

Mock Test Paper - Series I: April, 2025

Date of Paper: 22nd April 2025

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

FOUNDATION COURSE

PAPER – 1: ACCOUNTING

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

*Answer any **four** questions from the remaining **five** questions.*

*Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions should be made and disclosed
by way of note forming part of the answer.*

Working Notes should form part of the answer.

(Time allowed: 3 Hours)

(100 Marks)

1. (a) State with reasons whether the following statements are True or False:
- i. Insurance claim received on account of plant and machinery completely damaged by fire is a capital receipt.
 - ii. Wages paid for erection of machinery are debited to Profit and Loss Account.
 - iii. The financial statements must disclose all the relevant and reliable information in accordance with the Full Disclosure Principle.
 - iv. The business of partnership must be carried on by all the partners.
 - v. The debit notes issued are used to prepare Sales Return Book.
 - vi. When shares are forfeited, the share capital account is debited with called up capital of shares forfeited and the share forfeiture account is credited with Calls in arrear of shares forfeited. **(6 Statements x 2 Marks = 12 Marks)**
- (b) What services can a Chartered Accountant provide to the society? **(4 Marks)**
- (c) The following are the details of the spare parts of a Paper Factory:

1-1-2025	Opening Inventory	Nil
1-1-2025	Purchases	10 units @ ₹ 300 per unit
15-1-2025	Issued for consumption	5 units
1-2-2025	Purchases	20 units @ ₹ 400 per unit
	Freight incurred	500

15-2-2025	Issued for consumption	10 units
20-2-2025	Issued for consumption	10 units

Find out the value of Inventory as on 31.3.2025, if the company follows Weighted Average Method. **(4 Marks)**

(12 + 4 + 4 = 20 Marks)

2. (a) On 1st April, 2024, Supervisor & Co. which depreciates its machinery @10% p.a. on diminishing balance method, had ₹ 29,16,000 to the debit of Machinery Account. On 1st October, 2024, part of machinery purchased on 1st April, 2022 for ₹ 240,000 was sold for ₹ 1,35,000.

Also, a new machinery at a cost of ₹ 4,50,000 was purchased on 1st October, 2024 and installed on the same date and installation charges being ₹ 24,000.

The company changed the method of depreciation from diminishing balance method to straight line method with effect from 1st April, 2024. The rate of depreciation remains the same.

Show the Machinery Account for the year 2024-25. **(10 Marks)**

- (b) On 30th September, 2024, the bank account of Sameer, according to the bank column of the Cash- Book, was overdrawn to the extent of ₹ 32,496. On the same date the bank statement showed a credit balance of ₹ 5,39,024 in favour of Sameer.

An examination of the Cash Book and Bank Statement reveals the following:

1. A cheque for ₹ 1,05,120 deposited on 29th September, 2024 was credited by the bank only on 3rd October, 2024
2. A payment by cheque for ₹ 1,280 has been entered twice in the Cash Book.
3. On 29th September, 2024, the bank credited an amount of ₹ 93,920 received from a customer of Sameer, but the advice was not received by Sameer until 1st October, 2024.
4. Bank charges amounting to ₹ 4,640 had not been entered in the Cash Book.
5. On 6th September, 2024, the bank credited ₹ 1,60,0000 to Sameer in error.
6. A bill of exchange for ₹ 11,20,000 was discounted by Sameer with his bank. This bill was dishonoured on 28th September, 2024 but no entry had been made in the books of Sameer.

7. Cheques issued upto 30th September, 2024 but not presented for payment upto that date totalled ₹ 1,06,080.

You are required to prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on that date.

(10 Marks)

(10 +10 = 20 Marks)

3. (a) On 31st March, 2025 the Trial Balance of Mr. Black was as follows:

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Particulars	Credit (₹)
Stock on 1st April,2024		Sundry Creditors	1,50,000
Raw Materials	2,10,000	Bills Payables	75,000
Work-in-Progress	95,000	Sale of scrap	25,000
Finished Goods	1,55,000	Commission received	4,500
Sundry Debtors	2,40,000	Provision for doubtful debts	16,500
Carriages on Purchase	15,000	Capital account	10,00,000
Bills Receivables	1,50,000	Sales	16,72,000
Wages	1,30,000	Bank overdraft	85,000
Salaries	1,00,000		
Telephone and Postage	10,000		
Repairs to office furniture	3,500		
Cash at Bank	1,70,000		
Office Furniture	1,00,000		
Repairs to Plant	11,000		
Purchases	8,50,000		
Plant and Machinery	7,00,000		
Rent	60,000		
Lighting	13,500		
General Expenses	<u>15,000</u>		
	30,28,000		<u>30,28,000</u>

The following additional information is available:

Stocks on 31st March, 2025 were:

Raw material	₹ 1,62,000
Finished goods	₹ 1,81,000
Work-in-progress	₹ 78,000

Salaries and wages unpaid for the year ended 31st March, 2025 were ₹ 9,000 and ₹ 20,000 respectively. Rent is to be charged as to 3/4 to factory and 1/4 to office. Lighting is to be charged as to 2/3 to factory and 1/3 to office.

Prepare the Manufacturing Account, Trading Account and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on 31st March, 2025. **(10 Marks)**

- (b) X, Y and Z were partners sharing profit & losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. They decided to dissolve the business as on 31st March, 2025 when their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital A/c:		Land & Building	19,40,000
X 14,20,000		Machinery	7,52,000
Y 8,80,000		Furniture	4,20,000
Z <u>5,00,000</u>	28,00,000	Stock	2,23,200
General Reserve	6,00,000	Trade Debtors	6,24,000
Employees Provident Fund	2,40,000	Cash & Bank	1,76,800
Trade Creditors	4,96,000		
	41,36,000		41,36,000

The following information is given to you:

- There was an unrecorded investment which was sold for ₹ 1,20,000.
- One of the creditors agreed to take over some items of furniture of Book value ₹ 1,00,000 at ₹ 96,000. The rest of the creditors were paid at a discount of 5%.
- Out of the trade debtors ₹ 36,000 proved bad, remaining were fully realized.
- The other assets were realised as under:

Land & Building	₹ 21,00,000
Machinery	₹ 6,80,000
Furniture	Remaining taken over by X at ₹ 3,00,000
Stock	₹ 2,40,000

(v) Expenses of dissolution amounted to ₹ 74,800.

(vi) There was an outstanding bill for repairs which had to be paid for ₹ 14,000.

You are required to prepare:

(1) Realisation A/c

(2) Cash & Bank A/c

(3) Partner's Capital A/c in the books of partnership firm. **(10 Marks)**

(10 + 10 = 20 Marks)

4. (a) Alpha and Beta are partners, sharing profits and losses in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{4}$ th As at 31st March, 2025, following is the Balance Sheet of Alpha and Beta.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025

Liabilities		(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Capital accounts			Land and building	7,50,000
Alpha	8,55,000		Office furniture	30,000
Beta	4,65,000	13,20,000	Sundry Debtors	4,80,000
			Stock	6,00,000
General reserve		1,80,000	Bills receivable	90,000
Creditors		11,25,000	Cash in hand	3,45,000
			Cash at bank	3,30,000
		26,25,000		26,25,000

They agreed to take Gama into Partnership on 1st April, 2025 on the following terms:

- (i) Goodwill is to be valued at ₹ 6,00,000. Gama is unable to bring cash for his share of goodwill. So, it was decided that due credit for goodwill be given to Alpha and Beta for their sacrifice in favour of Gama through Gama's current account.
- (ii) Gama pays ₹ 4,20,000 as his capital for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the future profits.
- (iii) Stock and Furniture to be reduced by 10%.

- (iv) A provision @ 5% for doubtful debts to be created on debtors.
- (v) Land and building to be appreciated by 20%.
- (vi) Capital Accounts of the partners be readjusted on the basis of their profit sharing arrangement and any excess or deficiency is to be transferred to their Current Accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners Capital Accounts. **(10 Marks)**

- (b) Chetan carried on business as retail merchant. He has not maintained regular account books. However, he always maintained ₹ 40,000 in cash and deposited the balance into the bank account. He informs you that he has sold goods at profit of 25% on sales.

Following information is given to you:

Assets and Liabilities	As on 1.4.2024	As on 31.3.2025
Cash in Hand	40,000	40,000
Sundry Creditors	1,60,000	360,000
Cash at Bank	2,00,000 (Cr.)	3,20,000
Sundry Debtors	4,00,000	14,00,000
Stock in Trade	11,20,000	?

Analysis of his bank pass book reveals the following information:

- (a) Payment to creditors ₹ 28,00,000
- (b) Payment for business expenses ₹ 4,80,000
- (c) Receipts from debtors ₹ 30,00,000
- (d) Loan from Gaurav ₹ 4,00,000 taken on 1.10.2024 at 10% per annum
- (e) Cash deposited in the bank ₹ 4,00,000

He informs you that he paid creditors for goods ₹ 80,000 in cash and salaries ₹ 160,000 in cash. He has drawn ₹ 3,20,000 in cash for personal expenses. During the year Chetan had not introduced any additional capital. Surplus cash if any, to be taken as cash sales. All the purchases were made on credit basis.

Prepare:

- (i) Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2025.
- (ii) Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025. **(10 Marks)**

(10 + 10 = 20 Marks)

5. (a) M/s. Veeba Garments wires were unable to agree the Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2025 and have raised a suspense account for the difference. Next year the following errors were discovered:
- (i) Additions to machinery made during the year were wrongly debited to repairs A/c - ₹ 1,12,500.
 - (ii) The addition of the 'Freight' column in the purchase journal was excess by ₹ 13,500.
 - (iii) Goods to the value of ₹ 9450 returned to Ray & Co., had been posted to the credit of Ray & Co. and also to purchase returns.
 - (iv) Sundry items of furniture sold for ₹ 2,70,000 had been entered in the sales book, the total of which had been posted to sales account.
 - (v) A bill of exchange (received from Mayur & Co.) for ₹ 180,000 had been returned by the bank as dishonoured and had been credited to the bank and debited to bills receivable account.

You are required to pass journal entries to rectify the above mistakes. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) Following is the Receipts and Payments Account of M/s Rainbow Club for the year ended 31st March, 2025:

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
To Cash in hand on 1.04.2024	13,500	By Payments for cosmetics	22,500
To Subscription	67,500	By Honorarium to Beautician	12,000
To Donation	6,750	By Salaries	27,000
To Int. on Investments at 6% for the year	4,500	By Sundry expenses	1,500
To Fashion show proceeds	75,750	By Rent for building	18,000
		By Fashion show expenses	51,000
		By Cash in hand on 31.03.2025	<u>36,000</u>
	<u>1,68,000</u>		1,68,000

Additional information:

Sr. No.	Particulars	On 1 st April, 2024 (₹)	On 31 st Mar, 2025 (₹)
(i)	Subscription due	750	3,000
(ii)	Subscription received in advance	2,250	1,500
(iii)	Stock of cosmetics	15,000	10,500
(iv)	Amount due to cosmetics suppliers	12,000	16,500

You are required to prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025. **(5 Marks)**

(c) Following notes pertain to the Balance Sheet of Manoj Ltd. as at 31st March, 2025

	₹
Authorised capital:	
30,000 12% Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	3,00,000
3,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	30,00,000
	33,00,000
Issued and Subscribed capital:	
24,000 12% Preference shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	2,40,000
2,70,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 paid up	21,60,000
Reserves and surplus:	
General Reserve	3,60,000
Capital Redemption Reserve	1,20,000
Securities premium (collected in cash)	75,000
Profit and Loss Account	6,00,000

On 1st April, 2025, the Company has made final call @ ₹ 2 each on 2,70,000 equity shares. The call money was received by 20th April, 2025. Thereafter, the company decided to capitalise its reserves by way of bonus at the rate of one share for every four shares held.

Show necessary journal entries in the books of the company and prepare the extract of the balance sheet as on 30th April, 2025 after bonus issue. **(10 Marks)**

(5+5+10 = 20 Marks)

6. (a) Amit Limited issued 50,000 Equity shares of ₹100 each at a premium of 20%, payable ₹ 20 on application; ₹ 50 on allotment (including premium); ₹ 20 on first call and balance on the final call. All the shares were fully subscribed. Mr. M who held 5000 shares paid full remaining amount on first call itself. The final call which was made after 4 months from the first call was fully paid except a shareholder having 500 shares and one another shareholder having 250 shares. They paid their due amount after 3 months and 4 months respectively along with interest on calls in arrears, Company also paid interest on calls in advance to Mr. M. The Company maintains Calls in Arrear and Calls in Advance A/c. Give journal entries to record these transactions. Show workings of Interest calculation. **(15 Marks)**
- (b) Write short notes on:
- (i) Adjusted Selling Price method of determining cost of stock.
 - (ii) Principal methods of ascertainment of cost of inventory.

OR

Explain, in brief, the basic considerations for distinguishing between capital and revenue expenditures? **(5 Marks)**

(15 + 5 = 20 Marks)

Mock Test Paper - Series I: April, 2025

Date of Paper: 22nd April, 2025

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

FOUNDATION COURSE

PAPER – 1: ACCOUNTING

ANSWERS

1. (a) (i) **True:** Insurance claim received on account of plant and machinery completely damaged by fire is a capital receipt as it is not obtained in course of normal business activities.
- (ii) **False:** Such wages being related to capital Asset should be debited to the machinery account.
- (iii) **True:** The financial statements must disclose all the relevant and reliable information in accordance with the Full Disclosure Principle.
- (iv) **False:** The business of the partnership firm can be carried on by all the partners or by any one of them acting for all.
- (v) **False:** The debit notes issued are used to prepare purchases return book.
- (vi) **False:** When shares are forfeited, the share capital account is debited with called up capital of shares forfeited and the share forfeiture account is credited with amount received on shares forfeited.
- (b) The practice of accountancy has crossed its usual domain of preparation of financial statements, interpretation of such statements and audit thereof. Chartered Accountants are presently taking active role in company laws and other corporate legislation matters, in taxation laws matters (both direct and indirect) and in general management problems.
- Some of the services rendered by chartered accountants to the society are briefly mentioned hereunder:
- (i) Maintenance of books of accounts;
- (ii) Statutory audit;
- (iii) Internal Audit;
- (iv) Taxation;
- (v) Management accounting and consultancy services;
- (vi) Financial advice and financial investigations etc.

Other services like secretarial work, share registration work, company formation receiverships, arbitrations etc.

(c) **Calculation of the value of Inventory of a Paper Factory as on 31-3-2025**

Date	Receipts			Issues			Balance		
	Units	Rate	Amount	Units	Rate	Amount	Units	Rate	Amount
		₹	₹		₹	₹		₹	₹
1-1-2025	Balance							Nil	
1-1-2025	10	300	3,000				10	300	3,000
15-1-2025				5	300	1,500	5	300	1,500
1-2-2025	20	425	8,500*				25	400	10,000
15-2-2025				10	400	4,000	15	400	6,000
20-2-2025				10	400	4,000	5	400	2,000

Therefore, the value of Inventory as on 31-3-2025 = 5 units @ ₹400 = ₹2,000

* Total cost of inventory purchased on 1-2-2025 = (20* 400) +500 = ₹8,500

2. (a) **In the books of Supervisor & Co.**

Machinery Account

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
01.04.24	To Balance b/d	29,16,000	01.10.24	By Depreciation on machinery sold (W.N.1)	9,720
01.10.24	To Bank	4,74,000	01.10.24	By Bank-Machinery sold	1,35,000
			01.10.24	By Loss on sale of machinery (W.N.1)	49,680
			31.03.25	By Depreciation on remaining machineries (W.N.4)	2,95,860
			31.03.25	By Balance c/d	28,99,740
		33,90,000			33,90,000

Working Note:

1. **Calculation of amount of Depreciation, written down value and loss on sale of the part of the machinery**

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Cost as on 01.04.2022	2,40,000

Less: Depreciation @10% for the year 2022-2023	(24,000)
Written Down Value (WDV) as on 31.03.2023 or 01.04.2023	2,16,000
Less: Depreciation @10% for the year 2023-2024	(21,600)
Written Down Value (WDV) as on 01.04.2024	1,94,400
Less: Depreciation @10% for the half year till 30 th September, 2024	(9,720)
Written Down Value (WDV) as on 1.10.2024	1,84,680
Less: Sale price of the asset sold on 01.10.2024	(1,35,000)
Loss on sale of Machinery sold	49,680

2. Computation of written down value of the remaining asset as on 01.04.2024

	₹
Total WDV of the machinery as on 01.04.2024	29,16,000
Less: WDV of the part of the machinery sold as on 01.04.2024(W.N. 1)	<u>(1,94,400)</u>
Written down value of the remaining asset as on 01.04.2024	27,21,600

3. Computation of the written down value of the machinery as on 31.03.2025

	₹	
Written down value of the remaining asset as on 01.04.2024	27,21,600	
Less: Depreciation @ 10% for the year 2024-2025	<u>(2,72,160)</u>	24,49,440
Add: New machinery purchased on 1.10.2024 (450,000 +24,000)	4,74,000	
Less: Depreciation for 6 months @10%	<u>(23,700)</u>	<u>4,50,300</u>
Written down value of the machinery as on 31.03.2025		<u>28,99,740</u>

4. **Total Depreciation to be charged to Profit and Loss Account during the year 2024-2025**

S. No.	Particulars	Depreciation (₹)
1.	Depreciation at 10% on existing machinery on 01.4.2024 i.e. (27,21,600*10%)	2,72,160
2.	Depreciation on addition i.e. 474,000* 10%*1/2	23,700
	Sub-Total	2,95,860
3.	Depreciation on machinery sold 1.10.2024	9,720
	Grand Total	3,05,580

(b) (i) **Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 30th September, 2025**

Particulars	Amount
	₹
Overdraft as per Cash Book	32,496
Add: Cheque deposited but not collected upto 30 th Sept., 2025	1,05,120
Bank charges not entered in cash book	4,640
Bill discounted dishonoured but no entry made in books	11,20,000
	12,62,256
Less: Payment by cheque entered twice in cash book	(1,280)
Amount received by bank but not entered in cash book	(93,920)
Credit by Bank erroneously on 6th Sept.	(16,00,000)
Cheques issued but not presented for payment upto 30 th Sept., 2025	(1,06,080)
Credit balance as per bank statement	5,39,024

3. (a) **In the books of Mr. Black**

Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars		₹	Particulars	₹
Raw material consumed:			By Closing Stock of Work in Progress	78,000
To Opening Stock of Raw Materials	2,10,000		By Sale of Scrap	25,000
			By Cost of goods Manufactured	

Add: Purchases	8,50,000		(Transferred to Trading Account)	11,20,000
Less: Closing Stock	1,62,000	8,98,000		
To Opening Stock of WIP		95,000		
To Wages	1,30,000			
Add: Outstanding Wages	20,000	1,50,000		
To Carriage on Purchases		15,000		
To Repairs to Plant		11,000		
To Rent (3/4)		45,000		
To Lighting (2/3)		9,000		
		12,23,000		12,23,000

Trading Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Opening Stock of finished goods	1,55,000	By Sales	16,72,000
To Cost of goods transferred from Manufacturing A/c	11,20,000	By Closing Stock	1,81,000
To Gross Profit c/d	5,78,000		
	18,53,000		18,53,000

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Salaries	1,00,000	By Gross Profit b/d	5,78,000
Add: Outstanding	<u>9,000</u>	By Commission	4,500
To Telephone & Postage	10,000		
To Repairs to Furniture	3,500		
To Rent (1/4)	15,000		
To Lighting (1/3)	4,500		
To General Expenses	15,000		
To Provision for doubtful Debts	16,500		
To Net Profit	4,09,000		
	5,82,500		5,82,500

(b)

Realisation Account

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
To Sundry Assets:			By Creditors		4,96,000
Debtors	6,24,000		By Employee's Provident Fund		240,000
Stock	2,23,200		By Bank A/c:		
Office Furniture	4,20,000		Land and Building	21,00,000	
Machinery	7,52,000		Debtors	588,000	
Land and Building	19,40,000	39,59,200	Stock	240,000	
To Bank-Creditors: (W.No.1)		380,000	Machinery	680,000	
To Bank A/c o/s bill for repairs		14,000	Unrecorded Investment	1,20,000	37,28,000
To Bank A/c (expenses)		74,800	By X's Capital A/C		3,00,000
To Bank (Employee provident Fund)		2,40,000			
To Profit transferred to:					
X's Capital A/c	48,000				
Y's Capital A/c	32,000				
Z's Capital A/c	16,000	96,000			
		47,64,000			47,64,000

Partner's Capital Accounts

Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)	Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)
To Realisation A/c - Furniture	3,00,000			By Bal. b/d	14,20,000	8,80,000	500,000
To Bank	14,68,000	11,12,000	6,16,000	By Gen. Reserve	300,000	2,00,000	1,00,000
				By Realisation Profit	48,000	32,000	16,000
	17,68,000	11,12,000	6,16,000		17,68,000	11,12,000	6,16,000

Cash and Bank Account

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance b/d	1,76,800	By Realisation A/c:	
To Realisation A/c (Assets realized)	37,28,000	(Liabilities Paid)	7,08,800
		By X's Capital A/c	14,68,000
		By Y's Capital A/c	11,12,000
		By Z's Capital A/c	616,000
	39,04,800		39,04,800

Working Note 1: Payment to Trade Creditors:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Trade creditors as per Balance sheet	496,000
Less: Furniture (Book Value ₹100,000 accepted at ₹ 96,000)	96,000
	4,00,000
Less: Discount @ 5%	20,000
Amount Paid to Creditors	380,000

4. (a) Revaluation Account

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Furniture	3,000	By Land and Building	1,50,000
To Stock	60,000		
To Provision for doubtful debts	24,000		
To Revaluation Profit			
Alpha (63,000 x $\frac{3}{4}$)	47,250		
Beta (63,000 x $\frac{1}{4}$)	15,750		
	1,50,000		1,50,000

Partners' Capital Accounts

	Alpha ₹	Beta ₹	Gama ₹		Alpha ₹	Beta ₹	Gama ₹
To 'Beta's Current A/c (bal fig)	-	1,35,750	-	By Balance b/d	8,55,000	4,65,000	-
To Balance c/d	12,60,000	4,20,000	4,20,000	By General reserve	1,35,000	45,000	-
				By Revaluation Profit	47,250	15,750	-

				By Bank A/c	-	-	4,20,000
				By Gama's Current A/c (Goodwill)	90,000	30,000	-
				By Alpha's Current A/c (bal fig)	1,32,750	-	-
	12,60,000	5,55,750	4,20,000		12,60,000	5,55,750	4,20,000

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of total Capital

Gama's capital contribution of ₹ 4,20,000 consists of $\frac{1}{5}$ th of capital.

Therefore, total capital of firm should be ₹ 4,20,000 x 5 = ₹ 21,00,000

Hence, ₹ 16,80,000 (21,00,000 - 4,20,000) will be shared by Alpha and Beta in the ratio of 3:1 i.e., Alpha's capital ₹ 12,60,000 and Beta's capital ₹ 4,20,000

2. Calculation of New Profit Sharing ratio

Alpha = $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$

Beta = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$

Gama = $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$ or 3 : 1 : 1

3. Goodwill

Gama's share in Goodwill = 1,20,000 (6,00,000 x $\frac{1}{5}$) is adjusted through Gama's Current Account because capitals of old partners are also adjusted on the basis of Gama's Capital.

Therefore, Journal entry for goodwill will be

Gama's Current A/c	Dr. 1,20,000
To Alpha's Capital A/c	90,000
To Beta's Capital A/c	30,000

(b)

In the books of Chetan

Trading A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2025

	₹		₹
To Opening stock	11,20,000	By Sales	
To Purchases	30,80,000	Cash	9,60,000

To Gross Profit @ 25%	12,40,000	Credit	<u>40,00,000</u>	49,60,000
		By Closing Stock (bal. fig.)	<u>4,80,000</u>	
	<u>54,40,000</u>			<u>54,40,000</u>

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31st March, 2025

	₹		₹
To Salaries	1,60,000	By Gross Profit	12,40,000
To Business expenses	4,80,000		
To Interest on loan (10% of 4,00,000*6/ 12)	20,000		
To Net Profit	<u>5,80,000</u>		
	<u>12,40,000</u>		<u>12,40,000</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹
Chetan's capital:			Cash in hand	40,000
Opening	12,00,000		Cash at Bank	3,20,000
Add: Net Profit	<u>5,80,000</u>		Sundry Debtors	14,00,000
	17,80,000		Stock in trade	4,80,000
Less: Drawings	<u>(3,20,000)</u>	14,60,000		
Loan from Gaurav (including interest due)		4,20,000		
Sundry Creditors		<u>3,60,000</u>		
		<u>22,40,000</u>		<u>22,40,000</u>

Working Notes:

1. Sundry Debtors Account

	₹		₹
To Balance b/d	4,00,000	By Bank A/c	30,00,000
To Credit sales (Bal. fig)	<u>40,00,000</u>	By Balance c/d	<u>14,00,000</u>
	<u>44,00,000</u>		<u>44,00,000</u>

2. Sundry Creditors Account

	₹		₹
To Bank A/c	28,00,000	By Balance b/d	1,60,000
To Cash A/c	80,000	By Purchases (Bal. fig.)	30,80,000
To Balance c/d	<u>3,60,000</u>		
	<u>32,40,000</u>		<u>32,40,000</u>

3. Cash and Bank Account

	Cash	Bank		Cash	Bank
	₹	₹		₹	₹
To Balance b/d	40,000		By Balance b/d		2,00,000
To Sales (bal. fig)	9,60,000		By Bank A/c (C)	4,00,000	
To Cash (C)		4,00,000	By Salaries	1,60,000	
To Debtors		30,00,000	By Creditors	80,000	28,00,000
To Gaurav's loan		4,00,000	By Drawings	3,20,000	
			By Business expenses		4,80,000
			By Balance c/d	<u>40,000</u>	<u>3,20,000</u>
	<u>10,00,000</u>	<u>38,00,000</u>		<u>10,00,000</u>	<u>38,00,000</u>

4. Calculation of Chetan's Capital on 1st April, 2024

Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2024

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Chetan's Capital (bal. fig)	12,00,000	Cash in hand	40,000
Bank Overdraft	2,00,000	Sundry Debtors	4,00,000
Sundry Creditors	<u>1,60,000</u>	Stock in trade	<u>11,20,000</u>
	<u>15,60,000</u>		<u>15,60,000</u>

5. (a) Rectification entries in the books of M/s Veeba Garment

	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
1.	Machinery A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c (Additions to machinery amounting ₹ 1,12,500 wrongly debited to repairs account, now rectified)		1,12,500	1,12,500

2.	Suspense A/c To Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c (Addition of freight column in purchase journal was over casted, now rectified)	Dr.	13,500	13,500
3.	Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c To Suspense A/c (Goods returned to Ray & Co. had been wrongly posted to purchase return, now rectified)	Dr.	18,900	18,900
4.	Profit and Loss Adjustment Account To Furniture A/c (Being sale of furniture wrongly entered in sales book, now rectified)	Dr.	2,70,000	2,70,000
5.	Mayur & Co. To Bills receivable A/c (Bill receivable dishonoured debited to Bills receivable account instead of customer account, now rectified)	Dr.	1,80,000	1,80,000

(b)

M/s Rainbow Club

Income and Expenditure A/c for the year ended 31st March 2025

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
To Cosmetics Consumed (WN2)	31,500	By Subscription A/c (WN 1)	70,500
To Honorarium	12,000	By Donation A/c	6,750
To Salaries	27,000	By Interest on Investments	4,500
To Sundry Expenses	1,500	By Fashion Show	
To Rent for Building	18,000	Proceeds	75,750
		(-) Expenses	<u>(51,000)</u>
To Surplus	<u>16,500</u>		24,750
	1,06,500		<u>1,06,500</u>

WN 1 : Calculation of Subscription

Subscription received in Cash	67,500
Add: Subscription received in advance as on 1 st April, 2024	2,250
Subscription due as on 31 st March, 2025	3,000
Less: Subscription received in advance as on 31 st March, 2025	(1,500)
Subscription due as on 1 st April, 2024	<u>(750)</u>
	<u>70,500</u>

WN 2 : Cosmetics Consumed A/c

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Opening stock	15,000	By Income & Expenditure	31,500
To Purchases (WN 3)	<u>27,000</u>	By Closing stock	<u>10,500</u>
	42,000		42,000

WN 3 : Creditors of Cosmetics A/c

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Bank A/c	22,500	By Bal b/d	12,000
To bal. c/d	<u>16,500</u>	By Purchases (bal. fig)	27,000
	39,000		<u>39,000</u>

(c) Journal Entries in the books of Manoj Ltd.

		₹	₹
1-4-2025	Equity share final call A/c Dr. To Equity share capital A/c (For final calls of ₹ 2 per share on 2,70,000 equity shares due as per Board's Resolution dated....)	5,40,000	5,40,000
20-4-2025	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share final call A/c (For final call money on 2,70,000 equity shares received)	5,40,000	5,40,000

	Securities Premium A/c	Dr.	75,000	
	Capital redemption Reserve A/c	Dr.	1,20,000	
	General Reserve A/c	Dr.	3,60,000	
	Profit and Loss A/c (b.f.)	Dr.	1,20,000	
	To Bonus to shareholders A/c (For making provision for bonus issue of one share for every four shares held)			6,75,000
	Bonus to shareholders A/c	Dr.	6,75,000	
	To Equity share capital A/c (For issue of bonus shares)			6,75,000

Extract of Balance Sheet as at 30th April, 2025 (after bonus issue)

		₹
<i>Authorised Capital</i>		
30,000 12% Preference shares of ₹ 10 each		3,00,000
3,37,500 Equity shares of ₹10 each (refer W.N.)		<u>33,75,000</u>
<i>Issued and subscribed capital</i>		
24,000 12% Preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid		2,40,000
3,37,500 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid (Out of the above, 67,500 equity shares @ ₹ 10 each were issued by way of bonus shares)		33,75,000
<i>Reserves and surplus</i>		
Capital Redemption Reserve	1,20,000	
Less: Utilised for bonus issue	<u>(1,20,000)</u>	NIL
Securities premium	75,000	
Less: Utilised for bonus issue	<u>(75,000)</u>	NIL
General Reserve	3,60,000	
Less: Utilised for bonus issue	<u>(3,60,000)</u>	NIL
Profit and Loss Account	6,00,000	
Less: Utilised for bonus issue	<u>(1,20,000)</u>	4,80,000

Working Note:

1. Number of bonus shares to be issued- $2,70,000/4 \times 1 = 67,500$ shares

2. The authorised capital should be increased as per details given below:

	₹
Existing issued Equity share capital	27,00,000
Add: Issue of bonus shares to equity shareholders	<u>6,75,000</u>
	<u>33,75,000</u>

6. (a)

Entry No.	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
1	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Money received on applications for 50,000 shares @ ₹ 20 per share)		10,00,000	10,00,000
2	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Transfer of application money on 50,000 shares to share capital)		10,00,000	10,00,000
3	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on the allotment of 50,000 shares @ ₹ 30 per share and Securities Premium @ ₹ 20 per share)		25,00,000	15,00,000 10,00,000
4	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received)		25,00,000	25,00,000
5	Equity Share First Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being first call made due on 50,000 shares at ₹ 20 per share)		10,00,000	10,00,000
6	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share First Call A/c To Calls in Advance A/c (Being first call money received along with calls in advance on 5,000 shares at ₹ 30 per share)		11,50,000	10,00,000 1,50,000

7	Equity Share Final Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being final call made due on 50,000 shares at ₹ 30 each)		15,00,000	15,00,000
8	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Advance A/c Dr. Calls in Arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share Final Call A/c (Being final call received for 44,250 shares, calls in advance for 5,000 shares and calls in arrears on 750 shares adjusted)		13,27,500 1,50,000 22,500	15,00,000
9	Interest on Calls in Advance A/c Dr. To Shareholders A/c (Being interest made due on calls in advance of ₹ 1,50,000 at the rate of 12% p.a.)		6,000	6,000
10	Shareholders A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being payment of interest made to shareholder after 3 months)		6,000	6,000
11	Shareholders A/c Dr. To Interest on Calls in Arrears A/c (Being interest on calls in arrears made due at the rate of 10%)		375	375
12	Bank A/c Dr. To Calls in Arrears A/c To Shareholders A/c (Being money received from shareholder having 500 shares for calls in arrears and interest thereupon)		15,375	15,000 375
13	Shareholders A/c Dr. To Interest on Calls in Arrears A/c (Being interest on calls in arrears made due at the rate of 10%)		250	250

14	Bank A/c	Dr.	7,750	
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			7,500
	To Shareholders A/c			250
	(Being money received from shareholder having 250 share for calls in arrears and interest thereupon)			

Calculation of Interest on Calls in Advance & Calls in Arrears:

Interest on Calls in Advance = ₹ 1,50,000 x 12% x 4 / 12 = ₹ 6,000

Interest on Calls in Arrears ₹ 15,000 x 10% x 3 / 12 = ₹ 375

Interest on Calls in Arrears ₹ 7,500 x 10% x 4 / 12 = ₹ 250

Table F of The Companies Act, 2013 prescribes 10% and 12% p.a. as the maximum rates respectively for calls in arrears and calls in advance. Accordingly, these rates have been considered while passing the above entries,

- (b) (i) Adjusted selling method is also called retail inventory method. It is used widely in retail business or in business where the inventory comprises of items, the individual costs of which are not readily ascertainable. The historical cost of inventory is estimated by calculating it in the first instance at selling price and then deducting an amount equal to the estimated gross margin of profit on such stocks.
- (ii) The specific identification method, First-In–First-Out (FIFO) and weighted average cost formulae are the principal methods of ascertaining the cost of inventory. The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects should be assigned by specific identification of their individual costs under the specific identification method.

OR

The basic considerations in distinction between capital and revenue expenditures are:

- (i) Nature of business: For a trader dealing in furniture, purchase of furniture is revenue expenditure but for any other trade, the purchase of furniture should be treated as capital expenditure and shown in the balance sheet as asset.

- (ii) Recurring nature of expenditure: If the frequency of an expense is quite often in an accounting year then it is said to be an expenditure of revenue nature while non-recurring expenditure is infrequent in nature and do not occur often in an accounting year.
- (iii) Purpose of expenses: Expenses for repairs of machine may be incurred in course of normal maintenance of the asset. Such expenses are revenue in nature. On the other hand, expenditure incurred for major repair of the asset so as to increase its productive capacity is capital in nature.
- (iv) Materiality of the amount involved: Relative proportion of the amount involved is another important consideration in distinction between revenue and capital.