



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin on the right side indicate full marks.

**SECTION – A (Compulsory)**

**I. Choose the correct option:**

**[15 x 2 = 30]**

- (i) The accounts related to expenses or losses and incomes or gains are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Personal Account
  - Representative Personal Account
  - Nominal Account
  - Real Account
- (ii) Which of the following will not appear in the Profit and Loss A/c?
- Capital
  - Bad Debts
  - Provision for Doubtful Debts
  - Rent paid
- (iii) Which of the following is not a method of Branch Accounting?
- Debtors Method or Synthetic Method
  - Stock Debtors method or Analytical Method
  - Final Accounts Method (Cost Basis)
  - Creditors Method or Synthetic Method
- (iv) Down payment plus instalments including interest is termed as Outstanding \_\_\_\_\_.
- cash price
  - trade price
  - Hire-purchase price
  - Book value
- (v) Original cost of a machine is ₹1,50,000, residual value ₹10,000, if depreciation is charged @ 10% per annum under WDV method then depreciation for 3rd year will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- ₹12,240
  - ₹11,340
  - ₹12,150
  - ₹14,000
- (vi) If average inventory is ₹ 1,25,000 and closing inventory is ₹ 10,000 less than opening inventory then the value of closing inventory will be:
- ₹ 1,35,000
  - ₹ 1,15,000
  - ₹ 1,30,000
  - ₹ 1,20,000



- (vii) P and Q enter into a joint venture sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2. P purchased goods costing ₹ 2,00,000. Q sold 95% goods for ₹ 2,50,000. P is entitled to get 1% commission on purchase and Q is entitled to get 5% commission on sales. P drew a bill on Q for an amount equivalent to 80% of original cost of goods. P got it discounted at ₹ 1,50,000. What is P's share of profit?
- ₹ 15,300
  - ₹ 21,300
  - ₹ 18,900
  - None of the above
- (viii) From the following details ascertain the adjusted bank balance as per cash book – overdraft as per cash book ₹80,000; cheque received entered twice in the cash book ₹5,000; credit side of bank column cast short by ₹500; bank charges amounting to ₹200 entered twice; cheque issued but dishonoured ₹2,000.
- ₹80,500
  - ₹85,500
  - ₹85,000
  - ₹83,300
- (ix) Goods of the invoice value of ₹ 2,40,000 sent out to consignee at 20% profit on cost the loading amount will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- ₹ 40,000
  - ₹ 48,000
  - ₹ 50,000
  - none
- (x) Shiva purchased a laptop on hire-purchase system. As per terms, he is required to pay ₹ 7,500 down, ₹ 10,000 at the end of first year, ₹ 7,500 at the end of second year, and ₹ 12,500 at the end of third year. Interest is charged at 12% per annum. The interest payable with the installment at the end of second year will be
- ₹ 900
  - ₹ 1,999
  - ₹ 804
  - ₹ 1,760
- (xi) KCS purchased a machine from JPS on hire purchase system, whose cash price was ₹ 8,64,000. ₹ 2,16,000 being paid on delivery and balance in three annual instalments of ₹2,88,000 each. The amount of interest included in first Installment would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- ₹ 72,000
  - ₹ 57,600
  - ₹ 1,08,000
  - ₹ 36,000
- (xii) Provision for Doubtful Debt on 1st April, 2021 was ₹21,500. During the year 2021 – 22 the Bad-debt and Recovery of Bad-debt were ₹10,500 and ₹2,100 respectively. The Sundry Debtors on 31st March, 2022 were ₹2,25,000. Provision is to be made @ 5% on Debtors. If on 31st March, 2022, there was additional Bad-debt of ₹2,500 then Provision for doubtful-debt will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Debited to Profit & Loss Account by ₹11,250.
  - Debited to Profit & Loss Account by ₹2,625.



- c. Debited to Profit & Loss Account by ₹3,000.
- d. Debited to Profit & Loss Account by ₹900.

(xiii) AS -10 Deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- b. Accounting for Government Grants
- c. Property Plant and Equipment
- d. Borrowing Costs

(xiv) The Foreign Currency receivables as per books of accounts 10,000\$ USD= ₹80, ₹8,00,000 accounted on 09-Feb-2023. On 31-Mar-2023, The USD= INR 82 then what is the amount of Foreign Currency Receivables to be reported on 31-Mar-2023 balance sheet as Assets

- a. ₹2,000
- b. (₹2,000)
- c. ₹82,000
- d. ₹80,000

(xv) The main objective of average clause contained in a fire insurance policy is to

- a. Encourage full Insurance
- b. Discourage full Insurance
- c. Encourage under Insurance
- d. Encourage full Insurance and Discourage under Insurance

**Section – B**

**(Answer any five questions out of seven questions given. Each question carries 14 Marks)**

**[5 x 14 = 70]**

2. (a) On 1.1.2021 machinery was purchased for ₹ 80,000. On 01.07.2022 additions were made to the amount of ₹ 40,000. On 31.3.2023, machinery purchased on 1.7.2022, costing ₹ 12,000 was sold for ₹ 11,000 and on 30.06.2023 machinery purchased on 01.01.2021 costing ₹ 32,000 was sold for ₹ 26,700. On 1.10.2023, additions were made to the amount of ₹ 20,000. Depreciation was provided at 10% p.a. on the Diminishing Balance Method.

Prepare the Machinery Accounts for three years from 2021-2023. (year ended 31st December)

[7]

(b) On 1st April, 2021 the balance of provision for bad and doubtful debts was ₹13,000. The bad debts during the year 2021-22 were ₹9,500. The sundry debtors as on 31st March, 2022 stood at ₹3,25,000 out of these debtors of ₹2,500 are bad and cannot be realized. The provision for bad and doubtful debts is to be raised to 5% on sundry debtors. You are required to:

- (i) Pass necessary adjustment entries for bad debts and its provision on 31st March, 2022.
- (ii) Prepare the necessary ledger accounts.
- (iii) Show the relevant items in the Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

[7]



- 3.(a) Hari and Om agreed for purchasing and selling furniture in a joint venture, their profit sharing ratio being 3:2 respectively. Hari purchased 10 sofas at ₹ 10,000 per sofa. He sent those sofas to Om for sale after spending ₹ 1,000 per sofa on insurance and transportation. He drew a bill of ₹ 50,000 on Om and this bill was discounted at a discount of ₹ 5,000 after acceptance. Om incurred further expenses of ₹ 2,000 on these sofas before sale. He sold all the sofas @ ₹ 15,000 per sofa, giving 5% commission to the dealer.

Prepare Joint Venture with Om Account in the books of Hari. Also show the Memorandum Joint Venture Account.

[7]

- (b) A Transport purchased from Kolkata Motors 3 Tempos costing ₹ 50,000 each on the hire purchase system on 1.1.2020. Payment was to be made ₹ 30,000 down and the remainder in 3 equal annual instalments payable on 31.12.2020, 31.12.2021 and 31.12.2022 together with interest @ 9% p.a. A Transport writes off depreciation at the rate of 20% p.a. on the diminishing balance. It paid the Installment due at the end of the first year i.e. 31.12.2020 but could not pay the next on 31.12.2021. Kolkata Motors agreed to leave one Tempo with the purchaser on 31.12.2021 adjusting the value of the other 2 Tempos against the amount due on 31.12.2021. The Tempos were valued on the basis of 30% depreciation annually on W.D.V. basis.

Prepare necessary accounts in the books of A Transport for the year 2020, 2021, 2022. [7]

4. The following Trial Balance has been prepared from the books of Mrs. Sexena as on 31st March, 2022 after making necessary adjustments for depreciation on Fixed Assets, outstanding and accrued items and difference under Suspense Account.

Trial Balance as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Particulars	Credit (₹)
Machineries	1,70,000	Sundry Creditors	82,000
Furniture	49,500	Capital Account	2,45,750
Sundry Debtors	38,000	Outstanding Expenses:	
Drawings	28,000	Salaries	1,500
Travelling Expenses	6,500	Printing	600
Insurance	1,500	Audit Fees	1,000
Audit Fees	1,000	Bank Interest	1,200
Salaries	49,000	Discounts	1,800
Rent	5,000	Sales (Less Return)	6,80,000
Cash in Hand	7,800		
Cash at Bank	18,500		
Stock-in-Trade (01.04.2021)	80,000		
Prepaid Insurance	250		
Miscellaneous Expenses	21,200		
Discounts	1,200		
Printing & Stationery	1,500		

**INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION****SET 1****MODEL QUESTION PAPER****TERM – JUNE 2024****PAPER – 6****SYLLABUS 2022****FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

Purchase (Less Returns)	4,60,000		
Depreciation:			
Machineries	30,000		
Furniture	5,500		
Suspense Account	39,400		
	<b>10,13,850</b>		<b>10,13,850</b>

On the subsequent scrutiny following mistakes were noticed:

- A new machinery was purchase for ₹ 50,000 but the amount was wrongly posted to Furniture Account as ₹ 5,000.
- Cash received from Debtors ₹ 5,600 was omitted to be posted in the ledger.
- Goods withdrawn by the proprietor for personal use but no entry was passed ₹ 5,000.
- Sales included ₹ 30,000 as goods sold cash on behalf of Mr. Thakurlal who allowed 15% commission on such sales for which effect is to be given.

You are further told that:

- Closing stock on physical verification amounted to ₹ 47,500.
- Depreciation on Machineries and Furniture has been provided @ 15% and 10%, respectively, on reducing balancing system.

Full year's depreciation is provided on addition.

You are requested to prepare a Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2024 and a Balance Sheet as on that date so as to represent a True and Correct picture.

**[14]**

5. A, B and C are in partnership sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio 3:2:1 respectively. The Balance Sheet of the partnership firm as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 is as under:

<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>	(₹)	(₹)	<b>Assets</b>	(₹)	(₹)
Capital Accounts			Premises		1 80,000
A	1,70,000		Plant		74,000
B	1,30,000		Vehicles		30,000
C	<u>70,000</u>	3,70,000	Fixtures		4,000
Current Accounts			Current Account		
A	7,428				5,018
C	<u>9,356</u>	16,784	Stock		1,24,758
Loan-C		56,000	Debtors		69,960
Creditors		38,072	Cash in hand		1,520
Bank Overdraft		8,400			
		<b>4,89,256</b>			<b>4,89,256</b>

C decides to retire from the business as on the above date and D is admitted as a partner on that date. The following matters agreed:



- (i) Assets revalued as : Premises - ₹ 2,40,000, Plant- ₹ 70,000 Stock - ₹ 1,08,358.
- (ii) A provision of ₹ 6,000 is created against debtors.
- (iii) Goodwill is to be recorded in the books on the day C retires at ₹ 84,000. The partners in the new firm do not wish to maintain a Goodwill Account so that amount is to be written-off against the New Partners' Capital Accounts.
- (iv) A and B are to share profit in the same ratio as before, and D is to have the same share of profits as C.
- (v) C is to take a car at its book value of ₹ 7,800 in part payment, and the balance of all he is owed by the firm in cash except ₹ 40,000 which he is willing to leave as a Loan Account.
- (vi) The partners in the new firm are to start on an equal footing so far as Capital and Current Account are concerned. D is to contribute cash to bring his Capital and Current Account to the same amount as the original partner from the old firm who has the lower investment in the business. The original partner in the old firm who has the higher investment will draw out cash so that his capital and current account balances equal those of his new partners. -
- (vii) Revaluation profit or loss is to be adjusted in the Partners' Current Account.

You are required to prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts, Partners' Current Accounts, C's Loan Account, Bank Account and Balance Sheet of the newly constituted firm as at April 1, 2022. [14]

6. (a) Mithil Mukherjee sells two products manufactured in her own factory. The goods are made in two departments, X and Y, for which separate sets of accounts are maintained. Some of the manufactured goods of department X are used as raw materials by department Y, and vice versa. From the following particulars, you are required to ascertain the total cost of goods manufactured in department X and Y:

Particulars	Department X	Department Y
Total units manufactured	10,00,000	5,00,000
Total cost of manufactured	₹10,000	₹5,000

Department X transferred 2,50,000 units to Department Y and the latter transferred 1,00,000 units to the former. [7]

- (b) On 20th July, 2023 the godown and the business premises of a merchant were affected by fire. From the accounting records salvaged, the following information is made available to you:

Stock of Goods on 1st April, 2022	₹1,00,000
Stock of Goods at 10% lower than cost on 31st March, 2023	₹1,08,000
Purchases of Goods for the year 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2023	₹4,20,000
Sales for the same period	₹6,00,000
Purchases less returns from 1st April, '14 to 20 <sup>th</sup> July, 2023	₹1,40,000
Sales Returns for the above period	₹3,10,000



Sales up to 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2023 included ₹40,000 for which goods had not been despatched. Purchases up to 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2023 did not include ₹20,000 for which purchase invoices had not been received from suppliers, though goods had been received at the godown.

Goods salvaged from the accident were worth ₹12,000 and these were handed over to the insured. Ascertain the value of the claim for the loss of goods/stock which could be preferred to the insurer.

[7]

- 7.(a) B B Ltd., a start-up purchased on April 1, 2020, a machine worth ₹ 44,85,000 in relation to which it received ₹ 7,35,000 as grant from Government of India. The company decided to treat this grant as a capital receipt. It is estimated that the realizable value of the machine at the end of its useful life of 4 years will be ₹ 15,36,000. During the financial year 2022-23, the grant became refundable as the start-up company failed to comply with the necessary terms and conditions of the grant.

You are required to calculate the amount of depreciation that is to be charged to the statement of profit and loss for the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 given that the company follows straight line method of charging depreciation. [7]

- (b) During the financial year 2022-23, Zeds Ltd., an e-commerce firm entered into a foreign currency transaction relating to fees for technical services paid to a Lucas Ltd., an Atlanta based organisation in the USA. The transaction was for \$24,000, which was entered into on 07.12.2022. The payment for the same was made on 20.05.2023. Given that the exchange rates are: on 07.12.2022: \$1 = ₹ 78.80; on 01.01.2022: \$1 = ₹ 78.95; on 31.03.2023: \$1 = ₹80.45; on 20.05.2023: \$1 = ₹ 81.50.

You are required to:

- (i) ascertain the amount at which the transaction would get recognised in the books; and  
(ii) calculate amount of foreign exchange gain/ loss to be recorded in the financial statement for the years 2022-23 and 2023-24. [7]

**8. Answer the following questions:**

- (a) Write a note on – scope of AS 11 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate) [5]  
(b) Demonstrate the features of a Non-profit Organisations. [5]  
(c) S and N are partners sharing Profit/(Loss) in the ratio of 5:3. They admit J into partnership for 3/10<sup>th</sup> in the Profit/(Loss) in which J acquired 1/5<sup>th</sup> share from S and 1/10<sup>th</sup> share from N respectively. Calculate the new profit and loss sharing ratios of the partners. [4]