

Series : 1SRQP

SET~1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड **67/1/1**
Q.P. Code

रोल नं.

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Roll No.

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 **39** 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 **39** 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.

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, 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. The books of Mehul and Barkha showed that their capital employed on 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 6,00,000. If the normal profits are ₹ 60,000 and super profits are ₹ 20,000, then the normal rate of return is :
 - (A) 6% (B) 15%
 - (C) 30% (D) 10%

2. 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. 1

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

- (A) credited, ₹ 3,000 (B) debited, ₹ 3,000
(C) debited, ₹ 3,600 (D) credited, ₹ 3,600 1

OR

- (b) T.D. Ltd. issued ₹ 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 ₹ 1,00,000. The amount of 'loss on issue of debentures' was :

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

4. (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 ₹ 50,000 to the firm. The net profit of the firm before charging interest on loan was ₹ 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) ₹ 3,75,000 (B) ₹ 3,72,000
(C) ₹ 4,25,000 (D) ₹ 3,78,000

1

OR

- (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 ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 3,75,000 respectively. During the year ended 31st March, 2025 Vasu withdrew ₹ 40,000 for his personal use and introduced ₹ 1,50,000 as additional capital in the business. Profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 1,40,000. Vasu's capital in the beginning of the year was :

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

1

5. 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 1/5th 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 ₹ 7,00,000 and ₹ 13,00,000 respectively. Hitesh brought in proportionate capital for his 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. The amount of proportionate capital brought in by Hitesh was :

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

1

6. (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. 1

OR

- (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 1
7. (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 ₹ 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 1

OR

- (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 ₹ 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) ₹ 4,05,000
 - (B) ₹ 4,50,000
 - (C) ₹ 4,95,000
 - (D) ₹ 5,00,000 1

8. 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 ₹ 40,000 at the end of every month for her personal use. Interest on Madhvi's drawings will be :
- (A) ₹ 19,200 (B) ₹ 4,800
(C) ₹ 2,400 (D) ₹ 1,600
- 1

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
- 1

OR

- (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
- 1

10. Nidhi and Kunal were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 1. Their capitals were ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. They were entitled to interest on capital @ 6% p.a. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 15,000 during the year.
- Interest on partners' capitals will be :
- (A) Nidhi ₹ 18,000 ; Kunal ₹ 12,000
(B) Nidhi ₹ 7,500 ; Kunal ₹ 7,500
(C) Nidhi ₹ 9,000 ; Kunal ₹ 6,000
(D) Nidhi ₹ 12,000 ; Kunal ₹ 3,000
- 1

11. On 1st April, 2024, Dina Ltd. issued 8,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 6%. The total amount of interest due on debentures for the year ended 31st March, 2025 will be :
- (A) ₹ 48,000 (B) ₹ 72,000
(C) ₹ 1,20,000 (D) ₹ 80,000 1
12. Sakshi Ltd. forfeited 500 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share for non-payment of second and final call of ₹ 4 per share (including premium).
The maximum amount of discount at which these shares can be reissued is :
- (A) ₹ 1 per share (B) ₹ 6 per share
(C) ₹ 8 per share (D) ₹ 5 per share 1
13. Surya Ltd. issued 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :
on Application – ₹ 3 per share
on Allotment – ₹ 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) ₹ 2,50,000 (B) ₹ 2,48,500
(C) ₹ 2,45,000 (D) ₹ 2,52,000 1
14. 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 ₹ 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) ₹ 10,000 will be credited to bad debts recovered account.
(B) ₹ 10,000 will be credited to the debtor's personal account.
(C) ₹ 10,000 will be credited to realisation account.
(D) ₹ 10,000 will be credited to bad debts account. 1

15. 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 $\frac{1}{5}$ th 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 1
16. 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 ₹ 1,80,000. Lalita and Shivani agreed to pay her ₹ 2,25,000 in full settlement of her claim.
- The goodwill of the firm on Madhuri's retirement was :
- (A) ₹ 1,80,000 (B) ₹ 2,25,000
(C) ₹ 45,000 (D) ₹ 2,70,000 1
17. Average profit of a firm during the last few years is ₹ 8,00,000. In similar business, the normal rate of return is 10% of the capital employed. Assets of the business were ₹ 60,00,000 and its external liabilities were ₹ 20,00,000. Calculate the value of goodwill by :
- (i) Capitalisation of super profits method
(ii) Super profit method if the goodwill is valued at four years' purchase of super profits. 3
18. (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 ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 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. 3

OR

- (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 $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits with a guaranteed minimum amount of ₹ 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 ₹ 3,20,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Sameer, Manveer and Sandeep for the year ended 31st March, 2025. **3**
19. (a) Raunak Cotton Ltd. purchased machinery of ₹ 6,80,000 from Heavy Machines Ltd. The Payment to Heavy Machines Ltd. was made by issuing 10,500 equity shares of ₹ 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. **3**
- OR**
- (b) Neo Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 25,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 12,00,000 of Madura Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 18,00,000. Neo Ltd. issued 11% debentures of ₹ 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. **3**
20. Shree and Hari were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided that Hari is to be allowed a commission of 5% of net profit.
The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 1,00,000.

Pass the following journal entries in the books of the firm :

- (i) For crediting Hari's commission to his current account.
- (ii) For transferring the commission to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

3

21. On 1st April, 2024 Bhumika Ltd. issued 500, 9% debentures of ₹ 500 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 6% after five years. On 31st March, 2025 the company had a balance of ₹ 30,000 in its Securities Premium Account.

Pass necessary journal entries for issue of 9% Debentures and writing off Loss on issue of Debentures. Also prepare 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account'.

4

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 ₹ 4,75,000

2023-24 ₹ 4,05,000

2024-25 ₹ 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.

4

23. Ravneet and Manmeet were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 3. On 31st March, 2025, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Ravneet and Manmeet as on 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	4,50,000	Cash at Bank	2,50,000
Capitals :		Stock	2,50,000
Ravneet 5,00,000		Debtors	2,00,000
Manmeet <u>3,00,000</u>	8,00,000	Plant & Machinery	5,50,000
	12,50,000		12,50,000

On the above date, the firm was dissolved. The plant and machinery was sold at ₹ 4,87,000 and stock at 20% less than the book value. Debtors realised ₹ 1,40,000.

Ravneet agreed to bear all realisation expenses for which he was allowed a commission of ₹ 9,000. Actual realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 7,500.

Prepare Realisation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

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

on Application and Allotment – ₹ 4 per share (including premium of ₹ 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.

6

OR

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

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

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

3 + 3 = 6

25. (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 (₹)
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 ₹ 70,000.

- (v) At the time of Babul's admission, the firm had a General Reserve of ₹ 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 ₹ 3,50,000 and ₹ 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.

6

OR

- (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 (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Land & Building	8,00,000
Anuj 3,00,000		Furniture	2,40,000
Divij 4,00,000		Stock	1,20,000
Shilpa <u>5,00,000</u>	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 ₹ 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 ₹ 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.

6

26. Dharma Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 30,00,000 divided into 3,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – ₹ 2 per share

On Allotment – ₹ 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.

Answer the following questions on the basis of above information :

6

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

(A) ₹ 30,00,000

(B) ₹ 3,00,000

(C) ₹ 9,00,000

(D) ₹ 33,00,000

(ii) The issued capital of the company is :

(A) ₹ 3,00,000

(B) ₹ 30,00,000

(C) ₹ 9,00,000

(D) ₹ 33,00,000

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

(A) ₹ 9,00,000

(B) ₹ 8,30,000

(C) ₹ 8,56,000

(D) Nil

- (iv) The amount of 'Share Capital' presented in the Balance sheet of Dharma Ltd. under 'Shareholders Funds' will be :
- (A) ₹ 8,30,000 (B) ₹ 8,59,000
(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 30,00,000
- (v) In the Notes to Accounts, the amount to be shown under 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be :
- (A) ₹ 32,000 (B) ₹ 12,000
(C) ₹ 44,000 (D) ₹ 29,000
- (vi) Subscribed and not fully paid capital of Dharma Ltd. will be :
- (A) ₹ 9,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,30,000
(C) ₹ 8,56,000 (D) Nil

PART – B

Option – I

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. (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 1

OR

- (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 1

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

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

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

1

29. (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

1

OR

(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

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30. **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.

1

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) Stores and Spare parts
- (ii) Livestock
- (iii) Public Deposits

3

32. From the following Balance sheets of Royal Sugar Mills Ltd. as at 31st March, 2024 and 2025, prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet :

Particulars	Note No.	31-3-2025 (₹)	31-3-2024 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital		24,00,000	20,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long term borrowings		12,00,000	10,00,000
3. Current liabilities			
Trade Payables		6,00,000	5,00,000
Total		42,00,000	35,00,000
II. Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		30,00,000	25,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Cash & Cash equivalents		10,00,000	6,00,000
Total		42,00,000	35,00,000

3

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

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

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

4

OR

(b) From the following information, calculate :

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

Information	₹
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

4

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

Calculate cash flows from operating activities.

6

PART – B
Option – II
(Computerised Accounting)

27. (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
- 1**

OR

- (b) How many columns exist on Excel 2006 worksheet ?
- (A) 2056
 - (B) 256
 - (C) 275
 - (D) 26
- 1**
28. Which of the following is not contained on formula tab on Excel ribbon ?
- (A) Defined names
 - (B) Page layout
 - (C) Function library
 - (D) Calculation
- 1**
29. 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
- 1**
30. (a) What is the outcome of an arithmetic expression or function called ?
- (A) Horizontal value
 - (B) Derived value
 - (C) Basic value
 - (D) Vertical value
- 1**

OR

- (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
- 1**

31. State any three advantages and three limitations of Computerised Accounting System. **3**
32. What are 'Radar Charts' ? What purpose do they serve ? **3**
33. (a) Explain any two ways in which Computerized Accounting System safeguards the secrecy of business data. **4**
- OR**
- (b) Name the table which is an interactive way to quickly summaries large amounts of data. State any three reasons why this table is designed. **4**
34. Explain various options available to change the alignment of the text in the cells. **6**
-