

SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2024

Chandra's Loan A/c						
Date	Particulars	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	Amount ₹	
31.12.19	Cash ₍₂₀₀₀₀₊₇₈₀₀₎	27,800	1.1.19	Chandra's Capital A/c	60,000	3
"	Balance c/d	40,000	31.12.19	Interest	7,800	
		-----			-----	
		67,800			67,800	
31.12.20	Cash ₍₂₀₀₀₀₊₅₂₀₀₎	25200	1.1.20	Balance b/d	40000	
"	Balance c/d	20000	"	Interest	5200	
		-----			-----	
		45200			45200	
31.12.21	Cash ₍₂₀₀₀₀₊₂₆₀₀₎	22600	1.1.21	Balance b/d	20,000	
		-----	"	Interest	2600	
		22,600			22,600	

Difference between Dissolution of Partnership and Dissolution of Firm			
Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Firm	
Termination of business	Business is not terminated	Business is terminated	
Settlement of assets and liabilities	Assets and liabilities are revalued	Assets are sold and liabilities are paid-off.	3
Economic relationship	Economic relationship between partners will continue.	Economic relationship between the partners comes to an end.	
Closure of books	Books of account are not closed.	Books of account are closed.	
<i>(Any 3 differences)</i>			

IV. Answer all questions from 13 to 14. Each carries 5 scores

13	Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c				5
	Dr		Cr		
	Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	
	Salary :		Profit and Loss A/c	63,000	
	Saju – ₹ 36000	36000	(Net profit transferred)		
	Interest on Capital		Interest on drawings		
	Raju (100000 x 7%)=7000		Raju – ₹ 2000		

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Revaluation A/c								
Dr				Cr				
Particulars		Amount ₹		Particulars		Amount ₹		
To Provision for bad debts (16000 x 5%)		800		By Land & Building		5200		
To Stock		2000						
To Electricity Bill O/s		1000						
To Anju's Capital - 1050		1400						
To Manju's Capital - 350								
		-----				-----		
		5200				5200		
		=====				=====		
Partner's Capital A/c								
Dr				Cr				
Date	Particulars	Anju	Manju	Suja	Particulars	Anju	Manju	Suja
					Balance b/d	30000	16000	-----
	Cash	3750	1250	-----	Cash			20000
	Balance c/d	37800	18600	20000	Reserve Fund	3000	1000	-----
					Goodwill	7500	2500	-----
					Revaluation (Profit)	1050	350	-----
		-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----
		41550	19850	20000		41550	19850	20000
		=====	=====	=====		=====	=====	=====
Balance sheet								
Liabilities		Amount ₹		Assets		Amount ₹		
Creditors		41,500		Cash		51500		
Electricity Bill O/s		1000		(26500+20000+10000-5000)		3000		
Capital Accounts :				Debtors		16000		
Anju		37800		Less : Provision		800		
Manju		18600		Stock (20000-2000)		18,000		
Suja		20000		Land & Building		1,00,000		
		-----		(26000+5200)		31200		
		76400				-----		
		118900				118900		
		=====				=====		

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Realisation A/c									
		Particulars		Amount ₹		Particulars		Amount ₹	
		To Stock		12,000	By Creditors			8000	
		To Debtors		6000	By Bank			51500	
		To Furniture		4000	(Assets realised)				
		To Plant & Machinery		18000	By Abu's Capital			5000	
		To Bank (Liabilities settled)		7200					
		To Bank (Realisation exp.)		2800					
		To Abu's's Capital - 5800							
		To Babu's Capital - 5800							
		To Chacko's Capital - 2900		14500					
				-----				-----	
				64500				64500	
				=====				=====	

Partner's Capital A/c								
Date	Particulars	Abu	Babu	Chacko	Particulars	Abu	Babu	Chacko
16	To Realisation	5000	----	----	By Balance b/d	20000	8000	4000
					By Gen.Reserve	4000	4000	2000
					By Realisation	5800	5800	2900
	To Bank	24800	17800	8900				
		-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	
		29800	17800	8900		29800	17800	8900
		=====	=====	=====		=====	=====	=====

Bank A/c					
Particulars		Amount ₹			
To balance b/d		10,000	By realisation		7200
To Realisation		51500	By Realisation (Exp.)		2800
			By Abu's capital		24800
			By Babu's Capital		17800
			By Chacko's Capital		8900
		-----			-----
		61,500			61,500
		=====			=====

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PART B												
COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING												
VI. Answer all questions from 17 to 19. Each carries 1 score												
17	(c) Mnemonic codes	1										
18	(c) Function	1										
19	(d) Purchases <i>(All other items were default ledgers in GNUKhat Software)</i>	1										
VII. Answer any 4 questions from 20 to 24. Each carries 2 scores												
20	(a) COUNTIF <i>Syntax : =COUNTIF(Range,Criteria)</i> (b) CONCATENATE <i>Syntax : =CONCATENATE(Text1,Text2,...)</i>	2										
21	<u>Advantages of Charts and Graphs</u> 1. Visually appealing 2. Quick analysis and interpretation of data within a little time 3. To know the trends easily 4. A large volume of information can be exhibited through charts easily <i>(Any 2 advantages)</i>	2										
22	<u>Utility of Charts</u> (a) Column Chart : Column chart allows the user to quickly analyze and compare different sets of data. (b) Pie Chart : A pie chart helps to organize and show data as a percentage of the total	2										
23	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 0 auto;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #C8E6C9;"> <th style="width: 50%;">Voucher Type</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Shortcut Keys</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Receipt</td> <td>F4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SALES</td> <td>F6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONTRA</td> <td>F8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Journal</td> <td>F9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Voucher Type	Shortcut Keys	Receipt	F4	SALES	F6	CONTRA	F8	Journal	F9	2
Voucher Type	Shortcut Keys											
Receipt	F4											
SALES	F6											
CONTRA	F8											
Journal	F9											
24	(a) Data Type : Data type defines the characteristics of data that we intend to store in a table. (b) Two data types : Text, Number, Decimel, Date, Time, Memo <i>(Any two)</i>	2										
VIII. Answer any 3 questions from 25 to 28. Each carries 3 scores												
25	<u>Security features of CAS</u> (a) Password security : Password is the key or code to allow access to the system and data. (b) Data audit : This security enables to know, who and what changes have been made in the original data.	3										

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	(c) Data vault : Vaulting will save data in encrypted form to ensure its security.	
26	<p>Financial Functions</p> <p>(i). ACCRINT : Accrued interest is the interest due but not received or paid.</p> <p>Syntax : =ACCRINT(Issue,Firstinterest,Settlement,Rate,Par,Frequency,Basis)</p> <p>(ii) Rate : RATE function is used to calculate the rate of interest on a loan or the rate of return on an investment over a given period of time</p> <p>Syntax : =RATE(NPER,PMT,PV,FV,TYPE,GUESS)</p> <p>(iii) CUMIPMT : CUMIPMT is used to calculate CUMULATIVE INTEREST PAYMENTS.</p> <p>Syntax : =CUMIPMT(RATE,NPER,PV,S,E,Type)</p> <p>(iv) PMT : PMT function is used to calculate the instalment amount including part of principal amount and monthly interest. The amount of instalment is called EMI (Equated Monthly Instalment).</p> <p>Syntax : =PMT(RATE,NPER,PV,FV,TYPE)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Any 3 Financial functions with explanation and its syntax)</i></p>	3
27	<p>Payroll : Payroll is the process of paying compensation to a company's employees for work done in a certain period of time.</p> <p>Components of Payroll</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earnings : It includes Basic pay, DA, HRA, TA, Other Allownaces etc... 2. Deductions : It includes TDS, Professional Tax, PF, PF Loan, SLI etc... 	3
28	<p>Features of GNUKhata</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free and Open Source accounting software. 2. Based on Double Entry book keeping. 3. Ledgers, Trial Balance, Profit and Loss A/c, Balance Sheet etc... can be generated 4. GNUKhata can be deployed by both Profit making and Non-Profit making Organisations. 5. Password security and data audit facility. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any 3 features)</i></p>	3