

## MOCK EXAMINATION PAPER

### Accountancy

*General Instructions for attempting the Question Paper:*

- (i) The Question Paper has **50 Questions** out of which **40 Questions** are to be attempted.
- (ii) Case Study Based Questions have 4 Questions each. These questions shall be considered as 4 Questions.
- (iii) Time allowed to attempt the Question Paper is **45 Minutes**. Separate reading time is not allowed.
- (iv) Each Question carries 1 (One) mark.
- (v) For each incorrect answer 1 (One) mark will be deducted.

**Disclaimer:** This is a Mock Examination Paper. Actual Examination paper may differ.

1. Fab Stays Ltd. issued 15,000, 13% Debentures of ₹ 200 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5%. It has balances as follows:

Capital Reserve ₹ 1,20,000 and Securities Premium Reserve ₹ 1,00,000.

Loss on issue of debentures is written off as:

- 1. ₹ 3,00,000 from Statement of Profit & Loss. ☐
  - 2. ₹ 1,50,000 each from Capital Reserve, Securities Premium Reserve and Statement of Profit & Loss. ☐
  - 3. ₹ 1,20,000 from Capital Reserve, ₹ 1,00,000 from Securities Premium Reserve and ₹ 80,000 from Statement of Profit & Loss. ☐
  - 4. ₹ 1,00,000 from Securities Premium Reserve and ₹ 3,50,000 from Statement of Profit & Loss. ☐
2. In relation to dissolution of a partnership firm, Section 48 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 deals with
- 1. Payment of firm's debts and private debts. ☐
  - 2. Settlement of accounts when the firm is dissolved. ☐
  - 3. Retirement of a partner from the firm. ☐
  - 4. Change in Profit-sharing ratio. ☐
3. Which of the following Company is required to Invest in DRI?
- 1. Banking Companies. ☐
  - 2. All India Financial Institutions. ☐
  - 3. Unlisted HFC's Registered with National Housing Bank. ☐
  - 4. Listed Non-banking Finance Companies. ☐
4. Which of the following receipts is/are not shown in Income & Expenditure Account of a NPO?
- A. Interest on General Fund Investments.
  - B. Proceeds from Sale of Match Tickets, if Match Fund exists.
  - C. Entrance Fees.
  - D. Match Fund.

Choose the correct option:

1. B and C only ☐
  2. B, C and D only ☐
  3. B and D only ☐
  4. D only ☐
5. X, Y and Z share profits and losses in the ratio of 6 : 4 : 5. Z retires and surrenders 1/5th of his share in favour of Y and remaining in favour of X. New profit-sharing ratio between X and Y is
1. 2 : 1. ☐
  2. 1 : 2. ☐
  3. 3 : 2. ☐
  4. 2 : 3. ☐
6. The correct sequence of events is:
- A. Forfeiture of shares.
  - B. Default on Calls.
  - C. Amount transferred to Capital Reserve.
  - D. Reissue of shares.

Choose the correct option:

1. A, D, B and C ☐
  2. B, D, A and C ☐
  3. B, A, D and C ☐
  4. C, D, A and B ☐
7. Shashi, Shakti and Mona are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. They agreed to share future profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1 from 1st April, 2022. They also agreed to adjust accumulated profits, losses and reserves without affecting the book values, by passing an adjustment entry. Their Balance Sheet has the following balances as on that date:

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Profit & Loss A/c (Dr.)    | ₹ 15,000 |
| General Reserve            | ₹ 60,000 |
| Advertisement Suspense A/c | ₹ 75,000 |

The necessary adjustment entry will be:

1. Dr. Mona's Capital A/c and Cr. Shashi's Capital A/c by ₹ 10,000. ☐
2. Dr. Mona's Capital A/c and Cr. Shakti's Capital A/c by ₹ 10,000. ☐
3. Dr. Shakti's Capital A/c and Cr. Shashi's Capital A/c by ₹ 10,000. ☐
4. Dr. Shakti's Capital A/c and Cr. Mona's Capital A/c by ₹ 10,000. ☐

8. Difference of Assets and liabilities of Opening Balance Sheet of a Not-for-Profit Organisation is

1. Surplus or Deficit. ☐
2. Profit or Loss. ☐
3. Capital Fund. ☐
4. Closing balance of Cash and Bank Account. ☐

9. Furniture as on 1st April, 2021, was ₹ 3,40,000. Furniture (having Book Value as on 1st April, 2021 of ₹ 60,000) was sold at a gain (profit) of 20% on 1st October, 2021. Furniture is depreciated @ 10% p.a. Furniture for ₹ 3,00,000 was purchased on 1st October, 2021. Depreciation for the year ended 31st March, 2022 will be

1. ₹ 64,000. ☐
2. ₹ 61,000. ☐
3. ₹ 46,000. ☐
4. ₹ 70,000. ☐

10. Match the transactions in List I with their result in Cash Flow Statement in List II:

| List I                                                                                    | List II                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Paid ₹ 6,00,000 to purchase shares in Reliance Ltd. and received ₹ 50,000 as dividend. | (I) Cash Used in Financing Activities ₹ 5,50,000.       |
| B. Issue of Preference Shares of ₹ 5,00,000 at 10% premium.                               | (II) Cash Used in Investing Activities ₹ 5,50,000.      |
| C. Purchase of Machinery for ₹ 6,00,000 and Sale of Old Machinery for ₹ 5,50,000.         | (III) Cash inflow from Financing Activities ₹ 5,50,000. |
| D. Redemption of ₹ 5,00,000, 8% Debentures at 10% premium.                                | (IV) Cash outflow from Investing Activities ₹ 50,000.   |

Choose the correct option:

1. A-II, B-III, C-I and D-IV ☐
2. A-II, B-III, C-IV and D-I ☐
3. A-I, B-III, C-IV and D-II ☐
4. A-I, B-IV, C-III and D-II ☐

11. Operating Cost is the sum total of

1. Non-operating expenses and Operating expenses. ☐
2. Non-cash expenses and Cash expenses. ☐
3. Cost of Revenue from Operations and Operating expenses. ☐
4. Selling expenses and Administrative expenses. ☐

12. Securities Premium Reserve cannot be applied

1. For providing premium payable on redemption of Preference Shares. ☐
2. For issuing partly paid bonus shares to members. ☐
3. For writing off preliminary expenses of company. ☐
4. For writing off discount on issue of debentures. ☐

## Case Study

NEWFURN Ltd. is engaged in manufacturing of plastic furniture. The management of the company is interested to assess the overall performance of the company and desires to know how efficiently the resources of the business are used. Thus, the accountant was asked to furnish the details about the preceding three financial years. The accountant of the company was to prepare a detailed report about the business on the basis of previous years' financial data:

Based on the above case, answer the questions from 13 to 16:

| <i>Year Ended</i> | <i>Return on Investment(%)</i> | <i>Capital Employed (₹)</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 31st March, 2019  | 15                             | 40,00,000                   |
| 31st March, 2020  | 18                             | 42,00,000                   |
| 31st March, 2021  | 13                             | 45,00,000                   |

13. What can be the reason for increase in ROI in the year ended 31st March, 2020 as compared to year ended 31st March, 2019?

1. Increase in operating cost.
2. Increase in operating income.
3. Increase in non-operating incomes.
4. Increase in non-operating expenses.

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14. For the year ended 31st March, 2020, company's capital structure was: ₹ 20,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each; ₹ 12,00,000 8% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each; ₹ 10,00,000, 9.6% Debentures. If tax rate is 40%, Earning per share is

1. ₹ 2 per Share.
2. ₹ 2.50 per Share.
3. ₹ 3 per Share.
4. ₹ 1.50 per Share.

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15. For the year ended 31st March, 2021, the company's capital structure was: ₹ 20,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each; ₹ 10,00,000 8% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each; ₹ 15,00,000, 9.6% Debentures. If Dividend proposed for the year ended 31st March, 2020 is 20%. Dividend per share is

1. ₹ 2 per Share.
2. ₹ 2.50 per Share.
3. ₹ 3 per Share.
4. ₹ 1.50 per Share.

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16. Capital Employed in a firm to estimate value of Goodwill is calculated from Assets Side Approach as follows:

1. All Assets – Goodwill – Non-Trade Investments – Fictitious Assets – Long-term Outside Liabilities.
2. All Assets – Goodwill – Non-Trade Investments – Fictitious Assets – Credit Balance in Current Accounts – All Outside Liabilities.
3. Partners' Capital – Credit Balance in Current Accounts + Free Reserves + Credit Balance of Profit & Loss Account (if any) Shareholders' Funds – Goodwill – Non-Trade Investments – Fictitious Assets – All Outside Liabilities.
4. All Assets – Goodwill – Non-Trade Investments – Fictitious Assets (Debit Balance in Profit & Loss Account + Debit Balance in Current Account) – All Outside Current Liabilities.

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17. EAGLETON Ltd. issued 30,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 200 each on 1st August, 2020 at a discount of 20% redeemable at a premium of 10% after 10 years. Applications were received and debentures were allotted. As per the terms of issue, interest is payable half-yearly on 30th September and 31st March every year. The amount of Finance Cost for the year ended 31st March, 2021 will be

1. ₹ 18,00,000.
2. ₹ 22,00,000.
3. ₹ 6,00,000.
4. ₹ 10,00,000.

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18. Gautam, Yashika and Asma were partners sharing profits equally. Gautam died on 15th January, 2022. The amount due to Gautam was determined as ₹ 1,50,000 without considering

- (a) An unrecorded asset taken by Gautam earlier valued at ₹ 50,000.
- (b) Share of an unrecorded liability assumed by Gautam's Executor of ₹ 5,000.

The amount due to Gautam's Executors is

1. ₹ 1,20,000.
2. ₹ 1,10,000.
3. ₹ 1,95,000.
4. ₹ 1,80,000.

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19. Salary to a partner under Fixed Capital Accounts Method is

1. Debited to Partner's Capital A/c.
2. Credited to Partner's Current A/c.
3. Credited to Partner's Capital A/c.
4. Debited to Partner's Current A/c.

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20. Based on the following information, Stock Consumed of Sports Materials to be shown in the Income & Expenditure Account of a Not-for-Profit Organisation for the year ended on 31st March, 2022 will be:

Stock of Sports Material: ₹ 2,00,000 (1.4.2021), ₹ 2,50,000 (31.3.2022).

Amount due to Suppliers ₹ 2,10,000 (1.4.2021), ₹ 3,20,000 (31.3.2022).

Purchases during the year were ₹ 7,50,000.

1. ₹ 7,50,000.
2. ₹ 5,90,000.
3. ₹ 6,40,000.
4. ₹ 7,00,000.

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21. The correct sequence for preparing Comparative Balance Sheet is

- A. The amount of Previous and Current Year are written.
- B. The Components of balance Sheet are written.
- C. Percentage Change is Calculated
- D. Absolute Change is calculated.

Choose the correct option:

1. A, B, D and C ☐
  2. C, A, B and D ☐
  3. C, B, A and D ☐
  4. B, A, D and C ☐
- 22.** Muskaan Trading Ltd. took over assets worth ₹ 40,00,000 at ₹ 32,00,000 from Sharma Traders Ltd. and Liabilities of ₹ 7,00,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 30,00,000. Payment was made by bank draft for ₹ 6,00,000 and remaining amount by issue of equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid at a premium of 20%. Number of Equity Shares issued will be
1. 30,000. ☐
  2. 25,000. ☐
  3. 20,000. ☐
  4. 32,000. ☐
- 23.** Self-generated Goodwill is not recognised in the books of account as per
1. AS-3. ☐
  2. AS-6. ☐
  3. AS-26. ☐
  4. AS-17. ☐
- 24.** A, M and G were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 3 respectively. A died on 30th November, 2021. M and G decided to share future ratio equally. Capital Accounts of M and G will not be affected by
1. Share of Goodwill of A. ☐
  2. Profit till date of death of A. ☐
  3. Interest on A's Capital. ☐
  4. A's Drawings. ☐
- 25.** Shares can be issued at discount by a company under the Companies Act, 2013 when shares are
1. Issued to Vendors. ☐
  2. Issued to Promoters. ☐
  3. Issued as Sweat Equity. ☐
  4. Issued to Underwriters. ☐
- 26.** Spring Ltd. issued 12,000, 7% Debentures of ₹ 500 each at a premium of 10% redeemable at a premium of 20% after 15 years. According to the terms of issue, 40% was payable on application and balance on allotment. The issue was fully subscribed and the amount was duly received. Amounts received on "Application" and "Allotment" are
1. ₹ 30,00,000; ₹ 20,00,000 respectively. ☐
  2. ₹ 35,00,000; ₹ 25,00,000 respectively. ☐
  3. ₹ 24,00,000; ₹ 42,00,000 respectively. ☐
  4. ₹ 36,00,000; ₹ 54,00,000 respectively. ☐

**27. Match the following items:**

| List I                                                                      | List II                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Sports Fund ₹ 57,90,000 and Expenses on Sports events ₹ 52,90,000        | (I) ₹ 5,00,000 will be credited to Income & Expenditure A/c    |
| B. Sports Fund ₹ 68,70,000 and Expenses on Sports events ₹ 73,70,000        | (II) ₹ 6,00,000 will be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c    |
| C. Sports Event Receipts ₹ 23,60,000 and Sports Events Expenses ₹ 18,60,000 | (III) ₹ 5,00,000 will be shown in Balance Sheet as Liabilities |
| D. Sports Event Receipts ₹ 34,56,000 and Sports Event Expenses ₹ 40,56,000  | (IV) ₹ 5,00,000 will be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c    |

*Choose the correct option:*

1. A-III, B-I, C-IV and D-II
2. A-III, B-II, C-I and D-IV
3. A-III, B-IV, C-II and D-I
4. A-III, B-IV, C-I and D-II

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**28.** On 1st May, 2020, Hind Kart Ltd. issued 20,000, 9% Convertible Debentures of ₹ 50 each at a premium of 20%. As per the terms of issue, Interest is payable on 30th September and 31st March every year. TDS deductible @ 10% by the company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 would be

1. ₹ 11,250.
2. ₹ 8,250.
3. ₹ 13,500.
4. ₹ 11,375.

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**29.** Which capital of a company is stated in the Memorandum of Association?

1. Authorised capital.
2. Issued capital.
3. Subscribed capital.
4. Reserve Capital.

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**30.** In which of the following cases both Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts are credited?

- A. Investment (at cost) ₹ 2,20,000; Investment Fluctuation Reserve is ₹ 20,000 and market value of Investment is ₹ 3,00,000.
- B. Investment (at cost) ₹ 1,80,000; Investment Fluctuation Reserve is ₹ 30,000 and market value of Investment is ₹ 1,40,000.
- C. Investment (at cost) ₹ 1,20,000; Investment Fluctuation Reserve is ₹ 9,000 and market value of Investment is ₹ 1,15,000.
- D. Investment (at cost) ₹ 4,80,000; Investment Fluctuation Reserve is ₹ 35,000 and market value of Investment is ₹ 4,80,000.

*Choose the correct option:*

1. C only
2. A only
3. B only
4. D only

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31. Which of the following is not included in sub-heading "Cash and Cash Equivalents" in the Balance Sheet of a company prepared as per Schedule III?

1. Cash-in-Hand. ☐
2. Current Investments. ☐
3. Cash at Bank. ☐
4. Cheques in hand. ☐

32. On forfeiture of shares, Share Forfeiture Account is credited with

1. The amount not received on forfeited shares including premium. ☐
2. The amount not received on forfeited shares excluding premium. ☐
3. The amount received on forfeited shares including premium. ☐
4. The amount received on forfeited shares excluding premium. ☐

### Case Study

Rose, Tulip, Daisy are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Balance Sheet of the firm as on 31st March, 2021 was as follows:

| Liabilities                    | ₹        | Assets              | ₹        |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Creditors                      | 83,000   | Goodwill            | 72,000   |
| Mr. Daisy's Loan               | 37,000   | Building            | 80,000   |
| Tulip's Loan                   | 40,000   | Machinery           | 1,10,000 |
| Investment Fluctuation Reserve | 23,000   | Prepaid Insurance   | 25,000   |
| <i>Capital A/cs:</i>           |          | Investment          | 45,000   |
| Rose                           | 2,42,000 | Debtors             | 1,20,000 |
| Tulip                          | 1,97,000 | Less: Provision     | 18,000   |
|                                | 4,39,000 | Stock               | 40,000   |
|                                |          | Bank                | 15,000   |
|                                |          | Profit & Loss A/c   | 72,000   |
|                                |          | <i>Capital A/c:</i> |          |
|                                |          | Daisy               | 61,000   |
|                                | 6,22,000 |                     | 6,22,000 |

On 1st April, 2021 the firm is ordered to be dissolved as Tulip was found guilty of misconduct. Terms and conditions of dissolution were agreed among the partners and following transactions took place:

- (i) Daisy was to pay her husband's loan.
- (ii) Half of the Debtors realised ₹ 42,000 and remaining debtors were used to pay half the creditors.
- (iii) Investment was to be sold to Lily for ₹ 57,000.
- (iv) Building and Machinery realised at ₹ 1,52,000.
- (v) Remaining creditors were to be paid after two months, they were paid immediately at 6% p.a. discount.
- (vi) Stock taken by Rose at 30% of the value.
- (vii) Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 3,915 and were paid by Tulip.

Based on the above case, answer the questions from 33 to 36:

33. How is Investment Fluctuation Reserve treated in this situation?

1. Distributed(credited) among the partners in their profit-sharing ratio.
2. Transferred (credited) to Realisation Account.
3. Transferred (debited) to Realisation Account.
4. Distributed(debited) among the partners in their profit-sharing ratio.

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34. Cash paid to creditors is

1. ₹ 41,085.
2. ₹ 43,500.
3. ₹ 62,700.
4. ₹ 82,720.

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35. How is Profit & Loss Account in Balance Sheet treated in this situation?

1. Distributed(credited) among the partners in their profit-sharing ratio.
2. Transferred (credited) to Realisation Account.
3. Transferred (debited) to Realisation Account.
4. Written off (debited) among the partners in their profit-sharing ratio.

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36. Which mode of dissolution has taken place here?

1. Dissolution by Court.
2. Mutual Agreement.
3. Notice.
4. Compulsory Dissolution.

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37. If Life Membership Fee of ₹ 50,000 is wrongly treated as revenue receipt, the effect of this error on surplus and closing balance of Capital Fund will be:

1. Surplus will be increased by ₹ 50,000 and Capital Fund will remain same.
2. Surplus will be decreased by ₹ 50,000 and Capital Fund will remain same.
3. Surplus will be increased by ₹ 50,000 and Capital Fund will also increase by ₹ 50,000.
4. Surplus will be decreased by ₹ 50,000 and Capital Fund will increase by ₹ 50,000.

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38. Match the following items.

| List I                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | List II       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| A. J, N and R are partners, N retires from the firm. Workmen Compensation Reserve of ₹ 60,000 exists in the Balance Sheet. Calculate the amount credited to N for Workmen Compensation Reserve when Workmen Compensation Claim is ₹ 1,20,000.                   | (I) ₹ 20,000  |
| B. B, T and S are partners, B retires from the firm. Investment Fluctuation Reserve of ₹ 60,000 and Investment of ₹ 3,00,000 appears in the Balance Sheet. Market Value of Investment is ₹ 3,15,000. Amount credited to B for Investment Fluctuation Reserve is | (II) ₹ 30,000 |
| C. A, B & C are partners, C retires from the firm. Workmen Compensation Reserve exists in the Balance Sheet of ₹ 90,000. Claim on account of Workmen Compensation Claim doesn't exist. Amount credited to C for Workmen Compensation Reserve will be            | (III) Nil     |
| D. A, N and Z are partners, Z retires from the firm. Investment Fluctuation Reserve of ₹ 90,000 and Investment of ₹ 3,00,000 appear in the Balance Sheet. Market Value of Investment is ₹ 2,40,000. Amount credited to Z for Investment Fluctuation Reserve is  | (IV) ₹ 10,000 |

Choose the correct option:

1. A-III, B-II, C-I and D-IV ☐
  2. A-III, B-I, C-IV and D-II ☐
  3. A-III, B-I, C-II and D-IV ☐
  4. A-II, B-III, C-IV and D-I ☐
39. Vyapaar Ltd. forfeited 6,000 shares of ₹ 20 each, fully called-up, on which Application Money of ₹ 6 was received. Out of these 4,000 shares were reissued and ₹ 4,000 has been transferred to Capital Reserve. The reissue price of the share was
1. ₹ 20 Per share. ☐
  2. ₹ 18 Per share. ☐
  3. ₹ 15 Per share. ☐
  4. ₹ 2 Per share. ☐
40. A partnership firm earned profit of ₹ 5,00,000, interest on capital allowable to partners is ₹ 1,20,000, interest on loan taken by the firm from partner is ₹ 50,000 and profit-sharing ratio of partners is 2 : 3. Sequence the following in correct order:
- A. Distribute profits between partners.
  - B. Charge interest on loan.
  - C. Calculate the net profit.
  - D. Provide interest on capital.

Choose the correct option:

1. D, A, B and C. ☐
  2. C, B, A and D. ☐
  3. A, B, C and D. ☐
  4. B, C, D and A. ☐
41. Hira Ltd. purchased furniture of ₹ 2,25,000 from Furniture Wala. The payment was made partly in cash and partly by issuing equity shares of Hira Ltd. Hira Ltd. paid ₹ 10,000 in cash and issued shares of ₹ 20 at ₹ 21.50 for the balance. The amount credited to Securities Premium Reserve Account is
1. ₹ 15,000. ☐
  2. ₹ 10,000. ☐
  3. ₹ 32,250. ☐
  4. ₹ 12,500. ☐
42. A company invited applications for 50,000 shares and received applications for 1,10,000 shares. The Company rejected applications for 30,000 shares and allotted remaining shares on *pro rata* basis. Shobha who was allotted 12,500 shares did not pay Allotment Money. Number of shares applied by Shobha were
1. 20,000 shares. ☐
  2. 27,500 shares. ☐
  3. 20,833 shares. ☐
  4. 12,500 shares. ☐

43. Average profit earned by a firm is ₹ 65,000 which includes undervaluation of stock by ₹ 35,000 on average basis. Capital invested in the business is ₹ 8,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 10%. Value of Goodwill on the basis of 4 times the Super Profit is

1. ₹ 2,00,000.
2. ₹ 8,00,000.
3. ₹ 80,000.
4. ₹ 90,000.

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44. Which of the following are methods of Redemption of Debentures?

- A. By Purchase from Open Market.
- B. In lump sum.
- C. By Out of Profits.
- D. By Draw of Lots.

*Choose the correct option:*

1. C only
2. B and D only
3. C only
4. A, B and D only

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45. Credit Revenue from Operations ₹ 36,00,000; Cash Revenue from Operations ₹ 30,00,000; Sundry Debtors ₹ 8,50,000; Bills Receivables ₹ 3,50,000, then Average Collection Period is

1. 4 Months.
2. 3.5 Months.
3. 4.5 Months.
4. 3 Months.

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46. On dissolution of the partnership firm, Manoj, one of the partners, was paid ₹ 62,000 for his loan to the firm amounting to ₹ 65,000. ₹ 3,000 will be.

1. transferred to the credit side of Realisation Account.
2. transferred to debit side of Realisation Account.
3. transferred to credit side of Manoj's Current Account.
4. transferred to debit side of Manoj's Capital Account.

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47. MS Access is a:

1. Word Processing Software.
2. Presentation Software.
3. Database Management Software.
4. Spreadsheet Software.

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48. A Cell reference that keeps either row or column constant when formula is copied to another location is

1. Absolute Reference.
2. Relative Reference.
3. Mixed Reference.
4. Fixed Reference.

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49. Arrange the following in sequence, steps to change the text format in charts in Excel:

- A. Click on 'Font' Group on Home Tab.
- B. Click on Chart Element to be formatted.
- C. Click on format you want to choose.
- D. Right Click the text to be formatted.

*Choose the correct option:*

1. D, A, C and B.
2. B, D, C and A.
3. B, D, A and C.
4. D, B, A and C.

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50. Match List I with List II.

| List I                                                             | List II  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| A. Function for computing monthly instalments of loan repayment    | I. SLM   |
| B. Function to compute depreciation by Written Down Value method   | II. Nper |
| C. Function to calculate depreciation through Straight Line Method | III. DB  |
| D. Total number of payments for Loan                               | IV. PMT  |

*Choose the correct option:*

1. A-II, B-I, C-III and D-IV
2. A-IV, B-I, C-III and D-II
3. A-IV, B-III, C-I and D-II
4. A-II, B-III, C-I and D-IV

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