

**NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI**  
**REGIONAL OFFICE, LUCKNOW**  
**SECOND PREBOARD**  
**EXAMINATION**  
**SUBJECT - ACCOUNTANCY (055)**  
**CLASS XII**  
**(SESSION - 2022-23)**

**TIME 3 HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS 80**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

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.
5. Questions 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 mark each.
7. Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 mark each.
8. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 mark 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.

S.No.	Questions	Marks
<b>Part A :- Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies</b>		
<b>1.</b>	If average capital employed in a firm is ₹8,00,000, average of actual profits is ₹1,80,000 and normal rate of return is 10%, then value of goodwill as per capitalization of average profits is:  (A) ₹10,00,000 (B) ₹18,00,000 (C) ₹80,00,000 (D) ₹78,20,000	<b>1</b>

2.	<p>Assertion (A):- Commission provided to partner is shown in Profit and Loss A/c. Reason (R):- Commission provided to partner is charge against profits and is to be provided at fixed rate.</p> <p>a) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect. d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p>	1
3.	<p>A share of ₹ 10 each, issued at ₹ 4 premium out of which ₹ 7 (including ₹ 1 premium) was called up and paid up. The uncalled Capital will be_____.</p> <p>a) ₹ 7 per share b) ₹ 4 per share c) ₹ 8 per share d) ₹ 3 per share</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>While issuing_____type of Debentures, company doesn't give any undertaking for the repayment of money borrowed by issuing such debentures.</p> <p>a) Zero Coupon Rate Debentures b) Non-Convertible Debentures c) Secured Debentures d) Non-Redeemable Debentures</p>	1
4.	<p>Which of the following is true regarding Salary to a partner when the firm maintains fluctuating capital accounts?</p> <p>(A) Debit Partner's Loan A/c and Credit P &amp; L Appropriation A/c. (B) Debit P &amp; L A/c and Credit Partner's Capital A/c. (C) Debit P &amp; L Appropriation A/c and Credit Partner's Current A/c. (D) Debit P &amp; L Appropriation A/c and Credit Partner's Capital A/c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>In the absence of partnership deed, a partner is entitled to an interest on the amount</p> <p>of additional capital advanced by him to the firm at a rate of:</p> <p>(A) entitled for 6% p.a. on their additional capital, only when there are profits. (B) entitled for 10% p.a. on their additional capital (C) entitled for 12% p.a. on their additional capital (D) not entitled for any interest on their additional capitals.</p>	1

5.	<p>A and B are partners in a firm having a capital of ₹ 54,000 and ₹ 36,000 respectively. They admitted C for 1/3rd share in the profits C brought proportionate amount of capital. The Capital brought in by C would be:</p> <p>A) ₹ 90,000  B) ₹ 45,000  C) ₹ 5,400  D) ₹ 36,00</p>	1
6.	<p>Debenture premium cannot be used to:</p> <p>A) Pay dividends  B) Write off the discount on issues of shares or debentures  C) Write off the premium on redemption of shares or debentures  D) Write off capital loss</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>When debentures are issued as collateral security, the final entry for recording the transaction in the books is:</p> <p>A) Debit debenture suspense a/c and credit debentures a/c.  B) Credit debenture a/c and debit cash a/c.  C) Debit debenture suspense a/c and credit cash a/c.  D) None of the options</p>	1
7.	<p>Maximum limit of premium on shares is :</p> <p>A) 32%  B) 20%  C) No limit  D) 100%</p>	1
8.	<p>Partnership Deed may be:</p> <p>A) Oral  B) Written  C) Duplicate  D) Either Written or Oral</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Where would you record the interest on capital when capitals are fixed?</p> <p>A) Partners current account  B) Partners capital account  C) Partners Salary account  D) None of the above</p>	1

**Read the following hypothetical situation, Answer Question No. 9 and 10**

Puneet and Raju are partners in a clay toys making firm. Their capitals were ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 10,00,000 respectively. The firm allowed Puneet to get a commission of 10% on the net profit before charging any commission and Raju to get a commission of 10% on the net profit after charging all commission. Following is the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Dr. Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March 2022 Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Puneet's Capital A/c (Commission) (----- x10/100)	44,000	By Profit and Loss a/c	.....
To Raju's Capital A/c (Commission)	-----		
To Profit share transferred to :-			
Puneet's Capital A/c	-----		
Raju's Capital A/c	-----		
	=====		=====

**9.** Raju's commission will be:-  
s

a) ₹ 40,000	b) ₹ 44,000
c) ₹ 36,000	d) ₹ 36,440

1

**10.** Puneet's share of profit will be :-

a) ₹ 1,80,000	b) ₹ 1,44,000
c) ₹ 2,16,000	d) ₹ 1,60,000

1

**11.** Gain / loss on revaluation at the time of change in profit sharing ratio of existing partners is shared by \_\_\_(i)\_\_\_ whereas in case of admission of a partner it is shared by \_\_\_(ii)\_\_\_.

- (A) (i) Remaining Partners, (ii) All Partners.  
 (B) (i) All Partners, (ii) Old partners.  
 (C) (i) New Partner, (ii) All partner.  
 (D) (i) Sacrificing Partner, (ii) Incoming partner.

1

12.	<p>Calculate the amount of second &amp; final call when Abhijit Ltd, issues Equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of 40% payable on Application ₹3, On Allotment ₹5, On First Call ₹2.</p> <p>(A) Second &amp; final call ₹3.          (B) Second &amp; final call ₹4.          (C) Second &amp; final call ₹1.          (D) Second &amp; final call ₹14.</p>	1
13.	<p>Ambrish Ltd offered 2,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each, of these 1,98,000 shares were subscribed. The amount was payable as ₹3 on application, ₹4 an allotment and balance on first call. If a shareholder holding 3,000 shares has defaulted on first call, what is the amount of money received on first call?</p> <p>(A) ₹9,000.          (B) ₹5,85,000.          (C) ₹5,91,000.          (D) ₹6,09,000.</p>	1
14.	<p>A and B are partners in a partnership firm without any agreement. A devotes more time for the firm as compare to B. A will get the following commission in addition to profit in the firm's profit:</p> <p>(A) 6% of profit          (B) 4% of profit          (C) 5% of profit          (D) None of the above</p>	1
15.	<p>A draws ₹ 1,000 per month on the last day of every month. If the rate of interest is 5% p.a., then the total interest on drawings will be :</p> <p>(a) ₹ 325          (b) ₹ 275          (c) ₹ 300          (d) ₹ 350</p>	1
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Girdhar, a partner withdrew ₹ 5,000 in the beginning of each quarter and interest on drawings was calculated as ₹ 1,500 at the end of accounting year 31March 2022. What is the rate of interest on drawings charged?</p> <p>A) 6% p.a.          B) 8% p.a.          C) 10% p.a.          D) 12% p.a.</p>	

16.	<p>On the basis of the following data, how much final payment will be made to a partner on firm's dissolution? Credit balance of capital account of the partner was ₹50,000. Share of loss on realization amounted to ₹10,000. Firm's liability taken over by him was for ₹8,000.</p> <p>A) ₹32,000 B) ₹48,000 C) ₹40,000 D) ₹52,000</p>	1
17.	<p>Nirmala, Divisha and Sara were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the 3:4:3. Books were closed on 31st March every year. Sara died on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2022. As per the partnership deed Sara's executors are entitled to her share of profit till the date of death on the basis of Sales turnover. Sales for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 was ₹ 10,00,000 and profit for the same year was ₹ 1,20,000. Sales show a positive trend of 20% and percentage of profit earning is reduced by 2%.</p> <p>Journalise the transaction along with the working notes.</p>	3
18.	<p>Ram, Raj and George are partners sharing profits in the ratio 5 : 3 : 2. According to the partnership agreement George is to get a minimum amount of Rs 10,000 as his share of profits every year. The net profit for the year 2021 amounted to Rs 40,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Rahul, Rohit and Karan started partnership business on April 1, 2021 with capitals of Rs 20,00,000, Rs 18,00,000 and Rs 16,00,000, respectively. The profit for the year ended March 2022 amounted to Rs1,35,000 and the partner's drawings had been Rahul Rs 50,000, Rohit Rs 50,000 and Karan Rs 40,000. The profits are distributed among partner's in the ratio of 3:2:1. Calculate the interest on capital @ 5% p.a.</p>	3

19.	<p>Chand Ltd. Issued 50,000; 8% Debentures of ₹100 each, payable on application and redeemable at par after 6 years. Pass necessary entries for issue of debentures in the books of Chand Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Rajan Ltd. Purchased a running business from Vikas Ltd. for a sum of ₹ 2,50,000 payable as ₹ 2,20,000 in fully paid Debentures of ₹100 each and balance by a bank draft. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following: Plant and machinery ₹90,000; Building ₹90,000; Sundry Debtors ₹30,000; Stock ₹50,000; Cash ₹20,000; Sundry Creditors ₹20,000. Journalise the above transactions.</p>	3								
20.	<p>A firm earned net profits during the last three years as:</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>I</td><td>II</td><td>III</td></tr><tr><td>Profits (₹)</td><td>18,000</td><td>20,000</td><td>22,000</td></tr></table> <p>The capital investment of the firm is ₹ 60,000. Normal return on the capital is 10%. Calculate value of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of the average super profit for the last three years.</p>	Year	I	II	III	Profits (₹)	18,000	20,000	22,000	3
Year	I	II	III							
Profits (₹)	18,000	20,000	22,000							
21.	<p>Bliss Products Ltd. registered with capital of ₹ 90,00,000 divided into 90,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each payable as ₹ 20 on application, ₹ 30 on allotment, ₹ 20 on first call and balance on second call. Applications were received for ₹40,000 shares. Raman to whom 1600 shares were allotted failed to pay final call money and these shares were forfeited. Of the forfeited shares, 600 shares were reissued to Sukhman, credited as fully paid for ₹ 90 per share. Present the Share Capital as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013.</p>	4								
22.	<p>Charu, Dhwani, Iknoor and Paavni were partners in a firm. They had entered into partnership firm last year only, through a verbal agreement. They contributed Capitals in the firm and to meet other financial requirements, few partners also provided loan to the firm. Within a year, their conflicts arisen due to certain disagreements and they decided to dissolve the firm. The firm had appointed Ms. Kavya, who is a financial advisor and legal consultant, to carry on the dissolution process. In the first instance, Ms. Kavya had transferred various assets and external liabilities to Realisation A/c. Due to her busy schedule; Ms. Kavya has delegated this assignment to you, being an intern in her firm. On the date of dissolution, you have observed the following transactions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Dhwani's Loan of ₹ 50,000 to the firm was settled by paying ₹ 42,000.</li><li>(ii) Paavni's Loan of ₹ 40,000 was settled by giving an unrecorded asset of ₹ 45,000.</li><li>(iii) Loan to Charu of ₹ 60,000 was settled by payment to Charu's brother loan of the same amount.</li><li>(iv) Iknoor's Loan of ₹ 80,000 to the firm and she took over Machinery of ₹ 60,000 as part payment.</li></ul> <p>You are required to pass necessary entries for all the above mentioned transactions.</p>	4								

23.	<p>AB Ltd. invited applications for 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each, payable as ₹2 on application, ₹3 on allotment and the balance on first and final call. Applications were received for 3,00,000 shares and the shares were allotted on a pro rata basis. The excess application money was to be adjusted against allotment only. M, a shareholder, who had applied for 3,000 shares, failed to pay the call money and his shares were accordingly forfeited and reissued @ ₹ 8 per share as fully paid-up. Pass necessary Journal entries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Airdrop Ltd. issued 1,00,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each on the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹3 payable on application,</li> <li>• ₹4 on allotment and</li> <li>• The balance as first and final call.</li> </ul> <p>Applications were received for 1,40,000 equity shares. Allotment was made as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80,000 applications were given 80,000 equity shares,</li> <li>• 50,000 applications were given 20,000 equity shares and</li> <li>• 10,000 applications were not allotted any share.</li> <li>• First and Final call is yet to be made.</li> </ul> <p>A shareholder who had applied for 1,000 equity shares and was allotted 1,000 shares did not pay the allotment money. His shares were forfeited.</p> <p>Pass Journal entries to record the above transactions.</p>	6
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24.

Gautam and Yashica are partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in 3:1 respectively. The balance sheet of the firm as on 31st March 2021 was as follows:

Balance Sheet As at 31.3.2021					
Liabilities		Amt(₹)	Assets		Amt(₹)
Sundry creditors		50,000	Furniture		60,000
Bills payable		30,000	Stock		1,40,000
Capitals			Debtors		80,000
Gautam	4,00,000		Cash in hand		90,000
Yashica	1,00,000		Machinery		2,10,000
		5,00,000			
		5,80,000			5,80,000

Asma is admitted as a partner for 3/8th share in the profits with a capital of ₹2,10,000 and ₹50,000 for her share of goodwill. It was decided that:

- (i) New profit sharing ratio will be 3:2:3
- (ii) Machinery will depreciated by 10% and Furniture by ₹5,000.
- (iii) Stock was re-valued at ₹ 2,10,000.
- (iv) Provision for doubtful debts is to be created at 10% of debtors.
- (v) The capitals of all the partners were to be in the new profit sharing ratio on basis of capital of new partner any adjustment to be done through current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners Capital Accounts.

**Or**

P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. On March 31st, 2022, the balance sheet of the firm stood as follows:

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	Balance Sheet						
	Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)	
	Creditors		13,000	Cash		4,700	
	Bills Payable		590	Debtors		8,000	
	Capital Accounts:			Stock		11,690	
	P	15,000		Buildings		23,000	
	Q	10,000		Profit and Loss Account		1,200	
	R	10,000	35,000				
			48,590			48,590	
	Q retired on the above-mentioned date on the following terms:						
	(i) Buildings to be appreciated by ₹7,000						
	(ii) A provision for doubtful debts to be made at 5 % on debtors.						
	(iii) Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 18,000 and adjustment to be made by raising and writing off the goodwill.						
	(iv) ₹ 2,800 was to be paid to Q immediately and the balance in his capital account to be transferred to his loan account carrying interest as per the agreement.						
	(v) Remaining partner decided to maintain equal capital balances, by opening current account.						
	Prepare the revaluation account and partner's capital accounts.						
25.	Anil, Bhanu and Chandu were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. On March 31, 2017, their Balance Sheet was as under:						6
	Books of Anil, Bhanu and Chandu Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017						
	Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)	
	Creditors		11,000	Buildings		20,000	
	Reserve fund		6,000	Machinery		30,000	
	Anil's Capital	30,000		Stock		10,000	
	Bhanu's capital	25,000		Patents		11,000	
	Chandu's Capital	15,000	70,000	Debtors		8,000	
				Cash		8,000	
			87,000			87,000	
	Anil died on October 1, 2017. It was agreed between his executors and the remaining partners that :						
	(a) Goodwill to be valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ year's purchase of the average profits of the previous four years which were:						
	Year 2013-14 – ₹ 13,000, Year 2014-15 – ₹ 12,000,						
	Year 2015-16 – ₹ 20,000, Year 2016-17 – ₹ 15,000						
	(b) Patents be valued at ₹ 8,000; Machinery at ₹ 28,000; and Building at ₹ 25,000.						
	(c) Profit for the year 2017-18 be taken as having accrued at the same rate as that of the previous year.						
	(d) Interest on capital be provided at 10% p.a.						
	(e) Half of the amount due to Anil be paid immediately.						

	Prepare Anil's Capital Account and Anil's Executor's Account as on October 1, 2017.	
26.	Blue Ltd. issued ₹8,00,000; 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each and redeemable at 10% Premium, payable: ₹ 50 on Application, ₹ 25 on Allotment; and balance on First and Final Call. All the debentures were subscribed and due amount was received. Pass the Journal entries for issue of debentures.	6
	<b>Part – B:- Analysis of Financial Statements (Option -I)</b>	
27.	Ideal Quick Ratio is: A) 1:1 B) 1:2 C) 1:3 D) 2:1  <b>Or</b> As per Companies Act, the Balance sheet of a company is required to be presented in : A) Horizontal Form B) Vertical Form C) Either Horizontal or Vertical form D) Neither of the above	1
28.	Cash Balance ₹ 15,000; Trade Receivables ₹ 35,000; Inventory ₹ 40,000; Trade Payables ₹ 24,000 and Bank Overdraft is ₹ 6,000. Current Ratio will be: A) 3.75:1 B) 3:1 C) 1:3 D) 1:3.75	1
29.	X Ltd. purchased furniture for ₹ 20,00,000 paying 60% by issue of equity shares of ₹ 10 each and the balance by a cheque. This transaction will result in: A) Cash used in Investing Activities ₹ 20,00,000. B) Cash Generated from Financing activities ₹ 12,00,000. C) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents ₹ 8,00,000. D) Cash used in Investing Activities ₹ 8,00,000.  <b>Or</b> GSC Ltd. purchased machinery of ₹ 10,00,000 issuing a cheque of ₹ 2,50,000 and 10% Debentures of ₹ 7,50,000. In the cash flow statement, the transaction will be shown as: A) Outflow under Investing Activity ₹ 10,00,000, inflow under Financing Activity as Receipt for Debentures ₹ 7,50,000. B) Outflow under Investing Activity ₹ 2,50,000. C) Inflow of ₹ 7,50,000 as Financing Activity. D) None of the above.	1

30.	Exe Ltd. has balance in Provision for Tax Account of ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 75,000 as on 31 <sup>st</sup> march, 2021 and 2022 respectively. It made a provision for tax during the year of ₹ 65,000. The amount of tax paid during the year was: A) ₹ 50,000 B) ₹ 60,000 C) ₹ 40,000 D) ₹ 75,000	1																												
31.	Under which sub-headings will the following items be placed in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013? (i) Patents (ii) Unpaid dividend (iii) Calls-in-Advance (iv) Cheques in Hand (v) Bills Payable (vi) Office Equipments	3																												
32.	Calculate Liquid Ratio from the following: Working capital ₹ 1,80,000; Total outside Liabilities ₹ 3,90,000; Long-term debts ₹ 3,00,000; Inventories ₹ 90,000.	3																												
33.	The Current Ratio of a company is 2:1. State, with reasons, which of the following transactions will increase, decrease or not change the ratio; i. Redeemed 9% Debentures of ₹ 1,00,000 at a premium of 10%. ii. Received from debtors ₹ 17,000. iii. Issued ₹ 2,00,000 Equity Shares to the vendors of Machinery. iv. Accepted bills of exchange drawn by the creditors ₹ 7,000.  <b>Or</b> Calculate Proprietary Ratio, if Total Assets to Debt Ratio is 2:1. Debt is ₹ 2,00,000. Equity Share Capital is 0.5 times of Debt. Preference Share Capital is 25% of Equity Share capital. Net profit before tax is ₹ 4,00,000 and rate of tax is 30%.	4																												
34.	From the following Balance Sheets of Vishwa Ltd., prepare Cash Flow Statement as per AS-3 (revised) for the year ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022 <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Not e No.</th><th>31.3.2022 (₹)</th><th>31.3.2021 (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1. Shareholder's funds:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>    a) Share Capital</td><td></td><td>1,02,000</td><td>84,000</td></tr><tr><td>    b) Reserve and Surplus</td><td>1</td><td>36,000</td><td>22,560</td></tr><tr><td>2. Non- Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>    a) Long term Borrowings</td><td>2</td><td>60,000</td><td>48,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Not e No.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)	I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				1. Shareholder's funds:				a) Share Capital		1,02,000	84,000	b) Reserve and Surplus	1	36,000	22,560	2. Non- Current Liabilities				a) Long term Borrowings	2	60,000	48,000	6
Particulars	Not e No.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)																											
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES																														
1. Shareholder's funds:																														
a) Share Capital		1,02,000	84,000																											
b) Reserve and Surplus	1	36,000	22,560																											
2. Non- Current Liabilities																														
a) Long term Borrowings	2	60,000	48,000																											

3. Current Liabilities:				
a) Short term Borrowing	3	10,000	5,000	
b) Trade payable		28,800	36,000	
c) Short Term provisions	4	16,800	18,000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,53,600</b>	<b>2,13,560</b>	
<b>II ASSETS</b>				
1. Non-Current Assets:				
a) Fixed Assets:				
i. Tangible Assets	5	1,18,800	1,32,000	
2. Current Assets				
a) Inventories		61,800	45,600	
b) Trade Receivables	6	33,600	27,600	
c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		39,400	8,360	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,53,600</b>	<b>2,13,560</b>	
<b>Notes to Accounts</b>				
<b>Note No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31.3.2022 (₹)</b>	<b>31.3.2021 (₹)</b>	
1	<b>Reserve and Surplus</b>			
	Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	15,600	5,760	
	General Reserve	20,400	16,800	
		<u>36,000</u>	<u>22,560</u>	
2	<b>Long Term Borrowings</b>			
	10% Debentures	<b>60,000</b>	48,000	
3	<b>Short- term Borrowings</b>			
	Bank Overdraft	10,000	5,000	
4	<b>Short Term Provisions</b>			
	Provision for Income Tax	16,800	18,000	
5	<b>Tangible Assets</b>			
	Land and Building	96,000	97,200	
	Plant and Machinery	22,800	34,800	
		<u>1,18,800</u>	<u>1,32,000</u>	
6	<b>Trade Receivables</b>			
	Debtors	19,200	24,000	
	Bills Receivables	14,400	3,600	
		<u>33,600</u>	<u>27,600</u>	
Additional Information:				
a) Tax paid during the year 2021-22 ₹ 14,400.				
b) Depreciation on plant charged during the year 2021-22 was ₹ 14,400.				

	c) Additional debentures were issued on March 31,2022	
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**Part – B Computerised Accounting  
(Option - II)**

27.	<p>SQL stands for:</p> <p>(a) Simple Questions Language (b) Simple Que line Up (c) Singular Quantity Loading (d) Structured Que Language</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>DBMS stands for:</p> <p>(a) Drawing Board Management Software (b) Dividend Based Marketing System (c) Data Base Management System (d) Data Base Marking Software</p>	1
28.	<p>When Extend Selection is active, what is the keyboard shortcut for selecting all data up to and including the last row?</p> <p>(A) [Ctrl]+[Down-arrow] (B) [Ctrl]+[Home] (C) [Ctrl]+[Shift] (D) [Ctrl]+ [Up Arrow]</p>	1
29.	<p>The syntax of PMT Function is _____</p> <p>(a) PMT (rate, pv, nper, [fv], [type]) (b) PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) (c) PMT (rate, pv, nper, [type], [fv]) (d) PMT (rate, nper, pv, [type], [fv])</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>In Excel, the chart tools provide three different options _____, _____ and _____ for formatting.</p> <p>(a) Layout, Format, DataMaker (b) Design, Layout, Format (c) Format, Layout, Label (d) Design, DataMaker, Layout</p>	1
30.	<p>Which of the following situations may not require the use of null value</p> <p>a) When a particular attribute does not apply to an entity. b) Value of an attribute is unknown, although it exist; c) Unknown because it does not exist. d) Multi value attributes may be nested (or grouped) to constitute complex ones.</p>	1
31.	State any three requirements which should be considered before making an investing decision to choose between 'Desktop database' or 'Server database'.	3
32.	State any three features of computerized accounting system.	3
33.	<p>Explain the steps in installation of computerised accounting system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p>	4

	<b>Explain the use of 'Conditional Formatting'.</b>	
<b>34.</b>	<b>Explain any six features of Tally 9.0 software.</b>	<b>6</b>