



# Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST III - (2024-2025)

Class-XII

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY (CODE-055)**

**Time Allowed: - 3 HOURS**

**Maximum Marks - 80**

### General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
3. Part – A is compulsory for all candidates.
4. Part - B has two options i.e. (i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerised Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options as per subject opted.
5. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
7. Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each.
8. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each.
9. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

Q.No.	PART A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)	Marks
1.	A, B and C partners sharing profits and losses in 3:4:2. B wants to retire from the firm. The profit on revaluation on that date was Rs. 36,000. New ratio of A and C is 5:3. Profit on revaluation will be distributed as: a) A Rs. 16,000, B Rs. 12,000, C Rs. 8,000 b) A Rs. 12,000, B Rs. 16,000, C Rs. 8,000 c) A Rs. 22,500, C Rs. 13,500 d) A Rs. 23,625, C Rs. 12,375	1
2.	Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R): Assertion (A): Undistributed profits or losses appearing in the balance sheet at the time of admission should be transferred to old capital/current account. Reason (R): Undistributed profits or losses appearing in the balance sheet at the time of admission belong to the old partners as they are earned by them. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct? a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong. b) Both (A) and (R) are correct. c) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct. d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.	1
3.	Mohan Ltd. forfeited 2,000 shares of Rs. 20 each fully called, on which Rs.12, 000 has been paid. Out of these 1600 shares were reissued upon payment of Rs.28,800. What is the amount to be transferred to Capital Reserve? a) Rs.4,800	1

- b) Rs.6,000
- c) Rs.4,600
- d) Rs.6,400

OR

4,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each were issued at 8% premium to the promoters of a company for their services. Which account will be debited?

- a) Share Capital Account
- b) Incorporation Cost Account
- c) Securities Premium Reserve Account
- d) Cash Account

4.

Anish Ltd, issued a prospectus inviting applications for 2,000 shares. Applications were received for 3,000 shares and pro- rata allotment was made to the applicants of 2,400 shares. If Dhruv has been allotted 40 shares, how many shares he must have applied for?

- a) 40 shares
- b) 44 shares
- c) 48 shares
- d) 52 shares

OR

As per Section 52 of Companies Act 2013, Securities Premium cannot be utilised for:

- a) Writing off discount on issue of securities.
- b) Issue of fully paid bonus shares.
- c) Writing off preliminary expenses.
- d) Writing off capital losses.

1

5.

Anish, Bani and Chandan are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. They admitted Dinesh for 1/4th share with effect from 1st April, 2017. Identify the accounting treatment if a claim for Workmen Compensation is estimated at Rs. 50,000. An extract of their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017 is as follows:

Extract of Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Workmen Compensation fund	80,000		

- a) Rs. 50,000 credited to Provision for Workmen Compensation Claim Account.
- b) Rs. 50,000 Debited to Provision for Workmen Compensation Claim Account.
- c) Rs. 30,000 Debited to Revaluation Account.
- d) Rs. 80,000 Distributed among old partners in old ratio.

1

6.

P and S are partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. R is admitted with 1/5th share and he brings in Rs. 84,000 as his share of goodwill which is Credited to the Capital Accounts of P and S respectively with Rs. 63,000 and Rs. 21,000. New profit-sharing ratio will be:

- a) 3:1:5
- b) 9:7:4
- c) 3:2:5
- d) 7:9:4

OR

L, M and N are partners sharing ratio 3:2:1. M died and N the son of M is of the opinion that the rightful owner of his father's share of profit and the profit of the firm be shared between L and N equally. L does not agree to settle the dispute because there is partnership deed which is showing old profit-sharing ratio 3:2:1. What is the distribution ratio of profit between L and N?

- a) Distribute profit between L and N in the ratio of 3:2
- b) Distribute profit between L and N in the ratio of 1:11
- c) Distribute profit between L and N equally
- d) Distribute profit between L and N in the ratio of 3:1

1

7.	<p>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):</p> <p>Assertion (A): The forfeited shares may be reissued by the company at par, at premium or at discount.</p> <p>Reason(R): Reissue of forfeited shares is not an issue of shares but is selling the shares that were issued earlier and were cancelled by the company.</p> <p>In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?</p> <p>a) Assertion (A) is true but Reason(R) is false.</p> <p>b) Both Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are true but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion(A).</p> <p>c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are incorrect.</p> <p>d) Both Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A).</p>	1
8.	<p>10% debenture issued at Rs.105 is repayable at Rs.110, the face value of debenture being Rs.100. Calculate the amount of loss on redemption of debentures:</p> <p>a) Rs.10</p> <p>b) Rs.5</p> <p>c) Rs.15</p> <p>d) Rs.25</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>A Ltd. took over the assets of Rs.6,60,000 and liabilities of Rs.80,000 of B Ltd for an agreed purchase consideration of Rs.6,00,000 payable Rs.50,000 in cash and the balance by issue of shares of Rs.10 each at 10% premium.</p> <p>The number of shares to be issued is:</p> <p>a) 50,000</p> <p>b) 54,000</p> <p>c) 66,000</p> <p>d) 45,000</p>	1
9.	<p>If the value of Furniture brought up to 120% of its book value Rs. 50,000, the amount will reflect in Revaluation account is-</p> <p>a) Rs.60,000 will be credited in Revaluation account.</p> <p>b) Rs.20,000 will be debited in Revaluation account.</p> <p>c) Rs.10,000 will be credited in Revaluation account.</p> <p>d) Rs.60,000 will be debited in Revaluation account.</p>	1
10.	<p>The firm of A and B was dissolved on 31st March, 2016. According to the agreement, B had agreed to undertake the dissolution work for an agreed remuneration of Rs. 8,000 and bear all the realisation expenses. Dissolution expenses were Rs. 5,000. The journal entry passed will be-</p> <p>a) Realisation A/c .....dr 5,000 To Bank A/c 5,000</p> <p>b) Realisation A/c .....dr 8,000 To Bank A/c 8,000</p> <p>c) Realisation A/c .....dr 5,000 To B's Capital A/c 5,000</p> <p>d) Realisation A/c .....dr 8,000 To B's Capital A/c 8,000</p>	1
11.	<p>Half yearly interest is payable on 4,000 12% debentures of Rs.100 each on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2023. Company paid due interest on this date. Journalise it.</p> <p>a) Interest on Debentures A/c Dr 24,000 To Debentures holders' A/c 24,000</p> <p>b) Debentures holders' A/c Dr 24,000 To Bank A/c 24,000</p> <p>c) Interest on Debentures A/c Dr 40,000 To Bank A/c 40,000</p> <p>d) Both (a) and (b)</p>	1

12.	<p>Ajay and Vinod are partners in the ratio of 3:2. Their fixed Capital were ₹3,00,000 and ₹4,00,000 respectively. After the close of accounts for the year it was observed that the Interest on Capital which was agreed to be provided at 5% pa was erroneously provided at 10% p.a. By what amount will Ajay's account be affected if partners decide to pass an adjustment entry for the same?</p> <p>a) Ajay's Current A/c will be Debited by ₹15,000.  b) Ajay's Current A/c will be Credited by ₹6,000.  c) Ajay's Current A/c will be Credited by ₹35,000.  d) Ajay's Current A/c will be Debited by ₹20,000.</p>	1								
13.	<p>Kalki and Kumud were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. On 1st April, 2021 they admitted Kaushtubh as a new partner and new ratio was decided as 3:2:1. Goodwill of the firm was valued as ₹3,60,000. Kaushtubh couldn't bring any amount for goodwill. Amount of goodwill share to be credited to Kalki and Kumud Account's will be: -</p> <p>a) ₹ 37,500 and ₹22,500 respectively  b) ₹ 30,000 and ₹30,000 respectively  c) ₹ 36,000 and ₹24,000 respectively  d) ₹ 45,000 and ₹15,000 respectively</p>	1								
14.	<p>Match the following 'Column A' with 'Column B' and choose the correct option below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="210 520 993 764"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I. Interest on Debentures.</td> <td>a. Debenture holders receive more than face value.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II. Discount on Issue of Debentures.</td> <td>b. Reflected as a liability in the balance sheet.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III. Issue of Debentures on Redemption at Premium.</td> <td>c. Treated as a capital loss.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) I-b; II-c; III-a  b) I-a; II-c; III-b  c) I-c; II-b; III-a  d) I-b; II-a; III-c</p>	Column A	Column B	I. Interest on Debentures.	a. Debenture holders receive more than face value.	II. Discount on Issue of Debentures.	b. Reflected as a liability in the balance sheet.	III. Issue of Debentures on Redemption at Premium.	c. Treated as a capital loss.	1
Column A	Column B									
I. Interest on Debentures.	a. Debenture holders receive more than face value.									
II. Discount on Issue of Debentures.	b. Reflected as a liability in the balance sheet.									
III. Issue of Debentures on Redemption at Premium.	c. Treated as a capital loss.									
15.	<p>PQR Ltd. is registered with a capital of 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. 60,000 equity shares were offered for subscription to public. Applications were received for 60,000 shares. All calls were made and amount was duly received except final call of Rs.2 on 8,000 shares. What will be the amount of share capital shown in the balance sheet?</p> <p>a) Rs. 6,00,000  b) Rs. 5,84,000  c) Rs. 58,400  d) Rs. 60,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>XYZ Ltd. has in its Memorandum of Association, capital clause stating that it is formed with 7,500 equity shares of Rs.100 each. The company has issued the entire shares and the public has also subscribed and paid up for the full amount on application itself. What will be the subscribed capital?</p> <p>a) Rs.7,50,000  b) Rs.1,00,000  c) Rs.10,000  d) Rs.75,000</p>	1								
16.	<p>Newfound Ltd took over business of old land ltd and paid for it by issue of 30,000, Equity Shares of ₹100 each at a par along with 6% Preference Shares of ₹1,00,00,000 at a premium of 5% and a cheque of ₹8,00,000. What was the total agreed purchase consideration payable to Old Land ltd.</p> <p>a) ₹1,05,00,000.  b) ₹1,43,00,000.  c) ₹1,40,00,000.  d) ₹1,35,00,000.</p>	1								

17.	Asin and Shreya are partners in the firm. They admit Ajay as a new partner with 1/5 <sup>th</sup> share in the profits of the firm. Ajay as a new partner with 1/5 <sup>th</sup> share in the profits of the firm. Ajay brings Rs.5,00,000 as his share of capital. The value of total asset of the firm was Rs. 15,00,000 and outside liabilities were valued at Rs. 5,00,000 on that date. Give the necessary journal entries to record goodwill at the time of Ajay's admission.	3																									
18.	<p>Harihar, Hemang and Harit were partners with fixed capitals of ₹3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 &amp; ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. They shared profits in the ratio of their fixed capitals. Harit died on 31st May, 2020, whereas the firm closes its books of accounts on 31st March every year. According to their partnership deed, Harit's representatives would be entitled to get share in the interim profits of the firm on the basis of sales. Sales and profit for the year 2019-20 amounted to ₹8,00,000 and ₹2,40,000 respectively and sales from 1st April, 2020 to 31st May 2020 amounted to ₹ 1,50,000. The rate of profit to sales remained constant during these two years. You are required to:</p> <p>(i) Calculate Harit's share in profit.  (ii) Pass journal entry to record Harit's share in profit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Anshul, Babita and Chander were partners in a firm running a successful business of car accessories. They had agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of 1/2 : 1/3 : 1/6 respectively. After running business successfully and without any disputes for 10 years, Babita decided to retire due to old age and the Anshul and Chander decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. The accountant passed the following journal entry for Babita share of goodwill and missed some information. Fill in the missing figures in the following Journal entry and calculate the gaining ratio.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="164 685 876 842"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>L.F</th> <th>Dr</th> <th>Cr</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Anshul's Capital A/c</td> <td></td> <td>Dr</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Chander's Capital A/c</td> <td></td> <td>Dr</td> <td>21,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To Babita's Capital A/c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(Chander's share of Goodwill debited to the amounts of continuing partners in their gaining ratio)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr	Cr		Anshul's Capital A/c		Dr	-----		Chander's Capital A/c		Dr	21,000		To Babita's Capital A/c			-----		(Chander's share of Goodwill debited to the amounts of continuing partners in their gaining ratio)				3
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr	Cr																							
	Anshul's Capital A/c		Dr	-----																							
	Chander's Capital A/c		Dr	21,000																							
	To Babita's Capital A/c			-----																							
	(Chander's share of Goodwill debited to the amounts of continuing partners in their gaining ratio)																										
19.	<p>Vedesh Ltd. purchased a running business of Vibhu Enterprises for a sum of ₹ 12,00,000. Vedesh Ltd. paid ₹ 60,000 by drawing a promissory note in favour of Vibhu Enterprises, ₹1,90,000 through bank draft and balance by issue of 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5%. The assets and liabilities of Vibhu Enterprises consisted of Fixed Assets valued at ₹ 17,30,000 and Trade Payables at ₹ 3,20,000. You are required to pass necessary journal entries in the books of Vedesh Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Youth Ltd. took a loan of ₹ 15,00,000 from State Bank of India against the security of tangible assets. In addition to principal security, it issued 10,000 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each as collateral security.</p> <p>Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions, if the company decided to record the issue of 11% debentures as collateral security and show the presentation in the Balance Sheet of Youth Ltd.</p>	3																									
20.	<p>Angle and Circle were partners in a firm. Their Balance Sheet showed Furniture at ₹2,00,000; Stock at ₹1,40,000; Debtors at ₹1,62,000 and Creditors at ₹60,000. Square was admitted and new profit-sharing ratio was agreed at 2:3:5. Stock was revalued at ₹1,00,000, Creditors of ₹15,000 are not likely to be claimed, Debtors for ₹2,000 have become irrecoverable and Provision for doubtful debts to be provided @ 10%. Angle's share in loss on revaluation amounted to ₹30,000. Calculate the revalued value of Furniture and show your workings clearly.</p>	3																									

21 From the following information complete Journal entries.

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
	Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (Being ? shares forfeited for non-payment of ` ? including premium of `2 per share)		? 1000	? 3,500
	Bank A/c Dr. Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being ? shares reissued at `9 per share as fully paid)		? ?	?
	Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being forfeiture money transferred to capital reserve)		600	600

Dr.			Share forfeiture A/c			Cr.		
Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount			
	To Share Capital A/c	?		By Share Capital A/c	1500			
	To Capital reserve A/c	600						
	To Balance c/d	600						
		1500			1500			

(Face value of share is `10 each)

22. Girija, Yatin and Zubin were partners sharing profits in the ratio 5: 3: 2. Zubin died on 1st August, 2015. Amount due to Zubin's executor after all adjustments was Rs.90,300. The executor was paid Rs.10,300 in cash immediately and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest @ 6% p.a. starting from 31st March, 2017. Accounts are closed on 31 March each year. Prepare Zubin's Executors Account till he is finally paid.

4

23. Raja Ltd. invited applications for issuing 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and the amount was payable as follows:  
 On Application ----- Rs. 3 per share  
 On Allotment ----- Rs.5 per share  
 On First and Final Call ----- The balance  
 Applications for 70,000 shares were received. Allotment was made to all applicants on pro-rata basis. Excess money received on applications was adjusted toward sums due on allotment. Ramesh who had applied for 700 shares, did not pay the allotment money and on his failure to pay the allotment money, his shares were forfeited. Afterwards, the first and final call was made. Adhar, who had been allotted 500 shares, did not pay the first and final call. His shares were also forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 900 shares were reissued at Rs.8 per share fully paid up. The reissued shares included all the shares of Ramesh.  
 Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of the company.

6

OR

On July 01, 2022, Panther Ltd. issued 20,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 8% premium and redeemable at a premium of 15% in four equal instalments starting from the end of the third year. The balance in Securities Premium on the date of issue of debentures was ₹ 80,000. Interest on debentures was to be paid on March 31 every year. Pass Journal entries for the financial year 2022-23. Also prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures account.

L, M and N were partners in a firm sharing profit & losses in the ratio of 2:2:3 . On 31st March 2023, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2023				
Liabilities		Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital A/cs:			Land and Building	5,00,000
L	6,25,000		Machinery	2,50,000
M	4,00,000		Furniture	3,50,000
N	5,25,000	15,50,000	Investments	1,00,000
Sundry Creditors		80,000	Stock	4,00,000
Bank overdraft		22,000	Debtors	2,00,000
Long term debts		2,00,000	Bank	20,000
Employees provident fund		38,000	Deferred Advertisement Expenditure	70,000
		<b>18,90,000</b>		<b>18,90,000</b>

On 31st March 2023, M retired from the firm and remaining partners decided to carry on business. It was decided to revalue assets and liabilities as under:

- Land and Building be appreciated by ₹ 2,40,000 and Machinery be depreciated 10%.
- 50% of investments were taken by the retiring partner at book value.
- Provision for doubtful debts was to be made at 5% on debtors.
- Stock will be valued at market price which is ₹1,00,000 less than the book value.
- Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹5,60,000. L and N decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3.
- The total capital of the new firm will be ₹32,00,000 which will be in proportion of profit - sharing ratio of L and N.
- Gain on revaluation account amounted to ₹1,05,000.

Prepare Partner's Capital accounts and Balance sheet of firm after M's retirement.

OR

Moli, Bhola and Raj were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 4. Their partnership deed provided for the following.

- Interest on capital @ 5% per annum.
  - Interest on drawing @ 12% per annum.
  - Interest on partners' loan @ 6% per annum.
  - Moli was allowed an annual salary of ₹ 4,000, Bhola was allowed a commission of 10% of net profit as shown by profit and loss account and Raj was guaranteed a profit of ₹ 1,50,000 after making all the adjustments as provided in the partnership agreement.
- Their fixed capitals were Moli ₹ 5,00,000; Bhola ₹ 8,00,000 and Raj ₹ 4,00,000. On 1st April, 2016 Bhola extended a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 to the firm. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2017 before interest on Bhola's loan was ₹ 3,06,000.

Prepare profit and loss appropriation account of Moli, Bhola and Raj for the year ended 31st March, 2017 and their current accounts assuming that Bhola withdrew ₹ 5,000 at the end of each month, Moli withdrew ₹ 10,000 at the end of each quarter and Raj withdrew ₹ 40,000 at the end of each half year.

25.

Girija and Ganesh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3. On 31st March, 2018 their balance sheet was as follows:

BALANCE SHEET of Girija and Ganesh as at 31st March, 2018					
Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Capital A/cs:			Bank		20,000
Girija	1,50,000		Debtors	55,000	
Ganesh	1,00,000	2,50,000	(-) Provision for doubtful debt	(2000)	53,000
Girija's brother loan		77,000	Investments		89,000
Sundry Creditors		80,000	Stock		78,000
Bank overdraft		50,000	Building		2,50,000
Ganesh's Loan		28,000	Profit & Loss A/c		10,000
Investment fluctuation fund		15,000			
		5,00,000			5,00,000

On the above date, the firm was dissolved. The assets were realised and the liabilities were paid-off as follows

(i) Debtors of ₹ 6,000 were proved bad.

(ii) Girija agreed to pay-off her brother's loan.

(iii) One of the creditors for ₹ 10,000 was paid only ₹ 3,000 in full settlement of his account.

(iv) Buildings were auctioned for ₹ 1,80,000 and the auctioneer's commission amounted to ₹ 8,000.

(v) Ganesh took over part of stock at ₹ 4,000 (being 20% less than the book value). Balance of the stock was handed over to the remaining creditors in full settlement of their account.

(vi) Investments realised ₹ 9,000 less.

(vii) Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 17,000 and were paid by Ganesh.

Prepare Realisation account.

26.

Atishyokti Ltd. company was registered with an authorized capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each, payable ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 6 on allotment (including ₹ 1 premium) and balance on call. The company offered 80,000 shares for public subscription. All the money has been duly called and received except allotment and call money on 5,000 shares held by Manish and call money on 4,000 shares held by Alok. Manish's shares were forfeited and out of these 3,000 shares were re-issued ₹ 9 per share as fully paid up. Show share capital in the books of the company. Also prepare notes to accounts.

6

**PART B: - Analysis of Financial Statements  
(Option – I)**

27.

'Freedom to Choose method of depreciation' refers to which limitation of financial statement analysis.

- Historical analysis.
- Qualitative aspect ignored.
- Not free from bias.
- Ignore Price level Changes.

**OR**

..... is included in current assets while preparing balance sheet as per revised Schedule III but excluded from current assets while calculating Current Ratio.

- Debtors
- Cash and Cash Equivalent
- Loose tools and Stores and spares
- Prepaid Expense.

1

Aditya Sunrise Ltd. provides you the following information:

Particulars	31.3.2023(₹)	31.3.2022(₹)
10% Bank Loan	Nil	1,00,000

Additional Information:

1. Equity Share Capital raised during the year ₹3,00,000;
2. 10% Bank Loan was repaid on 01.04.2022.
3. Dividend received during the year was ₹20,000.
4. Dividend Proposed for the year 2021-22 was ₹50,000 but only ₹20,000 was approved by the Shareholders.

Find out the cash flow from Financing Activities.

- a) ₹ 1,50,000
- b) ₹ 2,00,000
- c) ₹ 1,70,000
- d) ₹ 1,80,000

1

29.

Which of the following options correctly evaluates the given statements?

**Statement I:** - Sale of Marketable Securities will result in no flow of Cash.

**Statement II:** -Debentures issued as collateral security will result in inflow of cash.

- a) Both Statements are incorrect.
- b) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
- c) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
- d) Both Statements are correct.

**OR**

What will be the effect of issue of Bonus shares on Cash Flow Statement?

- a) No effect
- b) Inflow in Financing Activity
- c) Inflow in Operating activity
- d) Inflow in Investing Activity

1

30.

From the following calculate Interest coverage ratio:

Net profit after tax Rs 12,00,000; 10% debentures Rs 1,00,00,000; Tax Rate 40%

- a) 1.2 times
- b) 2 times
- c) 5 times
- d) 3 times

1

31.

Classify the following items under Major heads and Sub heads (If any) in the balance sheet of a Company as per schedule III of the Companies Act 2013.

- i. Building
- ii. Loan repayable on demand
- iii. Provision for Retirement benefits
- iv. Pre-paid Insurance
- v. Capital advances
- vi. Shares in Listed Companies

3

32.

Fill in the amounts left blank in the following Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 and 2024:

3

Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023 and 2024					
Particulars	Note no.	(2022-23)	(2023-24)	Absolute Change	Percentage Change (%)
I. Revenue from operations		50,00,000	-----	-----	50.00
II. Other Income		2,00,000	-----	(-----)	(25.00)
III. Total Revenue (I + II)		-----	-----	-----	-----
IV. Less: Expenses		-----	-----	15,00,000	50.00
V. Profit before Income Tax		-----	-----	-----	-----
Less: Income Tax		-----	-----	1,00,000	25.00
VI. Profit after Income Tax		-----	-----	-----	-----

33.

A company had a liquid ratio of 1.5 and current ratio of 2 and inventory turnover ratio 6 times. It had total current assets of ₹8,00,000. Find out annual sales if goods are sold at 25% profit on cost.

4

OR

State with reason whether the following transactions will increase, decrease or not change the 'Return on Investment' Ratio:

- Purchase of machinery worth Rs.10,00,000 by issue of equity shares.
- Charging depreciation of Rs.25,000 on machinery.
- Redemption of debentures by cheque Rs.2,00,000.
- Conversion of 9% Debentures of Rs.1,00,000 into equity shares.

34.

Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions on the basis of the same: Krishika an alumni of IIM Ahmedabad initiated her startup Krishika Ltd. in 2018. The profits of Krishika Ltd. in the year 2019-2020 after all appropriations was Rs. 31,25,000. This profit was arrived after taking into consideration the following items:

6

Additional information:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rs.
1.	Gain on sale of fixed tangible assets	12,50,000
2.	Goodwill written off	7,80,000
3.	Transfer to General Reserve	8,75,000
4.	Provision for taxation	4,37,500

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	Rs.	Rs.
Prepaid Expenses	7,50,000	5,00,000
Inventory	10,50,000	8,20,000
Trade payables	4,50,000	3,50,000
Trade Receivables	6,20,000	5,90,000

You are required to:

- Calculate Net Profit before tax.
- Calculate Operating profit before working capital changes.
- Calculate Cash from operating activities before tax.
- Calculate Cash flow from Operating Activities.