

No. of Printed Pages : 23			67	22
	رجنٹرنبر Register Number			
	PART - III			

اكاۇنٹنسى / ACCOUNTANCY

(Urdu & English Versions / اردو اورانگریزی زبان)

[وتت : 3 گھنے] Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

مارکس : 200] Maximum Marks : 200]

- **Instructions :** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
 - (2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

یارٹ - PART - A /A یارث

نوٹ : سبھی سوالات کے جواب دیجئے۔

I. خالى جگە پُر شيختى :

Fill in the blanks.

اصل لاگت یا _____ قیمت پر، جوبھی کم تر ہو، کلوزنگ اسٹاک کی قدر پیائی کی جاتی ہے۔

Closing stock is valued at cost price or _____ price whichever is lower.

2. تختۂ موازنہ میں قرضداروں کے لیے ڈِسکاؤنٹ _____ سے منہا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Provision for discount on creditors is deducted from ______ in the balance sheet.

Turn over / صفحاليك]

30x1=30

Note : Answer all the questions



The trial balance shows a Bank loan ₹ 5,00,000 at 12% interest on 1.4.2013. Interest paid is ₹ 30,000. Interest outstanding is ₹ _____ on 31.3.2014.

If the selling price of a machinery is ₹ 4,00,000 and profit on sale is ₹ 36,000, the book value of the machinery is ₹ _____.



فرسودگی کا _____ طریقہ لیز کی صورت میں استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔ .8 _ method of depreciation is used in the case of lease. اوينگ استاك اوركلوزنگ استاك بالترتيب 33,000 ₹ اور 17,000 ₹ بين اوسط استاك بوگا _____ .9 The opening stock and the closing stock are ₹ 33,000 and ₹ 17,000 respectively. The average stock is _____ جب واجبات کی قدر بر محق ہے تواس کا نتیجہ _____ کی صورت میں برآ مد ہوتا ہے۔ .10 When the value of liabilities increases, it results in $_$ غيرتقسيم شده منافع تختة موازنه كي جانب ظاہر کیاجا تاہے۔ .11 Undistributed Profit will appear on the _____ side of the balance sheet. زرمیزانیډکو _____ بھی کہاجا تاہے۔ .12 Cash budget is also called as _

_ ratio measures the firm's ability to pay off its current dues.

14. دوطلبوں کے درمیان _____ کاوقفہ ہونا چاہئے۔

There should be a gap of _____ between two calls.

Turn over / صفحاليك]

3



.15

4

A company issued 1,00,000 shares of \mathfrak{F} 10 each to the public but only 70,000 shares were subscribed. Its subscribed capital is \mathfrak{F} _____.

Choose the most suitable answer from the given **three** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

Rent outstanding is :

(a) a liability (b) an asset (c) an income

Interest on drawings is deducted from :

(a) Income Account (b) Capital Account (c) Expense Account

Gross profit is transferred to :

(a) capital account (b) profit and loss account (c) none of these



(c) کل دین داروں کے اکاؤنٹ سے

Credit sales is obtained from :

- (a) bills payable account
- (b) total debtors account
- (c) total creditors account

Total amount of depreciation provided on the written down value method at the rate of 10% per annum on ₹ 10,000 for first three years will be :

(a) ₹ 2,107 (b) ₹ 2,710 (c) ₹ 2,701

12. اگرایک کاروباری ادارے کی روان اثاثے 80,000 ₹ ہوں اور روان مالی واجبات 40,000 ₹ ہوں تو روان تناسب ہوگا : 1 : 1 (b) 1 : 2 (a)

If current assets of a business concern is $\mathbf{\overline{\xi}}$ 80,000 and current liabilities are $\mathbf{\overline{\xi}}$ 40,000, then the current ratio will be :

(a) 1:2 (b) 1:1 (c) 2:1

Turn over / صفحه الليك]



Budget is expressed in terms of :

(a) money (b) physical units (c) money and physical units

Under fixed capital method salary payable to a partner is recorded :

- (a) in current account
- (b) in capital account
- (c) either in current account or capital account

The maximum calls that a company can make is :

(b)

(a) o

one

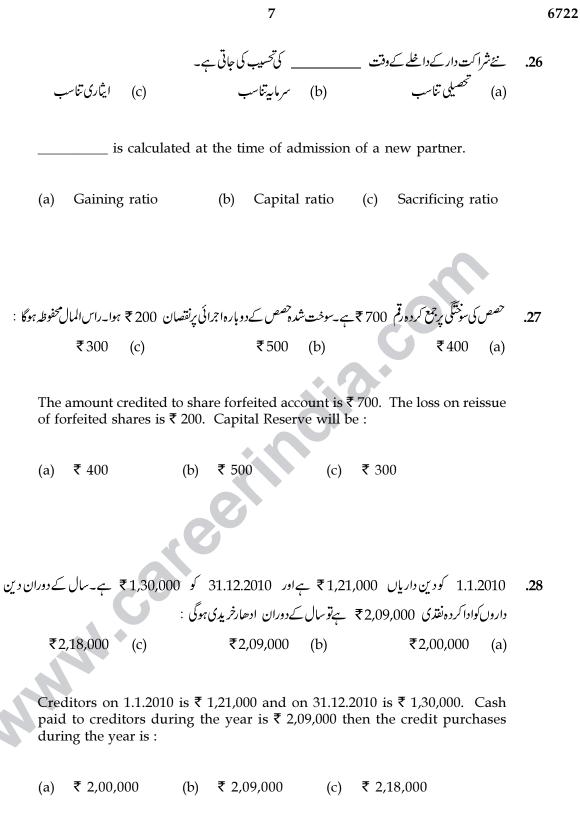
two

(c) three

At the time of retirement of a partner the difference between New Profit ratio and Old Profit ratio is ______ ratio.

(a) Gaining (b) Capital (c) Sacrifice





Turn over / صفحهالليك]



Depreciation arises due to :

- (a) Wear and tear of the asset
- (b) Fall in the market value of asset
- (c) Fall in the value of money

When shares are forfeited the share capital of the company will :

(a) remain same (b) reduce (c) increase

پارٹ-B / B بپارٹ

Note : (i) Answer any ten questions.

زياده

(ii) Answer to theory questions should **not exceed 50** words each.

31. آمدنی وقوع کیاہے ؟

What is accrued income ?

Give five examples for cash receipts.

Define single entry system.



فرسودگی کی بازقدر پیائی کاطریقہ لکھئے۔ .34

Write notes on revaluation method of depreciation.

حصص کی سوختگی کیا ہے ؟ .35

What is forfeiture of shares ?

What is super profit ?

36. سُو پر منافع کیا ہے ؟ 36. تناسب کی تعریف شیجئے۔

Define Ratio.

25,000 ₹ كى مشينرى كى فرسودگى كے لي خطيق ادخال اور تبادلدادخال د يجئ .38

₹1,60,000

Give adjusting entry and transfer entry for Depreciation on machinery ₹ 25,000. caleer

کسی کاروبارکا منافع کیا ہوگا،اگر : .39 اوینگ سرماییه

₹1,80,000	كلوزنك سرمايير
₹36,000	نكالى گئى رقوم
₹10,000	زائدسرمابيه

What shall be the profit of the concern if :

Opening capital	₹ 1,60,000
Closing capital	₹ 1,80,000
Drawings	₹ 36,000
Additional capital	₹ 10,000

Turn over / صفحاليك]



From the following particulars, find out the rate of depreciation under straight line method.

Cost of assets	₹ 1,00,000
Residual value	₹ 10,000
Estimated life	10 years

چير تناسب :	محسوب شده مستقله ا ثاث بكرى كالوٹ	.41
₹1,00,00	مستقلها ثاث 0	
₹25,00	فرسودگی 0	
₹3,00,00	فروضتگیاں 0	

Calculate fixed assets	Turnover Ratio :
Fixed Assets	₹ 1,00,000
Depreciation	₹ 25,000
Sales	₹ 3,00,000
	.0

باتی ہے۔فرم کے گذشتہ 4 سال کے منافع تھ :	ط منافع کی بنیاد پر سا کھ کی قدر پیائی کی ۔	ں کےاوس	چارسال میں تین سال کی خرید یو	.42
G	2002 – ₹18,000	;	2001 – ₹12,000	
*	2004 - ₹14,000	;	2003 – ₹16,000	
			سا کھرکی رقم محسوب شیجئے۔	

Goodwill is to be valued at three years purchase of four years average profits. The profits for the last 4 years of the firm were :

2001 - ₹ 12,000	;	2002 - ₹ 18,000
2003 - ₹ 16,000	;	2004 - ₹ 14,000

Calculate the amount of Goodwill.



43. شاردااور سند هیا کا منافعوں میں حصہ 3 : 4 تھا۔ صوفیہ کو کاروبار میں
$$rac{1}{5}$$
 کی بنیاد پر شامل کیا گیا۔ نے منافع کا تناسب محسوب سیجتے۔

Saradha and Sandhiya were sharing profits in the ratio 4 : 3. Sofia was admitted with $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in profits of business. Calculate the new profit ratio.

44. پانڈین کمیٹڈنے 100 ₹ کے صف بحساب 20 ₹ فی شیئر پر سمیم 1,000 حصص جاری کیے۔جزئل انٹری پاس سیجئے۔

Pandian Ltd. issued 1,000 shares of ₹ 100 each @ a premium of ₹ 20 per share. Pass Journal entry.

- Note: (i) Answer any five questions including question number 45 which is compulsory.
 - (ii) Answer to theory questions should not exceed 150 words each.

Turn over / صفحاليك]

5x12=60



31.12.200 ₹	05	01.01.2005 ₹	
30,00)()	20,000	نقذی بدست
1,90,00)0	1,60,000	متفرق قرض دار (لین دار)
40,00	00	40,000	سرماییکاری
10,00)0	10,000	فزنچر
1,20,00)0	1,00,000	متفرق قرض خواه (دین دار)
1,30,00)0	70,000	اسٹاک

اس نے ایک اضافی سرمایہ 40,000 € لگایا۔اس نے گھریلو مقاصد کے لیے 80,000 € نکالا۔ 2005 کے لیےاس کا منافع یا نقصان معلوم سیجنے۔

(a) The trial balance shows on 31.03.2005 as follows : Sundry Debtors \bigcirc 65,000.

Adjustments :

- (i) Bad debts to be written off \gtrless 5,000.
- (ii) Provision for bad and doubtful debts be created at 5%.
- (iii) Provide discount on debtors at 2%.

Pass Adjusting Entries and also show how these items will appear in the final accounts.

OR



(b) Mr. Simon keeps his books by single entry system. His assets and liabilities on 01.01.2005 and 31.12.2005 stood as follows.

	01.01.2005	31.12.2005
	₹	₹
Cash in hand	20,000	30,000
Sundry Debtors	1,60,000	1,90,000
Investments	40,000	40,000
Furniture	10,000	10,000
Sundry Creditors	1,00,000	1,20,000
Stock	70,000	1,30,000

He introduced an additional capital of ₹ 40,000. He withdrew ₹ 80,000 for domestic purposes. Find out profit or loss for the year 2005.

46. فرسودگی کی تعریف سیجئے فرسودگی کے اہتمام کی وجوہات کیا ہیں ؟

Define depreciation. What are the reasons for providing depreciation ?

47. زرمیزانیه (کیش بجٹ) کی خصوصیات اور فوائد کیا ہیں ؟

What are the characteristics and advantages of cash budget ?

48. مستقله سرما بیطریقه اور تغیر پذیر سرما بیطریقه کے درمیان فرق ہتائے۔

Distinguish between fixed capital method and fluctuating capital method.

Mohan Manufacturing Company purchased on 1st April 2010 machinery for ₹ 1,95,000 and spent ₹ 5,000 on its installation. After having used it for three years it was sold for ₹ 1,20,000.

Depreciation is to be provided every year at the rate of 10% per annum on the fixed Instalment method.

Prepare machinery account and depreciation account for three years ended on 31^{st} March every year.

Turn over / صفحه الطبية]



.50	درج ذیل تفصیلات کی مد د۔	سے مجموعی منافع تناسب،نف	فدمنافع تناسب اورتفاعلى منافع تناسب	مسوب شيجئے۔	
		₹		₹	
	فروختكيان	2,00,000	مشينری کی فروخت پرنقصان	1,600	
	كل منافع	50,000	محصله سود	800	
	دفنرى اخراجات	1,000	نقذمنافع	32,000	
	فروخت كحاخراجات	3,000			

From the following details, calculate Gross Profit Ratio, Net Profit Ratio and Operating Profit Ratio :

	₹		₹
Sales	2,00,000	Loss on sale of machinery	1,600
Gross Profit	50,000	Interest received	800
Office expenses	1,000	Net profit	32,000
Selling expenses	3,000		

Cheran, Pallavan are partners with capitals of \gtrless 60,000 and \gtrless 20,000 respectively on 1st January 2005. The trading profit (before taking into account the provision of the deed) for the year ended 31st December, 2005 was \gtrless 12,000. Interest on capital is to be allowed at 6% per annum. Pallavan is entitled to a salary of \gtrless 3,000 per annum. The drawings of the partners were Cheran \gtrless 2,000 and Pallavan \gtrless 1,000 ; the interest on drawings for Cheran being \gtrless 100 and for Pallavan \gtrless 50.

Assuming that Cheran, Pallavan are equal partners, prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and the partners capital account, also assuming that the capitals are fluctuating.



نوٹ : کوئی تین سوال ،بشمول لا زمی سوال نمبر 53 کے جوا

15

Selvam Ltd., forfeited 1,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully called upon which final call of ₹ 3 has not been paid. Out of these 800 shares were re-issued at ₹ 8 per share as fully paid up. Give necessary Journal entries and prepare Ledger accounts for Forfeited Shares Account and Capital Reserve Account.

پارٹ - PART - D / D

3x20=60

Note : Answer **any three** questions including question number **53** which is **compulsory**.

33. (a) درج ذیل معلومات کی مددسے 31.3.2012 کومسٹرا مودھرین کے تحجارتی اور نفع ونقصان اکا وُنٹ اور تختہ مواز نہ تیار سیجتے ، جوڈ بل انٹری سسٹم میں اپنے بہی کھاتے ناکلمل حالت میں رکھتا ہے۔

31.3.2012 ₹	1.4.2011 ₹	
43,750	37,500	متفرق قرض خواه (دین دار)
2,500	2,500	فرنيچر
10,000	6,250	نقذى
87,500	62,500	متفرق قرض دار(لین دار)
12,500	25,000	اسٹاک

Turn over / صفحه الثيئ]



- Ĩ
- ین Aاور B شراکت دار تھے جن کا منافع کے حصہ میں تناسب 2 : 3 تھا۔ 31.3.2012 کوان کا تختہ نمواز نہ اس طرح تھا : (b)

• •	•			/
	₹	ا ثاثے	₹	واجبات
	15,000	نقدى بدست	75,000	قابل ادائيگى بلس
	30,000	اسٹاک	1,20,000	قرض خوامان
	1,50,000	قرض داران	1,35,000	قرضهجات
	75,000	مشينرى	45,000	عمومي راس المال محفوظه
	4,50,000	بلڈنگ		سرمايه اكاونٹس :
	1,00,000	سرماییکاری		3,00,000 A
	80,000	سا کھ	5,25,000	2,25,000 B
	9,00,000		9,00,000	
AN.				



(a) From the following information, prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2012 of Mr. Amudharasan who keeps his books on incomplete double entry system.

		1.4.2011	31.3.2012
		₹	₹
Sundry Creditors		37,500	43,750
Furniture		2,500	2,500
Cash		6,250	10,000
Sundry Debtors		62,500	87 <i>,</i> 500
Stock		25,000	12,500
Other details :	₹		
Drawings	10,000		
Discount received	3,750		
Discount allowed	2,500		
Cash received from debtors	1,35,000		
Cash paid to creditors	1,12,500		
Sales Returns	3,750		
Purchase Returns	1,250		
Sundry expenses paid	8,750		
Charge depreciation on furnit	ure at 5% p.a.		
	OR		

Turn over / صفحه الطيئ]



(b) A and B were partners sharing profits in the ratio 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2012 was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Bills payable	75,000	Cash in hand	15,000
Creditors	1,20,000	Stock	30,000
Loans	1,35,000	Debtors	1,50,000
General Reserve	45,000	Machinery	75,000
Capital accounts :		Building	4,50,000
A 3,00,000		Investments	1,00,000
B 2,25,000	5,25,000	Goodwill	80,000
	9,00,000		9,00,000

On 1st April 2012 they agreed to admit 'C ' into the firm for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share of future profits on the following terms :

- (i) 'C ' to bring ₹ 1,50,000 as capital
- (ii) Goodwill was valued at ₹ 1,00,000
- (iii) Depreciate building by ₹ 20,000
- (iv) ₹ 30,000 creditors to be written off

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Account and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.



بريے قرض

اشتهارات

مصلهميش

₹ ₹ سرمايير نقدى 40,000 عمارتيں 4,00,000 تنخواه 1,10,000 كرابياور محص 21,000 ابتدائي ذخيره 1,20,000 مشينرى 1,20,000 نكالى گى رقوم 40,000 خريدياں 5,00,000 فروختكيان 7,50,000 درون باربرداری 5,000 ایند هن، گیس 37,000 متفرق قرض دار 2,50,000 متفرق قرض خواه 1,20,000 وصول شدنى بلس 53,000 ڈ یوا *نڈ*نڈ 28,000 قرض 60,000

2,000

16,000

17,14,000

سز کن مانی کی تفصیلات کی مدد سے 31 مارچ 2004 کے اتمام پر تجارتی اور نفع ونقصان اکاؤنٹ اور تختہ ً مواز نہ تیار کیجئے۔ آ زمائش موازنه نكالى ہوئى رقم كااندراج (.Dr) واجب الادا وصولى رقم كااندراج (.Cr) تفصيلات 7,50,000

ٹینے]	, صفحدا	/	Turn	over
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MAN

6,000

17,14,000

19

.54



تطبيقات :

(i) اختتامی ذخیره 1,40,000 ₹

From the following particulars of Mrs. Kanmani prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 2004.

Trial	Balance			
Particulars Debit Credit				
1 al uculars	₹	₹		
Capital		7,50,000		
Cash	40,000			
Buildings	4,00,000			
Salary	1,10,000			
Rent and Taxes	21,000			
Opening Stock	1,20,000			
Machinery	1,20,000			
Drawings	40,000			
Purchases	5,00,000			
Sales		7,50,000		
Carriage inwards	5,000			
Fuel, Gas	37,000			
Sundry Debtors	2,50,000			
Sundry Creditors		1,20,000		
Bills Receivable	53,000			
Dividend		28,000		
Loan		60,000		
Bad debts	2,000			
Advertisement	16,000			
Commission received		6,000		
	17,14,000	17,14,000		



Adjustments :

- (i) Closing stock ₹ 1,40,000
- Write off depreciation on buildings at 10% p.a. (ii)
- Provide interest on capital at 10% p.a. (iii)
- (iv) Commission received in advance ₹ 1,000
- Prepaid Salary ₹ 10,000 (v)

درج ذيل تختهُ موازنه كى مدد س محسوب شيجة : .55 (i) ترین تحلیلی تناسب قرض معادل تناس ملکیتی تناسب (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

		م 31.3.2008 کو	گوشواره موازر	
	₹	ا ثاثے	₹	واجبات
	65,000	مستقلها ثاث	70,000	حصص سرمابير
	15,000	اسٹاک	5,000	محفوطات
	30,000	متفرق قرض دار	37,500	قرض
0	10,000	يبلس وصول شدنى	25,000	قرض خوابان
Cit	5,000	نفدى	5,000	بنك اوور ڈرافٹ
	17,500	سا کھ		
	1,42,500		1,42,500	

From the following Balance Sheet calculate :

- Current Ratio (i)
- (ii) Liquid Ratio
- (iii) Debt Equity Ratio
- Proprietory Ratio (iv)

Turn over / صفحاليك]



Balance sheet as on 31.3.2008

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital	70,000	Fixed Assets	65,000
Reserves	5,000	Stock	15,000
Loans	37,500	Sundry Debtors	30,000
Creditors	25,000	Bills Receivable	10,000
Bank Overdraft	5,000	Cash	5,000
		Goodwill	17,500
	1,42,500		1,42,500

مارچ،اپریل اور شکی 2005 کے لیے درج ذیل معلومات کی بنیاد پرزر میزانیہ (کیش بجٹ) تیار کیجئے : .56

دفترى اخراجات	متفرق اخراجات	اجرتيں	ادھارخر يدياں	ادهارفر وختميان	مهيبنه
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
2,000	4,000	9,000	36,000	60,000	جنوري
1,500	3,000	8,000	38,000	82,000	فرورى
2,500	4,500	10,000	33,000	84,000	مارچ
2,000	3,500	8,500	35,000	78,000	اپريل
1,000	4,000	9,500	39,000	56,000	متى
	C				
				: •	زائد معلومات
			₹ 8,	ِانَى نقدى موازنه 000	(i) ابت <i>ت</i>
			ہلت ہے	_ل کوں کوایک مہینہادھارک [.]	б (ii)
			لیےدومہنے کی مہلت	ہم کنندگان کوادھار کے۔	(iii) فرا
		گ	، اسی مہینےادا کرنے ہوں.	نين اور متفرق اخراجات	
		₹ 4,000 3,000 4,500 3,500	₹ ₹ 4,000 9,000 3,000 8,000 4,500 10,000 3,500 8,500 4,000 9,500	₹ ₹ ₹ 4,000 9,000 36,000 3,000 8,000 38,000 4,500 10,000 33,000 3,500 8,500 35,000 4,000 9,500 39,000	₹ ₹ ₹ ₹ 4,000 9,000 36,000 60,000 3,000 8,000 38,000 82,000 4,500 10,000 33,000 84,000 3,500 8,500 35,000 78,000 4,000 9,500 39,000 56,000

- (i) ابتدائی نفتری موازنه 8,000 ₹
- (ii) گا ہوں کوایک مہینہ ادھار کی مہلت ہے

- (iv) اجرتیں اور متفرق اخراجات اسی مہینےادا کرنے ہوں گے
 - (v) دفتری اخراجات کی ادائیگی میں تاخیرا یک مہینے کی ہوگی



Prepare a cash budget for the months March, April and May 2005 from the following information :

Month	Credit Sales ₹	Credit Purchases ₹	Wages ₹	Misc. Expenses ₹	Office Expenses ₹
January	60,000	36,000	9,000	4,000	2,000
February	82,000	38,000	8,000	3,000	1,500
March	84,000	33,000	10,000	4,500	2,500
April	78,000	35,000	8,500	3,500	2,000
May	56,000	39,000	9,500	4,000	1,000

Additional informations :

- Opening cash balance ₹ 8,000. (i)
- Period of credit allowed to customers one month. (ii)
- (iii)
- Period of credit allowed by suppliers two months. Wages and miscellaneous expenses are payable in same month. Lag in payment of office expenses is one month. (iv)
- (v)

On Application ₹ 25 On Allotment ₹ 45 (including premium ₹ 20)

- ₹ 25 On First call
- ₹ 25 On Final call

All the shares are fully subscribed. Both the calls were made and all the money were duly received.

Pass Journal Entries. Prepare Bank Account, Share Capital Account, Securities Premium Account and Balance Sheet.