General Reserve	2,00,000
Balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss	6,00,000
15% Debentures	4,00,000
12% Loan	4,00,000
Revenue from Operations for the year 2023-24	72,00,000

34(a). The following information has been extracted from the books of Ram Lal Ltd.:

Particulars	31.3.2024 (Rs.)	31.3.2023 (Rs.)
Surplus: Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	17,00,000	8,00,000
Patents	-	50,000
Sundry Debtors	5,80,000	4,20,000
Sundry Creditors	1,40,000	60,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,00,000	90,000

Additional Information:

Interim dividend paid during the year was Rs. 1,20,000.

Calculate Cash Flows from Operating Activities.

OR

34(b). The following information has been extracted from the books of Lata Ltd.:

Particulars	31.3.2024 (Rs.)	31.3.2023 (Rs.)
Machinery (Cost)	70,00,000	50,00,000
Accumulated Depreciation	10,00,000	8,00,000

Additional Information:

(i) During the year a piece of machinery costing Rs. 1,40,000 on which accumulated depreciation was Rs. 90,000, was sold at a gain of Rs. 10,000.

(ii) Depreciation charged during the year amounted to Rs. 2,90,000.

Calculate Cash Flows from Investing Activities.

Part B - Option II

27(a). 'MAJN' for Mangaluru Junction is an example of:

- (A) Secret code (B) Mnemonic code
(C) Sequential code (D) Block code

OR

27(b). Which of the following is not contained in Account group - Current Liabilities in the Account group of Balance Sheet?

- (A) Bank Overdraft (B) Duties and Taxes
(C) Provisions (D) Sundry Creditors

28. In a graph, the area bounded by different axes is known as:

- (A) Data point (B) Axis title
(C) Plot area (D) Legend

29(a). Name the accounting information sub-system which deals with payment of wages and salaries of employees.

- (A) Costing sub-system (B) Expense accounting sub-system
(C) Payroll accounting sub-system (D) Tax accounting sub-system

OR

29(b). When the accumulated data from various sources is processed in one slot it is called:

- (A) Batch processing (B) Data validation
(C) Real time processing (D) Processing and Revalidation

30. A cell reference that either holds raw or column constant when the formula or function is copied to another location is known as:

- (A) Mixed cell reference (B) Relative cell reference
(C) Ranges (D) Absolute cell reference

31. Explain the ways in which accounting software provide data security, safety and confidentiality.

32. In an accounting software how many pre-defined account groups exist? State their further division with reference to number and type.

33(a). State the steps to prepare a chart.

OR

33(b). What is meant by internal margin while using MS Excel? State the options available.

34. How can conditional formatting be changed? Explain.

- End of Question Paper -