Accountancy (055)

CBSE Class 12 Board Examination 2027 – Practice Paper No. 2

Practice Question Paper

Time: 3 hours **Max. Marks: 80**

(1) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
(2) This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and Part B.
(3) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
(4) Part B has two options: Option I – Analysis of Financial Statements and Option II – Computerised Accounting. Attempt only one of the two options.
(5) Questions 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each.
(6) Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carry 3 marks each.
(7) Questions 21, 22 and 33 carry 4 marks each.
(8) Questions 23 to 26 and 34 carry 6 marks each.
(9) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions of three marks, 2 questions of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

PART A – Q.1 to 16 Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies. Questions 1 to 16 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Choose the correct option. **[16]**

1. Under the fixed capital method, which of the following items is recorded in a partner's **capital account** (and not in the current account)?

(A) Interest on capital
(B) Share of profit
(C) Additional capital introduced
(D) Drawings

2. Neha's capital in a firm on 1st April, 2025 was ₹3,00,000. She introduced additional capital of ₹60,000 on 1st October, 2025. The partnership deed allows interest on capital @ 10% p.a. Interest on her capital for the year ended 31st March, 2026 will be:

(A) ₹36,000
(B) ₹30,000
(C) ₹31,500
(D) ₹33,000

3. Karan, a partner, withdrew ₹5,000 at the **end** of every month during the year ended 31st March, 2026. Interest on drawings is charged @ 12% p.a. The interest on his drawings will be:

(A) ₹3,900
(B) ₹3,600
(C) ₹3,300
(D) ₹7,200

4. **Assertion (A):** On the retirement of a partner, the profit or loss on revaluation is transferred only to the capital accounts of the remaining partners in their new profit sharing ratio.
Reason (R): The change in the values of assets and liabilities relates to the period during which the retiring partner was also a partner.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
(D) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

5. Kunal and Leena share profits in the ratio of 5 : 3. They admit Manav as a new partner. The new profit sharing ratio of Kunal, Leena and Manav is 3 : 2 : 1. The sacrificing ratio of Kunal and Leena will be:

(A) 5 : 3 (B) 1 : 1

(C) 1 : 3 (D) 3 : 1

6. The average profit of Sagar Traders is ₹1,20,000 and the normal rate of return in its line of business is 10%. Its total assets are ₹14,00,000 and outside liabilities are ₹4,00,000. The value of goodwill by the capitalisation of average profits method will be:

(A) ₹2,00,000 (B) ₹12,00,000

(C) ₹1,20,000 (D) ₹10,00,000

7. Anil, Bina and Chetan are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Bina retires, and Anil and Chetan decide to share future profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. The gaining ratio of Anil and Chetan will be:

(A) 3 : 2 (B) 1 : 2

(C) 5 : 2 (D) 2 : 1

8. The amount due to a retiring partner is not paid to him at once, and there is no agreement among the partners about it. Under Section 37 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the retiring partner is entitled to:

(A) interest @ 12% p.a. on the unpaid amount

(B) interest @ 6% p.a. on the unpaid amount, or the share of profits earned by the use of his money, at his option

(C) nothing until the amount is fully paid

(D) a share of the future profits of the firm in the old profit sharing ratio

9. On the dissolution of a firm, a creditor whose claim was ₹30,000 accepted machinery (book value ₹28,000) in full settlement of his claim. Both the creditors and the machinery had already been transferred to the Realisation Account. The journal entry for this settlement will be:

(A) No entry is required

(B) Creditors A/c Dr. ₹28,000 To Machinery A/c ₹28,000

(C) Realisation A/c Dr. ₹30,000 To Creditors A/c ₹30,000

(D) Creditors A/c Dr. ₹30,000 To Realisation A/c ₹30,000

10. In which of the following cases is a partnership firm **compulsorily** dissolved?

(A) When a partner persistently breaches the partnership agreement

(B) When a partner becomes of unsound mind

(C) When the business can be carried on only at a loss

(D) When all the partners, or all but one partner, become insolvent

11. An offer of securities, or an invitation to subscribe securities, made by a company to a select group of persons through a private placement offer letter (Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013) is called:

(A) Public issue (B) Rights issue

(C) Private placement (D) Bonus issue

12. Satara Steels Ltd. forfeited 500 equity shares of ₹10 each, fully called up, on which the shareholder had paid ₹6 per share. The maximum total discount at which these 500 shares can be reissued as fully paid up is:

(A) ₹3,000 (B) ₹2,000

(C) ₹5,000 (D) ₹1,500

13. On 1st July, 2025, Latur Pulses Ltd. issued ₹4,00,000, 10% Debentures at a discount of 5%. The debenture interest for the year ended 31st March, 2026 will be:

(A) ₹40,000 (B) ₹28,500

(C) ₹38,000 (D) ₹30,000

14. In the Balance Sheet of a company, the balance of Calls in Advance Account is shown under:

(A) Share Capital, added to the paid-up capital (B) Current Liabilities – Other Current Liabilities

(C) Shareholders' Funds – Reserves and Surplus (D) Non-current Liabilities – Long-term Borrowings

15. **Assertion (A):** A company cannot proceed to allot shares unless it has received the minimum subscription.

Reason (R): A company can forfeit the shares of a shareholder who fails to pay the allotment or call money, within the framework of the provisions of its Articles of Association.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

(D) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

16. Rakesh, a partner, advanced a loan of ₹1,20,000 to the firm on 1st August, 2025. There is no partnership deed. The interest on his loan for the year ended 31st March, 2026 will be:

(A) ₹4,800 (B) ₹7,200

(C) ₹9,600 (D) Nil

Q.17 to 20 Questions 17 to 20 carry 3 marks each. **[12]**

17. **(A)** Mihir, Nandini and Rajat were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. With effect from 1st April, 2026, they decided to share future profits and losses equally. On that date:

(I) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹1,80,000.

(II) The Balance Sheet showed a debit balance of ₹24,000 in the Profit and Loss Account.

(III) The Balance Sheet showed a General Reserve of ₹36,000, which the partners decided to leave undisturbed in the books.

Pass the necessary journal entries.

OR

(B) Dev and Alka were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2026, they admitted Faiz as a new partner for 1/5th share in future profits. Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹1,00,000. Faiz brought ₹1,50,000 as his capital, but he could bring only ₹12,000 out of his share of goodwill (premium) in cash. Pass the necessary journal entries.

18. Tejas, Uma and Varsha are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their fixed capitals are ₹4,00,000, ₹3,00,000 and ₹2,00,000 respectively. The net profit of ₹1,80,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2026 was distributed among them without providing for the following terms of the partnership deed:

(i) Interest on capital @ 6% p.a.

(ii) Salary to Varsha @ ₹2,000 per month.

Show your working in a statement and pass the necessary adjusting entry on 1st April, 2026.

19. Wardha Cotton Ltd. purchased the running business of Ramesh Ginning Co. The assets taken over were: Land and Building ₹6,00,000; Plant and Machinery ₹3,20,000; Stock ₹1,80,000 and Debtors ₹1,00,000. It also took over creditors of ₹1,40,000. The purchase consideration of ₹11,10,000 was paid ₹1,50,000 by cheque and the balance by issuing equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of 20%.

(I) Calculate the number of equity shares issued to Ramesh Ginning Co.

(II) Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Wardha Cotton Ltd.

20. Gopal and Lalit were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2025, they admitted Ira as a new partner for 1/5th share in profits, which she acquired from Gopal and Lalit in their old ratio. Ira was guaranteed a minimum profit of ₹60,000 per year; any deficiency was to be borne by Gopal and Lalit in the ratio of 3 : 1. Lalit is entitled to a salary of ₹2,000 per month. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2026 was ₹2,64,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

Q.21 and 22 Questions 21 and 22 carry 4 marks each. **[8]**

21. Godavari Paper Ltd. offered 40,000 equity shares of ₹10 each to the public at a premium of ₹3 per share, payable as follows: ₹3 on application; ₹6 on allotment (including the premium of ₹3) and ₹4 on first and final call. Applications were received for 37,000 shares, and the directors allotted shares to all the applicants. All the money due was received except the first and final call on 1,500 shares held by Vinod. The company maintains a Calls-in-Arrears Account.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Godavari Paper Ltd.

22. **(A)** Rana, Sudha, Tara and Uday were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 2 : 2. Tara retired on 31st March, 2026, and Rana, Sudha and Uday decided to share future profits in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 1. Goodwill was to be valued by capitalising the super profits at the normal rate of return. The capital employed in the firm was ₹12,00,000 and the normal rate of return was 10%. The profits of the last three years were ₹1,38,000, ₹1,47,000 and ₹1,65,000. Goodwill already appeared in the books at ₹40,000.

Calculate the value of goodwill and the gaining ratio, and pass the necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill.

OR

(B) Nilesh and Parth are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 with fixed capitals of ₹5,00,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively. On 1st April, 2025, Nilesh's Current Account had a credit balance of ₹20,000 and Parth's Current Account had a debit balance of ₹8,000. The partnership deed provides for interest on capital @ 8% p.a. and a salary to Parth of ₹3,000 per month. Drawings during the year were: Nilesh ₹60,000 and Parth ₹48,000; interest on drawings was ₹2,400 and ₹1,800 respectively. The net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2026, before the above adjustments, was ₹2,05,800.

Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and the Partners' Current Accounts.

Q.23 to 26 Questions 23 to 26 carry 6 marks each. **[24]**

23. On 1st April, 2025, Kolhapur Foundry Ltd. invited applications for 8,000, 11% Debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10% after six years. The amount was payable as follows:

₹30 on application; ₹45 on allotment (including the premium of ₹5) and ₹30 on first and final call.

Applications were received for 11,000 debentures. Applications for 1,000 debentures were rejected and the money was refunded. Debentures were allotted to the remaining applicants on a pro-rata basis, and the excess application money was adjusted towards the amount due on allotment. All the money due on allotment and on the call was duly received.

The company had a balance of ₹30,000 in its Securities Premium Reserve Account before this issue. It decided to write off the loss on issue of these debentures in the year of allotment itself.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Kolhapur Foundry Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2026 (ignore debenture interest).

24. Kedar, Gargi and Madhav were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Kedar, Gargi and Madhav as at 31st March, 2026

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	90,000	Bank	34,000
Bills Payable	30,000	Debtors 1,00,000 Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts 6,000	94,000
Bank Loan	40,000	Stock	1,12,000
General Reserve	36,000	Investments	60,000
Capital Accounts:		Machinery	2,40,000
Kedar	2,00,000	Furniture	36,000
Gargi	1,20,000		
Madhav	60,000		
Total	**5,76,000**	Total	**5,76,000**

The firm was dissolved on that date and the following were agreed:

1. Kedar took over the investments at ₹54,000 and Madhav took over the furniture at ₹30,000.
2. Debtors realised ₹92,000, stock was sold for ₹1,05,000 and machinery for ₹2,10,000.
3. Creditors were paid at a discount of 5%; bills payable were paid in full.
4. An unrecorded bill for repairs of ₹4,000 was paid.
5. Realisation expenses of ₹3,500 were paid by the firm.
6. The bank loan was paid off.

On the basis of the above information, answer the following questions:

I. The amount of General Reserve to be credited to Madhav's Capital Account will be:

(A) ₹12,000 (B) ₹6,000

(C) ₹18,000 (D) ₹36,000

II. The Provision for Doubtful Debts of ₹6,000 will be:

(A) debited to Realisation Account (B) credited to the capital accounts of the partners in 3 : 2 : 1

(C) ignored, as debtors are transferred at ₹94,000 (D) credited to Realisation Account

III. The amount paid to the creditors will be:

(A) ₹90,000 (B) ₹81,000

(C) ₹85,500 (D) ₹94,500

IV. The loss on realisation will be:

(A) ₹54,000 (B) ₹50,500

(C) ₹60,000 (D) ₹57,500

V. The amount finally paid to Kedar will be:

(A) ₹1,91,000 (B) ₹1,37,000

(C) ₹1,64,000 (D) ₹1,46,000

VI. The amount finally paid to Madhav will be:

(A) ₹57,000 (B) ₹21,000

(C) ₹33,000 (D) ₹27,000

25. **(A)** Yogesh and Zoya were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Yogesh and Zoya as at 31st March, 2026

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	75,000	Bank	45,000
Employees' Provident Fund	25,000	Debtors	90,000
General Reserve	40,000	Stock	1,05,000
Capital Accounts:		Furniture	50,000
Yogesh	2,40,000	Plant	1,50,000
Zoya	1,60,000	Building	1,00,000
Total	**5,40,000**	Total	**5,40,000**

On 1st April, 2026, they admitted Arnav as a new partner for 1/5th share in future profits, which he acquired from Yogesh and Zoya in their old ratio. The terms were:

(i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹1,50,000. Arnav could not bring his share of goodwill in cash, so it was adjusted through the partners' capital accounts.

(ii) Building was revalued at ₹1,30,000 and Plant was depreciated by 10%.

(iii) Stock was found to be overvalued by ₹5,000.

(iv) A provision for doubtful debts @ 5% was to be created on debtors.

(v) Rent of ₹2,500 was outstanding.

(vi) Arnav brought ₹1,40,000 in cash. The capitals of Yogesh and Zoya were to be adjusted in the new profit sharing ratio on the basis of Arnav's capital (after the goodwill adjustment), by bringing in or withdrawing cash as necessary.

Prepare the Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

OR

(B) Naveen, Ruchi and Sneha were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Naveen, Ruchi and Sneha as at 31st March, 2026

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	60,000	Bank	40,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Debtors	80,000
General Reserve	50,000	Stock	90,000
Capital Accounts:		Machinery	1,70,000
Naveen	2,00,000	Land and Building	2,00,000
Ruchi	1,50,000		
Sneha	1,00,000		
Total	**5,80,000**	Total	**5,80,000**

Sneha died on 30th September, 2026. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner:

(i) Goodwill of the firm will be valued at two years' purchase of the average profits of the last three years. The profits were: 2023-24 ₹1,20,000; 2024-25 ₹1,35,000; 2025-26 ₹1,50,000.

(ii) Her share of profit till the date of death will be calculated on the basis of the average profits of the last three years.

(iii) Interest on capital will be allowed @ 6% p.a. till the date of death.

(iv) Land and Building will be appreciated by 15%, Machinery will be depreciated by 10% and a provision for doubtful debts @ 5% will be created on debtors.

Sneha's drawings till the date of death were ₹12,000. Naveen and Ruchi will continue to share

profits equally. Her executors were paid ₹50,000 immediately by cheque, and the balance was kept payable to them.
Prepare the Revaluation Account, Sneha's Capital Account and Sneha's Executors Account.

26. **(A)** Kaveri Foods Ltd. invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹2 per share, payable as follows:
₹3 on application; ₹5 on allotment (including the premium of ₹2) and ₹4 on first and final call.
Applications were received for 65,000 shares. Applications for 5,000 shares were rejected and the money was refunded. Shares were allotted to the remaining applicants on a pro-rata basis, and the excess application money was adjusted towards allotment.
Nikhil, who had applied for 1,800 shares, failed to pay the allotment money, and his shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. The first and final call was then made on the remaining shares and was duly received. Later, 1,000 of the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹9 per share as fully paid up.
Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Kaveri Foods Ltd.

OR

(B) Sabari Engineering Ltd. invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹5 per share, payable as follows:
₹4 on application; ₹7 on allotment (including the premium of ₹5) and ₹4 on first and final call.
Applications were received for 1,20,000 shares. The directors decided as follows:
(i) Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and the money was refunded.
(ii) Applications for 30,000 shares were accepted in full.
(iii) The remaining applicants were allotted 20,000 shares on a pro-rata basis. Their excess application money was to be adjusted first towards the allotment money and then towards the first and final call, and any balance left after that was to be refunded.
Meenal, who had applied for 2,000 shares and was allotted these shares in full, paid the first and final call money along with her allotment money. All the other money due was duly received.
Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Sabari Engineering Ltd.

PART B – OPTION I Analysis of Financial Statements. Questions 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each, 31 and 32 carry 3 marks each, 33 carries 4 marks and 34 carries 6 marks. **[20]**

27. Which of the following is **not** a cash equivalent for the purpose of preparing a Cash Flow Statement?

(A) Equity shares of another company held as an investment
(B) Treasury bills maturing within two months of purchase
(C) Commercial paper maturing within 75 days of purchase
(D) A bank deposit with a maturity of three months from the date of deposit

28. Dhule Wires Ltd. earned a net profit after tax of ₹4,20,000 for the year. The rate of income tax is 30%. It has 12% Debentures of ₹5,00,000 outstanding throughout the year. Its Interest Coverage Ratio will be:

(A) 7 times
(B) 10 times
(C) 11 times
(D) 8 times

29. A company issued fully paid bonus shares of ₹3,00,000 to its shareholders by capitalising its General Reserve. In the Cash Flow Statement this will be shown as:

(A) Cash inflow from financing activities
(B) Not shown, as it is a non-cash transaction
(C) Cash outflow from financing activities
(D) Cash outflow from investing activities

30. Revenue from operations of a company for the year is ₹18,00,000. Its current assets are ₹5,00,000 and current liabilities are ₹2,00,000. The Working Capital Turnover Ratio is:

(A) 3.6 times (B) 9 times

(C) 2.57 times (D) 6 times

31. **(A)** From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of Solapur Textiles Ltd. for the years ended 31st March, 2025 and 2026:

Particulars	2025-26 (₹)	2024-25 (₹)
Revenue from Operations	25,00,000	20,00,000
Other Income	50,000	1,00,000
Cost of Materials Consumed	16,00,000	12,00,000
Other Expenses	2,50,000	3,00,000
Rate of Income Tax	30%	30%

OR

(B) From the following information, prepare a Common Size Balance Sheet of Akola Dal Mills Ltd. as at 31st March, 2025 and 2026:

Particulars	31-03-2026 (₹)	31-03-2025 (₹)
Share Capital	6,00,000	5,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	2,80,000	1,00,000
Long-term Borrowings	4,80,000	2,50,000
Current Liabilities	2,40,000	1,50,000
Total	**16,00,000**	**10,00,000**
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	10,40,000	6,00,000
Non-current Investments	80,000	1,00,000
Current Assets	4,80,000	3,00,000
Total	**16,00,000**	**10,00,000**

32. From the following information of Bhandara Rice Ltd. as at 31st March, 2026, calculate (I) Debt to Equity Ratio, (II) Total Assets to Debt Ratio and (III) Proprietary Ratio:

Particulars	₹
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000
General Reserve	2,00,000
Surplus, i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	4,00,000
9% Debentures	3,00,000
Long-term Loan from Bank	1,00,000
Trade Payables	3,50,000
Short-term Provisions	1,50,000

33. **(A)** From the following information of Washim Agro Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2026, calculate (I) Gross Profit Ratio, (II) Operating Ratio, (III) Operating Profit Ratio and (IV) Net Profit Ratio (before tax and after tax):

Revenue from operations ₹15,00,000; Cost of revenue from operations ₹9,00,000; Selling and distribution expenses ₹1,20,000; Administrative expenses ₹1,05,000; Interest received on investments ₹30,000; Interest on debentures ₹15,000; Rate of income tax 30%.

OR

(B) The current ratio of Hingoli Traders Ltd. is 2.4 : 1 and its quick ratio is 1.5 : 1. Its working capital is ₹2,80,000. Calculate (I) current liabilities, (II) current assets, (III) quick (liquid) assets and (IV) inventories. (The company has no prepaid expenses.)

34. From the following Balance Sheet of Ahmednagar Polymers Ltd. as at 31st March, 2026 and the additional information, prepare a Cash Flow Statement:

Balance Sheet of Ahmednagar Polymers Ltd. as at 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Note No.	31-03-2026 (₹)	31-03-2025 (₹)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		10,00,000	8,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	3,00,000	1,50,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	2	2,00,000	3,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term Borrowings (Bank Overdraft)		40,000	60,000
(b) Trade Payables		1,30,000	1,10,000
(c) Short-term Provisions	3	60,000	50,000
Total		**17,30,000**	**14,70,000**
II. ASSETS			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	9,60,000	7,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets (Patents)		30,000	50,000
(b) Non-current Investments		1,50,000	80,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		1,90,000	2,10,000
(b) Trade Receivables		2,40,000	1,80,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,60,000	2,50,000
Total		**17,30,000**	**14,70,000**

Notes to Accounts

Note No.	Particulars	31-03-2026 (₹)	31-03-2025 (₹)
1	**Reserves and Surplus**		
	Securities Premium Reserve	40,000	–
	Surplus, i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	2,60,000	1,50,000
	Total	**3,00,000**	**1,50,000**
2	**Long-term Borrowings**		
	10% Bank Loan	2,00,000	3,00,000
3	**Short-term Provisions**		
	Provision for Tax	60,000	50,000
4	**Property, Plant and Equipment**		
	Machinery	12,00,000	9,00,000
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(2,40,000)	(2,00,000)
	Total	**9,60,000**	**7,00,000**

Additional information:

(i) During the year, a machine costing ₹1,20,000 (accumulated depreciation on it ₹50,000) was sold for ₹85,000.

(ii) Equity shares were issued at a premium of 20% during the year.

(iii) ₹1,00,000 of the bank loan was repaid on 31st March, 2026; interest on the loan for the year was paid.

(iv) A final dividend of ₹80,000 for the year 2024-25 was declared and paid during the year.
(v) Provision for tax made during the year was ₹70,000.

PART B – OPTION II Computerised Accounting (attempt this option INSTEAD OF Option I). Questions 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each, 31 and 32 carry 3 marks each, 33 carries 4 marks and 34 carries 6 marks. **[20]**

27. What value will the formula =ROUNDUP(4762.3,-2) return in a cell of an Excel worksheet?

(A) 4700 (B) 4762

(C) 4800 (D) 5000

28. Cell A2 contains the text Sunita and cell B2 contains the text Jadhav. What will the formula =CONCATENATE(A2," ",B2) display?

(A) SunitaJadhav (B) Sunita Jadhav

(C) A2 B2 (D) #NAME?

29. Among the components of a Computerised Accounting System, 'a logical sequence of actions to perform a task' is called:

(A) Procedure (B) Data

(C) Software (D) People

30. Cell C2 contains the formula =A2/B2 and cell B2 is empty. The cell C2 will display:

(A) #REF! (B) #NAME?

(C) #VALUE! (D) #DIV/0!

31. **(A)** Explain the following sub-systems of an Accounting Information System: (I) Inventory sub-system, (II) Payroll accounting sub-system, (III) Fixed assets accounting sub-system.

OR

(B) What is a data table in a spreadsheet? Distinguish between a one-variable data table and a two-variable data table.

32. Pune Book House has up to 8 regions. Each region has up to 40 stores, each store has up to 9 departments and each department stocks up to 500 titles. The firm wants a numeric code for every title from which its region, store and department can be read directly.
(I) Design a suitable coding structure, stating the number of digits for each level.
(II) Write the code of title number 237 in department 4 of store 12 of region 3.
(III) State one advantage of such a hierarchical code.

33. **(A)** A wholesaler keeps its price list in Sheet1: item codes in A2:A40, item names in B2:B40 and rates in C2:C40. In the invoice sheet, the item code is typed in cell E5. Write the formula that will bring the rate of that item into cell F5 (exact match only), explain each argument of the function used, and state why the table range should be written with absolute cell addresses.

OR

(B) Write the syntax of the PV function and explain its arguments. A scheme will pay ₹25,000 at the end of every year for 4 years and the interest rate is 10% p.a. Write the formula for the present value of the scheme and state its value.

34. Baramati Dairy keeps its fixed asset register in a spreadsheet. From row 5 to row 10 each row is one asset: asset name in column A, asset category (Plant, Vehicle or Furniture) in column B, purchase cost in column D, installation expenses in column E, pre-operating expenses in column F, cost to use in column G, salvage value in column H and life in years in column I. Column K shows depreciation by the straight line method and column L shows the first-year depreciation by the written down value (declining balance) method for a full year of 12 months.

(I) Write the formulas for cells G5 (cost to use), K5 and L5. Also write the formula for cell K12 to show the total straight line depreciation of all six assets, and for cell K13 to show the total straight line depreciation of the assets of the category Plant only.

(II) Row 5 is a milk chilling plant: purchase cost ₹4,40,000, installation expenses ₹25,000, pre-operating expenses ₹15,000, salvage value ₹30,000 and life 6 years. Calculate the values shown in G5, K5 and L5.

(III) Why is the first-year depreciation in L5 higher than in K5?

All the best for your exam!