

CBSE Class 12 Accountancy 2026 - Set 67-1-2

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. The books of Arya and Dev showed that their capital employed on 31st March, 2025 was Rs 9,00,000. If the normal profits are Rs 45,000 and super profits are Rs 27,000, the normal rate of return is:

- (A) 3% (B) 5%
(C) 6% (D) 9%

2. Tula, Ram and Madhvi were partners in a firm. The partnership deed provided for interest on partners drawings @ 12% p.a. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. Starting from 31st December, 2025 Madhvi withdrew Rs 40,000 at the end of every month for her personal use. Interest on Madhvi's drawings will be:

- (A) Rs 19,200 (B) Rs 4,800
(C) Rs 2,400 (D) Rs 1,600

3. Lalita, Shivani and Madhuri were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Madhuri retired from the firm on 31st March, 2025. The balance in her capital account on the date of her retirement was Rs 1,80,000. Lalita and Shivani agreed to pay her Rs 2,25,000 in full settlement of her claim.

The goodwill of the firm on Madhuri's retirement was:

- (A) Rs 1,80,000 (B) Rs 2,25,000
(C) Rs 45,000 (D) Rs 2,70,000

4. Chaman and Vatika were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:5. They admitted Mohan as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. Mohan acquired his share equally from Chaman and Vatika. The new profit sharing ratio of Chaman, Vatika and Mohan will be:

- (A) 2:2:1 (B) 31:41:18
(C) 41:31:18 (D) 7:8:5

5. Sidhi, Gyan and Gayatri were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:2. On 31st March, 2025 their firm was dissolved. At the time of dissolution a debtor amounting to Rs 25,000 whose debt had been previously written off as bad debt paid 40% of the amount. The accounting treatment for the above transaction will be:

- (A) Rs 10,000 will be credited to bad debts recovered account. (B) Rs 10,000 will be credited to the debtor's personal account.
(C) Rs 10,000 will be credited to realisation account. (D) Rs 10,000 will be credited to bad debts account.

6. Surya Ltd. issued 50,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each. The amount was payable as follows:

on Application - Rs 3 per share
on Allotment - Rs 2 per share
on First and Final Call - the balance

Usha, to whom 700 shares were allotted, paid her entire share money on allotment. Raj, to whom 300 shares were allotted did not pay the first and final call. The amount to be debited to Bank Account for first and final call after it becomes due will be:

- (A) Rs 2,50,000 (B) Rs 2,48,500
(C) Rs 2,45,000 (D) Rs 2,52,000

7. Sakshi Ltd. forfeited 500 equity shares of Rs 10 each, issued at a premium of Rs 2 per share for non-payment of second and final call of Rs 4 per share (including premium).

The maximum amount of discount at which these shares can be reissued is:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Rs 1 per share | (B) Rs 6 per share |
| (C) Rs 8 per share | (D) Rs 5 per share |

8. Nidhi and Kunal were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. Their capitals were Rs 3,00,000 and Rs 2,00,000 respectively. They were entitled to interest on capital @ 6% p.a. The firm earned a profit of Rs 15,000 during the year.

Interest on partners' capitals will be:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Nidhi Rs 18,000;
Kunal Rs 12,000 | (B) Nidhi Rs 7,500;
Kunal Rs 7,500 |
| (C) Nidhi Rs 9,000;
Kunal Rs 6,000 | (D) Nidhi Rs 12,000;
Kunal Rs 3,000 |

9(a). Dharam, Karam and Raman were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:8:5. On 31st March, 2025, Raman retired from the firm. Dharam and Karam decided to share profits in future in the ratio of 11:9. Their gaining ratio will be:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 1:1 | (B) 1:2 |
| (C) 4:1 | (D) 2:1 |

OR

9(b). Deen, Raju and Hari were partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 7:6:7. On 31st March, 2025 Raju died. Deen and Hari decided to take over Raju's share equally. The new profit sharing ratio between Deen and Hari will be:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 1:1 | (B) 7:6 |
| (C) 6:7 | (D) 3:2 |

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

Assertion (A): Partnership Agreement becomes the basis of relationship among the partners.

Reason (R): Partnership is the result of an agreement between two or more persons to do business and share its profits and losses.

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. |

11. On 1st April, 2024, Kedar Ltd. issued 7,000, 8% debentures of Rs 100 each at a discount of 10%. The total amount of interest due on debentures for the year ended 31st March, 2025 will be:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Rs 70,000 | (B) Rs 42,000 |
| (C) Rs 28,000 | (D) Rs 56,000 |

12(a). If 600 shares of Rs 10 each, issued at a premium of Rs 1 per share are forfeited on which Rs 8 per share (including premium) have been called and Rs 6 per share (including premium) have been paid, then 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be ____ by ____.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) credited, Rs 3,000 | (B) debited, Rs 3,000 |
| (C) debited, Rs 3,600 | (D) credited, Rs 3,600 |

OR

12(b). T.D. Ltd. issued Rs 10,00,000, 9% debentures at a discount of 10% redeemable at a certain rate of premium. On issue of these 9% debentures, the premium on redemption of debentures account was credited by Rs 1,00,000. The amount of 'loss on issue of debentures' was:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Rs 1,00,000 | (B) Rs 2,00,000 |
| (C) Rs 3,00,000 | (D) Nil |

13(a). Tarun and Tej were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 1st April 2024, Tej had given a loan of Rs 50,000 to the firm. The net profit of the firm before charging interest on loan was Rs 3,75,000. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. The amount of profit transferred from Profit and Loss Account to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Rs 3,75,000 | (B) Rs 3,72,000 |
| (C) Rs 4,25,000 | (D) Rs 3,78,000 |

OR

13(b). Ashok and Vasu were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3. Their capitals on 31st March, 2025 were Rs 3,00,000 and Rs 3,75,000 respectively. During the year ended 31st March, 2025 Vasu withdrew Rs 40,000 for his personal use and introduced Rs 1,50,000 as additional capital in the business. Profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was Rs 1,40,000. Vasu's capital in the beginning of the year was:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Rs 2,75,000 | (B) Rs 4,25,000 |
| (C) Rs 2,05,000 | (D) Rs 3,45,000 |

14. Soni and Kush were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:5. Hitesh was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. After all adjustments regarding general reserve, goodwill, and gain on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities, the balances in capital accounts of Soni and Kush were Rs 7,00,000 and Rs 13,00,000 respectively. Hitesh brought in proportionate capital for his $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. The amount of proportionate capital brought in by Hitesh was:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Rs 25,00,000 | (B) Rs 20,00,000 |
| (C) Rs 5,00,000 | (D) Rs 10,00,000 |

15(a). Which of the following is not correct about collateral security?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) It is a primary security. | (B) It is an additional security. |
| (C) It is a subsidiary security. | (D) It is a secondary security. |

OR

15(b). 'A company is formed according to the provisions of Company Law' indicates which of the following characteristics of a company?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Common Seal | (B) Perpetual Succession |
| (C) Body Corporate | (D) Limited Liability |

16(a). Chandan, Ravi and Mahesh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:1. From 1st April, 2025 they decided to share the future profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. On that date there existed a general reserve of Rs 7,00,000 in the books of the firm which they decided to distribute among themselves.

In which ratio will the general reserve be distributed among the partners?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) New profit sharing ratio | (B) Old profit sharing ratio |
| (C) Sacrificing / Gaining ratio | (D) Equally |

OR

16(b). Suman and Tanya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. With effect from 1st April, 2025, they decided to share the profits equally. On that date furniture was appearing in the books of the firm at Rs 4,50,000. At the time of change in the profit sharing ratio, it was found to be undervalued by 10%. In the new balance sheet, furniture will be shown at:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Rs 4,05,000 | (B) Rs 4,50,000 |
| (C) Rs 4,95,000 | (D) Rs 5,00,000 |

17. Average profit of a firm during the last few years is Rs 11,00,000. In similar business, the normal rate of return is 10% of the capital employed. Assets of the business were Rs 90,00,000 and its external liabilities were Rs 10,00,000.

Calculate the value of goodwill by:

- (i) Capitalisation of super profits method
- (ii) Super profits method if the goodwill is valued at four years purchase of super profits.

18(a). Raunak Cotton Ltd. purchased machinery of Rs 6,80,000 from Heavy Machines Ltd. The Payment to Heavy Machines Ltd. was made by issuing 10,500 equity shares of Rs 50 each at a premium of 20% and the balance through a cheque.

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

OR

18(b). Neo Ltd. took over assets of Rs 25,00,000 and liabilities of Rs 12,00,000 of Madura Ltd. for a purchase consideration of Rs 18,00,000. Neo Ltd. issued 11% debentures of Rs 100 each at a discount of 10% in full satisfaction of the purchase consideration.

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

19(a). Sultan, Singh and Tulsi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 9:7:4. Their fixed capitals were Rs 6,00,000, Rs 5,00,000 and Rs 4,00,000. The partnership deed provided that interest on partners capital accounts will be allowed at 10% per annum. After the final accounts for the year were prepared, it was found that interest on capital was allowed @ 12% per annum.

Pass the necessary adjusting journal entry.

OR

19(b). Sameer and Manveer were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. On 1st April, 2024, they admitted Sandeep as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits with a guaranteed minimum amount of Rs 80,000. Sameer and Manveer continue to share profits as before but agreed to bear any deficiency on account of guarantee to Sandeep in the ratio of 3:5. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was Rs 3,20,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Sameer, Manveer and Sandeep for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

20. Aditya and Anand were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. The partnership deed provided that Anand is to be allowed a commission of 10% on net profit. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was Rs 2,00,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for allowing commission to Anand and transfer of the same to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

21. On 1st April, 2024 Divya Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000, 8% debentures of Rs 10 each at a discount of 6%. These debentures were redeemable at a premium of 10% after five years. The issue was fully subscribed and the debentures were allotted in full to all the applicants. On 31st March, 2025 the company had a balance of Rs 9,000 in its Securities Premium Account.

Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of 8% Debentures and writing off Loss on issue of Debentures. Also prepare 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account'.

22. Kiran, Raveena and Hina were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. As per the terms of the partnership deed, on the death of any partner, the goodwill of the firm will be calculated on the basis of four times the average profits of the last three years. Hina died on 1st July 2025. The Profits for the last three years were:

2022-23 Rs 4,75,000

2023-24 Rs 4,05,000

2024-25 Rs 3,20,000

Hina's share of profit upto the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit.

- (i) Calculate goodwill of the firm and Hina's share of goodwill.
- (ii) Calculate Hina's share in the profits of the firm till the date of her death.
- (iii) Pass necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill without opening goodwill account and for Hina's share of profit at the time of her death.

23. Seema and Raveena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 11:9. On 31st March, 2025, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Seema and Raveena as on 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	Amount (Rs)	Assets	Amount (Rs)
Creditors	7,00,000	Cash at Bank	2,00,000
Capitals:		Stock	4,00,000
Seema 9,00,000		Debtors	6,00,000
Raveena 11,00,000	20,00,000	Plant & Machinery	15,00,000
	27,00,000		27,00,000

On the above date the firm was dissolved. Plant and Machinery was sold at 20% less than the book value and stock at Rs 3,90,000. Debtors were realised in full. Raveena agreed to bear all realisation expenses for which she was allowed a commission of Rs 10,000. Actual realisation expenses amounted to Rs 8,000.

Prepare Realisation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

24. Dharma Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of Rs 30,00,000 divided into 3,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each. The amount was payable as follows: On Application - Rs 2 per share; On Allotment - Rs 5 per share; On First and Final Call - Balance. The company offered 90,000 shares for public subscription. All the shares were subscribed and the company received all the money due, except allotment and call money on 4,000 shares held by Aditi and call money on 3,000 shares held by Rohit. The directors forfeited shares of Aditi and Rohit.

24(i). The nominal capital of Dharma Ltd. is:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Rs 30,00,000 | (B) Rs 3,00,000 |
| (C) Rs 9,00,000 | (D) Rs 33,00,000 |

24(ii). The issued capital of the company is:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Rs 3,00,000 | (B) Rs 30,00,000 |
| (C) Rs 9,00,000 | (D) Rs 33,00,000 |

24(iii). Subscribed and fully paid capital of Dharma Ltd. will be:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Rs 9,00,000 | (B) Rs 8,30,000 |
| (C) Rs 8,56,000 | (D) Nil |

24(iv). The amount of 'Share Capital' presented in the Balance Sheet of Dharma Ltd. under 'Shareholders Funds' will be:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Rs 8,30,000 | (B) Rs 8,59,000 |
| (C) Rs 9,00,000 | (D) Rs 30,00,000 |

24(v). In the Notes to Accounts, the amount to be shown under 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Rs 32,000 | (B) Rs 12,000 |
| (C) Rs 44,000 | (D) Rs 29,000 |

24(vi). Subscribed and not fully paid capital of Dharma Ltd. will be:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Rs 9,00,000 | (B) Rs 8,30,000 |
| (C) Rs 8,56,000 | (D) Nil |

25(a). Generic Pharma Ltd. invited applications for using 3,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 6 per share. The amount was payable as follows:

on Application and Allotment - Rs 4 per share
(including premium of Rs 2 per share)
on First and Final Call - Balance

Applications for 4,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 40,000 shares were rejected and the application money was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on applications was adjusted towards sums due on first and final call. Jain, an applicant for 3,600 shares failed to pay the first and final call. His shares were forfeited.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Generic Pharma Ltd. for the above transactions. Open 'calls in arrears account' and 'calls in advance account', wherever necessary.

OR

25(b). Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares in the following cases:

(i) Diksha Ltd. forfeited 3,000 shares of Rs 10 each for non-payment of final call of Rs 2 per share. Out of these, 600 shares were reissued as fully paid up in such a way that Rs 4,200 was transferred to capital reserve.

(ii) Ashoka Ltd. forfeited 2,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each issued at a premium of 10% for non-payment of allotment money of Rs 60 per share (including premium). The first and final call of Rs 20 per share was not yet made. The forfeited shares were re-issued at Rs 70 per share fully paid up.

26(a). Sanjay and Vijay were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3. On 1st April, 2025 they admitted Babul as a new partner for $\frac{2}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. On Babul's admission, the following was agreed upon:

- (i) The new profit sharing ratio of Sanjay, Vijay and Babul will be 3:3:4.
- (ii) The goodwill of the firm will be valued at four years purchase of the average profits of the last three years. The profits of the previous three years were:

Year	Profit (Rs)
2022-23	16,500
2023-24	17,500
2024-25	18,500

(iii) Babul will bring his share of goodwill premium in cash, half of which will be withdrawn by Sanjay and Vijay.

(iv) On Babul's admission, revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities resulted in a loss of Rs 70,000.

(v) At the time of Babul's admission, the firm had a General Reserve of Rs 28,000.

(vi) After making necessary adjustments relating to goodwill, loss on revaluation and general reserve, the capital accounts of Sanjay and Vijay showed balances of Rs 3,50,000 and Rs 2,50,000 respectively. Babul brought proportionate capital for his $\frac{2}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm.

Showing your workings clearly pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on Babul's admission.

OR

26(b). Anuj, Divij and Shilpa were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1:2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Anuj, Divij and Shilpa as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities	Amount (Rs)	Assets	Amount (Rs)
Capitals:		Land & Building	8,00,000
Anuj 3,00,000		Furniture	2,40,000
Divij 4,00,000		Stock	1,20,000
Shilpa 5,00,000	12,00,000	Debtors	1,70,000
Bills Payable	60,000	Cash	50,000
Creditors	1,20,000		
	13,80,000		13,80,000

Anuj retired on the above date on the following terms:

(i) Anuj's share of goodwill was valued at Rs 90,000 and the same was to be treated without opening goodwill account.

(ii) Revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities resulted in a gain of Rs 25,000.

(iii) Amount due to Anuj was transferred to his loan account, to be paid in two equal yearly instalments plus interest @ 12% p.a. on the unpaid balance starting from 31st March, 2024.

Prepare Partners' Capital Accounts and Anuj's Loan Account till it is fully discharged.

27. Statement-I: In case of non-financial enterprises, receipts of interest and dividend are classified as financing activities.

Statement-II: In case of financial enterprises receipts of interest and dividend are classified as investing activities.

Choose the correct option from the following:

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

28(a). Purchase of marketable securities or short term investments are not considered for the preparation of cash flow statement because:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) These are current assets | (B) These constitute cash equivalents |
| (C) These are intangible assets | (D) These are tangible assets |

OR

28(b). Which of the following will not amount to cash outflow from operating activities?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Purchase of marketable securities | (B) Cash payment to suppliers of goods |
| (C) Payment of employee benefit expenses | (D) Payment of insurance premium |

29. Which of the following transaction will affect the 'Gross Profit Ratio' of a company:

- (i) Revenue from operations Rs 1,00,000
- (ii) Purchased goods worth Rs 70,000.
- (iii) Goods costing Rs 15,000 withdrawn for personal use.
- (iv) Goods costing Rs 50,000 sold for Rs 60,000.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) (iv) | (B) (i) and (ii) |
| (C) (ii) and (iii) | (D) (i) and (iii) |

30(a). The process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing relationships between the various items of Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss is called:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Comparative Statement Analysis | (B) Cash Flow Analysis |
| (C) Financial Analysis | (D) Common Size Analysis |

OR

30(b). Ratios calculated to measure the ability of the business to pay the amount due to stakeholders as and when it is due are known as:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Solvency ratios | (B) Liquidity ratios |
| (C) Activity ratios | (D) Profitability ratios |

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

- (i) Vehicles
- (ii) Provision for taxation
- (iii) Work in progress

32. From the following Balance Sheets of Bijoy Ltd. as at 31st March 2024 and 2025, prepare a Comparative Balance sheet:

Particulars	Not e No.	31-3-2025 (Rs)	31-3-2024 (Rs)
I. Equity and Liabilities:			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital		15,00,000	12,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long term borrowings		8,00,000	6,00,000
3. Current liabilities			
Trade Payables		2,00,000	2,00,000
Total		25,00,000	20,00,000
II. Assets:			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		21,00,000	14,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,00,000	3,00,000
(b) Cash & Cash equivalents		2,00,000	3,00,000
Total		25,00,000	20,00,000

33(a). From the following information, calculate:

- (i) Current ratio and
(ii) Debt to capital employed ratio

Information	Rs
Total Assets	6,00,000
Non-Current Liabilities	1,40,000
Shareholders' Funds	4,20,000
Non-current Assets	5,20,000

OR

33(b). From the following information, calculate:

- (i) Debt-Equity Ratio and
(ii) Total Assets to Debt ratio

Information	Rs
Long-term borrowings	8,00,000
Other long-term liabilities	80,000
Long term provisions	1,20,000
Share capital	24,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	6,00,000
Non-current Assets	36,00,000
Current Assets	14,00,000
Current Liabilities	10,00,000

34. For the year ended 31st March 2025, Sona Ltd. made a profit of Rs 4,00,000 after charging depreciation of Rs 75,000 on fixed assets and a transfer of Rs 1,50,000 to general reserve. Goodwill written off during the year was Rs 80,000. The company sold machinery of the book value of Rs 90,000 at Rs 95,000. During the year, trade receivables increased by Rs 40,000 and trade payables increased by Rs 30,000. Prepaid expenses increased by Rs 2,000 and outstanding wages decreased by Rs 20,000.

Calculate cash flows from operating activities.

27. What will be displayed on the screen when Excel does not recognise the text or formula?

- (A) Correct a # DIV/0! Error (B) Correct a # N/A Error
(C) Correct a # Name Error (D) Correct a # Null! Error

28(a). What is the outcome of an arithmetic expression or function called?

- (A) Horizontal value (B) Derived value
(C) Basic value (D) Vertical value

OR

28(b). What value of range look up in VLOOKUP() and HLOOKUP() is used for returning only exact value?

- (A) False (B) True
(C) Blank (D) Zero

29(a). The encryption of data facilitates:

- (A) Easy processing of data and keeping records. (B) Securing the accounting reports.
(C) Generation of mnemonic codes. (D) Codification

OR

29(b). How many columns exist on Excel 2006 worksheet?

- (A) 2056 (B) 256
(C) 275 (D) 26

30. Which of the following is not contained on formula tab on Excel ribbon?

- (A) Defined names (B) Page layout
(C) Function library (D) Calculation

31. What are 'Radar Charts'? What purpose do they serve?

32. State any three advantages and three limitations of Computerised Accounting System.

33(a). Explain any two ways in which Computerized Accounting System safeguards the secrecy of business data.

OR

33(b). Name the table which is an interactive way to quickly summarise large amounts of data. State any three reasons why this table is designed.

34. What is data formatting? What tools are used to format a data? Explain.

- End of Question Paper -