

Second Year Higher Secondary

SECOND TERMINAL MODEL EXAMINATION, December 2025

ACCOUNTANCY WITH COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING

Maximum :**60** Scores

Time: 2 Hours

SY 4050

Cool-off time: 15 Minutes

PART- A -Accountancy (40 Score)

I Answer any 5 questions from 1 to 6, each carries 1 Score (5 x 1 =5)

1. Interest on Loan
2. Sacrificing Ratio
3. General Reserve A/c Dr XXX
To Old Partners Capital A/c (Old ratio) XXX
4. Capital Employed
5. Their **Old Ratio**
6. (a) His share of goodwill

1 Score Each
Max-5 Score
(Q 1 -6)

II. Answer any 4 questions from 7 to 11. Each carries 2 Score (4 x 2=8)

7. 1. Right to share the assets of the partnership firm.
2. Right to share the profit of the partnership firm.
8. Old ratio of Arun & Binoy = 5:3

New Ratio of Arun, Binoy and Mohan = 4:2:1

Sacrificing Ratio = Old Ratio – New Ratio

Arun's Sacrifice = $5/8 - 4/7 = 35/56 - 32/56 = 3/56$

Binoy's Sacrifice = $3/8 - 2/7 = 5/56$

Sacrificing Ratio = 3:5

2 Score Each
Max 4 x 2=8
(Q7-11)

9.

Date	Particulars	LF	Debit	Credit
	Cash A/c Dr To Sourav's capital (Being capital brought in by Sourav)		20,000	20,000
	Cash A/c Dr To Sachin's Capital ($4000 * 5/8$) To Vinod's Capital ($4000 * 3/8$) (Sourav's Share of goodwill brought in)		4,000 2,500 1,500	

	Sachin's Capital A/c Dr Vinod's capital A/c Dr To Cash (50% of Goodwill withdrawn by Sacin and Vinod)		1,250 750	2,000
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10. Old ratio of Saleem, Noushad and Raheem = 4:3:2

Saleem retires

New Ratio of Noushad and Raheem = 5:3

Gaining Ratio = New Ratio – Old Ratio

Noushad's Gain = $5/8 - 3/9 = 45/72 - 2/72 = 21/72$

Raheem's Gain = $3/8 - 2/9 = 27/72 - 16/72 = 11/72$

Gaining Ratio = **21:11**

11. Journal entry:

Accumulated Profit A/c Dr	1,20,000
To Akhil's Capital($1,20,000 \times 3/6$)	60,000
To Rijo's Capital($1,20,000 \times 2/6$)	40,000
To Babu's Capital($1,20,000 \times 1/6$)	20,000
(Accumulated profit distributed)	

III. Answer any 5 questions from 12 to 17. Each carries 3 Score (5 x 3=15)

12. *product method*

Date (A)	Amount (B)	No of months to closing date (C)	Product (D) (D=B x C)
April-1	5,000	12	60,000
July-1	7,000	9	63,000
Nov-30	5,000	4	20,000
March-1	8,000	1	8,000
Sum of Product			<u>1,51,000</u>

$$\text{Interest on Drawings} = \text{Sum of product} \times \text{Rate}/100 \times 1/12 \\ = 1,51,000 \times 12\% \times 1/12 = \underline{\underline{1510}}$$

13. **Need for valuation of Goodwill**

Normally, the need for valuation of goodwill arises at the time of sale of a business. But in case of partnership need for valuation of goodwill may arise when there is reconstitution takes place. In partnership, the need for valuation of goodwill arises in the following circumstances:

1. When there is a change in profit sharing ratio (Some partners may gain and others may sacrifice)
2. At the time of admission of a partner
3. At the time of retirement or death of a partner
4. When two or more firms amalgamate
14. ***Treatment of goodwill-(any 3 cases)***

3 Score Each
Max 5 x 3=15
(Q12-17)

Case-1 When the goodwill (premium) is paid privately (i.e., outside the business) by the new partner to the old partners, no entry is recorded in the books of account.

Case-2 When the new partner brings in his share of goodwill in cash and the same retained in the business

Cash A/C Dr

To old partners capital A/C (Sacrificing ratio)

(Cash brought in by the new partner as goodwill)

Case-3 When the new partner brings in his share of goodwill in cash and the same fully or partly withdrawn by old partners.

JE-1

Cash A/C Dr

To old partners capital A/C (Sacrificing ratio)

(Cash brought in by the new partner as goodwill)

JE-2

Old partners' capital A/C Dr

To Cash

(The amount of goodwill withdrawn by old partners)

Case -4 when the new partner brings his share of goodwill in kind (in the form of assets)

Journal entry-1 when capital and goodwill are brought in the form of assets.

Assets (Individually) A/C Dr.

To new partner's capital account (new partner's capital portion)

To Premium A/C (New partner's share of goodwill)

(Being assets brought in by the new partner towards his capital and goodwill)

Journal Entry-2 When share of premium distributed among old partners

Premium A/C Dr.

To Old partner's capital A/C (Individually, in sacrificing ratio)

(Being premium amount transferred to old partner's capital A/C in their S.R)

Case-5 When the new partner is unable to bring in his share of goodwill in cash or kind

New Partner's Capital A/C Dr. (new partner's share of goodwill)

To Sacrificing Partner's Capital A/C (Sacrificing ratio)

(Being new partner's share of goodwill adjusted by crediting old/sacrificing partner's capital account in their S.R)

15. Average Profit = 40,000

Capital Employed = 3,00,000

Normal Profit = Capital employed x Normal Rate of return /100
= 3,00,000 x 10/100 = ₹ 30,000

Super Profit = Average Profit - Normal Profit
= 40,000 - 30,000 = ₹ 10,000

Calculate Goodwill (Goodwill is the capitalized value of superprofit)

Goodwill = Super profit X 100 / Normal Rate of Return

Goodwill = 10,000 x 100/10 = **1,00,000**

16. Old ratio of Sankar, Sudev and Nirmal = 4:3:2

Sudev retires

New Ratio of Sankar and Nirmal = 5:3

Gaining Ratio = New Ratio - Old Ratio

Sankar's Gain = 5/8 - 4/9 = 45/72 - 32/72 = 13/72

Nirmal's Gain = 3/8 - 2/9 = 27/72 - 16/72 = 11/72

Gaining Ratio of Sankar and Nirmal = **13:11**

Sudev Retires

Goodwill of the firm = 72,000

Sudev's share = 72,000 x 3/9 = 24,000

Sankar's Capital A/C Dr 13,000

Nirmal's Capital A/C Dr 11,000

To Sudev's Capital 24,000

(Sudev's share of goodwill adjusted)

17. Journal Entry –Revaluation of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	Journal Entry
a. Decrease in the value of Assets	Revaluation A/C Dr To Assets
b. Increase in the value of Liability	Revaluation A/C Dr To Liabilities
c. Decrease in the value of Liability	Liabilities A/C Dr Revaluation A/C
d. Un Recorded Assets	Assets A/C Dr To Revaluation
For Distribution of Revaluation Profits	Revaluation A/C Dr To Old Partners' Capital A/c
For Distribution of Revaluation Loss	Old Partner's Capital A/C Dr To Revaluation

IV. Answer any 2 question from 18 to 20 . Each carries 6 scores (2 x 6=12)

18.

Profit and Loss Appropriation Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Interest on Capital:		By Net profit	1,80,000
Anwar	30,000		
Ashok	20,000		
Bhaskar	<u>10,000</u>	60,000	
To Anvar's Capital	60000		
(180000-60000)x3/6			
Less: Share of deficiency		50,000	
<u>10,000</u>			
To Ashok's capital			
(1,20,000 x 2/6)	40000		
To Bhaskar's capital	20,000		
Add:Deficiency	10,000		
	30,000		
	<u>1,80,000</u>		<u>1,80,000</u>

Foot Note:It is assumed that the new partner is admitted into the business in the beginning of the accounting year itself.

19.

6 Score Each

Max 2 x 6=12

(Q18-20)

Revaluation Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Machinery	2,000	By Building	5,000
To Provision (8,000*6%)	480		
To Anil's Capital 1680			
To Babu's Capital 840			
	2520		
	5,000		
			5,000

Partner's Capital Account

Particulars	Anil	Babu	John	Particulars	Anil	Babu	John
Balance c/d	65,680	37,840	30,000	By Balance b/d	50,000	30,000	
				By Cash			30,000
				By Cash(G/W) (12,000)(2:1)	8,000	4,000	
				By General Reserve (9000)(2:1)	6,000	3,000	
				By Revaluation	1680	840	
	65,680	37,840	30,0000		65,680	37,840	30,0000

20. Yearly instalment = $60,000/4 = 15,000$

Total amount to be repaid each year = 15,000 + Yearly interest

Sunila's Loan Account

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
1 st Year 31-12-17	To cash (15,000+7200) To Balance c/d	22,200 45,000 67,200	1 st Year	By Sunila's Capital A/C By Interest (60,000*12%)	60,000 7,200 67,200
2 nd Year	To Cash (15,000 +5,400) To Balance c/d	20,400 30,000 50,400	2 nd Year	By Balance b/d By Interest (45,000 *12%)	45,000 5,400 50,400
3 rd Year	To Cash (15,000 +3,600) To Balance c/d	18,600 15,000 33,600	3 rd Year	By Balance b/d By Interest (30,000 *12%)	30,000 3,600 33,600
4 th Year	To Cash (15,000 + 1,800)	16,800	4 th Year	By Balance b/d By Interest (15,000 *12%)	15,000 1,800 16,800

PART B - Computerised Accounting (20 Score)

V. Answer any 3 questions from 21 to 24. Each carry 1 score (3x1=3)

21. \$I\$12

22. A1 x B1

23. Enter the data----Select the Data----Insert ----Chart-----Finish

24. Name of Sub Group: Secured

1 Score Each, Max 3 x 1=3

(Q21-24)

VI. Answer any 4 questions from 25 to 29, each carries 2 score(4 x 2=8)

25. Syntax =PMT(rate,nper,pv,[fv],[type])

Rate	Interest rate with % sign
Nper	Total number of repayment instalments
PV	Principal amount
FV(Optional)	Future value of the loan at the end of NPER payments.By default it is 0
Type(Optional)	“1” for payment at the beginning,0”0” for payments at the end. By default it is “0”

2 Score Each, Max 4 x 2=8

(Q25-29)

26. Elements of Chart (any-4)

- 1) Chart Area
- 2) Plot Area
- 3) Data Point
- 4) Data Series
- 5) Legend
- 6) Data labels
- 7) Grid Lines
- 8) Chart title
- 9) X axis
- 10)Y axis

27. Benefits/Advantages of Charts(Any 2)

1. Charts helps to avoid wastage of time.
2. Large ideas can be conveyed with a small space. It is more economic.
3. Comparison of information is easy in case of chart.
4. Chart helps to understand trends easily.

28.

Ledger	Group
a. Purchase Return	Direct Income
b. Wages	Direct Expense
c. Discount Received	Indirect Income
d. Bad debts	Indirect Expense

29. Steps to Display Ledger account (Example- Cash Account)

Report-----Ledger-----Select Cash Account-----Remove the tick mark 'Monthly Ledger'(give the closing date -----)-----View

VII. Answer any 3 questions from 30 to 33. Each carry 3 score (3 x 3=9)

30. **Security features of Computerised accounting System (CAS) (any 3)**

Important security features of CAS are:

1. Password Security

Password is the key word used by an authorized person to get access to the system. It is the secret word or code created by the user, which enables the user to access the system including data. Without password it is impossible to access the system.

2. Data Audit

It is a mechanism which provides the capability to the administrator to track the changes in the accounts. Through this system an administrator or auditor can easily trace out matters like who have made changes to the original data, when and how the changes have been made etc.

3. Data Vault

Data Vault features ensure the security of data even if the data falls into the wrong hand. Encryption means converting normally readable information into an unrecognizable format which can be decrypted to original format only by authorized persons. This feature will help the business to maintain confidentiality of information by encrypting the data.

3 Score Each, Max 3 x 3=9

(Q30-33)

31. **Straight Line Method SLN()**

The syntax of SLN Function is =**SLN(Cost,Salvage,Life)**

Cost= Cost of acquisition of asset

Salvage= Scrap value at the end of asset's life.

Life=Estimated life of the asset.

Diminishing Balance Method (DB Function)

DB Function is the inbuilt function in LibreOffice Calc to calculate depreciation under Diminishing Balancer Method.

Syntax=DB(cost, salvage, life, period, [month])

Cost-Cost is the acquisition cost

Salvage-Scrap value

Life-Life is the useful period for which the asset is available for use.

Period-Period is the year (1st, 2nd, 3rd....) for which depreciation is calculated.

Month-Number of months in the first year.

32. Complete the Diagram

Voucher type	Used to Record	Short Cut Key
1.		F4
2.		F5
3.SALES		
4.PURCHASE		
5.		Ctrl+1
6.		Ctrl+2

33. (a). COUNTA ()

The COUNTA function counts the number of cells that contain **any type of data**. It counts cells that contain numbers, text, date, time, logical values, etc. This function never counts empty/ blank cells.

Syntax=COUNTA(value 1,value 2,value 3...)

(b) SUMIF ()

The SUMIF () function sums its values only when a particular criteria or condition is satisfied.

Syntax=SUMIF(range,"criteria",sum range)

Range is the range to which the **criteria are to be applied**. Criteria is the condition to be fulfilled for totalling cells. In function, it has to be surrounded by double quotes (" ").

Sum range (Optional) is the range from which values are summed.

(c) Roundup ()

The Roundup function always rounds a number up to upward, without considering the value next to the rounding digit.

Syntax=ROUNDUP(number, Count)

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