

Mock Test Paper - Series I: August, 2025

Date of Paper: 11th August, 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) Trade Discount is a reduction granted by a supplier from the list price of goods or services on business considerations for prompt payment.
 - (ii) M/s. XYZ & Co. runs a cafe. They renovated some of the old cabins. Because of this renovation some space was made free and number of cabins was increased from 15 to 18. The total expenditure incurred was ₹ 45,000 and was treated as a revenue expenditure.
 - (iii) Reducing balance method of depreciation is followed to have a uniform charge for depreciation and repairs and maintenance together.
 - (iv) In case of bill of exchange, the drawer and the payee may not be the same person but in case of a promissory note, the maker and the payee may be the same person.
 - (v) Business of partnership comes to an end on death of a partner.
 - (vi) Since company has existence independent of its members, it continues to be in existence despite the death, insolvency or change of members.
- (6 Statements x 2 Marks = 12 Marks)**
- (b) What services can a Chartered Accountant provide to the society? **(4 Marks)**
- (c) A Machinery costing ₹ 60,00,000 is depreciated on straight line assuming 10 years working life and nil salvage value for four years. At the end of the fourth

year, the machinery was revalued upwards by ₹ 2,40,000. The remaining useful life of the machinery was also reassessed as 8 years at the end of the fourth year. Calculate the depreciation for 5th Year. **(4 Marks)**

(12 + 4 + 4 = 20 Marks)

2. (a) Mr. Kamal's trial balance as on 31st March, 2025 did not agree. The difference was put to a Suspense Account.

During the next trading period, the following errors were discovered:

- (i) The total of the Purchases Book of one page, ₹ 15,615 was carried forward to the next page as ₹ 16,551.
- (ii) A sale of ₹ 462 was entered in the Sales Book as ₹ 642 and posted to the credit of the customer.
- (iii) A return to creditor, ₹ 5,420 was entered in the Returns Inward Book; however, the creditor's account was correctly posted.
- (iv) Cash received from Sita, ₹ 1,420 was posted to debit of Geeta.
- (v) Goods worth ₹ 1,400 were dispatched to a customer before the close of the year but no invoice was made out.
- (vi) Goods worth ₹ 3,200 were sent on sale or return basis to a customer and entered in the Sales Book at the close of the year, the customer still had the option to return the goods. The gross profit margin was 20% on Sale.
- (vii) ₹ 500 due from Mr. Sam was omitted to be taken to the trial balance.
- (viii) Sale of goods to Mr. Manoj for ₹ 16,000 was omitted to be recorded.

You are required to give journal entries to rectify the errors in a way so as to show the current year's profit or loss correctly **(10 Marks)**

- (b) On 30th June, 2025, Cash Book of Mr. Gaurav (Bank Column of Account No. 1) shows a Bank Overdraft of ₹ 1,97,400. On going through the Bank Pass book for reconciling the Balance, she found the following:
- (a) Out of cheques drawn on 26th June, those for ₹ 14,800 were cashed by the bankers on 2nd July.
 - (b) A crossed cheque for ₹ 3000 given to Abdul, was returned by him on 1st July, 2025 and a bearer cheque was issued to him on the same date.
 - (c) Cash and cheques amounting to ₹ 13,600 were deposited in the Bank on 29th June., but cheques worth ₹ 5,200 were cleared by the Bank on

1st July., and one cheque for ₹ 1,000 was returned by them as dishonoured on the latter date.

- (d) According to Gaurav's standing instructions, the bankers have on 30th June, paid ₹ 1,280 as interest to his creditors, paid quarterly premium on his policy amounting to ₹ 640 and have paid a second call of ₹ 2,400 on shares held by his and lodged with the bankers for safe custody. They have also received ₹ 600 as dividend on his shares and recovered an Insurance Claim of ₹ 3,200, as their charges and commission charged on the above being ₹ 400. On receipt of information of the above transaction, he has passed necessary entries in his Cash Book on 1st July.
- (e) Bankers seem to have given a wrong credit for ₹ 2,000 paid in by him in No. 2 account and wrong debit in respect of a cheque for ₹ 1,200 drawn against her No. 2 account.

Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement.

(10 Marks)

(10 +10 = 20 Marks)

3. (a) Surajmal Enterprises maintain their books of accounts under single entry system. The Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2024 was as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital A/c	6,75,000	Furniture & fixtures	1,50,000
Trade creditors	7,57,500	Stock	9,15,000
Outstanding exp.	67,500	Trade debtors	3,12,000
		Prepaid insurance	3,000
		Cash in hand & at bank	<u>1,20,000</u>
	<u>15,00,000</u>		15,00,000

The following was the summary of cash and bank book for the year ended 31st March, 2025:

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
Cash in hand & at Bank on 1 st April, 2024	1,20,000	Payment to trade creditors	1,24,83,000
Cash sales	1,10,70,000	Sundry expenses paid	9,31,050
		Drawings	3,60,000
Receipt from Debtors	<u>27,75,000</u>	Cash in hand & at Bank	<u>1,90,950</u>

		on 31 st March, 2025	
	1,39,65,000		1,39,65,000

Additional Information:

- 1) Discount allowed to trade debtors and received from trade creditors amounted to ₹54,000 and ₹42,500 respectively, (for the year ended 31st March, 2025)
- 2) Annual fire insurance premium of ₹ 9,000 was paid every year on 1st August for the renewal of the policy.
- 3) Furniture & fixtures were subject to depreciation @ 15% p.a. or diminishing balance method.
- 4) The following are the balances as on 31st March, 2025:

Stock	₹ 9,75,000
Trade debtors	₹ 3,43,000
Outstanding expenses	₹ 55,200
- 5) Gross profit ratio of 10% on sales is maintained throughout the year.

You are required to prepare Trading and Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2025, and Balance Sheet as on that date. **(10 Marks)**

- (b) M/s. Wellore is a partnership firm with the partners X, Y and Z sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:5. The balance sheet of the firm as on 30th June, 2025 was as under:

Balance Sheet of M/s. Wellore as on 30-6-2025

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
X's Capital A/c	6,20,000	Land	6,00,000
Y's Capital A/c	4,80,000	Building	11,00,000
Z's Capital A/c	8,00,000	Plant & Machinery	20,00,000
Long Term Loan	21,00,000	Investments	2,10,000
Bank Overdraft	3,20,000	Inventories	6,80,000
Trade Payables	<u>10,65,000</u>	Trade Receivables	<u>7,95,000</u>
	53,85,000		53,85,000

It was mutually agreed that Y will retire from partnership and in his place P will be admitted as a partner with effect from 1st July, 2025. For this purpose, following adjustments are to be made:

- (a) Goodwill of the firm is to be valued at ₹ 15 lakhs due to the firm's location advantage but the same will not appear as an asset in the books of the reconstituted firm.
- (b) Building and Plant & Machinery are to be valued at 95% and 80% of the respective balance sheet values. Investments are to be taken over by the retiring partner at ₹ 2,30,000. Trade receivables are considered good only upto 85% of the balance sheet figure. Balance to be considered bad.
- (c) In the reconstituted firm, the total capital will be 20 lakhs, which will be contributed by X, Z and P in their new profit sharing ratio, which is 3:4:3.
- (d) The amount due to retiring partner shall be transferred to his loan account.

You are required to prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts after reconstitution, along with working notes. **(10 Marks)**

(10 + 10 = 20 Marks)

- 4 (a) Arav, Nirav and Bharat are in partnership. The following is their Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 on which date they dissolved their partnership. They shared profit in the ratio of 5:3:2.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	2,40,000	Plant and machinery	1,80,000
Loan A/c – Arav	60,000	Premises	2,40,000
Capital A/cs – Arav	3,00,000	Stock	1,80,000
Nirav	90,000	Debtors	3,60,000
Bharat	<u>2,70,000</u>		<u> </u>
	9,60,000		9,60,000

It was agreed to repay the amounts due to the partners as and when the assets were realised, viz.

April 15, 2025	₹ 1,80,000
May 1, 2025	₹ 4,38,000
May 31, 2025	₹ 2,82,000

Prepare a statement showing how the distribution should be made under maximum loss method. **(10 Marks)**

- (b) From the following Income and Expenditure account and the Balance sheet of a club, prepare its Receipts and Payments Account and Subscription Account for the year ended 31st March 2025:

Income & Expenditure Account for the year 2024-25

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Upkeep of ground	11,000	By Subscriptions	19,052
To Printing	1,100	By Sale of Newspapers (Old)	286
To Salaries	11,100	By Lectures (Fee)	1,650
To Depreciation on furniture	1,100	By Entrance Fee	2,145
To Rent	1,660	By Misc. Income	440
		By Deficit	<u>2,387</u>
	<u>25,960</u>		25,960

Balance sheet as at 31st March 2025

Liabilities		₹	Assets	₹
Subscription in advance (2025-26)		110	Furniture	9,900
Prize Fund:			Ground and Building	51,700
Opening balance	27,500		Prize Fund Investment	22,000
Add: Interest	1,100		Cash in Hand	2,530
	<u>28,600</u>		Subscription (outstanding) (2024-2025)	770
Less: Prizes given	2,200	26,400		
General Fund:				
Opening balance	62,062			
Less: Deficit	2,387			
	<u>59,675</u>			
Add: Entrance Fee	715	60,390		
		<u>86,900</u>		<u>86,900</u>

The following adjustments have been made in the above accounts:

- 1) Upkeep of ground ₹ 660 and printing ₹ 264 relating to 2023-24 were paid in 2024-25
- 2) One fourth of entrance fee has been capitalized by transfer to General Fund

- 3) Subscription outstanding in 2023-24 was ₹ 880 and for 2024-25 ₹ 770
- 4) Subscription received in advance in 2023-24 was ₹ 220 and in 2024-25 for 2025-26 was ₹ 110
- 5) Furniture was purchased during the year. **(10 Marks)**

(10 + 10 = 20 Marks)

5. (a) An inexperienced book keeper has drawn up a Trial balance for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	1,000	-
Cash Credit Account	6,616	-
Capital	-	18,364
Trade payables	-	6,548
Due from customers	11,932	-
Discount Received	1,008	-
Discount Allowed	-	2,932
Drawings	4,800	-
Office Furniture	8,620	-
Carriage Inward	-	3,316
Carriage Outward	2,320	-
Purchases	43,692	-
Returns Inward	-	2,320
Rent & Rates	1,256	-
Salaries	10,080	-
Sales	-	67,528
Inventory	9,672	-
Provision for Depreciation on Furniture	1,456	-
Total	1,02,452	1,01,008

Draw up a corrected Trial Balance by debiting or crediting any residual errors to a suspense account. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) Attempt any ONE out of the two sub parts i.e. either (i) or (ii).

- (i) The following details are available of raw material of a manufacturing unit:

1-5-2025	Opening Inventory	100 units @ ₹ 15 per unit
2-5-2025	Purchases	300 units @ ₹ 18 per unit
5-5-2025	Issued for consumption	250 units
16-5-2025	Purchases	500 units @ ₹ 21 per unit
21-5-2025	Issued for consumption	100 units
25-5-2025	Issued for consumption	450 units

The manufacturer also incurred Freight of ₹ 600 and unloading charges of ₹ 300 at the time of every purchase respectively.

You are required to find out the value of inventory as on May 31, 2025, if the company follows:

- Weighted Average method for inventory valuation.
- First in First Out method for inventory valuation. **(5 Marks)**

OR

- Mr. Viom runs a factory, which produces detergents. Following details were available in respect of his manufacturing activities for the year ended 31-03-2025.

Opening work-in-progress (27,000 units)	78,000
Closing work-in-progress (42,000 units)	1,44,000
Opening inventory of Raw Materials	7,80,000
Closing inventory of Raw Materials	9,60,000
Purchases	24,60,000
Hire charges of Machinery @ ₹ 0.70 per unit manufactured	
Hire charges of factory	7,80,000
Direct wages-contracted @ ₹ 0.80 per unit manufactured and @ ₹ 0.40 per unit of closing W.I.P.	
Repairs and maintenance	5,40,000
Units produced - 15,00,000 units	

You are required to prepare a Manufacturing Account of Mr. Viom for the year ended 31-03-2025. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) The Balance Sheet of XYZ Ltd. as at 31st March, 2023 inter alia includes the following information: ₹

1,00,000, 8% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 70 paid up	70,00,000
2,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up	2,00,00,000
Securities Premium	10,00,000
Capital Redemption Reserve	40,00,000
General Reserve	1,00,00,000
Bank	30,00,000

Under the terms of their issue, the preference shares are redeemable on 31st March, 2024 at 5% premium. In order to finance the redemption, the company makes a rights issue of 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at ₹ 110 per share, ₹ 20 being payable on application, ₹ 35 (including premium) on allotment and the balance on 1st January, 2025. The issue was fully subscribed and allotment made on 1st March, 2024. The money due on allotment were duly received by 31st March, 2024. The preference shares were redeemed after fulfilling the necessary conditions of Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013.

You are asked to pass the necessary Journal Entries. (Ignore date column).

(10 Marks)

(5 + 5 + 10 = 20 Marks)

6. (a) Divis Pharma Limited issued 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each payable as ₹ 3 per share on application, ₹ 5 per share (including ₹ 2 as premium) on allotment and ₹ 4 per share on call. All these shares were subscribed. Money due on all shares was fully received except from X, holding 1000 shares who failed to pay the allotment and call money and Y, holding 2000 shares, failed to pay the call money. All those 3,000 shares were forfeited. Out of forfeited shares, 2,500 shares (including whole of X's shares) were subsequently re-issued to Z as fully paid up at a discount of ₹ 2 per share.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Divis Pharma limited. Also prepare Balance Sheet and notes to accounts of the company. **(15 Marks)**

- (b) Discuss the expenses directly attributable to the cost of property, plant and equipment. Also, the expenses that do not form a part of cost of asset.

(5 Marks)

(15 + 5 = 20 Marks)

Mock Test Paper - Series I: August, 2025

Date of Paper: 11th August, 2025

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

FOUNDATION COURSE

PAPER – 1: ACCOUNTING

ANSWERS

1. (a) (i) **False:** Trade Discount is a reduction granted by a supplier from the list price of goods or services on business considerations other than for prompt payment.
- (ii) **False:** Renovation of cabins increased the number of cabins. This has an effect on the future revenue generating capability of the business. Thus the renovation expense is capital expenditure in nature.
- (iii) **True:** In the early periods of useful life of a fixed assets, repairs and maintenance expenses are relatively low because the asset is new. Whereas in later periods, as the asset become old, repairs and maintenance expenses increase continuously. Under written down value method, depreciation charged is high in the initial period and reduces continuously in the later periods. Thus, depreciation and repair and maintenance expenses become more or less uniform throughout the useful life of the asset.
- (iv) **False:** The drawer and payee may be same person in case of bill of exchange whereas in promissory note maker and payee can't be same person.
- (v) **False:** Surviving partners may continue to carry on the business in case of partnership.
- (vi) **True:** As per Perpetual Existence company has existence independent of its members, it continues to be in existence despite the death, insolvency or change of members.
- (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.
- (vii) Other services like secretarial work, share registration work, company formation receiverships, arbitrations etc.

(c) Depreciation per year for first 4 years = ₹ 60,00,000 / 10 = ₹ 6,00,000

Thus, WDV of the Machinery at end of the 4th year = ₹ 60,00,000 – (₹ 6,00,000 x 4) = ₹ 36,00,000

Revalued Amount i.e. New Depreciable Amount shall be = ₹ 36,00,000 + ₹ 2,40,000 = ₹ 38,40,000

Original remaining useful life is (10-4) = 6 Years whereas it is reassessed as 8 Years.

Hence, depreciation for 5th Year = ₹ 38,40,000 / 8 = ₹ 4,80,000

2. (a)

	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
(i)	Suspense A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c (Correction of error by which Purchase Account was over debited last year)		936	936
(ii)	Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c Dr. Customer's A/c Dr. To Suspense A/c (Correction of the entry by which (a) Sales A/c was over credited by ₹ 180 (b) customer was credited by ₹ 642 instead of being debited by ₹ 462)		180 1,104	1,284

(iii)	Suspense A/c Dr. To Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c (Correction of error by which Returns Inward Account was debited by ₹ 5,420 instead of Returns Outwards Account being credited by ₹ 5,420)		10,840	10,840
(iv)	Suspense A/c Dr. To Sita A/c To Geeta A/c (Removal of wrong debit to Geeta and giving credit to Sita from whom cash was received)		2,840	1,420 1,420
(v)	Customer's A/c Dr. To Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c (Rectification of the error arising from non-preparation of invoice for goods delivered)		1,400	1,400
(vi)	Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c Dr. To Customer's A/c (The Customer's A/c credited with goods not yet purchased by him)		3,200	3,200
(vii)	Inventory A/c Dr. To Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c (Cost of goods debited to inventory and credited to Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c)		2,560	2,560
(viii)	Trade receivable/ Sam's Account Dr. To Suspense A/c (₹ 500 due by Sam not taken into trial balance, now rectified)		500	500
(ix)	Manoj's account/Trade receivable A/c Dr. To Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c (Sales to Manoj's omitted, now rectified)		16,000	16,000

(x)	Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c	Dr.	28,356	
	To Kamal's Capital A/c			28,356
	(Transfer of the Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c balance to the Capital Account)			
	Komal A/c	Dr.	12,832	
	To Suspense A/c			12,832
	(Transfer of the Suspense A/c balance to the Capital Account)			

(b) **Bank Reconciliation Statement**

Balance as per Cash Book			(1,97,400)
<i>Add:</i> Cheques issued but not presented for payment		14,800	
Crossed Cheque issued to Abdul not presented for payment		3,000	
Amounts collected by Bank on our behalf but not entered in the Cash Book			
Dividend	600		
Insurance claim	<u>3,200</u>		
	3,800		
(-) Bank Commission	<u>400</u>	3,400	
Amount paid in A/c No. 2 credited by the Bank wrongly to this A/c		<u>2,000</u>	<u>23,200</u>
			(1,74,200)
<i>Less:</i> Cheques deposited in the bank but not cleared (₹ 5,200 + ₹ 1,000)		6,200	
Payments made by Bank on our behalf but not entered in the Cash Book			
Interest	1,280		
Premium	640		
Second call	<u>2,400</u>	4,320	
Cheques issued against A/c No. 2 but wrongly debited by the Bank to this A/c		<u>1,200</u>	<u>(11,720)</u>
Overdraft as per Pass Book			1,85,920

3. (a) Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.25

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Opening stock	9,15,000	By Sales	
To Purchases (bal fig)	1,25,97,000	Cash 1,10,70,000	
		Credit <u>28,60,000</u>	1,39,30,000
To Gross Profit @ 10%	<u>13,93,000</u>	By Closing stock	<u>9,75,000</u>
	<u>1,49,05,000</u>		<u>1,49,05,000</u>
To Expenses(WN 2)	9,18,750	By Gross Profit	13,93,000
To Discount Allowed	54,000	By Discount Received	42,500
To Depreciation	22,500		
To Net profit*	<u>4,40,250</u>		
	14,35,500		14,35,500

Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2025

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹	₹
<u>Capital A/c</u>			Furniture	1,50,000	
Opening balance	6,75,000		(-) Depreciation	<u>(22,500)</u>	1,27,500
(+) Profit	<u>4,40,250</u>		Debtors (WN 3)		3,43,000
	11,15,250		Stock		9,75,000
(-) Drawings	<u>(3,60,000)</u>	7,55,250	Cash		1,90,950
Creditors (WN 1)		8,29,000	Prepaid Insurance		3,000
Outstanding exp		<u>55,200</u>			
		16,39,450			16,39,450

W.N. 1:

Creditors A/C

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
To Bank	1,24,83,000	By Bal b/d	7,57,500
To Discount	42,500	By Purchase	1,25,97,000
To Bal c/d (bal fig)	<u>8,29,000</u>		
	1,33,54,500		<u>1,33,54,500</u>

W.N. 2: Expenses A/c (Incl. insurance)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Prepaid	3,000	By Payable	67,500
To Bank	9,31,050	By P&L (bal fig)	9,18,750*
To Payable	<u>55,200</u>	By Prepaid (9,000*4/12)	<u>3,000</u>
	9,89,250		9,89,250

W.N. 3: Debtors A/c

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Bal b/d	3,12,000	By Cash	27,75,000
To Sales (bal fig)	28,60,000	By Discount	54,000
		By Bal c/d (bal fig)	3,43,000
	<u>31,72,000</u>		<u>31,72,000</u>

(b)

Revaluation Account

2025		₹	2025		₹
July 1	To Building	55,000	July 1	By Investments	20,000
	To Plant and Machinery	4,00,000		(2,30,000 – 2,10,000)	
	To Trade receivable (Bad Debts)	1,19,250		By Partners' Capital A/cs	
				(loss on revaluation)	
				X (3/10) 1,66,275	
				Y (2/10) 1,10,850	
				Z (5/10) <u>2,77,125</u>	5,54,250
		<u>5,74,250</u>			<u>5,74,250</u>

Dr.

Partners' Capital Accounts

Cr.

	X	Y	Z	P		X	Y	Z	P
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹
To Revaluation A/c	1,66,275	1,10,850	2,77,125		By Balance b/d	6,20,000	4,80,000	8,00,000	-
To Y's and Z's capital A/cs	-			4,50,000	By P's Capital A/c (W.N.1)		3,00,000	1,50,000	-
To Investments A/c	-	2,30,000			By Bank A/c (bal fig)	1,46,275		1,27,125	10,50,000
To Y's loan A/c	-	4,39,150							

To Balance c/d (W.N. 2)	6,00,000		8,00,000	6,00,000					
	7,66,275	7,80,000	10,77,125	10,50,000		7,66,275	7,80,000	10,77,125	10,50,000

Working Notes:

1. Adjustment of goodwill

Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 15 lakhs

Sacrificing ratio:

$$X \quad 3/10 - 3/10 = 0$$

$$Y \quad 2/10 - 0 = 2/10$$

$$Z \quad 5/10 - 4/10 = 1/10$$

Hence, sacrificing ratio of Y and Z is 2:1. X has not sacrificed any share in profits after retirement of Y and admission of P in his place.

Adjustment of P's share of goodwill through existing partners' capital accounts in the profit sacrificing ratio:

		₹
Y:	4,50,000 x 2/3	= 3,00,000
Z:	4,50,000 x 1/3	= <u>1,50,000</u>
		<u>4,50,000</u>

2. Capital of partners in the reconstituted firm:

	₹
Total capital of the reconstituted firm (given)	<u>20,00,000</u>
X (3/10)	6,00,000
Z (4/10)	8,00,000
P (3/10)	6,00,000

4. (a) Statement of Distribution of Cash by 'Maximum Loss Method'

	Creditors	Arav's Loan	Arav	Nirav	Bharat
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Balance due	2,40,000	60,000	3,00,000	90,000	2,70,000

15 th April 2025 realised ₹ 1,80,000					
Paid to creditors	<u>1,80,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance due	60,000	60,000	3,00,000	90,000	2,70,000
1 st May, 2025 realised ₹ 4,38,000					
Paid to creditors (₹ 60,000)	60,000	-	-	-	-
Paid to Arav's loan (₹ 60,000)	<u>-</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance due (1)	Nil	Nil	3,00,000	90,000	2,70,000
Balance ₹ 3,18,000					
Maximum Loss (3,00,000 + 90,000 + 2,70,000 - 3,18,000) = ₹ 3,42,000 shared in Profit & Loss ratio 5:3:2			<u>(1,71,000)</u>	<u>(1,02,600)</u>	<u>(68,400)</u>
			1,29,000	(12,600)	2,01,600
Nirav's deficiency shared by Arav & Bharat in capital ratio 100:90			<u>(6,630)</u>	<u>12,600</u>	<u>(5,970)</u>
Cash paid [2]			<u>1,22,370</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,95,630</u>
Balance due (3) [1-2]			1,77,630	90,000	74,370
31 st May 2025 realised ₹ 2,82,000					
Maximum Loss [1,77,630 + 90,000 + 74,370 - 2,82,000] = ₹ 60,000 shared in 5:3:2			<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(18,000)</u>	<u>(12,000)</u>
Cash paid (4)			<u>1,47,630</u>	<u>72,000</u>	<u>62,370</u>
Balance/Loss* on realisation (3-4)			<u>30,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>

(b) **Receipts and Payments A/c**
for the year ending 31st March, 2025

Receipt	₹	Payments	₹
To Balance b/d (bal fig)	16,126	By Upkeep of Ground (WN 1)	11,660
To Subscriptions:	19,052	By Printing (WN 2)	1,364
To Sale of Newspapers	286	By Salaries	11,100
To Lectures (Fee)	1,650	By Furniture:	9,900
To Entrance Fee (WN 3)	2,860	(+) Depreciation	<u>1,100</u>
To Miscellaneous Income	440	By Rent	1,660
To Interest	1,100	By Prizes distribution	2,200

		By Balance c/d	2,530
	41,514		41,514

Subscription A/c

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Outstanding for the year 2023-24	880	By Subscription received in advance for the year 2024-25	220
To Income & Expenditure A/c	19,052	By Bank A/c (Bal fig)	19,052
To Subscription received in Advance for the year 2025-26	110	By Subscription outstanding as on 2024-25	770
	20,042		20,042

Working Note 1: Upkeep of Ground A/c

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Bank A/c (bal fig)	11,660	By outstanding expense of 2023-24	660
	11,660	By Income & Expenditure A/c	11,000
			11,660

Working Note 2 : Printing A/c

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Bank A/c (bal fig)	1,364	By Outstanding expenses	264
	1,364	By Income & Expenditure A/c	1,100
			1,364

Working Note 3 : Entrance fees adjustment

1/4th of the entrance fees capitalized by transferred to general fund = 715

∴ Total entrance fees received = 4 × 715

= 2,860

₹ 2,860 will be posted to debit of receipt & Payment A/c

5. (a)

Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Provision for Doubtful Debts	–	1,000
Cash credit account (Bank overdraft)	–	6,616
Capital	–	18,364
Trade payables	–	6,548
Dues from customers	11,932	–
Discount Received	–	1,008
Discount allowed	2932	–
Drawings	4,800	–
Office furniture	8,620	–
Carriage inward	3,316	–
Carriage outward	2,320	–
Purchases	43,692	–
Returns Inward	2,320	–
Rent & Rates	1256	–
Salaries	10,080	–
Inventory*	9,672	–
Provision for Depreciation on Furniture	–	1,456
Sales	–	67,528
Suspense Account (Balancing figure)	1,310	–
Total	1,02,250	1,02,250

* considered as opening inventory.

(b) (i) (a) **Weighted Average basis**

Calculation of the value of Inventory as on 31-5-2025

	Receipts			Issues			Balance		
Date	Units	Rate	Amount (₹)	Units	Rate	Amount	Units	Rate	Amount (₹)
1-5-25	Balance						100	15	1,500
2-5-25	300	21	6,300				400	19.5	7,800
5-5-25				250	19.5	4,875	150	19.5	2,925
16-5-25	500	22.8	11,400				650	22.04	14,326
21-5-25				100	22.04	2,204	550	22.04	12,122
25-5-25				450	22.04	9,918	100	22.04	2,204

Therefore, the value of Inventory is as follows:

Value as per Weighted Method as on 31-5-2025: 100 units @ ₹ 22.04 = ₹ 2,204

(b) First-in-First out basis

Calculation of the value of Inventory as on 31-5-2025

Date	Receipts			Issues			Balance		
	Units	Rate	Amount (₹)	Units	Rate	Amount	Units	Rate	Amount (₹)
1-5-25	Balance						100	15	1,500
2-5-25	300	21	6,300				100	15	1,500
							300	21	6,300
5-5-25				100	15	1,500			
				150	21	3,150	150	21	3,150
16-5-25	500	22.8	11,400				150	21	3,150
							500	22.8	11,400
21-5-25				100	21	2,100	50	21	1,050
							500	22.8	11,400
25-5-25				50	21	1,050			
				400	22.8	9,120	100	22.8	2,280

Therefore, the value of Inventory as on 31-5-2025 will be as follows:

Value of Inventory as per FIFO Method: 100 units @ ₹ 22.8 = ₹ 2,280

Working Note:

(i) Per unit cost of raw material purchased on May 2,2025

$$= \frac{300 \times 18 + 600 + 300}{300} = ₹ 21$$

(ii) Per unit cost of raw material purchased on May 16,2025

$$= \frac{500 \times 21 + 600 + 300}{500} = ₹ 22.8$$

Note:

Freight and unloading charges are directly attributable cost and are necessary to bring the inventory into present location and condition hence are included in the cost of inventory.

OR

(ii) In the Books of Mr. Viom

Manufacturing Account for the Year ended 31.03.2025

Particulars		Units	Amount ₹	Particulars	Units	Amount ₹
To Opening Work-in-Process		27,000	78,000	By Closing Work-in-Process	42,000	1,44,000
To Raw Materials Consumed:				By Trading A/c - Cost of finished goods transferred	15,00,000	58,00,800
Opening Inventory	7,80,000					
Add: Purchases	24,60,000					
	32,40,000					
Closing Inventory	(9,60,000)		22,80,000			
To Direct Wages						
– W.N. (1)			12,16,800			
To Direct expenses:						
Hire charges on Machinery						
– W.N. (2)			10,50,000			
To Indirect expenses:						
Hire charges of Factory			7,80,000			
Repairs & Maintenance			5,40,000			
			59,44,800			59,44,800

Working Notes:

- (1) Direct Wages – 15,00,000 units @ ₹0.80 = ₹ 12,00,000
42,000 units @ ₹0.40 = ₹ 16,800
₹ 12,16,800

- (2) Hire charges on Machinery – 15,00,000 units @ ₹ 0.70 = ₹ 10,50,000

(c) In the Books of XYZ Ltd

Journal Entries

		₹	₹
8% Preference Share Final Call A/c	Dr.	30,00,000	

To 8% Preference Share Capital A/c (For final call made on preference shares @ ₹ 30 each to make them fully paid up)		30,00,000
Bank A/c Dr. To 8% Preference Share Final Call A/c (For receipt of final call money on preference shares)	30,00,000	30,00,000
Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (For receipt of application money on 1,00,000 equity shares @ ₹ 20 per share)	20,00,000	20,00,000
Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For capitalisation of application money received)	20,00,000	20,00,000
Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (For allotment money due on 1,00,000 equity shares @ ₹ 35 per share including a premium of ₹ 10 per share)	35,00,000	25,00,000 10,00,000
Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (For receipt of allotment money on equity shares)	35,00,000	35,00,000
General Reserve A/c Dr. To Capital Redemption Reserve A/c (For transfer of CRR the amount not covered by the proceeds of fresh issue of equity shares i.e., 1,00,00,000 - 20,00,000 - 25,00,000)	55,00,000	55,00,000
8% Preference Share Capital A/c Dr. Premium on Redemption of Preference Shares A/c Dr. To Preference Shareholders A/c (For amount payable to preference shareholders on redemption at 5% premium)	1,00,00,000 5,00,000	1,05,00,000
Preference Shareholders A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (For amount paid to preference shareholders)	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000

General Reserve A/c	Dr.	5,00,000	
To Premium on Redemption A/c (For writing off premium on redemption of preference shares)			5,00,000

Note: On the redemption of redeemable preference shares out of accumulated divisible profits, it will be necessary to transfer to the Capital Redemption Reserve Account an amount equal to the amount repaid on the redemption of preference shares on account of face value less proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purpose of redemption.

6. (a)

In the books of Divis Pharma Ltd.

Journal Entries

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>		Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money on 50,000 shares @ ₹ 3 per share received.)	Dr.	1,50,000	1,50,000
	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Transfer of application money to Equity Share Capital on 50,000 shares @ ₹ 3 per share as per Directors resolution no... dated...)	Dr.	1,50,000	1,50,000
	Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due from members in respect of allotment on 50,000 shares @ ₹ 5 per share including premium ₹ 2 per share as per Directors resolution no... dated...)	Dr.	2,50,000	1,50,000 1,00,000
	Bank A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Amount received against allotment on 49,000 shares @ ₹ 5 per share including premium ₹ 2 per share.)	Dr.	2,45,000	2,45,000
	Equity Share Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due from members in respect of call on 50,000 shares @ ₹ 4 per share as per Directors resolution no... dated...)	Dr.	2,00,000	2,00,000

Bank A/c To Equity Share Call A/c (Amount received against the call on 47,000 shares @ ₹ 4 per share.)	Dr.	1,88,000	1,88,000
Equity Share Capital A/c (3,000 x ₹ 10)	Dr.	30,000	
Securities Premium A/c (1,000 x ₹ 2)	Dr.	2,000	
To Equity Share Allotment A/c (1,000 X ₹ 5)			5,000
To Equity Share Call A/c (3,000 X ₹ 4)			12,000
To Forfeited Shares A/c (Being forfeiture of 3,000 equity shares for non-payment of allotment and call money on 1,000 shares and for non-payment of call money on 2,000 shares as per Board's Resolution No.....dated)			15,000
Bank A/c Forfeited Shares A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being re-issue of 2,500 shares @ ₹8 each as per Board's Resolution No.....dated....)	Dr. Dr.	20,000 5,000	25,000
Forfeited Shares A/c (WN 1) To Capital Reserve A/c (Being profit on re-issue transferred to Capital Reserve)	Dr.	7,000	7,000

Balance Sheet of Divis Pharma Limited as at.....

Particulars	Notes No.	₹
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' funds		
Share capital	1	4,98,000
Reserves and Surplus	2	1,05,000
Total		6,03,000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (bank)		6,03,000*
Total		6,03,000

*(5,83,000 +20,000)

Notes to accounts

		₹	₹
1. Share Capital			
Equity share capital			
Issued share capital			
50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each		5,00,000	
Subscribed, called up and paid up share capital			
49,500 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each		4,95,000	
Add: Forfeited shares		3,000	4,98,000
2. Reserves and Surplus			
Securities Premium		98,000	
Capital Reserve		7,000	1,05,000

Working Notes:

(1) Calculation of Amount to be Transferred to Capital Reserve

Amount forfeited per share of X ₹ 3	Amount forfeited per share of Y ₹ 6
Less: Loss on re-issue per share (<u>₹ 2</u>)	Less: Loss on re-issue per share (<u>₹ 2</u>)
Surplus	<u>₹ 1</u> Surplus
Transferred to Capital Reserve: X share (1,000 x ₹ 1)	₹ 1,000
Y's Share (1,500 x ₹ 4)	<u>₹ 6,000</u>
Total	<u>₹ 7,000</u>

(2) Balance of Security Premium:

Total Premium amount receivable on allotment	= 1,00,000
Less: Amount reversed on forfeiture	= (<u>2,000</u>)
Balance remaining	= <u>98,000</u>

(b) Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including non-refundable import duties and purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any cost directly attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in a manner intended by the enterprise.

- (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling, removing, the item and restoring the site on which an asset is located.

Examples of directly attributable costs are:

- (a) cost of employee benefits arising directly from acquisition or construction of an item of property, plant and equipment.
- (b) cost of site preparation
- (c) initial delivery and handling costs
- (d) installation and assembly costs
- (e) cost of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling the items produced while testing (such as samples produced while testing)
- (f) professional fees e.g. engineers hired for helping in installation of a machine

Thus, all the expenses which are necessary for the asset to bring it in condition and location of desired use will become part of cost of the asset. However, following expenses should not become part of cost of asset:

- (a) costs of opening new facility or business, such as inauguration costs;
- (b) cost of introducing new product or service (for example cost of advertisement or promotional activities).
- (c) cost of conducting business in a new location or with a new class of customer (including cost of staff training); and
- (d) administration and other general overhead costs.