Sample Question Paper, 2021-22

(Issued by CBSE Board on 14th January, 2022)

ACCOUNTANCY (TERM- II)

SOLVED

Time allowed : 2 Hours **Max. Marks : 40**

General Instructions:

(i) *This question paper comprises two Parts – A and B. There are 12 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.*

(ii) *Part-A is compulsory for all candidates.*

(iii) *Part-B has two options i.e. (i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerized Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options.*

(iv) *Question nos. 1 to 3 and 10 are short answer type–I questions carrying 2 marks each.*

(v) *Question nos. 4 to 6 and 11 are short answer type–II questions carrying 3 marks each.*

(vi) *Question nos. 7 to 9 and 12 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.*

(vii) *There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 3 questions of three marks and 1 question of five marks.*

PART - A (30 Marks)

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

1. Following information has been provided by M/s Achyut Health Care. You are required to calculate the amount of medicines consumed during the year 2020-21:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Stock of medicines as on April 1, 2020	15,00,000
Creditors for medicines as on April 1, 2020	3,50,000
Stock of medicines as on March 31, 2021	10,00,000
Creditors for medicines as on March 31, 2021	4,20,000
Cash purchases of medicines during the year 2020-21	2,00,000
Credit purchases of medicines during the year 2020-21	6,00,000

2

2. Distinguish between 'Dissolution of Partnership' and 'Dissolution of Partnership Firm' based on:

(i) Settlement of assets and liabilities

(ii) Economic relationship. 2

3. Suresh, Ramesh and Tushar were partners of a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 6 : 5 : 4. Ramesh retired and his capital after making adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities stood at ₹ 2,50,400. Suresh and Tushar agreed to pay him ₹ 2,90,000 in full settlement of his claim.

Pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill. Show workings clearly. 2

4. From the following information given by Modern Dance Academy, calculate the amount of Subscription received during the year 2020-21.

(i) Subscription credited to Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ending 31st March, 2021 amounted to ₹ 3,00,000 and each member is required to pay an annual subscription of ₹ 3,000.

(ii) Subscription in arrears as on 1st April, 2020 amounted to ₹ 16,000.

(iii) During the year 2020-21, 10 members made partial payment of ₹ 26,000 towards subscription, 8 members failed to pay the subscription amount and 5 members paid the subscription amount for the year 2021-22.

(iv) During the year 2019-20, 12 members paid the subscription amount for the year 2020-21.

OR

Following information is given by Alchemy Medical College, Library department for the year 2020-21.

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Books and Journals Fund as on 1.4.2020	4,50,000
7% Books and Journals Fund Investments as on 1.4.2020	4,00,000
Interest on Books and Journals Fund Investments	13,000
Donations for Books and Journals	20,000
Books Purchased	70,000
General Fund as on 1.4.2020	10,00,000

Show the accounting treatment of the above-mentioned items in the Balance Sheet of the Alchemy Medical College as at 31st March,2021. 3

5. Harihar, Hemang and Harit were partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 & ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. They shared profits in the ratio of their fixed capitals. Harit died on 31st May, 2020, whereas the firm closes its books of accounts on 31st March every year. According to their partnership deed, Harit's representatives would be entitled to get share in the interim profits of the firm on the basis of sales. Sales and profit for the year 2019-20 amounted to ₹8,00,000 and ₹2,40,000 respectively and sales from 1st April, 2020 to 31st May 2020 amounted to ₹ 1,50,000. The rate of profit to sales remained constant during these two years. You are required to:

(i) Calculate Harit's share in profit.

(ii) Pass journal entry to record Harit's share in profit. **3**

6. Vedesh Ltd. purchased a running business of Vibhu Enterprises for a sum of ₹ 12,00,000. Vedesh Ltd. paid ₹ 60,000 by drawing a promissory note in favour of Vibhu Enterprises., ₹ 1,90,000 through bank draft and balance by issue of 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5%. The assets and liabilities of Vibhu Enterprises consisted of Fixed Assets valued at ₹ 17,30,000 and Trade Payables at ₹ 3,20,000.

You are required to pass necessary journal entries in the books of Vedesh Ltd.

OR

Youth Ltd. took a loan of ₹ 15,00,000 from State Bank of India against the security of tangible assets. In addition to principal security, it issued 10,000 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each as collateral security.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions, if the company decided to record the issue of 11% debentures as collateral security and show the presentation in the Balance Sheet of Youth Ltd. **3**

7. Madhav, Madhusudan and Mukund were partners in Jaganath Associates. They decided to dissolve the firm on 31st March 2021.

Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions after various assets (other than cash) and third-party liabilities have been transferred to realization account:

(i) Old machine fully written off was sold for ₹ 42,000 while a payment of ₹ 6,000 is made to bank for a bill discounted being dishonoured.

(ii) Madhusudan accepted an unrecorded asset of ₹ 80,000 at ₹ 75,000 and the balance through cheque, against the payment of his loan of ₹ 1,00,000 to the firm.

(iii) Stock of book value of ₹ 30,000 was taken by Madhav, Madhusudan and Mukund in their profit sharing ratio.

(iv) The firm had paid realization expenses amounting to ₹ 5,000 on behalf of Mukund.

(v) There was a vehicle loan of ₹ 2,00,000 which was paid by surrender of asset to the bank at an agreed value of ₹ 1,40,000 and the shortfall was met from firm's bank account. **5**

OR

Gini, Bini and Mini were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 2 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021 was as follows:

Balance Sheet as at 31st March,2021

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors		56,500	Cash		1,17,300
Bank Overdraft		61,500	Debtors	38,000	
Workmen's Compensation Reserve		32,000	Less: Provision For Doubtful Debts	(2,300)	35,700
Capitals:			Inventories		1,34,000
Gini	4,60,000		Machinery		1,00,000
Bini	3,00,000		Furniture		1,80,000
Mini	2,90,000	10,50,000	Building		5,70,000
			Goodwill		63,000
		12,00,000			**12,00,000**

On 31st March, 2021, Gini retired from the firm. All the partners agreed to revalue the assets and liabilities on the following basis:

(i) Bad debts amounted to ₹ 5,000. A provision for doubtful debts was to be maintained at 10% on debtors.

(ii) Partners have decided to write off existing goodwill.

(iii) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 54,000 and be adjusted into the Capital Accounts of Bini and Mini, who will share profits in future in the ratio of 5:4.

(iv) The assets and liabilities valued as: Inventories ₹ 1,30,000; Machinery ₹ 82,000; Furniture ₹ 1,95,000 and Building ₹ 6,00,000.

(v) Liability of ₹ 23,000 is to be created on account of Claim for Workmen Compensation.

(vi) There was an unrecorded investment in shares of ₹ 25,000. It was decided to pay off Gini by giving her unrecorded investment in full settlement of her part payment of ₹ 28,000 and remaining amount after two months.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts as on 31st March, 2021. **5**

8. Yogadatra Ltd. (pharmaceutical company) appointed marketing expert, Mr. Kartikay as the CEO of the company, with a target to penetrate their roots in the rural regions. Mr. Kartikay discussed the ways and means to achieve target of the company with financial, production and marketing departmental heads and asked the finance manager to prepare the budget. After reviewing the suggestions given by all the departmental heads, the finance manager proposed requirement of an additional fund of ₹ 52,50,000.

Yogadatra Ltd. is a zero-debt company. To avail the benefits of financial leverage, the finance manager proposed to include debt in the capital structure. After deliberations on April 1, 2020, the board of directors had decided to issue 6% Debentures of ₹ 100 each to the public at a premium of 5%, redeemable after 5 years at ₹110 per share.

You are required to answer the following questions:

(i) Calculate the number of debentures to be issued to raise additional funds.

(ii) Pass Journal entry for the allotment of debentures.

(iii) Pass Journal entry to write off loss on issue of debentures.

(iv) Calculate the amount of annual fixed obligation associated with debentures.

(v) Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account. **5**

9. From the following Receipts and Payments Account and additional information provided by Ramanath Club, Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending on 31st March 2021.

Receipts and Payments Account

for the year ending 31st March, 2021

Receipts	Amount (₹)	Payments		Amount (₹)
To Balance b/d	48,000	By Salaries and Wages:		1,13,800
To Subscription	95,000	2019-20	10,600	
To Entrance Fee	1,56,000	2020-21	1,03,200	
To Locker rent	50,000	By Sundry expenses		47,000
To Interest on 8% govt. Securities	5,400	By Refreshment expenses		60,400
To Revenue from refreshment	52,000	By Telephone bill		5,000
To Sale of old newspapers	4,600	By Rent & Rates		24,000
To Sale of furniture		By Library Book		25,000
(Book value: ₹ 11,000)	12,000	By 8% Govt. Securities		30,000
		By Honorarium to Secretary		5,000
		By Balance c/d		1,12,800
	4,23,000			**4,23,000**

Additional Information:

(i) Subscription received during the year includes ₹ 25,000 as donation for Building.

(ii) Telephone bill unpaid as on March 31, 2020 was ₹ 4,000 and on March 31, 2021 ₹ 2,600.

(iii) Value of 8% Government Securities on March 31, 2020 was ₹ 80,000.

(iv) Additional Government Securities worth ₹ 30,000 were purchased on March 31, 2021. **5**

PART - B (20 Marks)

Option-I

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

10. State whether the following transactions will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash while preparing cash flow statement:

(i) Decrease in outstanding employees benefits by ₹3000

(ii) Increase in Current Investment by ₹ 6,000. **2**

11. From the following details provided by Kumud Ltd., prepare Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021:

Particulars	31.03.20 (₹)	31.03.21 (₹)
Revenue from operations	30,00,000	35,00,000
Other Income	3,00,000	4,50,000
Cost of materials Consumed	20,00,000	23,00,000
Other Expenses	1,00,000	1,20,000
Tax rate	40%	40%

OR

From the following Balance Sheets of Vinayak Ltd. as at 31st March, 2021. Prepare a Common-size Balance Sheet.

Vinayak Ltd.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note no.	31.3.2021 (₹)	31.3.2020 (₹)
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' Funds:			
(a) Share Capital		30,50,000	20,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		2,80,000	6,00,000

2. Current Liabilities:			
(a) Trade Payable		6,70,000	4,00,000
Total		40,00,000	30,00,000
II ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets:			
(a) Fixed Assets:			
(i) Tangible Assets		16,00,000	12,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets		2,00,000	3,00,000
2. Current Assets:			
(a) Inventories		8,00,000	3,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		12,00,000	10,00,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,00,000	2,00,000
Total		40,00,000	30,00,000

3

12. On the basis of information given by Aradhana Ltd., prepare Cash Flow Statement for the year ending 31st March, 2021:

Aradhana Ltd.
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2021
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholder's Funds			
(a) Share Capital		5,00,000	7,30,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	3,50,000	3,70,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Long-term Borrowings	2	4,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	3	3,60,000	4,60,000
(b) Short Term provisions	4	3,25,000	3,20,000
Total		19,35,000	20,80,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	5	4,50,000	5,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	6	3,10,000	3,02,000
(b) Long-term Loans and Advances		4,00,000	4,30,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,70,000	2,90,000
(b) Trade Receivables		2,40,000	2,60,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,65,000	2,98,000
Total		19,35,000	20,80,000

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2021
1. Reserves and Surplus		
Statement of Profit and loss	3,50,000	3,70,000
2. Long-term Borrowings		
10% Debentures	4,00,000	2,00,000
3. Trade Payables		
Creditors	2,40,000	2,60,000
Bills Payable	1,20,000	2,00,000
	3,60,000	4,60,000
4. Short-Term Provisions		
Provision for Tax	3,25,000	3,20,000

5. Tangible Fixed Assets		
Machinery	5,50,000	6,60,000
Less: Provision for Depreciation	1,00,000	1,60,000
	4,50,000	5,00,000
6. Intangible Fixed Assets		
Patents	3,10,000	3,02,000

Additional Information:

1. Debentures were redeemed on 1st April, 2020.

2. Tax paid during the year ₹ 2,80,000. 5

Option-II
(Computerized Accounting)

10. What do you understand by terms 'primary key' and 'secondary key' in a database? 2

11. State any three features of computerized accounting system.

OR

State any three advantages of computerized accounting system. 3

12. Identify and explain the steps required to create a new database in Access. 5

❑❑❑

CBSE Marking Scheme Answers 2021-22

Section - A

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

1. Amount of medicines consumed during the year 2020-21:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Cash Purchases of medicines Add: Credit Purchases of medicines	2,00,000 6,00,000
Total Purchases Add: Opening Stock Less: Closing Stock	8,00,000 15,00,000 (10,00,000)
Medicines consumed during the year	13,00,000

Alternative Solution:

Dr. **Stock of Medicines A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount(₹)	Particulars	Amount(₹)
To Balance b/d	15,00,000	By Income and Expenditure A/c	13,00,000
To Bank A/c	2,00,000	By Balance c/d	10,00,000
To Creditors A/c	6,00,000		
	23,00,000		23,00,000

2

2.

Basis of Distinction	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm
Settlement of Assets and Liabilities	Assets are revalued and liabilities are reassessed.	Assets are sold and liabilities are paid off.
Economic relationship	Economic relationship between the partners continues, though in a changed form.	Economic relationship between the partners comes to an end.

1×2=2

3. **JOURNAL ENTRY**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount
	Suresh's Capital A/c Dr.		23,760	
	Tushar's Capital A/c Dr.		15,840	
	To Ramesh's Capital A/c			39,600
	(Being goodwill adjusted)			

1½

Working Note:

Ramesh's share of Goodwill = ₹ 2,90,000 – ₹ 2,50,400 = ₹ 39,600 **1½**

4. Calculation of amount of Subscription received during the year 2020-21 by Modern Dance Academy:

Particulars		Amount (₹)
Subscription credited to Income & Expenditure A/c		3,00,000
Add: Outstanding for 2019-20		16,000
Less: Outstanding for 2020-21		
For 10 members (10 × 3000 – 26,000)	4,000	
For 8 members (8 × 3000)	24,000	
Less: Advance during 2019-20		(28,000)
Add: Advance during 2020-21		(36,000)
		15,000
Amount of subscription Received During the Year		**2,67,000**

½×6=3

OR

An Extract of Balance Sheet of Alchemy Medical College as at 31st March, 2021

Liabilities			₹	Assets	₹
General Fund		10,00,000		7% Books & Journals Fund Investment	
Add: Books and Journals				Accrued Interest on Books and Journals Fund Investment	4,00,000
Fund		70,000	10,70,000		
Books & Journals Fund		4,50,000		Books	15,000
Add : Donations for Books					70,000
& Journals		20,000			
Interest on Books & Journals					
Investment	13,000				
Accrued Interest	15,000	28,000			
Less : Books purchased		(70,000)	4,28,000		

Working Note:

Interest on Books and Journals Investments $= 4{,}00{,}000 \times \frac{7}{100} = 28{,}000$

Accrued Interest = 28,000 – 13,000 = ₹ 15,000

5. **(i)** Ratio of Profit to sales $= \frac{2,40,000}{8,00,000} \times 100 = 30\%$ **½**

Profit upto the date of death = 1,50,000 × 30% = ₹ 45,000 **½**

Profit sharing Ratio = 3 : 2 : 1

Harit's Share of Profit $= 45{,}000 \times \frac{1}{6}$ = ₹ 7,500 **1**

Alternative: Harit's Share of Profit $= \frac{2,40,000}{8,00,000} \times 1{,}50{,}000 \times \frac{1}{6}$ = ₹ 7,500

In the Books of Harit
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Profit & Loss Suspense A/c Dr.		7,500	
	To Harit's Current A/c			7,500
	(Being Harit's share in profit transferred to his current account)			

1

6. **In the Books of Vedesh Ltd.**

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Fixed Assets A/c Dr.		17,30,000	
	To Trade Payables A/c			3,20,000
	To Vibhu Enterprises			12,00,000
	To Capital Reserve A/c			2,10,000
	(Being assets purchased and liabilities taken over of Vibhu Enterprises)			
	Vibhu Enterprises Dr.		12,00,000	
	Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr.		50,000	
	To Bills Payable A/c			60,000
	To Bank A/c			1,90,000
	To 8% Debentures A/c			10,00,000
	(Being issue of bank draft, acceptance of bill and issue of 8% debentures in settlement of purchase consideration)			

1+2=3

Working Note:

Number of Debentures issued = $\frac{9,50,000}{95}$ = 10,000

OR

In the Books of Youth Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Bank A/c Dr.		15,00,000	
	To Bank Loan A/c			15,00,000
	(Being Loan taken from State Bank of India)			
	Debenture Suspense A/c Dr.		10,00,000	
	To 11% Debentures A/c			10,00,000
	(Being 11% debentures deposited as collateral security)			

1×2=2

Balance sheet of Youth Ltd. (An extract)

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Non-current Liabilities		
Long term borrowings	1	15,00,000

Notes to Accounts:

Particulars		Amount (₹)
I. Long term borrowings		
Secured Loan from State Bank of India		15,00,000
10,000, 11% debentures of ₹100 each	10,00,000	
Less: - Debenture Suspense	(10,00,000)	NIL
(deposited as collateral security)		15,00,000

7. **In the Books of Jaganath Associates**

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
31.03.2021	Bank A/c Dr.		42,000	
	To Realization A/c			42,000
	(Being old machinery realised)			

	Realization A/c Dr.		6,000	
	To Bank A/c			6,000
	(Being payment made to bank for bill discounted)			
31.03.2021	Madhusudan's Loan A/c Dr.		1,00,000	
	To Realisation A/c			75,000
	To Bank A/c			25,000
	(Being payment made against Madhusudan's loan through an unrecorded asset and cheque)			
31.03.2021	Madhav's Capital A/c Dr.		10,000	
	Madhusudan's Capital A/c Dr.		10,000	
	Mukund's Capital A/c Dr.		10,000	
	To Realisation A/c			30,000
	(Being unrealized stock taken by partners in their profit sharing ratio)			
31.03.2021	Mukund's Capital A/c Dr.		5,000	
	To Bank A/c			5,000
	(Being realization expenses paid on behalf of Mukund)			
31.03.2021	Realization A/c Dr.		60,000	
	To Bank A/c			60,000
	(Being payment of vehicle loan made)			

1×5=5

OR

Dr. **REVALUATION A/c** Cr.

Particulars		Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Bad debt A/c		2700	By Furniture A/c	15,000
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c		3300	By Building A/c	30,000
To Inventories A/c		4000	By Investment A/c	28,000
To Machinery A/c		18000		
To Partner's Capital A/c:				
Gini	25,000			
Bini	10,000			
Mini	10,000	45,000		
		73,000		73,000

2

Dr. **Partner's Capital A/c** Cr.

Particulars	Gini	Bini	Mini	Particulars	Gini	Bini	Mini
To Goodwill A/c	35,000	14,000	14,000	By Balance b/d	4,60,000	3,00,000	2,90,000
To Gini's Capital A/c		18,000	12,000	By Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c	5,000	2,000	2,000
To Investment A/c	28,000			By Bini's Capital A/c	18,000		
To Gini's Loan A/c	4,57,000			By Mini's Capital A/c	12,000		
To Balance c/d		2,80,000	2,76,000	By Revaluation A/c	25,000	10,000	10,000
	5,20,000	3,12,000	3,02,000		5,20,000	3,12,000	3,02,000

Working Notes:

Goodwill of the firm = 54,000

Calculation of Gaining Ratio:

Gaining Ratio = New profit share – Old profit share

Old Ratio = 5:2:2

New Ratio = 5:4

Bini's Gain = $\frac{5}{9}-\frac{2}{9}=\frac{3}{9}$

Mini's Gain = $\frac{4}{9}-\frac{2}{9}=\frac{2}{9}$

Gini's share of goodwill = $54,000\times\frac{5}{9}$ = 30,000

This share of goodwill will be contributed by Bini and Mini in their gaining ratio, 3:2.

Bini's contribution = 30,000 $\times\frac{3}{5}$

= 18,000

Mini's contribution = 30,000 $\times\frac{2}{5}$

= 12,000

(Workmen Compensation Reserve of 23,000 will be credited to workmen compensation claim as a liability and the balance will be credited to partners' capital accounts, which is: 32,000 - 23,000 = 9,000.

1×3=3

8. **(i)** Number of Debentures to be issued = $\frac{52,50,000}{105}$ = 50,000

(ii) **In the Books of Yogadatra Ltd.**

Journal

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
April 1, 2020	Bank	Dr.		5,25,000	
	To Debentures Application & Allotment A/c				5,25,000
	(Being debenture application money received)				
2020	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c	Dr.		52,50,000	
April 1	Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c	Dr.		5,00,000	
	To 6% Debentures A/c				50,00,000
	To Securities Premium Reserve A/c				2,50,000
	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c				5,00,000
	(Being allotment of debentures made)				

(iii) **Journal**

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2021	Securities Premium Reserve A/c	Dr.		2,50,000	
March 31	Statement of Profit & Loss	Dr.		2,50,000	
	To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c				5,00,000
	(Being Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c written off)				

(iv) Interest on 6% debentures = 50,00,000 × $\frac{6}{100}$ = ₹ 3,00,000

(v) **Dr.** **Loss on Issue of 6% Debentures A/c** **Cr.**

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
April 1, 2020	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	5,00,000	31.3.2021	By Securities Premium Reserve A/c	2,50,000
				By Statement of Profit & Loss A/c	2,50,000
		5,00,000			5,00,000

1×5=5

9. **Income & Expenditure A/c of Ramnath Club**

Dr. **For the year ended March 31, 2021** **Cr.**

Expenditure		₹	Income		₹
To Salary and Wages		1,03,200	By Subscription	95,000	
To Sundry Expenses		47,000	Less: Donations for		
To Refreshment Expense		60,400	Building	(25,000)	70,000
To Telephone Bill	5,000		By Entrance Fee		1,56,000
Add : O/S for 2020-21	2,600		By Locker Rent		50,000
Less : O/S for 2019-20	(4,000)	3,600	By Interest on 8% Govt.		
To Rent and Rates		24,000	Securities	5,400	
To Honorarium to Secretary		5,000	Add: Accrued Interest	1,000	6,400
To Surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)		96,800	By Revenue from Refreshment		52,000
			By Sale of old Newspapers		4,600
			By Profit on Sale of Furniture		1,000
		3,40,000			3,40,000

1/3×15=5

PART - B

Option-I
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

10. **(i)** Outflow
(ii) No Flow **1 × 2 = 2**

11. **COMPARATIVE STATEMENT PROFIT AND LOSS OF KUMUD LTD.**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.20 (₹)	31.03.21 (₹)	Absolute Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Percentage Change (Increase/ Decrease) %
		(A)	(B)	(C= B – A)	(D = $\frac{C}{A}$ × 100)
1. Revenue from operations		30,00,000	35,00,000	5,00,000	16.67
2. Other Income		3,00,000	4,50,000	1,50,000	50.00
3. Total Revenue		33,00,000	39,50,000	6,50,000	19.69
4. Expenses					
(a) Cost of materials Consumed		20,00,000	23,00,000	3,00,000	15.00
(b) Other Expenses		1,00,000	1,20,000	20,000	20.00
Total Expenses		21,00,000	24,20,000	3,20,000	15.24
Profit Before Tax		12,00,000	15,30,000	3,30,000	27.50
Less: Tax @40%		4,80,000	6,12,000	1,32,000	27.50
Profit After Tax		7,20,000	9,18,000	1,98,000	27.50

1/3×15=5

OR

COMMON SIZE BALANCE SHEET OF VINAYAK LTD. as at 31st March, 2020 and 2021

Particulars	Note No.	Absolute Amounts		% of Balance Sheet Total	
		31.3.2020 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)	31.3.2020 (%)	31.3.2020 (%)
I. Equity and Liabilities					
1. Shareholder's Funds:					
(a) Share Capital		20,00,000	30,50,000	66.67	76.25
(b) Reserve and Surplus		6,00,000	2,80,000	20.00	7.00
2. Current Liabilities:					
(a) Trade Payables		4,00,000	6,70,000	13.33	16.75
Total		30,00,000	40,00,000	100.00	100.00
II Assets					
1. Non-Current Assets:					
(a) Fixed Assets					
(i) Tangible Assets		12,00,000	16,00,000	40.40	40.00
(ii) Intangible Assets		3,00,000	2,00,000	10.00	5.00
2. Current Assets:					
(a) Inventories		3,00,000	8,00,000	10.00	20.00
(b) Trade Receivables		10,00,000	12,00,000	33.33	30.00
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,00,000	2,00,000	6.67	5.00
Total		**30,00,000**	**40,00,000**	**100.00**	**100.00**

1/3 × 9 = 3

12. **Cash Flow statement of Aradhana Ltd. for the year ended 31.3.21**

	Particulars	Details	Details	Amount (₹)
(A)	**Cash flow from Operating Activities**			
	Net Profit Before Tax and Extraordinary Items (W. Note No. 1)		2,95,000	
	Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating items			
	Add: Depreciation of the year	60,000		
	Amortisation of patents	8,000		
	Interest on Debentures	20,000	88,000	
	Operating Profit Before working capital changes		3,83,000	
	Add: Increase in creditors	20,000		
	Increase in Bills Payable	80,000		
	Less: Increase in Inventories	20,000		
	Increase in Trade Receivables	20,000	60,000	
	Cash generated from operations		4,43,000	
	Less: Payment of Tax		(2,80,000)	
	Cash Flow from operating Activities **(a)**			**1,63,000**
(B)	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**			
	Purchase of Machinery		(1,10,000)	
	Investment in long term loans and advances		(30,000)	
	Cash used in Investing Activities **(b)**			**(1,40,000)**
(C)	**Cash Flow From Financing Activities**			
	Issue of Equity shares		2,30,000	
	Payment of Interest		(20,000)	
	Redemption of Debentures		(2,00,000)	**10,000**
(D)	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)			**33,000**
	Add: Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents			**2,65,000**
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents			**2,98,000**

1/3 × 15 = 5

Working Notes:

1. Net Profit as per statement of Profit and Loss	20,000
Add: Tax provided during the year	2,75,000
	2,95,000

2. **Dr.** **Provision For Tax A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount		Amount
To Bank A/c To Balance C/d	2,80,000 3,20,000	By Balance b/d Statement of Profit and Loss	3,25,000 2,75,000
	6,00,000		6,00,000

Option-II
(Computerized Accounting)

10. A primary key is a field that identifies each record in a database table admitting that the primary key must contain its UNIQUE values.

A secondary key shows the secondary value that is unique for each record. It can be used to identify the record and it is usually indexed. It is also termed as Alternate key. 2

11. Features of Computerized Accounting System are:

Simple and Integrated: It helps all businesses by automating and integrating all the business activities, such activities are sales, finance, purchase, inventory, and manufacturing, etc. It also facilitates the arrangement of accurate and up-to-date business information in a readily usable form.

Accuracy & Speed: Computerized accounting has customized templates for users, which allow fast and accurate data entry. Thus, after recording the transactions, it generates the information and reports automatically.

Scalability: It is flexible to record the transactions with the changing volume of business. 3

OR

Advantages of Computerized Accounting

1. **Better Quality Work:** The accounts prepared with the use of a computerized accounting system are usually uniform, neat, accurate, and more legible than a manual job.
2. **Lower Operating Costs:** The Computer is a reliable and time-saving device. The volume of the job handled with the help of computerized systems results in the economy and lower operating costs. The overall operating cost of this system is low in comparison to the traditional system.
3. **Improves Efficiency:** This system is more efficient in comparison to the traditional system. The computer makes sure speed and accuracy in preparing the records and accounts and thus, increases the efficiency of employees. **1 × 3 = 3**

12. Steps to create a database in Access are:

(i) Open the Microsoft Access window. Choose blank access database and click OK button.

(ii) Click on the displayed new file database dialogue box. This will help the user to enter the file name and set a location for the database. Click on 'Create' button.

(iii) If the task pane does not open, please choose the file from the menu bar and click open to open the task pane and create a new database. **5**

❑❑❑

Solved Paper, 2021-22
ACCOUNTANCY
Term-I, Set-4

Series : SSK/3

Question Paper Code No. 067/3/4

Time allowed : 90 Minutes **Max. Marks : 40**

General Instructions :

(i) This question paper contains 60 questions out of which 40 questions are to be attempted. All questions can equal marks.
(ii) This question paper consists of three parts – Part-I, II and III.
(iii) Part-I is compulsory for all candidates. Attempt either Part-II or Part-III.
(iv) Part-I comprises of three sections - Section A, B and C.
(v) From Part-I (Q. No. 1 to 36) – attempt any 14 questions each from Section A and B. Attempt any three questions from Section C.
(vi) From Part-II OR III – (Q. No. 37 to 60) – attempt four questions from Section A and any five questions from Section B.
(vii) Attempted first desired number of questions only, in each Part/Section will be evaluated.
(viii) There is only one correct option for every multiple choice questions (MCQs). Marks well not be awarded for answering more than one option.
(ix) There is no negative marking.

PART-I

SECTION-A

Attempt any 14 questions from question number 1 to 16.

1. The document that contains the terms of partnership is called:

(a) Partnership Agreement
(b) Partnership Contract
(c) Partnership Deed
(d) Partnership Rules

2. A, B, C and D are partners in a firm. They want to expand their business for which additional capital and more managerial experts are required. For this they want to admit more members in their firm. What is the maximum number of additional members that can be admitted by them in the firm:

(a) 02 **(b)** 50
(c) 20 **(d)** 46

3. Vijay and Rattan are partners in a firm. The partnership agreement provides for interest on drawings @ 12% per annum. Which of the following accounts will be debited to transfer interest on drawings to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account:

(a) Interest on Drawings account
(b) Bank account
(c) Partners Current accounts
(d) Partners Capital accounts

4. A and B were partners in a firm. Their capitals at the end of the year ending on 31.3.2021 were ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 1,50,000 respectively. During the year B withdrew ₹ 10,000, which was debited to his capital account. Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2021 was ₹ 32,000 which was credited to their capital accounts. During the year B introduced additional capital ₹ 32,000. What was B's capital on 1.4.2020?

(a) ₹ 1,50,000 **(b)** 1,60,000
(c) ₹ 1,12,000 **(d)** ₹ 1,52,000

5. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:2:1. They admitted L as a new partner for 1/5 share in the profits. L was given a guarantee that - his share of profit shall be 1,00,000. Any deficiency arising on account of guarantee to L will be borne by Q. The profit of the firm during the year ended 31.3.2021 was ₹ 4,00.000. The amount of deficiency borne by Q was:

(a) ₹ 80,000 **(b)** ₹ 20,000
(c) ₹ 100,00 **(d)** ₹ 6,667

6. X and Y were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their capitals were ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 3.00.000 respectively. Z was admitted as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. Z brought ₹ 2,00,000 as his capital. The goodwill of the firm was:

(a) ₹ 1,00,000 **(b)** ₹ 25,000
(c) ₹ 2,00,000 **(d)** ₹ 7,00,000

7. R and M were partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. L was admitted as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. The new profit ratio was 2:2:1. L brought ₹ 1,54,000 for his capital and did not bring his share of goodwill premium. Goodwill of the firm on L's admission was estimated at ₹ 4,50,000. It was decided not to raise goodwill account on L's admission.
Out of the following what will be the correct treatment of goodwill on L's admission?

(a) Detit L's current A/c by ₹ 90,000 and credit R's and M's capital A/cs by ₹ 45,000 each.
(b) Debit L's current A/c by ₹ 90,000, Debit M's capital A/c by ₹ 11,250, credit R's capital A/c by ₹ 1,01,250.
(c) Debit L's current A/c by ₹ 90,000 and credit R's capital A/c by ₹ 56,250 and credit M's capital A/c ₹ 33,750.
(d) Debt L's current A/c by ₹ 4,50,000 and credit R's and M's capital Mc by ₹ 2,25,000 each.

8. Sharma and Verma were partners in a firm. The partnership deed provided that interest on partners' drawings will be charged @ 12% per annum. During the year, Sharma withdrew ₹ 6,000. Interest on his drawings will be:

(a) ₹ 600 **(b)** ₹ 330
(c) ₹ 360 **(d)** ₹ 720

9. When a combined "Share Application and Allotment Account" is opened in the books of the company, which of the following accounts will be debited for money refunded on rejected application:

(a) Share Application Account
(b) Share Application and Allotment Account
(c) Share Allotment Account
(d) Bank Account

10. Shubham Ltd. purchased a machinery of ₹ 3,80,000 from Ganpati Ltd. The payment was made by issue of 3,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10% and the balance by issuing a cheque. The amount of cheque issued in favour of Ganpati Ltd. was:

(a) ₹ 80,000 **(b)** ₹ 3,80,000
(c) ₹ 30,000 **(d)** ₹ 50,000

11. Pooja Lid. issued 50,00,000 equity share of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 30 per share. Half of the premium amount was payable on allotment and the remaining half was payable on first call. Raja to whom 500 shares were allotted failed to pay the first call and second and final call. His shares were forfeited. On forfeiture of shares the amount debited to 'securities premium reserve account' was:

(a) 7,500 **(b)** ₹ 15,000
(c) Nil **(d)** ₹ 50,000

12. Y Ltd. invited applications for issuing 1,00.000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 8 per share. The amount per share was payable as follows:

On Application – ₹ 8 per share (including ₹ 5 premium)

On Allotment – ₹ 8 per share (including ₹ 3 premium)

On first and final call – Balance.

Applications for 1,50,000 shares were received. Mohan who had applied for 4,000 shares paid the entire share money, on shares applied, with application. The application money received was:

(a) ₹ 12,00,000 **(b)** 8,00,000

(c) 12,40,000 **(d)** ₹ 10.00,000

13. Which of the following accounts will be debited for transferring loss on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities at the time of admission of a new partner into the partnership firm:

(a) Old partner's capital accounts in old profit sharing ratio

(b) Old partners capital accounts in sacrificing ratio

(c) All partners capital accounts (including incoming partner) in new profit sharing

(d) Revaluation account

14. A business earned average profits of ₹ 60,000 during the last three years. The normal rate of return on similar business is 12%. The value of net assets of the business is ₹ 4,00,000. Its goodwill by capitalisation of Average Profits Method will be

(a) ₹ 1,00,000 **(b)** ₹ 2,00,000

(c) ₹ 4,00,000 **(d)** ₹ 50,000

15. Due to change in the profit sharing ratio, Anisha's gain is $1/5^{th}$ while Harit's sacrifice is $1/5^{th}$. They decided to adjust the following without affecting their book values, by passing a single adjustment entry:

General Reserve	₹ 20,000
Profit & Loss Account (Dr.)	₹ 30,000

The necessary adjustment entry will be:

(a) Debit Anisha's capital account by ₹ 2,000 and credit Harit's capital account by ₹ 2,000.

(b) Debit Anisha's capital account by ₹ 10,000 and credit Harit's capital account by ₹ 10,000.

(c) Debit Harit's capital account by ₹ 2,000 and credit Anisha's capital account by ₹ 2,000.

(d) Debit Harit's capital account by ₹ 10,000 and credit Anisha's capital account by ₹ 10,000.

16. Leela and Meeta were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3.

Geeta was admitted as a new partner for a $3/13^{th}$ share in the profits of the firm. The new profit sharing ratio will be:

(a) 7:3:7 **(b)** 7:3:3

(c) 3:7:7 **(d)** 1:1:1

PART-I

SECTION-B

Instructions: Attempt any 14 questions from question number 17 to 32.

17. Given below are two statements one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R)**:

Assertion (A): Co-ownership of property amounts to partnership.

Reason (R): The element of business is present in co-ownership.

In the context of the above two statements which of the following is correct.

(a) Both **(a)** and (R) are correct and (R) is correct reason for **(a)**.

(b) Both **(a)** and (R) are incorrect

(c) **(a)** is correct but (R) is incorrect.

(d) Both **(a)** and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct reason for **(a)**.

18. Z Ltd. forfeited 800 shares of ₹10 each on which ₹8 per share was called and ₹6 per share was paid. The amount with which share capital account debited on the forfeiture of these shares was:

(a) ₹ 8,000 **(b)** ₹ 6,400

(c) ₹ 4,800 **(d)** ₹ 3,200

19. A situation where number of shares offered to the public for subscription are less than the number of shares for which applications have been received is called:

(a) Under subscription **(b)** Fully subscribed

(c) Over subscription **(d)** Both **(b)** and **(c)**

20. Which of the following statements are correct :

(i) The liability of a partner for acts of the firm is unlimited.

(ii) Private assets of a partner can also be used for paying the debts of the firm.

(iii) Each partner is liable jointly with all other partners and also severally to the third parties for all the acts of the firm done, while he is a partner.

(iv) The liability of a partner is limited to the extent of his capital contribution

(a) Only (iii) **(b)** (i) and (ii)

(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) **(d)** (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

21. Which of the following statement is not true for fixed capital account?

(a) The capital account balance remains unchanged unless there is addition to or withdrawal of capital.

(b) The capital accounts always show a credit balance.

(c) Each partner has only one account. i.e. capital account, under this method.

(d) All adjustments for drawings, salary, interest on capital etc. are made in the current accounts.

22. Amar and Samar were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1:5. On 1.4.2021, Ganesh was admitted for $1/5^{th}$ share in the profits. On the date of Ganesh's admission, the balance sheet of Amar and Samar showed a debit balance of ₹ 60,000 in the profit and loss account. The accounting treatment for the same in the books of accounts of the firm on Ganesh's admission will be:

(a) Amar's and Samar's Capital Accounts will be debited by ₹ 10,000 and ₹ 50,000 respectively and Profit and Loss Account will be credited by ₹ 60,000.

(b) Profit and Loss Account will be debited by ₹ 60,000 and Amar's and Samar's Capital Accounts will be credited by ₹ 10,000 and ₹ 50,000 respectively.
(c) Revaluation Account will be debited by ₹ 60,000 and Profit and Loss Account will be credited by ₹ 60,000.
(d) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be debited by ₹ 60,000 and Profit and Loss Account will be credited by ₹ 60,000.

23. On the reconstitution of a firm, the value of land was to be appreciated by ₹ 2,00,000 and plant and machinery was to be reduced to ₹ 7,00,000 from ₹ 10,00,000. Gain or Loss on revaluation will be:
(a) Gain ₹ 1,00,000 (b) Loss ₹ 1,00,000
(c) Loss ₹ 5,00,000 (d) Gain ₹ 5,00,000

24. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion **(a)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R)**.
Assertion (A): Goodwill is an intangible asset.
Reason (R): It is the value of the reputation of a firm in respect of the profits expected in future over and above the normal profits.
In the context of the above statements which of the following is correct?
(a) Both **(a)** and (R) are correct.
(b) **(a)** is wrong but (R) is correct.
(c) **(a)** is correct but (R) is wrong.
(d) Both **(a)** and (R) are wrong.

25. When a new partner is admitted, the balance of 'General Reserve' appearing in the Balance Sheet is credited to:
(a) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
(b) Capital Accounts of all partners
(c) Revaluation Account
(d) Capital Accounts of old partners

26. Kavita and Karan are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 4 : 1. On 1st April, 2021, they admitted Mohit for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. The balance sheet of Kaviti and Karan showed stock at ₹ 45,000. On admission of new partner, the stock was found undervalued by 10%. The journal entry to give effect to the above adjustment on Mohit's admission will be:

	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	
(a)	Revaluation A/c	Dr.	5,000
	To Stock A/c		5,000
(b)	Stock A/c	Dr.	4,500
	To Revaluation A/c		4,500
(c)	Stock A/c	Dr.	5,000
	To Revaluation A/c		5,000
(d)	Revaluation A/c	Dr.	4,500
	To Stock A/c		4,500

27. Sangeet and Suman were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 3. During the year ended 31.3.2021, the firm earned a profit of ₹ 1,00,000. After preparation of the financial statements it was discovered that salary to Suman @ ₹ 3,000 per month had been omitted. The necessary adjustment entry for the same will be:

	Dr. (₹)		Cr. (₹)
(a)	Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c		36,000
	Suman's Capital A/c	Dr.	36,000
(b)	Sangeet's Capital A/c		36,000
	Suman's Capital A/c	Dr.	36,000
(c)	Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c		36,000
	Suman's Capital A/c	Dr.	36,000
(d)	Sangeet's Capital A/c		25,200
	Suman's Capital A/c	Dr.	25,200

28. Roopa and Daya were partners in a firm. They admitted Navin as a new partner for 1/3rd share in the profits. On Navin's admission, it was found that there was a claim against the firm for damages for which a liability for damages should be created, Which of the following accounts will be debited for creating the liability:
(a) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
(b) Profit and Loss Account
(c) Revaluation Account
(d) Profit and Loss Adjustment Account

29. Given below are two statements, one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other as **Reason (R)**.
Assertion (A): In case the company fails to receive minimum subscription, it cannot proceed for the allotment of shares.
Reason (R): When the company fails to receive minimum subscription it has to return the application money within 120 days from the date of issue of prospectus.
In the context of the above two statements which of the following is correct:
(a) Both **(a)** and (R) are correct.
(b) **(a)** is correct but (R) is incorrect.
(c) Both **(a)** and (R) are incorrect.
(d) **(a)** is incorrect but (R) is correct.

30. X Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 9 per share. The amount was payable as follows:
On Application – ₹ 6 per share (including premium ₹ 3)
On Allotment – ₹ 8 per share (including premium ₹ 4)
On first and final call – Balance
Applications for 15,00,000 shares were received. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to all applicants. Excess application money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Dharam to whom 600 shares were allotted failed to pay the allotment money. Allotment amount that was not paid by Dharam was:
(a) ₹ 4,800 (b) ₹ 600
(c) ₹ 3,000 (d) ₹ 2,400

31. PP Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Applications for 9,500 shares were received and allotment was made to all the applicants. Ravi a shareholder holding 200 shares failed to pay allotment money and his shares were forfeited. Mohan to whom 100 shares were allotted failed to pay the first call and his shares were forfeited immediately after the first call was made. Afterwards, the second and final call was made. The second and final call will be due on how many shares?

(a) 9,500 **(b)** 9,300
(c) 9,200 **(d)** 10,000

32. Raman Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 5,00,00,000 divided into shares of 10 each. The company offered for subscription 4,00,000 shares. Applications were received for 4,50,000 shares. Applications for 50,000 shares were rejected. A shareholder holding 10,000 shares failed to pay the first and final call of ₹ 2 per share. The subscribed capital of the company is:

(a) ₹ 5,00,00,000 **(b)** ₹ 40,00,000
(c) ₹ 45,00,000 **(d)** ₹ 39,80,000

PART-I

SECTION-C

Instructions: From question numbers 33 to 36, attempt any 3 questions.

Question number 33 and 34 are based on the hypothetical situation given below:

Sun India Ltd. invited applications for issuing equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10%. The premium was payable on allotment. Because of over-subscription, all the applicants were divided into three categories for the purpose of allotment:

Category I – Applications for 1,00,000 shares were allotted shares in full.

Category II – 3,00,000 shares were allotted to the applicants of this category. For every 5 shares applied, 3 shares were allotted.

Category III – 8,00,000 shares were allotted to the applicants of 12,00,000 shares. Amount payable per share was as follows:

On Application – ₹ 2 per share

On Allotment – ₹ 5 per share (including premium)

On First and Final call – Balance

Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment.

33. How many shares were offered to the public for subscription ?

(a) 12,00,000 **(b)** 24,00,000
(c) 14,00,000 **(d)** 30,00,000

34. What was the amount of money received on allotment?

(a) ₹ 60,00,000 **(b)** ₹ 12,00,000
(c) ₹ 6,00,00.000 **(d)** ₹ 48,00,000

Question number 35 and 36 are based on the hypothetical situation given below:

On 1.4.2018, A and B started business with capitals of ₹ 8,00.000 and ₹ 16,00,000 respectively. They decided to share the future profits in the ratio of their capitals. On 1.4.2019, they admitted C as a new partner. A surrendered $1/4^{th}$ of his share in favour of C and B surrendered $1/9^{th}$ from his share in favour of C. On 1.4.2020, D was admitted as a new partner for 1/6th share. On 1.4.2021, E was admitted for 1/5 share in the profits and it was decided that all the partners will share the future profits equally.

35. The profit sharing ratio of A, B and C was:

(a) 9:20:7 **(b)** 8:21:7
(c) 10:19: 7 **(d)** 7:22:7

36. The profit sharing ratio of A, B, C and D was:

(a) 45 : 105:30:36 **(b)** 45: 100:35:36
(c) 45: 105:30:36 **(d)** 40:100:40:36

PART-II

SECTION-A

Attempt any 4 questions from question number 37 to 42.

37. The ratios that analyse profits in relation to revenue from operations or funds employed in the business are called:

(a) Profitability Ratios **(b)** Turnover Ratios
(c) Solvency Ratios **(d)** Liquidity Ratios

38. Because of exclusion of non-liquid current assets which of the following ratio is considered better than current ratio as a measure of liquidity position of the business?

(a) Debt-Equity Ratio
(b) Acid Test Ratio
(c) Proprietary Ratio
(d) Interest Coverage Ratio

39. Which of the following ratio establishes relationship of 'Shareholders funds' to 'Net assets'?

(a) Return on Investment
(b) Interest Coverage Ratio
(c) Proprietary Ratio
(d) Debt – Equity Ratio

40. Which of the following ratio establishes the relationship between 'Credit revenue from operations' and 'Trade receivables"?

(a) Inventory Turnover Ratio
(b) Interest Coverage Ratio
(c) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio
(d) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio

41. Given below are two statements, one labelled as **Assertion (a)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R)**:

Assertion (a): Profitability ratios are calculated to analyse the combining capacity of the business.

Reason (R): Profitability ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run.

In the light of the above two statements, which of the following is correct:

(a) Both **(a)** and (R) are correct.

(b) Both **(a)** and (R) are wrong.

(c) **(a)** is correct but (R) is wrong

(d) **(a)** is wrong but (R) is correct.

42. Match the items given in Column I with the headings / sub-headings of Column II under which these are shown according to Schedule III Part 1 of the Companies Act, 2013:

	I		II
(i)	Securities Premium Reserve	(a)	Non current Liabilities
(ii)	Patents	(b)	Current Liabilities
(iii)	Short Term Loans and Advances	(c)	Current Assets
(iv)	Trade Payables	(d)	Intangible Assets
(v)	Long Term Borrowings	(e)	Reserves and Surplus

(a) (i)-(e), (ii)-(d), (iii) - (c), (iv)-(b), (v)-(a)

(b) (i)-(a), (ii) - (b), (iii) -(c), (iv)-(d). (v)-(e)

(c) (i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii) - (a), (iv)-(d), (v)-(e)

(d) (i) - (a), (ii) - (b), (iii) -(e), (iv)-(d), (v)-(c)

PART-II

SECTION-B

Attempt any 5 questions from question number 43 to 48.

43. Current ratio of a company is 3: 1. The value of its current liabilities is ₹ 4,00,000. Its current assets will be:

(a) ₹ 3,00,000 **(b)** ₹ 12,00,000

(c) ₹ 2,00,000 **(d)** ₹ 9,00,000

44. Gross Profit Ratio of a Company is 25%. Cost of revenue from operations are $3/4^{th}$ of revenue from operations. If revenue from operations is ₹ 60,00,000, the Gross Profit of the Company will be:

(a) ₹ 25,00.000 **(b)** ₹ 45,00,000

(c) ₹ 15,00,000 **(d)** ₹ 11,25,000

45. Following information has been obtained from the statement of Profit and Loss of a Company:

Revenue from Operations–₹20,00.000, cost of materials consumed – ₹ 8,00,000, Employees benefit expenses – ₹ 20,000, Finance cost – ₹ 5,000, Depreciation – ₹ 25,000.

Its Profit before tax will be:

(a) ₹ 12,00,000 **(b)** ₹ 11,80,000

(c) ₹ 11,75,000 **(d)** ₹ 11,50,000

46. Given below are two statements, one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R)**:

Assertion (A): 'Sale of goods for cash' does not effect Debt-Equity ratio.

Reason (R): 'Sale of goods on cash basis' neither affect 'Debt' nor 'Equity'

In the context of the above two statements which of the following is correct:

(a) Both **(A)** and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of **(A)**.

(b) Only **(A)** is correct.

(c) Only (R) is correct.

(d) Both **(A)** and (R) are incorrect.

47. Following are two statements, one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled **Reason (R)**:

Assertion (A): Operating ratio is = 100 – operating profit ratio.

Reason (R): Operating ratio is computed to reveal the operating margin on products sold.

In the context of the above two statements which of the following is correct:

(a) Both statements are incorrect.

(b) **(A)** is correct but (R) is incorrect.

(c) **(A)** is incorrect but (R) is correct.

(d) Both **(A)** and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of **(A)**.

48. During the year ended 31.3.2021, Soma Ltd. earned net profit after tax ₹ 6,00,000. The company has a long term 10% debt of ₹ 50,00,000. The tax rate is 40%. The interest coverage ratio of the company will be:

(a) 2 times **(b)** 3 times

(c) 1.2 times **(d)** 1.5 times

PART-III

SECTION-A

Instruction: From question number 49 to 54 attempt any 4 questions.

49. "Hardware, software and data are some of the components of computerised accounting system." Identify the missing component from the statement:

(a) Procedure and people **(b)** Timely access

(c) Network **(d)** Raw facts

50. Which of the following is not a feature of computerised accounting system:

(a) Transparency and control

(b) Data are prone to hacking

(c) Scalability

(d) Reliability

51. A sequential code is the one which:

(a) range of numbers is partitioned into desired number of sub-ranges.

(b) consists of alphabets or abbreviations as symbols to codify a piece of information.

(c) enables identification of missing documents.

(d) sub-ranges are allotted to specific groups.

52. Method of codification should be:

(a) An identification mark.

(b) Easy to understand, cryptic and leads to grouping of accounts.

(c) Explains a group of information.

(d) Such that it leads to grouping of accounts.

53. Which type of software package is suitable for an organisation where the volume of accounting transactions is very low and adaptability is very high:

(a) Specific **(b)** Generic

(c) Tailored **(d)** **(a)** and **(c)** both

54. Which of the following is not a limitation of computerised accounting system:

(a) Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruptions.

(b) Faster obsolescence forces investment for shorter time.

(c) Data is not made available to everybody.

(d) Unprogrammed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.

PART-III

SECTION-B

Instruction : From question number 55 to 60 attempt any 5 questions.

55. Which of the following is not contained on formula tab on Excel ribbon:

(a) Page layout **(b)** Function library

(c) Defined names **(d)** Calculations

56. Identify from the following what will be displayed on the screen when numeric value in the formula or function is invalid while working on excel:

(a) Correct a# REFI Error

(b) Correct a# NUM! Error

(c) Correct a #DIV/0! Error

(d) Correct a# N/A Error

57. As you type a number in a cell, what mode appears in the status bar:

(a) Ready mode **(b)** Edit mode

(c) Enter mode **(d)** Record mode

58. Which of the following is not included in calculation of 'Earning' while preparing payroll for current period?

(a) Basic pay

(b) Transport allowance

(c) Medical allowance

(d) Provident fund

59. What is the outcome of an arithmetic expression or function called?

(a) Basic Value **(b)** Derived Value

(c) Vertical Vector **(d)** Horizontal Vector

60. How is Navigation conducted from first to last filled cells of clusters when moving one cell at a time in a Row"?

(a) Home +Right arrow (+)

(b) End +Right arrow (→)

(c) CTRL +Right arrow (→) successively

(d) CTRL + END

❑❑❑

ANSWERS

PART-I

SECTION-A

1. **(c)** Partnership Deed

Explanation: According to Section 5 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, Partnership Deed is an agreement between the partners determining their mutual contracted relationship and its limitation for better and effective operation of business. It contains rules and conditions for operation of business.

2. **(d)** 46

Explanation: The maximum number of members in a Partnership firm can be 50. As there are 4 partners already, so a maximum of [(50 – 4) = 46] members can be added.

3. **(a)** Interest on Drawings account

Explanation: Interest on Drawing account is debited to the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, it is transferred to the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. Partners Current Account (in case of fixed Capital) or Partners Capital Account (in case of flexible capital) is debited with Interest on Drawings Account.

4. **(c)** ₹ 1,12,000

Explanation:

Dr. **Cr.**

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
31.3.2021	To Drawings	10,000	1.4.2020	By Balance b/d (Balancing figure)	1,12,000
	To Balance c/d	1,50,000	31.3.2021	By Net Profit $\left(32,000 \times \frac{1}{2}\right)$	16,000
			31.3.2021	By Bank A/c	32,000
		1,60,000			**1,60,000**

The profit will be shared equally as the ratio is not mentioned.

5. **(b)** ₹ 20,000

Explanation:

Profit sharing Ratio = 2 : 2 : 1

Profit Earned = 4,00,000

L's share of profit = $\frac{1}{5}$th

$= \frac{1}{5} \times 4,00,000$

= ₹ 80,000

Amount of Guarantee given = ₹ 1,00,000

Amount to be borne by Q = ₹ 1,00,000 – ₹ 80,000 = ₹ 20,000

6. **(a)** ₹ 1,00,000

Explanation: Old share of X and Y = 1 : 1

Z's share = $\frac{1}{4}$ th

Capital as per Z's share = ₹ 2,00,000 × 4 = 8,00,000

Capital of X and Y combined

= ₹ 8,00,000 – ₹ 2,00,000 = ₹ 6,00,000

Capital as per the balance sheet = ₹ 5,00,000

Goodwill = ₹ 1,00,000

7. **(b)** Debit L's current A/c by ₹ 90,000, Debit M's capital A/c by ₹ 11,250, credit R's capital A/c by ₹ 1,01,250.

Explanation: Old Ratio = 5 : 3

New Ratio = 2 : 2 : 1

R's change in share = $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{25}{40} - \frac{16}{40} = \frac{9}{40}$

M's change in share = $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{15}{40} - \frac{16}{40} = -\frac{1}{40}$

L's share in Goodwill = $\frac{1}{5} \times 4,50,000$ = ₹ 90,000

As M is a gaining partner, he also needs to being the amount of goodwill.

Debit L's current A/c by ₹ 90,000, M's capital A/c by ₹ 11,250 and credit R's Capital A/c by ₹ 1,01,250.

8. **(c)** ₹ 360

Explanation: Interest on drawing = $\frac{6000 \times 12 \times 6}{100 \times 12}$

= ₹ 360

9. **(b)** Share Application and Allotment Account

Explanation: As a joint Share Application and Allotment Account is opened, so when the money was received it was credited. Thus, when the money is refunded or rejected, the same account will be debited.

10. **(d)** ₹ 50,000

Explanation:

	₹
Amount of Machinery Purchased	3,80,000
Amount through 3,000 shares of ₹ 100 at a premium of 10% (3,000 × 100 + 10% of 3,00,000)	3,30,000
Amount to be paid by cheque	50,000

11. **(a)** ₹ 7,500

Explanation: Amount of premium paid on allotment by Raja = 500 × 15 = ₹ 7,500

∴ The amount to be debited = ₹ 7,500

12. **(c)** ₹ 12,40,000

Explanation:

Amount received from share application (1,50,000 × 8)	12,00,000
Extra amount received from Mohan [4000 × (18 – 8)]	40,000
	12,40,000

13. **(a)** Old partner's capital accounts in old profit sharing ratio

Explanation: Revaluation Account is made to adjust the value of assets and liabilities of the firm during restructuring of the firm. The profit or loss so arising is transferred to the current/capital accounts in the old profit sharing ratio.

14. **(a)** ₹ 1,00,000

Explanation: Capitalised Value

$= \frac{\text{Actual Average Profit} \times 100}{\text{Normal Rate of Return}} = \frac{60,000 \times 100}{12} =$ ₹ 5,00,000

Goodwill = Capitalised Value – Assets

= ₹ 5,00,000 – ₹ 4,00,000 = ₹ 1,00,000

15. **(c)** Debit Harit's capital account by ₹ 2,000 and credit Anisha's capital account by ₹ 2,000.

Explanation:

$\frac{1}{5} \times 20,000$ = 4,000 (General Reserve)

Profit & Loss Adjustment = $\frac{1}{5} \times 30000$ = 6,000

Total = 10,000

16. **(b)** 7:3:3

Explanation: Old Ratio = 7 : 3

Leela's share = $\frac{7}{10}$

Meeta's share = $\frac{3}{10}$

Geeta's share = $\frac{3}{13}$

Share left = $1 - \frac{3}{13} = \frac{10}{13}$

Leela's New share = $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{10}{13} = \frac{7}{13}$

Meetal's New share = $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{10}{13} = \frac{3}{13}$

New share = 7 : 3 : 3

PART-I

SECTION-B

17. **(b)** Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

> ***Explanation:*** In case of partnership, neither does co-ownership of property nor the element of business amount to partnership. It is an agreement between the partners to enter into a business.

18. **(b)** ₹ 6,400

> ***Explanation:*** Called up amount is transferred to share capital A/c that is 800 × ₹ 8 = ₹ 6,400

19. **(c)** Over subscription

> ***Explanation:*** When shares offered > share application = Under subscription
> Shares offered < share application = Over subscription
> Shares offered = share application = Fully subscribed

20. **(c)** (i), (ii) and (iii)

> ***Explanation:*** Statement (iv) is incorrect because the liability of a partner is not limited to the capital contribution unless otherwise mentioned in the partnership deed.

21. **(c)** Each partner has only one account. i.e. capital account, under this method.

> ***Explanation:*** Each partner has two accounts namely capital and current account under the fixed capital amount method.

22. **(a)** Amar's and Samar's Capital Accounts will be debited by ₹ 10,000 and ₹50,000 respectively and Profit and Loss Account will be credited by ₹ 60,000.

> ***Explanation:*** Amar's share = $\frac{1}{6} \times 60{,}000$ = ₹ 10,000
>
> Samar's share = $\frac{5}{6} \times 60{,}000$ = ₹ 50,000

23. **(b)** Loss ₹ 1,00,000

> ***Explanation:*** Amount Reduced of Plant & Machinery = ₹ 3,00,000
> Amount Appreciated of Fund = <u>₹ 2,00,000</u>
> Loss = <u>₹ 1,00,000</u>

24. **(a)** Both **(A)** and (R) are correct.

> ***Explanation:*** Goodwill is an intangible asset as it cannot be touched and is calculated as the value of the reputation of the firm with respect to the profits earned.

25. **(d)** Capital Accounts of old partners

> ***Explanation:*** The amount of 'General Reserve' in the Balance Sheet during the restructuring of the firm is transferred to the old partner's capital account in the old profit sharing ratio.

26. **(c)**

Stock A/c Dr.	5,000	
To Revaluation A/c		5,000

> ***Explanation:*** Let the value of stock be x
>
> $$x - 10\% \text{ of } x = ₹\ 45{,}000$$
> $$\frac{90}{100}x = ₹\ 45{,}000$$
> $$x = \frac{45{,}000 \times 100}{90} = ₹\ 5{,}000$$

27. **(d)**

Sangeet's Capital A/c Dr.	25,200	
To Suman's Capital A/c		25,200

> ***Explanation:*** Total salary = ₹ 3,000 × 12
> = ₹ 36,000
> Amount of Profit = ₹ 1,00,000
> Amount of Profit to be credited = ₹ 64,000
> Share of Profit Sangeet = $\frac{7}{10} \times 64{,}000$
> = 44,800
> Profit shared: Sangeet = 70,000
> Amount Received less = 70,000 – 44,800
> = ₹ 25,200

28. **(c)** Revaluation Account

> ***Explanation:*** Any amount of liability is transferred to the Revaluation account.

29. **(b)** **(A)** is correct but (R) is incorrect.

> ***Explanation:*** Reason (R) wrong as the application should be returned within 130 days of the issue of prospectus.

30. **(c)** ₹ 3,000

> ***Explanation:*** Shares bought by Dharam = $600 \times \frac{15{,}00{,}000}{10{,}00{,}000} = 900$
> Amount paid = 900 × 6 = ₹ 5,400
> Amount for allotted share = 600 × 6 = <u>₹ 3,600</u>
> Amount adjusted = 1,800
> Amount to be received on allotment (600 × 8)
> = <u>4,800</u>
> ₹ <u>3,000</u>

31. **(c)** 9,200

> ***Explanation:*** 9,500 – 200 – 100 = 9,200

32. (d) ₹ 39,80,000

Explanation: Amount received on issue of 4,50,000 shares = ₹ 45,00,000
Amount rejected on 50,000 shares = ₹ 5,00,000
₹ 40,00,000
Amount not paid on 10,000 shares (10,000 × 2) = 20,000
Amount of authorised capital = ₹ 39,80,000

PART-I

SECTION-C

33. (a) 12,00,000

Explanation: Allotment to category I = 1,00,000
Allotment to category II = 3,00,000
Allotment to category III = 8,00,000
12,00,000

34. (d) ₹ 48,00,000

Explanation: ₹
Amount received on Application in I = 1,00,000 × 2 = 2,00,000
Amount received on Application in II = 3,00,000 $\times \frac{5}{3} \times 2$ = 10,00,000
Amount received on Application in III = 12,00,000 × 2 = 24,00,000
Amount received 36,00,000
Less: Amount that was needed to be received = 24,00,000
Balance Amount 12,00,000
Amount to be received on Allotment 60,00,000
Amount received on Allotment = 60,00,000 – 12,00,000 = 48,00,000

35. (a) 9:20:7

Explanation: Old Share of A and B = 1 : 2

$$\text{A's New share} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1 \times 9}{4 \times 9} = \frac{9}{36}$$

$$\text{B's New share} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5 \times 4}{9 \times 4} = \frac{20}{36}$$

$$\text{C's share} = 1 - \frac{9}{36} - \frac{20}{36} = \frac{36}{36} - \frac{9}{36} - \frac{20}{36}$$

$$= \frac{7}{36}$$

∴ A : B : C = 9 : 20 : 7

36. (b) 45: 100:35:36

Explanation:

$$\text{D's share} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Remaining share} = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{6}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{A's New share} = \frac{9}{36} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{45}{216}$$

$$\text{B's New share} = \frac{20}{36} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{100}{216}$$

$$\text{C's New share} = \frac{7}{36} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{35}{216}$$

$$\text{A's adjusted share} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{36}{36} = \frac{36}{216}$$

A : B : C : D = 45 : 100 : 35 : 36

PART-II

SECTION-A

37. (a) Profitability Ratios

Explanation: A profitability ratio is a measure of profitability, which is a way to measure a company's performance.

38. (b) Acid Test Ratio

Explanation: As it eliminates the non-cash assets, Quick ratio or Acid Ratio is considered a better ratio than current ratio as a measure of liquidity position.

39. (c) Proprietary Ratio

Explanation:

$$\text{Proprietary Ratio} = \frac{\text{Shareholder's Funds}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

40. (d) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio

Explanation:
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio =

$$\frac{\text{Net Credit Revenue from Operation}}{\text{Average Trade Revenue}}$$

41. (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

Explanation: Solvency Ratio are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run.

42. (a) (i)-(e), (ii)-**(d)**, (iii) - **(c)**, (iv)-**(b)**, (v)-**(a)**

***Explanation*:**

(i) Securities Premium Reserve is shown under the head of Reserves and Surplus.

(ii) Patents is an intangible assets.

(iii) Short term loans and Advances is a type of Current Asset.

(iv) Trade Payable are a type of Current liabilities.

(v) Long Term Borrowings is a type of Non-Current liabilities.

PART-II

SECTION-B

43. (b) ₹ 12,00,000

***Explanation*:** $\text{Current Ratio} = \dfrac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$

$$3:1 = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{4,00,000}$$

$$3 \times 4,00,000 = \text{Current Assets}$$

$$\text{Current Assets} = ₹\ 12,00,000$$

44. (c) ₹ 15,00,000

***Explanation*:**

Gross Profit

$$= \frac{\text{Revenue from Operations} \times \text{Gross Profit Ratio}}{100}$$

$$= \frac{60,00,000 \times 25\%}{100} = ₹\ 15,00,000$$

45. (d) ₹ 11,50,000

***Explanation*:**

Revenue from operations		₹ 20,00,000
Less: Cost of Material consumed		₹ 8,00,000
Employees Benefit Expenses		₹ 20,000
Finance Cost		₹ 5,000
Depreciation	₹ 25,000	₹ 8,50,000
		₹ 11,50,000

46. (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason of (A).

***Explanation*:** As Sale of goods for cash do not affect Debt or Equity, it does not affect Debt to Equity ratio.

47. (b) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

***Explanation*:** Operating Ratio + Operating Profit Ratio = 100

Operating Ratio is computed to find the efficiency of the management to generate revenue.

48. (b) 3 times

***Explanation*:** Interest on Loan

= 10% of 50,00,000

= ₹ 5,00,000

Net Profit after interest and tax = ₹ 6,00,000

Add: Interest = ₹ 5,00,000

Add: Tax (40% of 10,00,000) = ₹ 4,00,000

Net Profit before interest and tax ₹ 15,00,000

Let the profit before tax be x

$$60\% \text{ of } x = 6,00,000$$

$$x = \frac{6,00,000 \times 100}{60}$$

$$= ₹\ 10,00,000$$

Interest coverage Ratio =

$$\frac{\text{Net Profit before Interest \& Tax}}{\text{Interest on long term Loans}} = \frac{15,00,000}{5,00,000} = 3 \text{ times}$$

OOO

Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

A B C D

Subject

Roll Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

A B D

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

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0	0
1	1
2	2
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IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
1	A B C D	16	A B C D	31	A B C D	46	A B C D
2	A B C D	17	A B C D	32	A B C D	47	A B C D
3	A B C D	18	A B C D	33	A B C D	48	A B C D
4	A B C D	19	A B C D	34	A B C D	49	A B C D
5	A B C D	20	A B C D	35	A B C D	50	A B C D
6	A B C D	21	A B C D	36	A B C D	51	A B C D
7	A B C D	22	A B C D	37	A B C D	52	A B C D
8	A B C D	23	A B C D	38	A B C D	53	A B C D
9	A B C D	24	A B C D	39	A B C D	54	A B C D
10	A B C D	25	A B C D	40	A B C D	55	A B C D
11	A B C D	26	A B C D	41	A B C D		
12	A B C D	27	A B C D	42	A B C D		
13	A B C D	28	A B C D	43	A B C D		
14	A B C D	29	A B C D	44	A B C D		
15	A B C D	30	A B C D	45	A B C D		