

**SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, MARCH 2025**

Part – III

ACCOUNTANCY WITH COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING

Maximum : 60 Scores

Time : 2 Hours

Cool-off time : 15 Minutes

General Instructions to Candidates :

- There is a 'Cool-off time' of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time.
- Use the 'Cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- Read the instructions carefully.
- Calculations, figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.
- Give equations wherever necessary.
- Electronic devices except non-programmable calculators are not allowed in the Examination Hall.

വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുള്ള പൊതുനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ :

- നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സമയത്തിന് പുറമെ 15 മിനിറ്റ് 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.
- 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ പരിചയപ്പെടാനും ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യാനും ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.
- ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- കണക്ക് കൂട്ടലുകൾ, ചിത്രങ്ങൾ, ഗ്രാഫുകൾ, എന്നിവ ഉത്തരപേപ്പറിൽ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.
- ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിലും നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.
- ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്ത് സമവാക്യങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കണം.
- പ്രോഗ്രാമുകൾ ചെയ്യാനാകാത്ത കാൽക്കുലേറ്ററുകൾ ഒഴികെയുള്ള ഒരു ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ഉപകരണവും പരീക്ഷാഹാളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല.

PART - I
(Accountancy)
(Maximum : 40 Scores)

Answer any 5 questions from 1 to 6. Each carries 1 score. (5 × 1 = 5)

A liability not included in the books of accounts is discovered at the time of admission of a partner. This liability will be :

- (a) Debited to the Revaluation Account
- (b) Credited to the Revaluation Account
- (c) Debited to the Partners' Capital Accounts
- (d) Credited to the Partners' Capital Accounts

Which of the following is true about interest on partner's loan ?

- (a) It will not be allowed in the absence of Partnership deed.
- (b) It is debited to the Profit and Loss Account.
- (c) It is allowed only if the firm has profit.
- (d) It is credited to the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

If the value of goodwill of a firm under capitalisation of super profit @ 8% normal rate is ₹ 1,50,000, the amount of super profit in this case will be what ?

When a partner retires, any loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities is :

- (a) Debited to the remaining partners' Capital Accounts
- (b) Credited to the retiring partner's Capital Account
- (c) Debited to the capital accounts of all partners
- (d) Debited to the Profit and Loss Account

In the event of dissolution of a firm, the amount realised from the sale of assets is first applied to :

- (a) Pay partners' capital
- (b) Pay off loans from partners
- (c) Settle external liabilities
- (d) Distribute among partners in their profit sharing ratio

6. Choose the correct option after considering the given statements (I & II) :

Statement I : The amount realized from the sale of assets on dissolution of firm is divided among the partners in the profit sharing ratio.

Statement II : The profit or loss on realization is shared among the partners in their profit sharing ratio.

Options :

- (a) Statements I & II are true.
- (b) Statements I & II are false.
- (c) Statement I is true & II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false & II is true.

Answer any 4 questions from 7 to 11. Each carries 2 scores.

(4 × 2 = 8)

7. Syam and Sanal are equal partners with capitals of ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 40,000 respectively as on April 01, 2023. Calculate the interest on capital admissible to Syam and Sanal @ 10% per annum for the year ending March 31, 2024 under the following situations :
- (i) If the firm earned a profit of ₹ 20,000 during the year
 - (ii) If the firm incurred a loss of ₹ 5,000 during the year
8. State any two distinction between Fixed Capital and Fluctuating Capital methods of preparing partners' capital accounts.
9. L and M are partners sharing profits in ratio of 5:3. They admitted N as a new partner for 1/10 share which he acquired equally from L and M. Calculate new profit sharing ratio of partners.
10. List out any four items to be shown on the debit side of retiring partner's capital account.
11. "Dissolution of partnership and Dissolution of firm are not the same." Substantiate this statement by highlighting any two reasons.

Answer any 5 questions from 12 to 17. Each carries 3 scores.

(5 × 3 = 15)

12. Mani a partner in a firm withdrew the following amounts during the year 2022-23 :

Date of withdrawal	Amount (₹)
May 01, 2022	5,000
July 01, 2022	3,000
November 30, 2022	6,000
December 31, 2022	2,000
March 31, 2023	3,000

Calculate the amount of interest on drawings to be charged from Mani @ 8% p.a. Books are closed on 31st March every year.

13. Ajay, Sachin and Dravid are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1:1. Their capitals as on April 01, 2023 were, Ajay ₹ 1,00,000, Sachin ₹ 60,000 and Dravid ₹ 40,000. After the final accounts for the year 2023-2024 have been prepared, it was discovered that interest on partners' capital @ 10 % p.a. has not been recorded in the books of accounts. Give necessary adjusting journal entry.
14. Amal and Balu are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. Rajesh is admitted into the firm for 1/5 share of profits. Rajesh brings in ₹ 30,000 as his capital. The capitals of Amal and Balu, after all adjustments are ₹ 85,000 and ₹ 35,000 respectively. It is agreed that partners' capitals should be adjusted according to the new profit sharing ratio. Give necessary journal entries for it.
15. A and B are partners, who share profit in the ratio of 3:2. Following is their balance sheet as on March 31, 2024 :

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2024

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	20,000	Cash in hand	20,000
Capitals :		Debtors	40,000
A 1,00,000		Stock	70,000
B <u>60,000</u>	1,60,000	Furniture	50,000
	1,80,000		1,80,000

The firm was dissolved on March 31, 2024. Realised value of all the assets were ₹ 1,50,000 and creditors were paid in full. Prepare Realisation Account.

16. Mahesh, Riyas and Jacob are partners in a firm. Mahesh retires from the firm at the beginning of the financial year 2020-2021. On the date of retirement ₹ 40,000 becomes due to him. Riyas and Jacob promise to pay him the amount due in four equal annual instalments at the end of every year together with interest @ 6% per annum on unpaid balance. Prepare Mahesh's Loan Account for first three years.
17. Hanna and Priya are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in 4:3 ratio. They admitted Remya as a new partner for 1/8 share. Remya brought ₹ 30,000 for capital and ₹ 10,500 for her share of goodwill. Goodwill appears in the books at the time of admission of Remya were ₹ 35,000. Give necessary journal entries.

Answer any 2 questions from 18 to 20. Each carries 6 scores. (2 × 6 = 12)

18. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. They decide to admit C as a new partner with a 1/4th share in profits. C agrees to bring ₹ 40,000 as capital. The abstract of firm's books of accounts before C's admission were as follows :

Item	Amount (₹)
Cash	20,000
Creditors	15,000
Debtors	24,000
Profit & Loss Account (Dr)	6,000
Capital Accounts :	
A	50,000
B	40,000
Stock	35,000
Furniture	20,000

The following were agreed upon C's admission :

- Provision required for doubtful debt @ 5%
- Stock is revalued at ₹ 40,000.
- Furniture is depreciated by 10%.

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

19. (a) Madhu, Padma and Leela are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Padma retires and her share is taken up by Madhu and Leela in the ratio of 3:2. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio.

(2)

- (b) Amal, Vimal and Kamal were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of their capitals. Their Balance sheet as on March 31, 2024 was as under :

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2024

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	9,000	Cash at Bank	15,000
General Reserve	20,000	Debtors	22,000
Capitals :		Stock	26,000
Amal 40,000		Furniture	30,000
Vimal 30,000		Profit and Loss Account	16,000
Kamal <u>10,000</u>	80,000		
	1,09,000		1,09,000

Vimal died on July 31, 2024. Under the terms of the partnership deed, the executors of a deceased partner were entitled to :

- (i) Amount standing to the credit of the Partner's Capital Account.
- (ii) Interest on capital at 8% per annum.
- (iii) Share of accumulated profit or loss.
- (iv) Share of goodwill on the basis of four years purchase of the average of the past three years' profit.
- (v) Share of profit from the closing date of the last financial year to the date of death on the basis of last year's profit.

Profits for the year ending on March 31, 2022, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 were ₹ 12,000, ₹ 14,000 and ₹ 16,000 respectively.

Prepare Vimal's Capital Account.

(4)

20. Record necessary journal entries in the following cases at the time of dissolution of partnership firm :

- (a) Payment of unrecorded liabilities of ₹ 3,200.
- (b) Stock worth ₹ 7,500 is taken over by a partner Anu.
- (c) Binu, a partner was to look after the dissolution work for a remuneration of ₹ 10,000. He also agreed to bear dissolution expenses.
Actual expenses ₹ 9,000 were paid by the firm.
- (d) An unrecorded asset realised ₹ 5,500.
- (e) Profit on Realisation amounting to ₹ 18,000 is to be distributed between the partners Anu and Binu in the ratio of 5:7.

PART – II
(Computerised Accounting)
(Maximum : 20 Scores)

Answer any 3 questions from 21 to 24. Each carries 1 scores.

(3 × 1 = 3)

21. The function used for the preparation of Loan repayment schedule in LibreOffice Calc is _____ .
- (a) DB (b) PMT
(c) SLN (d) PV
22. Which of the following is not a system generated ledger account in GNUKxata ?
- (a) Opening Stock (b) Closing Stock
(c) Cash (d) Profit and Loss Account
23. "Data will be saved in encrypted form to ensure its security." Name the security feature of CAS referred in the given statement.
24. The result of the function = ROUNDUP (2349.9876, -2) will be _____ .

Answer any 4 questions from 25 to 29. Each carries 2 scores.

(4 × 2 = 8)

25. Briefly explain the Text functions available in LibreOffice Calc.
26. Briefly describe the steps to create a chart in LibreOffice Calc.
27. State any two advantages of chart and graph in Business applications.
28. Specify the Account groups suitable for the following ledger accounts in GNUKxata :
- (a) Purchases (b) Depreciation
(c) Interest received (d) Sundry debtors

29. Complete the Payroll statement given below by writing the formula to calculate the (a) DA, (b) Gross pay, (c) Total deductions and (d) Net Pay of Akhil, if DA is 10% of Basic Pay.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	PAY ROLL STATEMENT									
2	Emp Id	Name of employee	Basic Pay	DA	CCA	PF	TDS	Gross pay	Total deductions	Net Pay
3	1	AKHIL	73600	(a)	2000	8000	3000	(b)	(c)	(d)

Answer any 3 questions from 30 to 33. Each carries 3 scores.

(3 × 3 = 9)

30. Briefly describe the different types of codes that can be used in CAS.
31. (a) List out the various data entry options available in LibreOffice Calc to input data into a worksheet. (1½)
 (b) Differentiate between function and formula in Spreadsheet. (1½)
32. Fill the blanks as per the hint given :

Transactions	Accounts involved	Voucher Type	Function Key
Deposited into bank	Bank Cash	Contra	F8
Wages paid by cheque	Wages (a)	Payment	(b)
(c)	Furniture Haris Traders	(d)	F9
Sold goods to Binu	Binu (e)	(f)	F6

33. Anandu, a XI Commerce student created a database for his class with two tables in LibreOffice Base, but he is unaware as how to connect them. Explain the steps he should take to create a relationship between these tables.