

MARKING SCHEME- ACCOUNTANCY COMPARTMENT PAPER 2019-20

			Marking Scheme 2019-20 Accountancy (055) Compartment 67-C-2 Expected Answers/ Value Points	Marks								
9	1	11	<p>Q. A, B and C were partners.... of the firm.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journal</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Dr. Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Cr. Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To B's Capital A/c (B's share of profit to the date of his death credited to his capital account)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To B's Capital A/c (B's share of profit to the date of his death credited to his capital account)	5,000	5,000	1 mark
Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)									
	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To B's Capital A/c (B's share of profit to the date of his death credited to his capital account)	5,000	5,000									
	2		<p>Q. Give the average period.... quarter.</p> <p>Ans. 7.5 months</p>	1 mark								
12	3	9	<p>Q. A portion of uncalled...capital.</p> <p>Ans. A portion of uncalled capital of a company to be called only</p>	1 mark								

			in the event of winding up of the company is known as <u>Reserve capital</u> .	
	4		Q. A and B are partners in a firmmethod. Ans. ₹2,50,000	1 mark
1	5	7	Q. The account which shows.... Ans. (B)/ Receipts and Payments Account	1 mark
11	6	1	Q. On dissolution of a firm, a creditor entry. Ans. No entry	1 mark
5	7	6	Q. Goodwill is the value of ____. Ans. Goodwill is the value of <u>the reputation of a firm in respect of profits expected in future over and above the normal profits.</u>	1 mark
6	8	5	Q. A, B and C were partners ...ratio. Ans. 12:8:5:5	1 mark
3	9	8	Q. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm	



			Ans. (C)/ ₹48,000	1 mark						
	10		<p>Q. Distinguish between....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th> <th>Dissolution of Partnership</th> <th>Dissolution of Partnership Firm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Economic Relationship</td> <td>Economic Relationship between the partners continues though in a changed form</td> <td>Economic Relationship between the partners comes to an end</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm	Economic Relationship	Economic Relationship between the partners continues though in a changed form	Economic Relationship between the partners comes to an end	1 mark
Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm								
Economic Relationship	Economic Relationship between the partners continues though in a changed form	Economic Relationship between the partners comes to an end								
7	11	12	<p>Q. State any one right... partner.</p> <p>Ans. Rights acquired by a newly admitted partner: (Any one)</p> <p>(i) Right to share the assets of the partnership firm</p> <p>(ii) Right to share the profits of the partnership firm.</p>	1 mark						
8	12	3	<p>Q. In the absence of</p> <p>Ans. (B)/ 6% p.a.</p>	1 mark						

13		<p>Q. B Ltd. issued</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journal</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Dr. Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Cr. Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Vendors A/c Dr.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To 9% Debentures A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To Securities Premium Reserve A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(9% Debentures of 100 each issued at a premium of 20% for purchase of plant)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">1 mark</p> <p>(Full credit is to be given for the journal entry. No consideration is to be given for any amount)</p>	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		Vendors A/c Dr.	12,00,000			To 9% Debentures A/c		10,00,000		To Securities Premium Reserve A/c		2,00,000		(9% Debentures of 100 each issued at a premium of 20% for purchase of plant)			
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14	14	<p>14 Q. How will the following..... on that date?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Balance sheet of the Club (An extract)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">as at....</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tournament fund</td> <td></td> <td>10% Tournament fund investments</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ Interest on Tournament</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fund Investment 30,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">½ x 6</p>	Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)	Tournament fund		10% Tournament fund investments	3,00,000	3,00,000				+ Interest on Tournament				Fund Investment 30,000				
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			To Cash A/c	1,00,000	By Balance b/d	20,000	marks	
			To Balance c/d	22,500	By (Credit)		=	
					Purchases	1,02,500		
				<u>1,22,500</u>		<u>1,22,500</u>	3 marks	
			<i>Alternatively:</i>					
			Calculation of Amount of Sports Material to be debited to Income and Expenditure A/c = Opening Stock of Sports Material + Purchases (Credit) - Closing Stock of Sports Material					
			= ₹10,000 + ₹1,02,500 - ₹7,500					
			= ₹1,05,000 1 ½ marks					
			Calculation of Credit Purchases = Payment made to creditors + Closing Creditors - Opening Creditors					
			= ₹1,00,000 + ₹22,500 - ₹20,000					
			= ₹1,02,500 1 ½ marks					
	15		Q. Suman and Rajan were....					
			Ans.					
			Journal					

Date	Particulars	Dr Amount (₹)	Cr Amount (₹)
	(i) Realisation A/c To Cash A/c (Dissolution expenses paid by the firm)	Dr. 10,000	10,000
	(ii) Rajan's Loan A/c To Bank/ Cash A/c To Realisation A/c (Rajan's loan fully settled))	Dr. 60,000	58,000 2,000
	(iii) Suman's Capital A/c Rajan's Capital A/c To Profit and Loss A/c (Debit balance of Profit and Loss A/c debited to the partners)	Dr. Dr. 30,000 10,000	40,000
	(iv) Realisation A/c To Suman's Capital A/c To Rajan's Capital A/c	Dr. 12,000	9,000 3,000

1 x 4

=

4 marks



			(Profit on Realisation distributed between the partners)																																																				
18	16	18	<p>Q. Alpha India Ltd. was..... Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts'.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Balance Sheet as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Note No.</th> <th>Current year (₹)</th> <th>Previous year (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I. Equity & Liabilities</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shareholders' Funds</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(a) Share Capital</td> <td>1</td> <td>7,90,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes to Accounts</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Note No.</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I.</td> <td><u>SHARE CAPITAL</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Authorized Capital</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each</td> <td><u>10,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Issued Capital</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>80,000 equity share of ₹10 each</td> <td><u>8,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Subscribed Capital</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Subscribed and Fully paid</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>78,000 equity share of ₹10 each</td> <td>7,80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Add Forfeited shares A/c (2,000x ₹5)</td> <td><u>10,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><u>7,90,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note No.	Current year (₹)	Previous year (₹)	I. Equity & Liabilities				Shareholders' Funds				(a) Share Capital	1	7,90,000		Note No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)	I.	<u>SHARE CAPITAL</u>			<u>Authorized Capital</u>			1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	<u>10,00,000</u>		<u>Issued Capital</u>			80,000 equity share of ₹10 each	<u>8,00,000</u>		<u>Subscribed Capital</u>			<u>Subscribed and Fully paid</u>			78,000 equity share of ₹10 each	7,80,000		Add Forfeited shares A/c (2,000x ₹5)	<u>10,000</u>			<u>7,90,000</u>			
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1 mark

½ mark

½ mark



					<u>7,90,000</u>	2 marks = 4 marks																															
17			Q. The Balance Sheet of Mohan.....																																		
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Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)																																		
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			(Note: If an examinee has raised the goodwill, full credit be given)																																		
16	18	16	Q. A, B and C were partners.....																																		



Ans.

**Dr Profit & Loss appropriation A/c for the year ended 31st March,
2019 Cr**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Interest on Capital		By Profit & Loss A/c	2,16,000
A's Capital A/c 40,000			
B's Capital A/c 30,000			
C's Capital A/c <u>20,000</u>	90,000		
To B's Capital A/c- Salary	36,000		
To C's Capital A/c- Commission	12,000		
To Profit transferred to			
A's Capital A/c 26,000			
B's Capital A/c 26,000			
C's Capital A/c <u>26,000</u>	78,000		
	2,16,000		2,16,000

4 marks

OR

OR

Q. On 31st March 2019, the balance in the capital accounts.....

Ans.

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Nisha's capital A/c	Dr. 2,200	
	To Asha's capital A/c		300
	To Disha's capital A/c		1,900
	(Omission of interest on capital and commission, now rectified)		

1 mark

Working Notes:

Table showing adjustments

Partners	Interest on capital Cr. (₹)	Interest on drawings Dr. (₹)	Profits Dr. (₹)	Net Effect	
				Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Asha	16,000	2,500	13,200	-	300
Nisha	14,000	3,000	13,200	2,200	-
Disha	10,000	1,500	6,600	-	1,900
	40,000	7,000	33,000	2,200	2,200

2 marks

Note: If an examinee has calculated Net Effect correctly by any other method, full credit be given



		<p><u>Calculation of Interest on capital:</u></p> <p>Calculation of Opening Capitals:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Asha (₹)</th> <th>Nisha (₹)</th> <th>Disha (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Closing Capitals</td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td>1,20,000</td> <td>90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add Drawings</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less Profits</td> <td>(40,000)</td> <td>(40,000)</td> <td>(20,000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening Capitals</td> <td><u>1,60,000</u></td> <td><u>1,40,000</u></td> <td><u>1,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on Capital@10% p.a.</td> <td>16,000</td> <td>14,000</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Asha (₹)	Nisha (₹)	Disha (₹)	Closing Capitals	1,50,000	1,20,000	90,000	Add Drawings	50,000	60,000	30,000	Less Profits	(40,000)	(40,000)	(20,000)	Opening Capitals	<u>1,60,000</u>	<u>1,40,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	Interest on Capital@10% p.a.	16,000	14,000	10,000	<p>1 mark</p> <p>=</p> <p>4</p> <p>marks</p>
	Asha (₹)	Nisha (₹)	Disha (₹)																								
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19	<p>Q. From the following particulars...</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Silver Charitable Society</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr.Receipts and Payments A/c for the year ended March 31, 2019 Cr.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Receipts</th> <th>Amount (₹)</th> <th>Payments</th> <th>Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Balance b/d</td> <td></td> <td>By Postage and Stationery</td> <td>25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash in Hand 40,000</td> <td></td> <td>By Insurance premium</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash at Bank <u>2,10,000</u></td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>(Including prepaid</td> <td>28,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Subscriptions</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Receipts	Amount (₹)	Payments	Amount (₹)	To Balance b/d		By Postage and Stationery	25,000	Cash in Hand 40,000		By Insurance premium		Cash at Bank <u>2,10,000</u>	2,50,000	(Including prepaid	28,000	To Subscriptions				<p>½ mark for each item</p> <p>=</p>					
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To Subscriptions																											



			(including ₹15,000 for 2017-18)	3,05,000	premium ₹4,000)		$\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ = 5 marks	
			To Donations for building	5,00,000	By Investments	31,000	+ 1 mark for balance c/d	
			To Life membership fees	30,000	By Salaries paid (including ₹5,000 for 2019-20)	35,000	= 1+5	
			To Locker Rent	34,000	By Tournament expenses	15,000	= 6 marks	
					By Balance c/d			
					Cash in Hand 8,000			
					Cash at Bank 9,77,000	9,85,000		
				<u>11,19,000</u>		<u>11,19,000</u>		
20	20	20	Q. D Ltd had issued.....					
			Ans.					
			D Ltd.					
			Journal					
			Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		
			2018 Mar 31	Surplus i.e. balance in Statement of Profit & Loss Dr. To Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c	6,90,000	6,90,000	1 mark	



		(Debenture Redemption Reserve created out of profits)			
Apr 1- Apr30	Debenture Redemption Investments A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Debenture Redemption Investments purchased)		3,00,000		3,00,000
2019 Mar.31	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Redemption Investments A/c Dr. (Debenture Redemption Investments sold)		3,00,000		3,00,000
”	11% Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c (Debentures due for redemption)		20,00,000		20,00,000
”	Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Amount paid to debenture holders)		20,00,000		20,00,000
”	Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c Dr. To General Reserve A/c (Debenture Redemption Reserve transferred to General Reserve)		5,00,000		5,00,000
Note: No marks have been allotted for transfer of Debenture					
					6 marks



		Redemption Reserve to General Reserve																	
		OR	OR																
		Q. (i) LT Ltd. purchased land.....																	
		Ans. Hero Ltd.																	
		Journal																	
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Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																
	Land A/c Dr. To JSS Ltd. A/c (Land purchased from JSS Ltd.)	20,00,000	20,00,000																
	JSS Ltd. A/c Dr. To Bank A/c To Bills Payable A/c (Cheque issued and Promissory note drawn)	15,00,000	10,00,000 5,00,000																
	JSS Ltd. A/c Dr. Loss on issue of 10% debentures A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c	5,00,000 50,000	5,00,000 50,000																

	(10% Debentures redeemable at a premium issued for the balance purchase consideration)				+
(ii) ABC Ltd purchased assets of					
Ans.					
ABC Ltd.					
Journal					
Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		
	Assets A/c	Dr. 4,20,000			
	To Liabilities A/c		40,000		1 ½ x 2
	To Capital reserve A/c		20,000		
	To XYZ Ltd. A/c		3,60,000		
	(Assets purchased and liabilities taken over of XYZ Ltd.)				=
					3 marks
					=

			XYZ Ltd. A/c	Dr.	3,60,000				
			Discount on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.	40,000			3+3	
			To 10% Debentures A/c			4,00,000		=	
			(10% Debentures issued at a discount in settlement of purchase consideration)					6 marks	
22	21	22	Q. On 31st March 2019, the Balance Sheet of A and B.....						
			Ans.						
			Dr.	Revaluation A/c			Cr.		
			Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)			
			To Outstanding salaries	2,000	By Bad debts recovered/ Bank	12,000			
			To Profit transferred to:						
			A's Capital A/c 6,000	10,000					
			B's Capital A/c <u>4,000</u>						
				<u>12,000</u>		<u>12,000</u>		2 marks	

Partners Capital Accounts							
Dr.				Cr.			
Particulars	A (₹)	B (₹)	C (₹)	Particulars	A (₹)	B (₹)	C (₹)
To	2,12,200	1,74,800	1,00,000	By Balance	1,60,000	1,40,000	-
Balance				b/d			
c/d				By Bank A/c	-	-	1,00,000
				By General Reserve	15,000	10,000	-
				By Investment Fluctuation Fund	1,200	800	-
				By Premium for goodwill A/c	30,000	20,000	-
				By Revaluation A/c	6,000	4,000	-
	<u>2,12,200</u>	<u>1,74,800</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>		<u>2,12,200</u>	<u>1,74,800</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>

Balance Sheet of A, B and C as on 1st April 2019

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	30,000	Cash at bank	1,82,000
Outstanding salaries	2,000	Debtors 85,000	
Capitals:		Less Provision for bad debts (5,000)	80,000
A 2,12,200		Stock	1,30,000
B 1,74,800		Investments	50,000
C <u>1,00,000</u>	4,87,000	Furniture	77,000
	<u>5,19,000</u>		<u>5,19,000</u>

1 mark for each capital A/c = 1 x 3 = 3 marks

1 ½ mark for correct assets side + 1 ½ mark for correct liability side = 3 marks = 2+3+3 =

8 marks

OR

OR

Q. Chintan, Ayush and Sudha.....

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	General Reserve A/c Dr. To Chintan's Capital A/c To Ayush's Capital A/c To Sudha's Capital A/c (General reserve distributed among the old partners in the old ratio)	20,000	10,000 6,000 4,000
	Bad debts A/c Dr. To Debtors A/c (Bad debts written off)	5,000	5,000
	Provision for bad debts A/c Dr. To Bad debts A/c (Bad debts met out of Provision for bad	5,000	5,000

1 mark

½ mark

½ mark



			debts)				
			Revaluation A/c To Provision for bad Debts A/c (Created Provision for bad debts)	Dr. 	2,750	2,750	1 mark
			Ayush's Capital A/c Sudha's Capital A/c To Chintan's Capital A/c (Chintan's share of goodwill adjusted into the accounts of Ayush and Sudha)	Dr. Dr. 	30,000 20,000	50,000	1 mark
			Stock A/c To Revaluation A/c (Stock revalued)	Dr.	6,000	6,000	½ mark
			Furniture A/c To Revaluation A/c (Furniture which was undervalued brought to its book value)	Dr.	9,000	9,000	1 mark
			Revaluation A/c To Workmen's Compensation Claim A/c (Liability for workmen's compensation created)	Dr.	2,000	2,000	½ mark



			Revaluation A/c	Dr.	10,250				
			To Chintan's Capital A/c			5,125		1 mark	
			To Ayush's Capital A/c			3,075			
			To Sudha's Capital A/c			2,050			
			(Gain on Revaluation credited to the old partners)						
			Chintan's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,55,125			1 mark	
			To Bank A/c			20,000		8 marks	
			To Chintan's Loan A/c			1,35,125	=		
			(Chintan paid 2,000 by cheque and the balance transferred to her loan account)						
21	22	21	Q. A Ltd.....						
			Ans.						
			A Ltd.						
			Journal						
			Date	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.			
					Amount	Amount			
					(₹)	(₹)			
				Bank A/c	Dr.	7,00,000		1 mark	
				To Equity Share Application A/c			7,00,000		
				(Application money received on 1,40,000)					



			shares)				
			Equity Share Application A/c	Dr.	7,00,000		
			To Equity Share Capital A/c			4,00,000	
			To Equity Share Allotment A/c			3,00,000	
			(Application money transferred to share capital and share allotment)				1 mark
			Equity Share Allotment A/c	Dr.	7,20,000		
			To Equity Share Capital A/c			4,00,000	
			To Securities Premium Reserve A/c			3,20,000	
			(Allotment money due)				1 mark
			Bank A/c	Dr.	4,15,800		
			Calls in arrears A/c	Dr.	4,200		
			To Equity Share Allotment A/c			4,20,000	
			(Allotment money received)				
			or				
			Bank A/c	Dr.	4,15,800		
			To Equity Share Allotment A/c			4,15,800	
			(Allotment money received)				1 mark
			Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	8,000		
			Securities Premium Reserve	Dr.	3,200		
			To Share Forfeiture A/c			7,000	
			To Calls in arrears A/c			4,200	



			(800 shares forfeited)						
			or						1 mark
			Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	8,000				
			Securities Premium Reserve	Dr.	3,200				
			To Share Forfeiture A/c				7,000		
			To Equity Share Allotment A/c				4,200		
			(800 shares forfeited)						
			Bank A/c	Dr.	7,200				
			Share Forfeiture A/c	Dr.	800				
			To Equity Share Capital A/c				8,000		1 mark
			(800 shares reissued)						
			Share Forfeiture A/c	Dr.	6,200				
			To Capital Reserve A/c				6,200		2 marks
			(Gain on reissue of shares transferred to capital reserve)						=
									8 marks
			OR						OR
			Q. AB Ltd.....						
			Ans.						

AB Ltd.				
Journal				
Date	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.	
		Amount	Amount	
		(₹)	(₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Application A/c (Application money received on 1,40,000 shares)	1,50,000	1,50,000	1/2 mark
	Share Application A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to share capital and share allotment, balance refunded)	1,50,000	90,000 30,000 30,000	1 mark
	Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Allotment money due)	90,000	90,000	1/2 mark
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Share Allotment A/c	57,600 2,400	60,000	

			or					
			Share Capital A/c	Dr.	12,000			
			To Share Forfeiture A/c			4,800		
			To Share Allotment A/c			2,400		
			To Share First and Final Call A/c			4,800		
			(1,200 shares forfeited)					
			Bank A/c	Dr.	12,000			
			To Share Capital A/c			12,000		
			(1,200 shares reissued)				1 mark	
			Share Forfeiture A/c	Dr.	4,800			
			To Capital Reserve A/c			4,800		
			(Gain on reissue of shares transferred to capital reserve)				1 mark	
							=	
							8 marks	
			PART B					
			OPTION 1					
			Analysis of Financial Statements					
29	23	24	Q. The debt-equity ratio of a company....					
			Ans. Decrease because issue of shares will increase the equity.					1 mark

23	24	29	<p>Q. If the operating ratio.....</p> <p>Ans. 25%</p>	1 mark
	25		<p>Q. State the primary objective....</p> <p>Ans. The primary objective of Cash Flow Statement is to provide useful information about cash flows (inflows and outflows) of an enterprise during a particular period under operating, investing and financing activities.</p>	1 mark
	26		<p>Q. State any one limitation...</p> <p>Ans. Limitations of 'Analysis of Financial Statements' are: (Any one)</p> <p>(i) It doesn't consider price level changes.</p> <p>(ii) It is just a Historical Analysis, therefore, it doesn't reflect on the current and future position.</p> <p>(iii) It lacks Qualitative Analysis as monetary information alone is considered.</p> <p>(iv) It is affected by the personal ability and bias of the analyst.</p> <p>(v) It may be misleading without the knowledge of the changes in accounting procedure followed by a firm.</p> <p>(vi) It is affected by window dressing.</p> <p>(vii) As there may be difference in Accounting Policies followed by different firms, meaningful inter-firm comparison may not be possible.</p> <p>(viii) It suffers from limitations of Financial statements.</p> <p>(ix) It only identifies the symptoms of the problems but does not offer</p>	1 mark

			diagnosis of the reasons for problem and remedy thereof.													
	27		<p>Q. Under which type of activity....</p> <p>Ans. Investing activity.</p>	1 mark												
24	28	29	<p>Q. Quick assets do not include.....</p> <p>Ans. (C)/ Prepaid Expenses</p>	1 mark												
28	29	23	<p>Q. 'Sale of marketable securities....</p> <p>Ans. False because it will lead to no change in cash and cash equivalents.</p>	1 mark												
	30		<p>Q. Under which heads and sub-heads.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Items</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Heads</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Sub-heads</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unpaid Dividend</td> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td>Other Current liabilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mining Rights</td> <td>Non Current assets</td> <td>Fixed Assets- Intangible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stores and Spares</td> <td>Current assets</td> <td>Inventories</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. Calculate the value of opening</p>	Items	Heads	Sub-heads	Unpaid Dividend	Current liabilities	Other Current liabilities	Mining Rights	Non Current assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible	Stores and Spares	Current assets	Inventories	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$</p> <p>=</p> <p>3 marks</p> <p>OR</p>
Items	Heads	Sub-heads														
Unpaid Dividend	Current liabilities	Other Current liabilities														
Mining Rights	Non Current assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible														
Stores and Spares	Current assets	Inventories														

			<p>Ans. Revenue from operations= ₹4,50,000</p> <p>Gross profit = 25% above cost or 1/5 of Revenue from operations</p> $= 1/5 \times ₹4,50,000$ $= ₹90,000 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}$ <p>Cost of Revenue from operations = Revenue from operations - Gross profit</p> $= ₹4,50,000 - ₹90,000$ $= ₹3,60,000 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}$ <p>Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Revenue from operations/ Average Inventory</p> <p>Inventory $\frac{1}{2}$ mark</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 6 = ₹3,60,000 / \text{Average Inventory}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \text{Average Inventory} = ₹60,000 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}$</p> <p>Average Inventory = Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory/2</p> <p>$\Rightarrow ₹60,000 = [(\text{Closing Inventory} + ₹10,000) + \text{Closing Inventory}] / 2$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \text{Closing Inventory} = ₹55,000 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \text{Therefore, Opening Inventory} = ₹55,000 + ₹10,000$</p> $= ₹65,000 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}$	3 marks
31	31	31	<p>Q. The following particulars are related to</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss</p>	

for the years ending 31 March 2018 & 2019					
Particulars	31 March 2018(₹)	31 March 2019(₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	Percentage Change	
Revenue from Operations	30,00,000	37,50,000	7,50,000	25	½ mark
Add Other income	60,000	75,000	15,000	25	½ mark
Total Revenue	30,60,000	38,25,000	7,65,000	25	½ mark
Less Expenses	20,60,000	25,75,000	5,15,000	25	½ mark
Profit before Tax	10,00,000	12,50,000	2,50,000	25	½ mark
Less Tax	4,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	25	½ mark
Profit after Tax	6,00,000	7,50,000	1,50,000	25	1 mark
					=
					4 marks
OR					
					OR
Q. From the following Balance Sheet of common size Balance Sheet					
Ans.					



Common Size Balance Sheet of Surbhi Ltd				
Particulars	31.3.18 (₹)	31.3.19 (₹)	2018 (% of total)	2019 (% of total)
I. Equity and Liabilities				
1. Shareholders Funds:				
(a) Share Capital	9,00,000	20,00,000	45	50
(b) Reserves and surplus	1,00,000	2,00,000	5	5
2. Non Current liabilities:				
Long Term Borrowings	5,00,000	12,00,000	25	30
3. Current Liabilities:				
Trade Payables	5,00,000	6,00,000	25	15
Total	20,00,000	40,00,000	100	100
II. Assets				
1. Non Current assets:				
Fixed assets	10,00,000	20,00,000	50	50
2. Current assets:				
(a) Inventories	8,00,000	19,00,000	40	47.5
(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,00,000	1,00,000	10	2.5
Total	20,00,000	40,00,000	100	100

½ mark

½ mark

½ mark

½ mark

½ mark

½ mark

½ mark

½ mark

=



				4 marks																														
32	32	32	<p>Q. From the following Balance Sheet of G Ltd.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash flow Statement for the year ending 31st March, 2019</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Details (₹)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3"><u>A. Cash flows from Operating Activities :</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Profit before Tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Depreciation on Machinery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Interest on Debentures</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>16,000</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating profit before the working Capital changes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,51,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Decrease in Trade Receivables</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Decrease in Trade Payable</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(30,000)</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Cash generated from Operating Activities</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,31,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><u>B. Cash flows from Investing Activities :</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)	<u>A. Cash flows from Operating Activities :</u>			Net Profit before Tax	1,10,000		Add: Depreciation on Machinery	25,000		Add: Interest on Debentures	<u>16,000</u>		Operating profit before the working Capital changes	1,51,000		Add: Decrease in Trade Receivables	1,10,000		Less: Decrease in Trade Payable	<u>(30,000)</u>		Net Cash generated from Operating Activities		2,31,000	<u>B. Cash flows from Investing Activities :</u>			2 marks
Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)																																
<u>A. Cash flows from Operating Activities :</u>																																		
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<u>B. Cash flows from Investing Activities :</u>																																		



			Purchase of Machinery	(3,70,000)		
			Purchase of Non- Current Investments	<u>(35,000)</u>		2 marks
			Net Cash used in investing activities		(4,05,000)	
			<u>C. Cash flows from Financing Activities</u>			
			Proceeds from Issue of shares	2,00,000		
			Proceeds from Issue of 10% Debentures	60,000		2 marks
			Payment of interest on 10% Debentures	<u>(16,000)</u>		
			Cash flows from Financing Activities		<u>2,44,000</u>	
			Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalentents		70,000	
			Add: Opening Balance of Cash and Cash equivalentents		<u>2,10,000</u>	
			Closing Balance of Cash and Cash equivalentents		2,80,000	=
						6 marks
PART B						
OPTION II						
Computerised Accounting						
29	23	25	Q. State the mathematical			
			Ans. MULTIPLICATION			1 mark
28	24	26	Q. Expand SQL.			
			Ans. Sequential Query Language			1 mark



27	25	23	<p>Q. In Excel, the chart tools.....</p> <p>Ans. (B) Design, Layout, Format</p>	1 mark
23	26	28	<p>Q. Give one limitation</p> <p>Ans. Limitations of computerised accounting system:</p> <p>(i) Faster obsolescence due to change in technology.</p> <p>(ii) Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruption.</p> <p>(iii) Data are prone to hacking.</p> <p>(iv) Unprogrammed and unspecified reports cannot be generated.</p>	1 mark
24	27	29	<p>Q. The syntax of PMT Function is</p> <p>Ans. (B)</p>	1 mark
25	28	27	<p>Q. Define Pivot Table</p> <p>Ans. Pivot table is a powerful excel tool which allows the user to extract significant information from a large, detailed data.</p>	1 mark
26	29	24	<p>Q. When extended selection is</p> <p>Ans. [ctrl] + [shift]</p>	1 mark
30	30	30	<p>Q. Explain the terms Primary key</p>	

		<p>Ans. Primary Key : in relational database a key is allotted to each record, which is unique identifier of that data .this is known as primary key.</p> <p>1 ½ marks</p>	
		<p>Secondary key: it is made on a field that one would like to be indexed for faster searches . A table can have more than one secondary keys.</p> <p>1 ½ marks</p> <p>=</p> <p>3 marks</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Data: Various elements or items of accounting transactions are essentially the data items ,which are processed through an accounting software to generate different sets of information in the form of accounting reports such as journals ledger.</p> <p>1 mark</p>	
		<p>Information: When a data is processed at one level keeping in view the requirements of decision maker it becomes information at another level.</p> <p>1 mark</p>	
		<p>Example: Name of employee, working days, basic salary etc. . are the example of data. Whereas using this data calculation of amount to be paid to employee as bonus is information.</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>=</p> <p>3 marks</p>	
31	31	31	<p>Q. State the features of Computerised.....</p> <p>Ans. Features of computerized accounting system:</p> <p>(i) Simple and integrated.</p> <p>(ii) Transparency and control.</p> <p>4 marks</p>



		<p>(iii) Accuracy and speed.</p> <p>(iv) Scalability.</p> <p>(v) Reliability</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. Explain the use of</p> <p>Ans. Uses of conditional formatting:</p> <p># It helps in making needed information highlighted.</p> <p># It changes the appearance of cells ranges.</p> <p># Colour scale may be used to highlight cells .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"># useful in making decision making.</p>	OR
-	32	<p>Q. Explain the importance of absolute and relative addresses</p> <p>Ans. <u>Relative reference:</u> All cell references are relative by default when copied across multiple cells they change based on relative position of rows and columns.</p> <p>If you copy the formula is = A1 +B1 from row 1 to row 2 the formula will become =A2 + B2.</p> <p><u>Absolute reference:</u> There may be times when you do not want a cell reference to change while filling cells. Unlike relative reference absolute references do not change. They are used to keep a row or column constant.</p>	6 marks