MARKING SCHEME

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL (FOR INTERNAL AND RESTRICTED USE ONLY)

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2025

ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE—055)

(QUESTION PAPER CODE—67/5/2)

General Instructions: -

- 1 You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully
- 2 "Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."
- 3 Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them.
- 4 The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
- 5 The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators
- 6 Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{\ }$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right ($\sqrt{\ }$)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
- 7 If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly
- **8** If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly
- 9 If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".
- 10 No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
- 11 A full scale of 0-80 marks as given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award

- full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 12 Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines)
- 13 Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Wrong totalling of marks awarded on an answer.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totalling on the title page.
 - Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
- 14 While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) marks
- 15 Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
- 16 The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
- 17 Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
- 18 The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior Secondary School Examination 2025

ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code-055)

[Paper Code: 67/5/2]

Maximum Marks: 80

	PART -A	
	(ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES)	
Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
1	Q.(a) On 1 st April, 2024, the Balance sheet	
	Ans. (D) Bank A/c	1 mark
	OR	OR
	Q.(b) Which of the following events	1
	Ans. (B) Dissolution of partnership firm	1 mark
2	Q. A, B, and C were partners	
	Ans. (C) 1/8 sacrifice	1 mark
3	Q. X Ltd. invited applications for	
	Ans. (A) ₹44,00,000	1 mark
4	Q. (a) On 1 st April, 2023, Viya Ltd	
	Ans. (C) ₹2,00,000	1 mark
	OR	OR
	Q. (b) Radhya Ltd. issued 5,000, 9% debentures	
	Ans. (B) ₹5,00,000	1 mark
5	Q. Paratigm Ltd. issued 40,000, 11% debentures	
	Ans. (B) ₹2,00,000	1 mark
6	Q. On the dissolution of the partnership	
	Ans. (D) credited, ₹60,000	1 mark
7	Q. Manoj , Dilip and Rajinder were	
	Ans. Partners' Current A/c	1 mark
	Note: As there is no option in MCQ for the correct answer, therefore, 1 mark is to be awarded to all	
	the examinees.	
8	Q. (a) Sudha, a partner withdrew	1 mark
	Ans. (A) ₹300	1 mark
	OR	OR
	Q. (b) The partnership deed should be	1
	Ans. (C) The Indian Stamp Act	1 mark
9	Q. The debentures that can be	
	Ans. (D) Bearer Debentures	1 mark

10	Q.(a) Jeeta Ltd. forfeited 300 shares	•••••	•••••				
	Ans. (B) ₹27,000				1 mark		
		OR			OR		
	Q.(b) Meeta Ltd. invited applications						
	Ans. (C) ₹700				1 mark		
11	Q. John and Harry were partners	Q. John and Harry were partners					
	Ans. (B) ₹1,20,000				1 mark		
12	Q. Sun and Moon were partners	•••••	•••••				
	Ans. (A) No entry				1 mark		
13	Q. On dissolution of a firm	••••					
	Ans. (D) ₹13,000				1 mark		
14	Q.(a) Rani, Maharani and Laxmi	•••••					
	Ans. (B) 51:59:50:40				1 mark		
		OR			OR		
	Q.(b) Ravita, Savita, Kavita and Babita	1	••••				
	Ans. (A) 2:1:1				1 mark		
15	Q. There are two statements	•••••					
	Ans. (C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Rea		orrect.		1 mark		
16	Q. Sona and Mona were partners	••••••					
	Ans. (B) 5/21				1 mark		
17	Q. Daya and Deena were partners		•••				
	Ans. (i)						
	· ·	oss Appropri		Cr.			
		ended 31st M					
	Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹			
	Interest on Capital:	•					
			P & L A/c (Net Profit)	2,00,000			
	Daya 60,000 \	1 22 000	P & L A/c (Net Profit)				
		1,32,000	P & L A/c (Net Profit)				
	Daya 60,000 \	1,32,000	P & L A/c (Net Profit)				
	Daya Deena 60,000 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000		P & L A/c (Net Profit)				
	Daya 60,000 Deena 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts:	68,000	P & L A/c (Net Profit)	2,00,000			
	Daya Deena 60,000 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000		P & L A/c (Net Profit)				
	Daya Deena 60,000 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000	68,000	P & L A/c (Net Profit)	2,00,000			
	Daya 60,000 \\ Deena 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000 Deena 17,000 (ii) Profit & L	68,000 2,00,000 oss Appropria	ation A/c	2,00,000			
	Daya 60,000 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000 Deena 17,000 (ii) Profit & L. for the year of	68,000 2,00,000 oss Approprie	ation A/c arch, 2024	2,00,000 2,00,000 <i>Cr.</i>			
	Daya 60,000 \\ Deena 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000 Deena 17,000 (ii) Profit & L	68,000 2,00,000 oss Approprie ended 31 st Mo Amount	ation A/c	2,00,000 2,00,000 Cr.			
	Daya 60,000 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000 Deena 17,000 (ii) Profit & L. for the year of	68,000 2,00,000 oss Approprie	ation A/c arch, 2024	2,00,000 2,00,000 <i>Cr.</i>			
	Daya 60,000 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000 Deena 17,000 (ii) Dr. Profit & L for the year of Particulars Interest on Capital:	68,000 2,00,000 oss Approprie ended 31 st Mo Amount ₹	ation A/c urch, 2024 Particulars	2,00,000 2,00,000 Cr. Amount ₹	114 Y 2		
	Daya 60,000 72,000 (1½) Profit transferred to capital accounts: Daya 51,000 Deena 17,000 (ii) Profit & L. for the year of Particulars Interest on Capital:	68,000 2,00,000 oss Approprie ended 31 st Mo Amount	ation A/c urch, 2024 Particulars	2,00,000 2,00,000 Cr. Amount ₹	1½ X 2 =3 marks		

Alternati	velv				
(i) A	as the profit for the year is ₹2,00,000, which is suffice apital due to partners, therefore, Full interest will be Daya's interest on capital= ₹60,000		pay the amount o	f interest on	Alternative
(ii) A to a	Deena's interest on capital= $₹72,000$ as the profit for the year is $₹66,000$, which is less that partners, i.e. $₹1,32,000$ ($₹60,000+₹72,000$), therefor vailable profits i.e. $₹66,000$ in the ratio of interest on Daya's interest on capital= $₹30,000$ Deena's interest on capital= $₹36,000$	ore, inte	rest will be paid		1½ X 2 =3 marks
Q.(a) KM	1 Ltd. acquired assets				
Ans.	Books of KM Ltd.				
-	Journal	T			
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹	
	(i) Sundry Assets A/c Dr.		7,20,000		
	Goodwill A/c Dr.		4,40,000		
	To Sundry Liabilities A/c			2,00,000	11/2
	To LS Ltd.			9,60,000	
	(Assets acquired and liabilities taken over from LS Ltd.)	1			
	(ii) LS Ltd. Dr.		9,60,000		+
	Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr.		40,000		
	To 12% Debentures A/c			10,00,000	
	(Amount of purchase consideration settled through issue of 10,000, 12% Debentures at a				11/2
	discount of 4%)				=3 marks
	OR				OR
Q.(b) Va	rsha Ltd. invited applications Books of Varsha Ltd				
	Journal				
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹	
	(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 5,000, 12% Debentures of ₹100 each issued at a premium of		6,50,000	6,50,000	1
	₹30 per Debenture)				+
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 12% Debentures A/c		6,50,000	2,00,000	
	To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Transfer of Debenture application money to			60,000 3,90,000	2
	Debentures account, Securities premium account and balance refunded)				=3 marks

10	0()411	16				
19	- \ /	d Sara were partners				
		vill = No. of years' purchase x Average Profits ₹60,000+₹90,000+₹1,20,000= ₹2,70,000				
		s = 2,70,000/3 = ₹90,000				
		90,000= ₹3,60,000				
	Goodwiii– 4 X	90,000 - 3,00,000				
	(ii) Coodwill	Sugar Brofits v. 100/ Bate of returns				
	` '	Super Profits x 100/ Rate of return yed= ₹3,00,000+ ₹2,00,000= ₹5,00,000				
		=10% of ₹5,00,000 = ₹50,000				
	•	Average Profit- Normal Profit				11/2+11/2
	•	₹90,000- ₹50,000 = ₹40,000				=3 marks
	Goodwill= ₹40	$0,000 \times 100/10 = 4,00,000$				
		OR				OR
	O.(b) Vijav. R	avi and Raman were partners				
	. , ,	cing share= Old share- New share				
		/10= 1/10 (Sacrifice)				
		0= 1/10 (Sacrifice)				
		3/10= (1/10) (Gain)				
		o of Vijay and Ravi is 1:1, while Raman is gain	ning			1
		o or vigay and reavi is 111, white realism is gain				
	(ii)	Books of Vijay, Ravi, Raman &	Kamal	!		
		Journal				+
	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount	
	2024	Coch A/o		₹	₹	
	2024 April 1	Cash A/c Dr. To Premium for goodwill A/c		60,000	60,000	1
	7 10111 1	(Cash brought in by Kamal as premium			00,000	
		for goodwill)				+
	2024 April 1	Premium for goodwill A/c Dr. Raman's Capital A/c Dr.		60,000 60,000		
	April 1	To Vijay's Capital A/c		00,000	60,000	1
		To Ravi's Capital A/c			60,000	
		(Premium brought by Kamal and Raman's				
		share of gain credited to Vijay and Ravi in sacrificing ratio)				=3 marks
	Working notes			1		
	Goodwill of fin					
	Kamal's share	of goodwill= 1/10 x 6,00,000= ₹60,000				
20	Q. Aman, Gov	vind and Guru were partners A	ns.			
	Ans. Calculati	on of New Capitals of partners:				
	New Firm's Ca	apital ₹3,60,000 in new ratio 9:5:4:6				1
	Aman	= 9/24 x 3,60,000= ₹1,35,000				
	Govino					
	Guru	=4/24 x 3,60,000= ₹60,000				
	Sudars	shan =6/24 x 3,60,000 =₹90,000				

Books of Aman,	Guru,	Govind	&	Sudarshan
	Jour	mal		

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount
			₹	₹
	Cash A/c / Bank A/c Dr.		1,80,000	
	To Sudarshan's Capital A/c			90,000
	To Aman's Capital A/c			75,000
	To Guru's Capital A/c			15,000
	(Cash brought in by Sudarshan for capital			
	and by Aman & Guru for capital			
	adjustment)			
	Govind's Capital A/c Dr.		5,000	
	To Cash A/c		ĺ	5,000
	(Cash paid to Govind)			,

1/2

=3 marks

 $1\frac{1}{2}$

Working notes:

Calculation of amount of cash to be brought into the firm or to be paid to the partners:

	Aman	Govind	Guru
New capital	₹1,35,000	₹75,000	₹60,000
Adjusted capital	₹60,000	₹80,000	₹ 45,000
	Brought ₹75,000	Paid ₹5,000	Brought ₹15,000

Note: No marks for working notes.

Q. Gupta, Jain and Singh were partners..... 21 Ans.

Dr. Gupta's Loan A/c Cr.

ate	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2020			2020		
Tarch 31	To Balance c/d	4,80,000	March 31	By Gupta's Capital A/c	4,80,000
		4,80,000			4,80,000
2021			2020		
Tarch 31	To Bank A/c	1,68,000	April 1	By Balance b/d	4,80,000
			2021		
Tarch 31	To Balance c/d	3,60,000	March 31	By Interest A/c	48,000
		5,28,000			5,28,000
2022			2021		
Tarch 31	To Bank A/c	1,56,000	April 1	By Balance b/d	3,60,000
			2022		
Tarch 31	To Balance c/d	2,40,000	March 31	By Interest A/c	36,000
		3,96,000			3,96,000
2023			2022		
Tarch 31	To Bank A/c	1,44,000	April 1	By Balance b/d	2,40,000
		4.20.000	2023		24000
March 31	To Balance c/d	1,20,000	March 31	By Interest A/c	24,000
2024		2,64,000	2022		2,64,000
2024			2023		
Tarch 31	To Bank A/c	1,32,000	April 1	By Balance b/d	1,20,000
			2024	D. I. d. A./	12.000
		1 22 000	March 31	By Interest A/c	12,000
		1,32,000			1,32,000

Books of YK Ltd.

Journal

	Cr. Amount ₹	Dr. Amount ₹	L.F	Particulars	Date
		21,00,000		Bank A/c Dr.	2023
1	21,00,000			To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	April 1
				(Receipt of application money on 20,000, 9%	
				Debentures of ₹100 each issued at a premium	
+				of 5%)	
		21,00,000		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr.	2023
1	20,00,000			To 9% Debentures A/c	April 1
	1,00,000			To Securities Premium A/c	
				(Transfer of Debenture application money to	
				Debentures account and Securities premium	
+				account)	
1/	00.000	90,000		Debenture Interest A/c Dr.	2023
1/2	90,000			To Debentureholders A/c	Sept 30
+				(Interest due on debentures for six months)	
1/		90,000		Debentureholders A/c Dr.	2023
1/2	90,000			To Bank A/c	Sept 30
		00.000		(Payment of interest to debentureholders)	2024
1/2	00.000	90,000		Debenture Interest A/c Dr.	2024
-/2	90,000			To Debentureholders A/c	March 31
				(Interest due on debentures for six months)	
1/2	00.000	90,000		Debentureholders A/c Dr.	2024
-/2	90,000			To Bank A/c	March 31
=4 marl				(Payment of interest to debentureholders)	

Q.(a) Kishore and Ranjan were partners......

Books of Kishore, Ranjan and Singh Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
2024	Cash A/c / Bank A/c Dr.		2,00,000	
April 1	To Singh's Capital A/c			1,50,000
•	To Premium for goodwill A/c			50,000
	(Amount brought in by Singh as share of			
	capital and share of premium for goodwill)			
,,	Premium for goodwill A/c Dr.		50,000	
	To Kishore's Capital A/c			30,000
	To Ranjan's Capital A/c			20,000
	(Adjustment for goodwill in sacrificing ratio)			
,,	General Reserve A/c Dr.		20,000	
,,	To Kishore's Capital A/c		,	12,000
	To Ranjan's Capital A/c			8,000
	(Distribution of general reserve in old ratio)			- ,000

1		21.000	1
,,	Revaluation A/c Dr.	31,000	
	To Stock A/c		15,000
	To Furniture A/c		10,000
	To Provision for doubtful debts A/c		6,000
	(Assets revalued and provision for doubtful		,
	debts created)		
	Note: If an examinee has passed separate		
	entry for each revaluation, full credit is to		
	be given.		
		90,000	
,,	Land & Building A/c Dr.	80,000	
	Investments A/c Dr.	10,000	
	Creditors A/c Dr.	1,000	
	To Revaluation A/c		91,000
	(Assets revalued and liabilities reassessed)		
	Note: If an examinee has passed separate		
	entry for each revaluation, full credit is to		
	be given.		
	Revaluation A/c Dr.	60,000	
**		00,000	26,000
	To Kishore's Capital A/c		36,000
	To Ranjan's Capital A/c		24,000
	(Distribution of gain on revaluation in old		
	ratio)		

1x6 =6 marks

OR

OR

Q.(b) Arti, Bharti and Gayatri were partners.....

Ans.

Dr. Revaluation A/c Cr.

DI.		Keranan		CI.					
Particulars		Amount Particulars		Amount Particulars		Amount Particulars			Amount
		₹			₹				
To Provision for doub	otful	3,500	By Building A/c	(1/2)	22,500				
debts A/c	(1/2)								
To Machinery A/c	(1/2)	14,000							
To Patents A/c	(1/2)	5,000							
		22,500		-	22,500				

 $\frac{1}{2}$ **X**4=2

Dr. Partners' Capital A/c Cr.

Particulars	Arti	Bharti	Gayatri	Particulars	Arti	Bharti	Gayatri
	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹
To Profit & Loss A/c	40,000	24,000	16,000	By Balance b/d (1/2)	2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000
(1/2)				By Bharati's			
To Aarti's Capital A/c	-	90,000	60,000	Capital A/c	90,000	-	-
(1/2)				By Gayatri's			
To Aarti's Loan A/c (1/2)	4,05,000	-	-	Capital A/c (1/2)	60,000	-	-
To Balance c/d (½)	-	43,000	12,000	By General Reserve	65,000	39,000	26,000
				(1/2)			
				By Workmen	30,000	18,000	12,000
				Compensation Fund			
				(1/2)			
	4,45,000	1,57,000	88,000		4,45,000	1,57,000	88,000

=6 marks

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ **x**8=4

In the books of Radhika Ltd.

Journal

ate	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
	Bank A/c Dr.		15,60,000	
	To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c		, ,	15,60,000
	(Application money received on 39,000			, ,
	shares)			
	Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c Dr.		15,60,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c		12,00,000	11,70,000
	To Securities Premium A/c			3,90,000
	(Application money transferred to share capital	1		2,50,000
	A/c and securities premium A/c on allotment			
	of shares)			
	Equity Share First Call A/c Dr.		17,55,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c		17,55,000	15,60,000
	To Securities Premium A/c			1,95,00
	(Amount due on first call)			1,75,00
	Bank A/c Dr.		17,50,500	
	Calls in arrears A/c Dr.		4,500	
	To Equity Share First Call A/c		4,500	17,55,00
	(First call money received, except on 100			17,55,00
	shares)			
	Situres)			
	Alternatively,			
	Bank A/c Dr.		17,50,500	
	To Equity Share First Call A/c			17,50,50
	(First Call money received, except on 100			
	shares)			
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.		7,000	
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		500	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			3,00
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			4,50
	(100 shares forfeited for non-payment of first			•
	call money)			
	Alternatively,			
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.		7,000	
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		3,000	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			3,00
	To Equity Share First Call A/c			4,50
	(100 shares forfeited for non-payment of first			
	call money)			
	Bank A/c Dr.		7,000	
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		3,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c		, , , , ,	10,00
	(100 shares reissued at ₹70 per share as fully			- , 0 0
	paid up)			

1x6 =6 marks

	ona Ltd. invited applications	Sona Ltd.			
	Journal				
ate	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 90,000 shares)		18,00,000	18,00,000	1/
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c		18,00,000	12,00,000 4,00,000 2,00,000	4
	(Application money on 60,000 shares transferred to share capital A/c and securities premium A/c, amount on 10,000 shares refunded and the excess amount adjusted to				1
	share allotment account) Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on allotment)		15,00,000	15,00,000	1/
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr.		10,89,000 11,000		
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received, except on 600 shares) Alternatively,			11,00,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received, except on 600 shares)		10,89,000	10,89,000	-
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (600 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money) Alternatively,		27,000	16,000 11,000	1
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (600 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money)		27,000	16,000 11,000	
	Equity Share First and Final Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on First call on 59,400 shares)		2,97,000	2,97,000	1,
	Bank A/c Dr.		2,92,000		4
	Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c		5,000	2,97,000	·

	(Allotment monshares) Equity Share Ca To Share For To Calls in a (1000 shares for and Final Call in Alternatively, Equity Share Ca To Share For	apital A/c orfeiture A/c Arrears A/c rfeited for noney) apital A/c orfeiture A/c	on-payment o	A/c 0000 Or. of First	2,92,000 50,000 50,000		2,92,000 45,000 5,000 45,000 5,000	+
	(1000 shares for and Final Call n	feited for n					3,000	=6 marks
25	Q. Dev, Santosh and Art		ners	••••				-0 marks
	Ans.							
	Dr.		Realisat				Cr.	
	Particulars		Amount (₹)	Pa	rticulars		Amount (₹)	
	To Sundry Assets: Plant & Machinery Land & Building Debtors	(1) 8,00,000 3,64,000 1,90,000		By Sundry Lia Mrs. Dev's Lo Outstanding S Creditors	oan 4,00 alary 34	(1) 0,000 4,000 0,000		
	Stock	<u>4,40,000</u>	17,94,000	Provision for o	doubtful debts 10	0,000	6,64,000	
	To Dev's Capital A/c (Mrs. Dev's Loan)	(1/2)	4,00,000	By Santosh's	Capital A/c (Stoo	ck) (½)	1,98,000	
	To Bank A/c: Outstanding salary Realisation expenses	(1) 34,000 <u>40,000</u>	74,000	By Arti's Cap (Land & Build By Bank A/c:		(1/2)	10,00,000	
	To Profit transferred to: Dev's Capital A/c Santosh's Capital A/c Arti's Capital A/c	(½) 5,600 11,200 11,200	28,000	Stock Plant & Mach	•	4,000 0,000	4,34,000	
	Thu s capital 150	11,200	22,96,000				22,96,000	=6 marks
26	Q. ABC Ltd. was registe	red with au	ıthorised caı	pital	•••	"		
	Ans. (i) (C) ₹1,00,00,000 (ii) (D) ₹10,00,000 (iii) (A) ₹27,000 (iv) (B) ₹9,00,000 (v) (D) ₹63,000 (vi) (A) ₹9,63,000							1x6 =6 marks

				P	ART-B				
					PTION-I				
					ANCIAL ST	CATEMENT	(S)		
27	_	ent I: In case of non-							1 mark
20	` '	tatement I is true and							1 mark
28	-	activities that result in inancing Activities	ın cnanş	ges	•••••				1 mark
	Alis. (D) I	mancing Activities			OR				OR
	Q.(b) Which of the following transactions								
	Ans. (A)/ (B)/ (D) / (A,B,D)								
	Note: As there are more than one correct answer, therefore, 1 mark is to be awarded to the examinees, who have given all the three options or any of the three as correct answer.								
29		that are calculated	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••				1 mark
20	` ′	activity Ratios							4 ,
30		rating ratio of a comp	pany	•••••	•••••				1 mark
	Ans. 37%	here is no option in M	ICO for	the com	root angwar	therefore 1	mark is to he	awarded to all	
	examinees	-	CQJor	ine con	reci answer,	inerejore, 1	nuik is to ve	awaraea to an	
					OR				OR
	Q.(b) Whi	ch of the following	•••••		•••••				1 1
	Ans. (C) T	o just study the reports	s of the	compan	ıy.				1 mark
31	Q. Under	which major heading	S	•••••	•••••				
	Ans.								
	S.No.	Items		H_0	eads		Sub Head		
	(a)	Prepaid Insurance	Curre	nt Asse	ets	Other C	urrent Assets		
	(b)	Unpaid Dividend	Curre	nt Liab	ilities	Other C	urrent Liabili	ities	
		•							¹ / ₂ x6
	(c)	Public Deposits	Non-	Current	Liabilities	Long Te	erm Borrowin	ngs	=3 marks
32	Q. From t	he following Balance	Sheet o	f Vinay	ak Ltd	••••			
	Ans.	C		·					
	Comparative Balance Sheet of Vinayak Ltd.								
			A		st March 202		T		
		Particulars		Note No.	31.3.2023	31.3.2024	Absolute	Percentage Change	
				110.	₹	₹	Change ₹	%	
		& Liabilities					-		
		older's Fund			7.50.000	11.25.000	2.75.000	50	1/2
		e Capital urrent liabilities			7,50,000	11,25,000	3,75,000	50	
	Long	g Term Borrowings			3,00,000	4,50,000	1,50,000	50	1/2
		t Liabilities le Payables			1,00,000	1,50,000	50,000	50	1/2
	1180	e rayautes			1,00,000	1,50,000	30,000	30	/2
	Total				11,50,000	17,25,000	5,75,000	50	

1. Non-Current Assets Property, Plant & Equipment & R.50,000 12,75,000 4,25,000 50 1/2		I		<u> </u>			T 1
Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets 2.0000 12,75,000 4,25,000 50 1/2		II. Assets					
Intangible Assets 2. Current Assets 1.00,000 1.00,000 50 1.00,000							
2. Current Assets		Property, Plant & Equipment &	8,50,000	12,75,000	4,25,000	50	1/2
Inventories 2,00,000 3,00,000 50 50 50 50 Total 11,50,000 1,50,000 50,000 50 Total 11,50,000 1,7,25,000 5,75,000 50 Total 11,50,000 1,7,25,000 5,75,000 50 Total 11,50,000 17,25,000 5,75,000 50 Total 12,50,000 17,25,000 5,75,000 50 Total 12,50,000 17,25,000 5,75,000 50 Total 11,50,000 17,25,000 50 Total 11,50,000 11,5		Intangible Assets					
Total		2. Current Assets					1.4
Total		Inventories	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	50	
33 Q.(a) The current ratio of		Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,00,000	1,50,000	50,000	50	1/2
33 Q.(a) The current ratio of							
Ans. Current Ratio = Current Assets Current Liabilities 3.2 = Current Assets Current Liabilities = 1.5 Current Liabilities Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 (i) Current Liabilities = 40,000 (ii) Current Liabilities = 40,000 (iii) Current Liabilities = 40,000 (iii) Current Liabilities = ₹40,000 (iii) Current Liab		Total	11 50 000	17 25 000	5 75 000	50	=3 marks
Ans. Current Ratio = Current Assets		Tom	11,50,000	17,22,000	2,72,000	20	
Ans. Current Ratio = Current Assets	33	Q.(a) The current ratio of	•••••				
Current Ratio= <u>Current Assets</u>							
Current Liabilities ($\frac{1}{2}$) 3.2= Current Assets Current Liabilities Current Assets Current Liabilities Quick Ratio= Quick Assets Current Liabilities Quick Assets Current Liabilities Quick Assets Current Liabilities Quick Assets = 1.5 Current Liabilities Quick Assets = 1.5 Current Liabilities Quick Assets = 1.5 Current Liabilities Current Liabilities= 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities= 68,000 Current Liabilities= 68,000 (ii) Current Liabilities= 40,000 x 3.2=₹1,28,000 (ii) Quick Assets= 40,000 x 3.2=₹1,28,000 (iii) Current Liabilities= ₹40,000 x 1.5=₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities= ₹40,000 OR Q.(b) From the following information							
3.2= Current Assets					(1/)		
Current Liabilities Current Assets=3.2 Current Liabilities Quick Ratio= Quick Assets Current Liabilities ($\frac{1}{2}$) 1.5= Quick Assets Current Liabilities Quick Assets = Inventory 3.2 Current Liabilities = 1.5 Current Liabilities Current Liabilities = 0.5 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities= 68,000 Current Liabilities= 68,000 Current Liabilities= 68,000 Current Liabilities= 68,000 Current Liabilities= 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (i) Current Liabilities= ₹40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (ii) Quick Assets= 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities= ₹40,000 OR Q.(b) From the following information					(1/2)		
Current Assets=3.2 Current Liabilities Quick Ratio= Quick Assets							
Quick Ratio= Quick Assets Current Liabilities 1.5= Quick Assets Current Liabilities Quick Assets = 1.5 Current Liabilities Current Assets- Quick Assets = Inventory 3.2 Current Liabilities- 1.5 Current Liabilities= 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities= 68,000 Current Liabilities= 40,000 (i) Current Assets= 40,000 x 3.2= ₹1,28,000 (ii) Quick Assets= 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities= ₹40,000 (iii) Cu							
Current Liabilities (½) 1.5= Quick Assets Current Liabilities Quick Assets = I.5 Current Liabilities Current Assets- Quick Assets = Inventory 3.2 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 (1) (i) Current Assets= 40,000 x 3.2= ₹1,28,000 (1) (ii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (1) (iii) Current Liabilities= ₹40,000 (1) OR OR Q.(b) From the following information		Current Assets=3.2 Current Liabilities					
Current Liabilities (½) 1.5= Quick Assets Current Liabilities Quick Assets = I.5 Current Liabilities Current Assets- Quick Assets = Inventory 3.2 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 (1) (i) Current Assets= 40,000 x 3.2= ₹1,28,000 (1) (ii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (1) (iii) Current Liabilities= ₹40,000 (1) OR OR Q.(b) From the following information		0.11.70.10.01.11					
1.5= Quick Assets Current Liabilities Quick Assets = 1.5 Current Liabilities Quick Assets = 1.5 Current Liabilities Current Assets-Quick Assets = Inventory 3.2 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 x 3.2= ₹1,28,000 (i) Current Assets= 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (ii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities= ₹40,000 OR Q.(b) From the following information					4.0		
Current Liabilities Quick Assets = 1.5 Current Liabilities Current Assets- Quick Assets = Inventory 3.2 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 x 3.2=₹1,28,000 (i) Current Assets= 40,000 x 1.5=₹60,000 (ii) Quick Assets= 40,000 x 1.5=₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities = ₹40,000 OR Q.(b) From the following information					(1/2)		
Quick Assets = 1.5 Current Liabilities Current Assets - Quick Assets = Inventory 3.2 Current Liabilities - 1.5 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 x 3.2 = ₹1,28,000 (1) (ii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (1) (iii) Current Liabilities = ₹40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (1) OR							
Current Assets- Quick Assets = Inventory 3.2 Current Liabilities = 1.5 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 (i) Current Assets = 40,000 x 3.2= ₹1,28,000 (ii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (iii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5= ₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities = ₹40,000 (iii) C							
3.2 Current Liabilities – 1.5 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 (i) Current Assets = 40,000 x 3.2 = ₹1,28,000 (ii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (iii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities = ₹40,000 OR Q.(b) From the following information		Quick Assets =1.5 Current Liabilities					
3.2 Current Liabilities – 1.5 Current Liabilities = 68,000 1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 x 3.2 = ₹1,28,000 (i) Current Assets = 40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (ii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (iii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities = ₹40,000 OR Q.(b) From the following information							
1.7 Current Liabilities = 68,000 Current Liabilities = 40,000 (i) Current Assets = 40,000 x 3.2 = ₹1,28,000 (ii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (iii) Quick Assets = 40,000 x 1.5 = ₹60,000 (iii) Current Liabilities = ₹40,000 (1) OR Q.(b) From the following information							
Current Liabilities= $40,000$ (i) Current Assets= $40,000 \times 3.2 = ₹1,28,000$ (ii) Quick Assets= $40,000 \times 1.5 = ₹60,000$ (iii) Quick Assets= $40,000 \times 1.5 = ₹60,000$ (iii) Current Liabilities= $₹40,000$ (1) OR Q.(b) From the following information			es = 68,000				
(i) Current Assets= 40,000 x 3.2=₹1,28,000 (1) (ii)Quick Assets= 40,000 x 1.5=₹60,000 (1) (iii)Current Liabilities=₹40,000 (1) (iii)Current Liabilities=₹40,000 (1) OR Q.(b) From the following information							
(ii)Quick Assets= 40,000 x 1.5=₹60,000 (iii)Current Liabilities=₹40,000 OR Q.(b) From the following information		Current Liabilities= 40,000					
(ii)Quick Assets= 40,000 x 1.5=₹60,000 (iii)Current Liabilities=₹40,000 OR Q.(b) From the following information					245		
OR Q.(b) From the following information							
OR Q.(b) From the following information							
OR Q.(b) From the following information		(iii)Current Liabilities= ₹40,000			(1)		=4 marks
Q.(b) From the following information			OD				
Ans. (i)Net Assets Turnover Ratio= Revenue From Operations Net Assets or Capital Employed Net Assets or Capital Employed= Debt + Equity= 8,00,000+ 28,00,000= ₹36,00,000 Net Assets Turnover Ratio= 72,00,000 = 2 times 36,00,000 (ii)Debt Equity Ratio= Long Term Debt Equity or Shareholder's Funds Debt= Debentures + Loan= 4,00,000+ 4,00,000= ₹8,00,000 Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L = 8,00,000+12,00,000+ 2,00,000+ 6,00,000= ₹28,00,000 (½) Debt Equity Ratio= 8,00,000 = 2.7= 0.28:1			_				OR
Net Assets or Capital Employed Net Assets or Capital Employed= Debt + Equity= $8,00,000+28,00,000=36,00,000$ (1) Net Assets Turnover Ratio= $\frac{72,00,000}{36,00,000}=2$ times (ii)Debt Equity Ratio= $\frac{\text{Long Term Debt}}{\text{Equity or Shareholder's Funds}}$ (1/2) Equity or Shareholder's Funds Debt= Debentures + Loan= $4,00,000+4,00,000=38,00,000$ (1/2) Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L = $8,00,000+12,00,000+2,00,000+6,00,000=328,00,000$ (1/2) Debt Equity Ratio= $8,00,000=327=0,281$ (1/2)							021
Net Assets or Capital Employed= Debt + Equity= $8,00,000+28,00,000= 36,00,000$ (1) Net Assets Turnover Ratio= $72,00,000=2$ times $36,00,000$ + (ii)Debt Equity Ratio= Long Term Debt Equity or Shareholder's Funds Debt= Debentures + Loan= $4,00,000+4,00,000= 38,00,000$ (½) Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L $= 8,00,000+12,00,000+2,00,000+6,00,000= 328,00,000$ (½) Debt Equity Ratio= $8,00,000=2.7=0.28.1$ (½)		Ans. (i)Net Assets Turnover Ratio= Reven	<u>ue From Operatio</u>	ons		$(\frac{1}{2})$	
Net Assets Turnover Ratio= $\frac{72,00,000}{36,00,000}$ = 2 times $\frac{10,0000}{36,00,000}$ + $\frac{10,000}{36,00,000}$ + $\frac{10,000}{36,00,000}$ $\frac{10,000}{36,000}$ $\frac{10,000}{36$		Net Ass	sets or Capital En	nployed			
Net Assets Turnover Ratio= $\frac{72,00,000}{36,00,000}$ = 2 times $\frac{10,0000}{36,00,000}$ + $\frac{10,000}{36,00,000}$ + $\frac{10,000}{36,00,000}$ $\frac{10,000}{36,000}$ $\frac{10,000}{36$		Net Assets or Capital Employed= Debt + Eq	yuity = 8,00,000 + 2	28,00,000= ₹	36,00,000	(1)	2
36,00,000 (ii)Debt Equity Ratio= Long Term Debt Equity or Shareholder's Funds Debt= Debentures + Loan= 4,00,000+ 4,00,000= ₹8,00,000 Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L = 8,00,000+12,00,000+ 2,00,000+ 6,00,000= ₹28,00,000 (½) Debt Equity Ratio= 8,00,000 = 2:7=0,28:1				, ,	, ,		
(ii)Debt Equity Ratio= Long Term Debt Equity or Shareholder's Funds Debt= Debentures + Loan= 4,00,000+ 4,00,000= ₹8,00,000 Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L = 8,00,000+12,00,000+ 2,00,000+ 6,00,000= ₹28,00,000 (½) Debt Equity Ratio= 8,00,000 = 2:7= 0,28:1			imes			(72)	
(ii)Debt Equity Ratio= Long Term Debt Equity or Shareholder's Funds Debt= Debentures + Loan= 4,00,000+ 4,00,000= ₹8,00,000 Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L = 8,00,000+12,00,000+ 2,00,000+ 6,00,000= ₹28,00,000 (½) Debt Equity Ratio= 8 00 000 = 2:7= 0 28:1		36,00,000					
Equity or Shareholder's Funds Debt= Debentures + Loan= $4,00,000+4,00,000= \$8,00,000$ Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L $= 8,00,000+12,00,000+2,00,000+6,00,000= \$28,00,000$ (½) Debt Equity Ratio= $8,00,000=2.7=0,28.1$							+
Equity or Shareholder's Funds Debt= Debentures + Loan= $4,00,000+4,00,000= \$8,00,000$ Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L $= 8,00,000+12,00,000+2,00,000+6,00,000= \$28,00,000$ (½) Debt Equity Ratio= $8,00,000=2.7=0,28.1$ (½)		(ii)Debt Equity Ratio= Long Term Debt	- *			(1/2)	
Debt= Debentures + Loan= $4,00,000+4,00,000= \$8,00,000$ (½) Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L $= 8,00,000+12,00,000+2,00,000+6,00,000= \$28,00,000 $ (½) Debt Equity Ratio= $8,00,000=2.7=0,28.1$							
Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L = 8,00,000+12,00,000+2,00,000+6,00,000=₹28,00,000 (½) Debt Equity Ratio= 8,00,000 = 2:7=0,28:1		• •				(14)	
Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference Share Capital + Equity share Capital + General Reserve + Balance in Statement of P&L = 8,00,000+12,00,000+2,00,000+6,00,000=₹28,00,000 (½) Debt Equity Ratio= 8 00 000 = 2:7= 0 28:1						` ′	2
$= 8,00,000+12,00,000+2,00,000+6,00,000= 28,00,000 (\frac{1}{2})$ Debt Equity Ratio= 8 00 000 = 2:7= 0.28:1		Equity or Shareholder's Funds= Preference	Share Capital + E	quity share C	Capıtal + Gen	eral Reserve >	
Debt Equity Ratio= $8.00000 = 2.7 = 0.28.1$ (1/2)		+ Balance in	n Statement of Pa	&L			
Debt Equity Ratio= $8.00000 = 2.7 = 0.28.1$ (1/2)		= 8.00.000 + 1	2.00.000+ 2.00 0	00+6.00.000	= ₹28.00.000) (1/2)	
Devi Equity Ratio= $\frac{6,00,000}{2}$ = 2:7= 0.26:1 (72)				. 5,05,000	0,00,000		
-4 marks						(72)	=4 marks
28,00,000		28,00,000					

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	he following information		•••••			
Ans. A	Alternative (i)- If patents	s are assumed t	to be amortised:			
		Ram Lal	Ltd.			Alternative
	Ca	sh flows from	Operating Activities			<i>(i)</i>
		Particulars 1	operating retrities	Amount)	
				₹		
	Net Profit before Tax &	Extraordinary	items	10,20,000		
	Adjustment for non-cash			10,20,000		2
	Add: Patents written off		ating items.	50,000	>	_
	Operating Profit before		al changes	10,70,000	1	
	Add: Increase in Curren			80,000		
	Less: Increase in Currer	·	*	(1,60,000)		+
	Net Cash Inflows from	·	-	9,90,000		
Calcula	tion of Net Profit before T			>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•	
	fit for the year		= 9,00,000			1
	terim Dividend		= 0,00,000 = 1,20,000	}		
	fit before Tax & Extraordi	nary items	$=\frac{1,20,000}{10,20,000}$	J		=3marks
11011101	in before Tax & Extraordi	nary items	- <u>10,20,000</u>			-Siliai Ks
Altonna	tivo (ii) If natonts and a	ssumed to be s	.l.d.			Alternative
Auerna	tive (ii)- If patents are a					
		Ram Lal				(ii)
	Ca	sh flows from	Operating Activities		`	
		Particulars		Amount)	
				₹		
	Net Profit before Tax &	Extraordinary	items	10,20,000		
					>	2
	Operating Profit before			10,20,000	1	
	Add: Increase in Curren	·	*	80,000		
	Less: Increase in Currer	nt Assets (Debt	cors)	(1,60,000)		
	Net Cash Inflows from	Operating Activ	vities	9,40,000	J	+
Calcula	tion of Net Profit before T	Tax and Extrac	ordinary items:)		
Net Pro	fit for the year		= 9,00,000			1
Add: Int	terim Dividend		= 1,20,000			
Net Pro	fit before Tax & Extraordi	nary items	= 10,20,000	J		=3 marks
		•				
O.(b) T	he following information					
- (· · ·) - ·	8		ta Ltd.			
	C					
	Ca	ash flows from	Investing Activities	Amount		
	Ca			Amount ₹		
		ash flows from Particulars		₹		1
	Purchase of Machinery	ash flows from Particulars		₹ (21,40,000)		
	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery	Ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1)		₹ (21,40,000) 60,000		+1
Workin	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery Net Cash used in Invest	Ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1)		₹ (21,40,000)		
`	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery	Ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1) ing Activities	Investing Activities	₹ (21,40,000) 60,000 (20,80,000)		+1
Working Dr.	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery Net Cash used in Invest Note No. 1:	Ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1) ing Activities Machinery	Investing Activities A/c	₹ (21,40,000) 60,000 (20,80,000) Cr.		+1
Dr.	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery Net Cash used in Invest g Note No. 1: Particulars	ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1) ing Activities Machinery ₹	Investing Activities A/c Particulars	₹ (21,40,000) 60,000 (20,80,000) **Cr.**		+1
Dr. To B	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery Net Cash used in Invest g Note No. 1: Particulars Balance b/d	ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1) ing Activities Machinery ₹ 50,00,000	A/c Particulars By Accumulated Depres	₹ (21,40,000) 60,000 (20,80,000) **Cr.**		+1
Dr. To B To S	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery Net Cash used in Invest g Note No. 1: Particulars Balance b/d tatement of P&L	Ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1) ing Activities Machinery ₹ 50,00,000 10,000	A/c Particulars By Accumulated Depreceda/c	(21,40,000) 60,000 (20,80,000) Cr. etiation 90,000		+1 + ¹ / ₂
Dr. To B To S	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery Net Cash used in Invest g Note No. 1: Particulars Balance b/d	ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1) ing Activities Machinery ₹ 50,00,000	A/c Particulars By Accumulated Deprece A/c By Bank A/c	(21,40,000) 60,000 (20,80,000) Cr. eiation 90,000 60,000)	+1 +1/2 +1/2
Dr. To B To S	Purchase of Machinery Sale of Machinery Net Cash used in Invest g Note No. 1: Particulars Balance b/d tatement of P&L	Ash flows from Particulars (W.N. 1) ing Activities Machinery ₹ 50,00,000 10,000	A/c Particulars By Accumulated Depreceda/c	(21,40,000) 60,000 (20,80,000) Cr. etiation 90,000)	+1 +1/2 +1/2

Dr.	Accumulated Depr	reciation A/c	Cr.	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	
To Machinery A/c	90,000	By Balance b/d	8,00,000	
To Balance c/d	10,00,000	By Depreciation A/c	2,90,000	
	10,90,000		10,90,000	Total 6 marks
ale Price= 1,40,000- 90,000	+10,000= ₹60,000			

	PART-B	
	OPTION-II	
	(COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING)	
27	Q. In a graph, the area	1 mark
	Ans. (C) Plot area	
28	Q. (a) 'MAJN' for	1 mark
	Ans. (B) Mnemonic code	OR
	OR	OK
	Q.(b) Which of the following is not	1 mark
	Ans. (A) Bank overdraft	
29	Q. A cell reference that either	1 mark
	Ans. (D) Absolute cell reference	
30	Q. (a) Name the accounting information	1 mark
	Ans. (C) Payroll accounting sub-system	OR
	OR	OK
	Q. (b) When the accumulated data	1 mark
	Ans. (A) Batch Processing	
31	Q. In an accounting software how	
	Ans. In accounting software, the pre-defined options are 28 in number, out of these, 15 are primary	1
	groups and 13 are sub-groups.	1 +
	Deinson, argum It is a basic angumina of the act of out argumaints making account heads according to	1
	• <u>Primary group</u> : It is a basic grouping of the set of sub-groups into major account heads according to their listing in the balance sheet and profit and loss account.	+
	• <u>Sub-group</u> : A sub-group is a set of accounts opened in the ledger for recording related transactions.	1
		=3 marks
32	Q. Explain the ways in which	
	Ans. Password security controls the access to the data in which only the authorized person can access	
	the data. Any user who does not know the password cannot retrieve information from the system.	
	Data and it feature of accounting afternoon analysis the many vith administration rights in and at a least	
	<u>Data audit</u> feature of accounting software provides the user with administrator rights in order to keep track of unauthorized access to the database. It audits for the correctness of entries. Once entries are	
	audited with correctness and necessary alterations, the software will display the name of the user for	
	any change made afterwards.	
	Data Vault Software provides additional security for the inputted data and this feature referred to as	1x3
	<u>Data Vault</u> Software provides additional security for the inputted data and this feature, referred to as data vault, ensures that original information is preserved and is not tampered with. Data Vault	=3 marks
	password cannot be broken.	

33	Q.(a) State the steps to prepare	
33	- 1	
	Ans. Following are the steps to prepare a chart:	
	1. Enter data in a worksheet with proper column and row titles.	
	2. Create a basic chart using the pattern from the panel available on top of worksheet in chart groups'	
	options.	
	3. Change layout or style of chart	
	 Apply predefined chart layout. 	
	 Apply pre-defined chart style. 	
	• Change the layout of chart element.	
	Change format of chart.	
	4. Add or remove titles or data labels.	
	 Add (Remove) a chart title. 	
	• Add (Remove) axis title.	
	• Link a title to worksheet cell.	
	 Add-remove data labels. 	
	5. Show or hide a legend.	
	6. Display or hide chart axes or gridlines.	
	Display (hide) primary axes	
	 Display (hide) secondary axes 	
	Display (hide) gridlines	½ X 8
	7. Move (resize) a chart.	=4 marks
	8. Save a chart.	-4 mai Ks
	OR	OR
		OK
	Q.(b) What is meant by internal	
	Ans. The internal margin is the distance between the text and the outer border of the element and that	
	this distance can be adjusted using the following options:	1
		+
	• Left: To specify the distance between the left border of the selected chart element and the text, enter	11/2
	the desired margin number in the left box.	
	• Right: Similar can be done for right side.	+
	•For Top and Bottom, enter the desired numbers in the respective boxes and the desired distance can	11/2
	be achieved.	=4 marks
34	Q. List any six questions which are	
	Ans.	
	Following are the questions which are often asked by the users to get benefit of conditional	
	formatting:	
	1. Where are the exceptions in a summary of data over the past five years.	
	2. What is the trend in data over the past two years.	
	3. Who is responsible for such results during this month.	
	4. What is the overall distribution of data.	
	5. If it is a product related table then which product or company performed best lately.	4
	6. Highest and lowest performing product.	
	o. Figuest and lowest performing product.	
	Conditional formatting halps to answer these questions by making it easy to highlight interesting calls	+
	Conditional formatting helps to answer these questions by making it easy to highlight interesting cells	
	or ranges of cells, emphasize unusual values and visualize data by using data bars, color scales and	
	icon sets.	2
	Color scales are visual guides that help in understanding data distribution and their variation. A color	
	scale helps the user to compare a range of cells by using a gradation	=6 marks
	of different colours. The shades of the colour represent higher or lower values.	
