



Part-A

(Accounting for Not for Profit organizations, Partnership firms and **Companies**)

- 1) The account which shows classified summary of transactions of a 'Cash Book' in a Not-for-Profit Organisation is called:
 - (A) Income and Expenditure A/c
 - (B) Receipts and Payments A/c
 - (C) Profit and Loss A/c
 - (D) Subscriptions A/c (1-Mark)
- 2) Give the average period, in months, for charging interest on drawings of a fixed amount, withdrawn at the end of each quarter. (1-Mark)
- 3) X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6:4:1. X guaranteed a profit of Rs. 15,000 to Z. The net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2019 was Rs. 99,000. X's share in the profit of the firm will be :
 - (A) Rs. 30,000
 - (B) Rs. 15,000
 - (C) Rs. 48,000
 - (D) Rs. 45,000 (1-Mark)
- 4) Average profit of a firm during the last few years is Rs. 1,50,000. In similar business, the normal rate of return is 10% of the capital employed. Calculate the value of goodwill by capitalisation of super profit method if super profits of the firm are Rs. 50,000. (1-Mark)
- 5) Goodwill is the value of ______. (1-Mark)
- 6) A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1/2: 1/3: 1/6. D was admitted in the firm for 1/6th share. C would retain his original share. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio. (1-Mark)
- 7) State any one right acquired by a newly admitted partner. (1-Mark)



- 8) In the absence of any agreement, the rate of interest payable on the amount remaining unpaid to the executor of deceased partner is
 - (A) 8% p.a.
 - (B) 6% p.a.
 - (C) 9% p.a.
 - (D) 12% p.a. (1-Mark)
- 9) A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. On 25th February, 2019, B died. B's share of profit till the date of his death was calculated at Rs. 5,000.

Pass the necessary journal entry for the same in the books of the firm. (1-Mark)

- **10)** Distinguish between 'Dissolution of Partnership' and 'Dissolution of Partnership Firm' on the basis of 'Settlement of Assets and Liabilities'. (1-Mark)
- **11)** On dissolution of a firm, a creditor of Rs. 75,000 accepted furniture at Rs. 60,000 in full settlement of his claim. Pass the necessary journal entry. (1-Mark)
- **12)** A portion of uncalled capital of a company to be called only in the event of winding up of the company is known as _____ capital. (1-Mark)

13) Beta Ltd. issued 10,000, 9% Debentures of Rs. 100 each as collateral security for a loan of Rs. 6,00,000 taken from Varsha Bank.

Pass the necessary journal entry for the issue of debentures as collateral security. (1-Mark)



14) How will the following items be presented in the 'Income and Expenditure Account' of a club for the year ending 31st March, 2019 and the Balance Sheet as on that date ?

	Rs.
Tournament Fund on 1st April, 2018	3,00,000
10% Tournament Fund Investments on 1st April, 2018	3,00,000
Interest received on Tournament Fund Investments	30,000
Sale of Tournament Tickets	75,000
Tournament prizes awarded	60,000
	(3-Marks)

OR

From the following information, calculate the amount of sports material to be debited to 'Income and Expenditure Account' of a sports club for the year ending 31st March, 2019:

	Rs.
Stock of Sports Material on 1st April, 2018	10,000
Stock of Sports Material on 31st March, 2019	7,500
Creditors for Sports Material on 1st April, 2018	20,000
Creditors for Sports Material on 31st March, 2019	22,500
Payment made to creditors of Sports Material during the year	1,00,000
ending 31st March, 2019	
	(3-Mark)

15) Give the necessary journal entries for the following transactions in case of dissolution of a partnership firm after various assets (other than cash and bank) and third party liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account :

(i) Dissolution expenses Rs. 5,000 were paid by the firm.

(ii) An unrecorded computer not appearing in the books of accounts realised Rs. 2,200.

(iii) A creditor for Rs. 1,40,000 accepted building valued at Rs. 1,80,000 and paid to the firm Rs. 40,000.

(iv) Loss on realisation Rs. 10,000 was divided between the partners Subhi and Sudha in the ratio of 4:1. (4-Marks)



A, B and C were partners in a firm. On 1st April, 2018 the balance in their capital 16) accounts stood at Rs. 8,00,000, Rs. 6,00,000 and Rs. 4,00,000 respectively. As per the provisions of the partnership deed, partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a., salary to B Rs. 3,000 per month and a commission of Rs. 12,000 to C.

A's share of profit, excluding interest on capital, was guaranteed at Rs. 25,000 p.a. B's share of profit, including interest on capital but excluding salary was guaranteed at Rs. 55,000 p.a. Any deficiency arising on that account was to be met by C. The profits of the firm for the year ending 31st March, 2019 amounted to Rs. 2,16,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March, 2019.

(4-Marks)

OR

On 31st March, 2019, the balance in the capital accounts of Asha, Nisha and Disha after making adjustments for profits and drawings were Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 90,000 respectively. Subsequently, it was discovered that interest on capital and interest on drawings had been omitted.

The partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a. Interest on drawings was also to be charged @ 10% p.a. The drawings during the year were : Asha Rs. 50,000, Nisha Rs. 60,000 and Disha Rs. 30,000. The net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2019 amounted to Rs. 1,00,000. The profit sharing ratio was 2 : 2 : 1.

Pass the necessary adjustment entry. Also show your workings clearly. (4-Marks)



Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
General Reserve	40,000	Cash	4,000
Bills Payable	15,000	Stock	43,000
Loan from Bank	30,000	Investments	70,000
Capitals :		Land and Buildings	1,58,000
A 60,000			
B 90,000			
C 40,000	1,90,000		
	2,75,000		2,75,000

Balance Sheet of A. B and C as at 31st March, 2019

A died on 1st October, 2019. The partnership deed provided for the following on the death of a partner :

(i) Goodwill of the firm be valued at two years' purchase of average profits for the last three years.

(ii) The profit for the year ending 31st March, 2019 was Rs. 50,000.

- (iii) Interest on capital was to be provided @ 6% p.a.
- (iv) The average profits of the last three years were Rs. 35,000.

Prepare A's Capital Account to be rendered to his executors. (4-Marks)

18) Alpha India Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. The company offered to the public for subscription 80,000 equity shares payable per share as : Rs. 3 on application, Rs. 2 on allotment, Rs. 3 on first call and the balance on second and final call. The issue was fully subscribed and all amounts due were received except the first and final call money on 2,000 shares allotted to Chavi. Her shares were forfeited.

Present the 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts'. (4-Marks)



From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Shesha Sports and 19) Entertainment Club, Chandigarh, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2019 :

Receipts and Payments Account of Shesha Sports and Entertainment Club, Chandigarh for the year ending 31st March, 2019

Receipts and Payments Account				
Receipts Amount Payments		Payments	Amount	
	(Rs.)		(Rs.)	
To Balance b/d		By Salaries	60,000	
Bank	5,000	By Upkeep of ground	6,000	
To Subscriptions		By Investments @ 10% p.a.		
		(01.07.2018)	90,000	
2017-18 10,000		By Electricity charges	7,000	
2018-19 70,000		By Balance c/d		
2019-20 20,000	1,00,000	Bank	6,000	
To Entrance Fees	20,000			
To Donations	10,000			
To Sale of waste paper	4,000			
To Endowment Fund	30,000			
	1,69,000		1,69,000	

Receipts and Payments Account

Additional Information:

- (i) On 31st March, 2019, salaries outstanding amounted to Rs. 10,000. Salaries paid in the year 2018 – 19 included Rs. 8,000 for the year 2017 – 18.
- (ii) Subscriptions outstanding were Rs. 6,000.
- (iii) On 1st April, 2018, the club owned land and buildings valued at Rs. 5,00,000. (6-Marks)
- 20) D Ltd. had issued 40,000, 11% Debentures of Rs. 100 each of which one half were due for redemption on 31st March, 2019. It was decided to invest the required amount towards Debenture Redemption Investments.

The company had in its Debenture Redemption Reserve Account a balance of Rs. 3,10,000.

Record the necessary journal entries at the time of Redemption of Debentures. 6

(6-Marks)

OR

(i) LT Ltd. purchased land from JSS Ltd. The payment was made by issuing a cheque for Rs. 10,00,000 and by accepting a bill of exchange for 6 months for Rs. 5,00,000.

The balance amount was paid by issuing 5,000, 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at par redeemable at 10% premium after 3 years.

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

(ii) ABC Ltd. purchased assets of Rs. 4,20,000 and took over liabilities of Rs. 40,000 of XYZ Ltd. at a value of Rs. 3,60,000. ABC Ltd. issued 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 10% in full settlement of the purchase consideration.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of ABC Ltd. for the above transactions. (6-Marks)

A Ltd. invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a 21) premium of Rs. 4 per share. The amount was payable as follows:

On application – Rs. 5 per share

On allotment – Rs. 9 per share (premium included)

Applications were received for 1,40,000 shares and allotment was made to all applicants on pro-rata basis. Money overpaid on applications was adjusted towards sum due on allotment. Rajiv, who had applied for 1,400 shares failed to pay the allotment money. His shares were forfeited.

Later on, these forfeited shares were reissued at Rs. 9 per share as fully paid up.

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

(8-Marks)



OR

AB Ltd. issued 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at par, payable as follows :

Rs. 3 per share – on application

Rs. 3 per share – on allotment

Balance – on first and final call

Applications were received for 50,000 shares. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and allotment was made on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Natasha, who had applied for 1,600 shares, failed to pay the amount due on allotment and call.

The company forfeited her shares. Later on, these forfeited shares were reissued at Rs. 10 per share as fully paid-up.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of AB Ltd. for the above transactions. (8-Marks)



On 31st March, 2019 the Balance Sheet of A and B, who were sharing profits in 22) the ratio of 3 : 2 was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	30,000	Cash at Bank	20,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	12,000	Debtors 85,000	
General Reserve	25,000	Less : Provision for bad debts 5,000	80,000
Capitals :		Stock	1,30,000
A 1,60,000		Investments	60,000
B 1,40,000	3,00,000	Furniture	77,000
	3,67,000		3,67,000

Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st March, 2019

On 1st April, 2019, they decided to admit C as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits on the following terms :

(i) C brought Rs. 1,00,000 as his capital and Rs. 50,000 as his share of premium for goodwill.

(ii) Outstanding salaries of Rs. 2,000 be provided for.

(iii) The market value of investments was Rs. 50,000.

(iv) A debtor whose dues of Rs. 18,000 were written off as bad debts paid Rs. 12,000 in full settlement.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the new firm. (8-Marks)



OR

Chintan, Ayush and Sudha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31st March, 2019, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilit	ties	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Capitals:			Plant and Machinery	90,000
Chintan	90,000		Furniture	60,000
Ayush	60,000		Stock	30,000
Sudha	40,000	1,90,000	Debtors 60,00	0
Provident Fund		30,000	Less : Provision for	55,000
			doubtful debts 5,00	00
General Reserve		20,000	Cash at Bank	15,000
Creditors		10,000		
		2,50,000		2,50,000

Balance Sheet of Chintan, Ayush and Sudha as at 31st March, 2019

Chintan retired on the above date and it was agreed that:

(i) Debtors of Rs. 5,000 were to be written off as bad debts and a provision of 5%on debtors for bad and doubtful debts was to be created.

(ii) Goodwill of the firm on Chintan's retirement was valued at Rs. 1,00,000 and Chintan's share of the same will be adjusted by debiting the Capital Accounts of Ayush and Sudha.

(iii) Stock was revalued at Rs. 36,000.

(iv) Furniture was undervalued by Rs. 9,000.

(v) Liability for workmen's compensation of Rs. 2,000 was to be created.

(vi) Chintan was to be paid Rs. 20,000 by cheque and the balance was to be transferred to his loan account.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the firm on Chintan's retirement. (8-Marks)



PART B

OPTION 1

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

- 23) If the operating ratio of a company is 75%, operating profit ratio will be _____ (1-Mark)
- Quick Assets do not include 24)
 - (A) Cash in Hand
 - (B) Marketable Securities
 - (C) Prepaid Expenses
 - (D) Trade Receivables (1-Mark)
- 25) Define 'Cash Equivalents'. (1-Mark)
- 26) Name any two tools of Analysis of Financial Statements. (1-Mark)
- 27) Give any one example of an activity which is a financing activity for every enterprise. (1-Mark)

- 28) 'Sale of marketable securities at par' would result in inflow of cash. State whether the statement is True or False. (1-Mark)
- 29) The debt-equity ratio of a company is 2 : 1. State, giving reason, if issue of shares of Rs. 6,00,000 will increase, decrease or not affect the ratio. (1-Mark)
- Under which heads and sub-heads will the following items will appear in the 30) Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013?
 - (i) Unclaimed Dividend
 - (ii) Shares in State Bank of India
 - (iii) Loose Tools (3-Marks)





OR

(i) X Ltd. has a current ratio of 3 : 1 and quick ratio of 2 : 1. The excess of current assets over quick assets are Rs. 24,000. Calculate current assets and current liabilities.

(ii) From the following information, compute 'Total Assets to Debt Ratio':

	Rs.
Long-term Borrowings	3,00,000
Long-term Provisions	1,50,000
Current Liabilities	75,000
Non-Current Assets	5,40,000
Current Assets	1,35,000
(3-Marks)	

31) The following particulars are related to the Statement of Profit and Loss of AT Ltd:

Particulars	2018-2019 (Rs.)	2017-18 (Rs.)
Revenue From operations	37,50,000	30,00,000
Other Income	75,000	60,000
Expenses	25,75,000	20,60,000
Income Tax rate	40%	40%

Prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss. (4-Marks)

APT

OR



From the following Balance Sheet of Surbhi Ltd. as at 31st March, 2019, prepare a Common Size Balance Sheet:

Balance Sheet of Surbhi Ltd. as at 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Note	31.3.2019	31.3.2018
	no.	(₹)	(₹)
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders Funds :			
(a) Share Capital		20,00,000	9,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		2,00,000	1,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities :			
Long-term Borrowings		12,00,000	5,00,000
3. Current Liabilities :			
Trade Payables		6,00,000	5,00,000
Total		40,00,000	20,00,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets :			
Fixed Assets :		20,00,000	10,00,000
2. Current Assets :			
(a) Inventories		19,00,000	8,00,000
(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,00,000	2,00,000
Total		40,00,000	20,00,000
			(4 Mortzo

(4-Marks)





32) From the following Balance Sheet of G Ltd. as at 31st March, 2019 and additional information, prepare Cash Flow Statement :

Balance Sheet of G Ltd. as at 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2019 (₹)	31.3.2018 (₹)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
1. Shareholder's Fund:			
a. Share Capital		8,00,000	6,00,000
b. Reserve and Surplus	1	3,30,000	2,20,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities:			
Long Term Borrowing	2	1,60,000	1,00,000
3. Current Liabilities:			
a. Trade Payables		1,65,000	1,95,000
TOTAL		14,55,000	11,15,000
II. ASSETS :			
1. Non-Current Assets:			
a. Fixed Assets:	3	9,50,000	6,05,000
b. Non Current Investments		1,35,000	1,00,000
2. Current Assets:			
a. Current Investments	5	80,000	40,000
b. Trade Receivables		90,000	2,00,000
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,00,000	1,70,000
TOTAL		14,55,000	11,15,000

Notes to Accounts:

ACCOUNTS

Note Number	Particulars	31.3.2019 (₹)	31.3.2018 (₹)
1	Reserves and Surplus		
	Surplus (i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)	3,30,000	2,20,000
2	Long-term Borrowings :		
	10% Debentures	1,60,000	1,00,000
3	Fixed Assets:		
	Machinery (cost)	10,70,000	7,00,000
	Accumulated depreciation	(1,20,000)	(95,000)
	Total	9,50,000	6,05,000

Additional information:

10% Debentures Rs. 60,000 were issued on 1st April, 2018. (6-Marks)