| Register Number |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rer. |

## PART - III

ACCOUNTANCY /
(Urdu \& English Versions / اررو اورانزيْکزبان )
[ 3 : 3 :
Time Allowed: 3 Hours ]

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.
إرط-A/ART - AR

30x1=30

Note : Answer all the questions.

Fill in the blanks. 1

Closing stock is valued at cost price or $\qquad$ price whichever is lower.

Provision for discount on creditors is deducted from $\qquad$ in the balance sheet.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& -696 \text { ₹ }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 ₹ $\qquad$ on 31.3.2014.

Cash budget is useful tool for $\qquad$ .
 . 5

A Statement of Affairs resembles as a $\qquad$ .

- اثاث
$\qquad$ ساكه (تَمٌ ولِل) اكيك . 6

Goodwill is an $\qquad$ asset.

## 7. <br> 

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 $₹$ $\qquad$ -.
; زوركّ6
. 8
$\qquad$ method of depreciation is used in the case of lease.
₹ $\qquad$

 .9

The opening stock and the closing stock are ₹ 33,000 and ₹ 17,000 respectively. The average stock is $\qquad$ .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كصورتيّبرآموتابـ }
\end{aligned}
$$10

When the value of liabilities increases, it results in $\qquad$

.11
Undistributed Profit will appear on the $\qquad$ side of the balance sheet.


Cash budget is also called as $\qquad$ .
ratio measures the firm's ability to pay off its current dues.

$\qquad$ روطلبي 14

There should be a gap of $\qquad$ between two calls.


A company issued $1,00,000$ shares of $₹ 10$ each to the public but only 70,000 shares were subscribed. Its subscribed capital is ₹ $\qquad$ -.

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

ايكسآثن

(b)

واجبات
(a)

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

$\qquad$ جموعـمنا .18


(c) نتِّونصان اكووْن
(b)
رمابياكو'نط

Gross profit is transferred to :
(a) capital account
(b) profit and loss account
(c) none of these

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { اروارزوغت } \tag{a}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { كلّريّنوارول عاكَّنطـ } \tag{b}
\end{align*}
$$

Credit sales is obtained from:
(a) bills payable account
(b) total debtors account
(c) total creditors account
20. :
₹ 2,701
(c)
$₹ 2,710$
(b)
₹ 2,107
(a)

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

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

If current assets of a business concern is ₹ 80,000 and current liabilities are ₹ 40,000 , then the current ratio will be :
(a) $1: 2$
(b) $1: 1$
(c) $2: 1$


كاهصطالوص بيل كياجا $\qquad$ زريزانيهكاظهار 22

ط.
(b)

ز (a)

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
(c)
3
(b)

.24

The maximum calls that a company can make is :
(a) one
(b) two
(c) three

تناسبك $\qquad$
 .25
(c) (c)
/rرابي
(b)
(a)

At the time of retirement of a partner the difference between New Profit ratio and Old Profit ratio is $\qquad$ ratio.
(a) Gaining
(b) Capital
(c) Sacrifice

$\qquad$
 .26 ايثاركتاسب
(c)
(b)

(a)
$\qquad$ is calculated at the time of admission of a new partner.
(a) Gaining ratio
(b) Capital ratio
(c) Sacrificing ratio
 .27
₹ 300
(c)
₹ 500
(b)
₹ 400
(a)

The amount credited to share forfeited account is ₹ 700. The loss on reissue of forfeited shares is ₹ 200. Capital Reserve will be :
(a) ₹ 400
(b) ₹ 500
(c) ₹ 300

$$
\begin{aligned}
& ₹ 2,18,000 \quad \text { (c) } \\
& \text { ₹ } 2,09,000 \\
& \text { (b) } \\
& \text { ₹ } 2,00,000 \\
& \text { (a) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Creditors on 1.1.2010 is ₹ $1,21,000$ and on 31.12 .2010 is ₹ $1,30,000$. Cash paid to creditors during the year is ₹ $2,09,000$ then the credit purchases during the year is :
(a) ₹ $2,00,000$
(b) ₹ $2,09,000$
(c) ₹ $2,18,000$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { اثظا }  \tag{a}\\
& \text { ثش \& }  \tag{b}\\
& \text { زركقركراوط } \tag{c}
\end{align*}
$$

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

on (c)
(c)
(b)
-范
(a)

When shares are forfeited the share capital of the company will :
(a) remain same
(b) reduce
(c) increase

## PART - B / B-

$10 \times 5=50$
(i) :

،رهّيورى
Note : (i) Answer any ten questions.
(ii) Answer to theory questions should not exceed 50 words each.

$$
31 .
$$

What is accrued income?


Give five examples for cash receipts.

Define single entry system.

Write notes on revaluation method of depreciation.

What is forfeiture of shares ?

What is super profit?
تناسبكاتر ليف بكيُـ-37

Define Ratio.

- ₹ 25,00038

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

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ₹ $1,60,000$ | اونِّكرّا |
| ₹ $1,80,000$ |  |
| ₹ 36,000 | نكّكّكّروّ |
| $₹ 10,000$ | زاكُكرطي |

What shall be the profit of the concern if :

| Opening capital | ₹ $1,60,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Closing capital | $₹ 1,80,000$ |
| Drawings | $₹ 36,000$ |
| Additional capital | $₹ 10,000$ |




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 |



Calculate fixed assets Turnover Ratio

| Fixed Assets | $₹ 1,00,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Depreciation | $₹ 25,000$ |
| Sales | $₹ 3,00,000$ |



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.

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.

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

## $5 \times 12=60$

نوش : (i) كونَّ (ii)

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

01.01.2005 اور 31.12.2005 كواب كاثاـ ال
 اروراجبات النمرحت :


 (b)
(a) The trial balance shows on 31.03 .2005 as follows : Sundry Debtors ₹ 65,000 .

Adjustments :
(i) Bad debts to be written off ₹ 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.
(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.

|  | ₹ <br>  <br> Cash in hand <br> Sundry Debtors | ₹ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Investments | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| Furniture | $1,60,000$ | $1,90,000$ |
| Sundry Creditors | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Stock | 10,000 | 10,000 |

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

Define depreciation. What are the reasons for providing depreciation ?

What are the characteristics and advantages of cash budget?48

Distinguish between fixed capital method and fluctuating capital method.


Mohan Manufacturing Company purchased on $1^{\text {st }}$ 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 $31^{\text {st }}$ March every year.

| ₹ |  | ₹ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,600 |  | 2,00,000 | ; |
| 800 | كصلـور | 50,000 | ك |
| 32,000 | ن\% | 1,000 | رنّ |
|  |  | 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 |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { چرّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ₹ } \\
& \text { ظنحص کحاب }
\end{aligned}
$$

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.

## PART - D / DإِشـD

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (a) } .53
\end{aligned}
$$

| $\underset{₹}{31.3 .2012}$ | $\underset{₹}{1.4 .2011}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43,750 | 37,500 | تّزتزضغاه (وينوار) |
| 2,500 | 2,500 |  |
| 10,000 | 6,250 | نتّك |
| 87,500 | 62,500 |  |
| 12,500 | 25,000 | ابطا |


| ₹ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10，000 | نكاكّكّى |
| 3，750 | كصلـ |
| 2，500 |  |
| 1，35，000 |  |
| 1，12，500 |  |
| 3，750 | ；； |
| 1，250 | زيكّ |
| 8，750 |  |
| 5\％ | 乙 |

$\downarrow$

（b）

| ₹ | 之施 | ₹ | واجبات |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15，000 | \％\％\％ | 75，000 |  |
| 30，000 | －الطا | 1，20，000 | ；ضضوابان |
| 1，50，000 | ز\％ | 1，35，000 | ز |
| 75，000 | ＊＊＊） | 45，000 | كو، |
| 4，50，000 | ب1 |  | ／رطاي |
| 1，00，000 |  |  | 3，00，000 A |
| 80，000 | sl | 5，25，000 | 2，25，000 B |
| 9，00，000 |  | 9，00，000 |  |


(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 <br> $₹$ | 31.3 .2012 <br> $₹$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Sundry Creditors | 37,500 | 43,750 |
| Furniture | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Cash | 6,250 | 10,000 |
| Sundry Debtors | 62,500 | 87,500 |
| 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 furniture at 5\% p.a. |  |

OR

(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 | $9,25,000$ | Goodwill | 80,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $9,00,000$ |

On $1^{\text {st }}$ 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.


| آزاكّ*) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | تتنيلات |
| 7,50,000 <br> 7,50,000 <br> 1,20,000 <br> 28,000 <br> 60,000 <br> 6,000 | 40,000 $4,00,000$ $1,10,000$ 21,000 $1,20,000$ $1,20,000$ 40,000 $5,00,000$ 5,000 37,000 $2,50,000$ 53,000 2,000 16,000 | ar <br> تنرى <br> عـاريّن <br> تختز <br> كاياورگصول <br> ابتراكَزن尺ره <br> ثيز <br>  <br> ; <br> ; ;تمّان <br> ورو بإربرارى <br>  <br> تخرتزضورار <br> تُرقزضغواه <br> ,وصل شرنِبل <br>  <br> ; <br> -ر <br> اشتّارات <br> كصلـمثنث |
| 17,14,000 | 17,14,000 |  |



$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { تطيقات : } \\
& \text { ₹ } 1,40,000 \text { انتّا كُ } \tag{i}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { 10\% چr }  \tag{iii}\\
& \text { ₹ } 1 \text { ٪ } \tag{iv}
\end{align*}
$$

From the following particulars of Mrs. Kanmani prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ March 2004.

| Trial Balance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Particulars | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Debit } \\ ₹ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Credit } \\ \text { ₹ } \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 ₹ $1,40,000$
(ii) Write off depreciation on buildings at $10 \%$ p.a.
(iii) Provide interest on capital at $10 \%$ p.a.
(iv) Commission received in advance ₹ 1,000
(v) Prepaid Salary ₹ 10,000

> تكيلنتاسب
> زَنمهارلناسب
> (iv)

| צ'ثوارهوازهن 31.3.2008 ك, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ₹ | 主出 | ₹ | واجبات |
| 65,000 | - با | 70,000 |  |
| 15,000 | اسط | 5,000 | كوزطات |
| - 30,000 | تخرّ زونوار | 37,500 | تض |
| 10,000 | بِلِ وصولشنى | 25,000 | تضغوابن |
| 5,000 | تزكى | 5,000 | بكّاورورُرانف |
| 17,500 | sk |  |  |
| 1,42,500 |  | 1,42,500 |  |

From the following Balance Sheet calculate :
(i) Current Ratio
(ii) Liquid Ratio
(iii) Debt Equity Ratio
(iv) Proprietory Ratio


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 |
|  | $1,42,500$ |  | $1,42,500$ |



| ونّزكازراجات | تّزقاخزابات <br> ₹ | اجثيّ ₹ | اوصازيبيان ₹ | ارصارز；；تمّال ₹ | ＂ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2，000 | 4，000 | 9，000 | 36，000 | 60，000 | جزوى |
| 1，500 | 3，000 | 8，000 | 38，000 | 82，000 | زورى |
| 2，500 | 4，500 | 10，000 | 33，000 | 84，000 | で儿 |
| 2，000 | 3，500 | 8，500 | 35，000 | 78，000 | ¢رّ |
| 1，000 | 4，000 | 9，500 | 39，000 | 56，000 | 人＊ |

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { زاءُرمعلوات : } \\
& \text { ابتراكَنتزكموازن } \tag{i}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (اجرين اورتغز (iv) } \tag{iii}
\end{align*}
$$

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

| Month | Credit Sales <br> $₹$ | Credit Purchases <br> $₹$ | Wages <br> $₹$ | Misc. Expenses <br> $₹$ | Office Expenses <br> $₹$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 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 |  |
| May | 56,000 | 39,000 | 9,500 | 4,000 |  |

## Additional informations :

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


 جز
Susan Grace Ltd., issued 20,000 shares of ₹ 100 each at $₹ 120$ payable as follows :
On Application ₹ 25
On Allotment ₹ 45 (including premium ₹ 20)
On First call
₹ 25
On Final call ₹ 25
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.

