

Accountancy – Class XII Marking Scheme (2019-20)

	<p align="center">PART A</p> <p align="center">(Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organizations, Partnership Firms and Companies)</p>	
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Balance Sheet of ____ NPO. as on ____ Date			
Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets
Tournament Fund	80,000		
Less: Tournament expenses	14000		
	<u> </u>	66,000	

2	(c) 6% p.a.	(1)
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3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. for the debts of the firm to the third parties; i. to each partner proportionately what is due to him/her from the firm for advances as distinguished from capital (i.e. partner' loan); ii. to each partner proportionately what is due to him on account of capital 	(1)
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4	b) ₹ 45,000	(1)
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5	7 ½ months	(1)
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6	Journal					(1)
	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	
	2018					
	April,1	Ankit's capital A/c Dr		30,250		
		Unnati Capital A/c Dr		18,150		
		Aryan's Capital A/c Dr		12,100		
		To Profit and Loss A/c			60,500	
		(Being Profit and Loss debit balance distributed at time of change in profit sharing ratio)				

7	Total Capital as per C's Share (4,00,000 X (5/1))	20,00,000	
	Less Actual capital of A,B,C (10,00,000 + 4,00,000)	14,00,000	
		<hr/>	
	Value of firm's Goodwill	6,00,000	
		=====	(1/2)
	C's share of Goodwill = 6,00,000X (1/5) = ₹ 1,20,000		
			(1/2)

8	Journal					(1)
	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr Amount (₹)	Dr Amount (₹)	
	2018 Nov,2	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. 				

9	Journal	

	<table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Dr Amount (₹)</th><th>Dr Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2019 April, 1</td><td>Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c Dr. To Investment A/c To A's capital A/c To B's Capital A/c (Being the transfer of excess Investment Fluctuation reserve to partner's capital account in old profit sharing ratio)</td><td></td><td>60,000</td><td>20,000 24,000 16,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr Amount (₹)	Dr Amount (₹)	2019 April, 1	Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c Dr. To Investment A/c To A's capital A/c To B's Capital A/c (Being the transfer of excess Investment Fluctuation reserve to partner's capital account in old profit sharing ratio)		60,000	20,000 24,000 16,000	(1)																		
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10	because the claim of the partner against the firm is increased by the amount of liability assumed.	(1)																												
11	C's Share acquired from A and B each = $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$ A's Share = $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{10}$ B's Share = $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$ New Profit Sharing ratio of A: B: C is 5:3: 2 Yes, new profit sharing ratio is 5:3:2	1																												
12	b) ₹ 2,50,000	(1)																												
13	Reserve Capital	(1)																												
14	<p>a) Statement Showing Expenditure on Medicine consumed during the year ending 31st March,2019:-</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Amount paid for medicines during the year</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Add: Opening Stock of medicines</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Closing stock of medicines</td><td>(95,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Opening Creditors</td><td>(20,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Add: Closing creditors</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine consumed during the year</td><td>1,45,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>-----</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <table><tr><th>Basis of distinction</th><th>Income and Expenditure</th><th>Receipt and Payment Account</th></tr><tr><td>Nature</td><td>It is like as profit and loss account, hence is a nominal account.</td><td>It is the summary of the cash book, hence a real account.</td></tr><tr><td>Nature of Items</td><td>It records items of Revenue and expense nature only.</td><td>It records receipts and payment of cash and bank.</td></tr><tr><td>Period</td><td>Items in Income and Expenditure account relate to the current period.</td><td>Receipts and payments items may relate to preceding and succeeding periods.</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount paid for medicines during the year	2,00,000	Add: Opening Stock of medicines	50,000	Less: Closing stock of medicines	(95,000)	Less: Opening Creditors	(20,000)	Add: Closing creditors	10,000	Medicine consumed during the year	1,45,000		-----	Basis of distinction	Income and Expenditure	Receipt and Payment Account	Nature	It is like as profit and loss account, hence is a nominal account.	It is the summary of the cash book, hence a real account.	Nature of Items	It records items of Revenue and expense nature only.	It records receipts and payment of cash and bank.	Period	Items in Income and Expenditure account relate to the current period.	Receipts and payments items may relate to preceding and succeeding periods.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
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		K's Capital Account To Realization A/c (Being unrecorded machine taken over by a partner)	Dr		3,000	3,000																																																														
		R's Capital A/c K's Capital A/c S's Capital A/c To Profit and Loss A/c (being debit balance of Profit and Loss distributed amongst partners)	Dr Dr Dr		5,000 5,000 5,000	15,000																																																														
19		<div>Dr. Cr</div> <div style="text-align:center">Income and Expenditure Account</div> <div style="text-align:center">For the year ended 31st March,2019</div> <table><tr><th>Expenditure</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Income</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Advertisement</td><td>13,100</td><td>By Donations</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Rent, Rates and Taxes</td><td>14,000</td><td>By Proceeds from</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Repairs</td><td>15,000</td><td>Charity show</td><td>16,200</td></tr><tr><td>To Printing and Stationery</td><td>16,000</td><td>By Subscription</td><td>52,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Telephone expenses</td><td>1,000</td><td>By Entrance fees</td><td>6,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Depreciation on furniture (70000x15/100x9/12)</td><td>7,875</td><td>By Interest on</td><td>7,200</td></tr><tr><td>To excess of Income over expenditure</td><td>34,425</td><td>investments</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,01,400</u></td><td></td><td><u>1,01,400</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>=====</td><td></td><td>=====</td></tr></table> <div>Dr Cr</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Subscription in arrears in the beginning</td><td>6,000</td><td>By Subscription in advance at end</td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Income and Expenditure</td><td>52,000</td><td>By Receipts and Payments</td><td>52,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Subscription in advance at end</td><td>5,000</td><td>By Subscription in arrears at end</td><td>7,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>63,000</td><td></td><td>63,000</td></tr></table>						Expenditure	Amount (₹)	Income	Amount (₹)	To Advertisement	13,100	By Donations	20,000	To Rent, Rates and Taxes	14,000	By Proceeds from		To Repairs	15,000	Charity show	16,200	To Printing and Stationery	16,000	By Subscription	52,000	To Telephone expenses	1,000	By Entrance fees	6,000	To Depreciation on furniture (70000x15/100x9/12)	7,875	By Interest on	7,200	To excess of Income over expenditure	34,425	investments			<u>1,01,400</u>		<u>1,01,400</u>		=====		=====	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Subscription in arrears in the beginning	6,000	By Subscription in advance at end	4,000	To Income and Expenditure	52,000	By Receipts and Payments	52,000	To Subscription in advance at end	5,000	By Subscription in arrears at end	7,000		63,000		63,000	(½ X 10) = 5 + 1 (subs)
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b)

	discount of 10%)		1000000		
	Debenture Suspense A/c Dr To 11% Debenture A/c (Being 10,000 11% debentures of ₹ 100 issued as collateral security)			1000000	

[2]

c)

Or

Date	Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Debenture Redemption Investment A/c Dr To Bank A/c (being specified investments purchased)		30,000	30,000
	10% Debenture A/c Dr To Debenture Holder A/c (being debenture due for redemption)		2,00,000	2,00,000
	Debenture Holder A/c Dr To Bank A/c (Being payment made to debenture holders)		2,00,000	2,00,000
	Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c Dr To General Reserve A/c (Being the transfer of Debenture Redemption Reserve to General Reserve on the redemption of debentures)		50,000	50,000

[1 ½]
[1 ½]
[1 ½]
[1 ½]

21

Dr.		Revaluation Account		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
To Machinery A/c	21,000	By Stock A/c	70,000		
To Furniture A/c					
To Provision for doubtful debts	5,000				
To partner's Capital A/c- Gain on revaluation	8,000				
Gautam's Capital A/c 27,000	36,000				
Yashica's Capital A/c 9,000					
	<div><div>70,000</div><div>=====</div></div>		<div><div>70,000</div><div>=====</div></div>		

[3]

**Balance sheet of Gautam, Yashica and Asma
As at 31.3.2018**

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	50,000	Cash	3,50,000
Bills Payable	30,000	Debtors	80,000
Capital Accounts:-		(-) Provision for doubtful debts	<u>8,000</u> 72,000
Gautam- 2,10,000		Stock	2,10,000
Yashica- 1,40,000		Furniture	60,000
Asma <u>2,10,000</u>	5,60,000	(-) Depreciation	<u>5,000</u> 55,000
Gautam's current A/c	2,67,000	Machinery	2,10,000
		(-) Depreciation	<u>21,000</u> 1,89,000
		Yashica's current A/c	31,000
	<u>9,07,000</u>		<u>9,07,000</u>
	=====		=====

[2]

Working Note:- Total Capital of the firm = $2,10,000 \times \frac{8}{3}$

$$= 5,60,000$$

Gautam's capital in the firm = $5,60,000 \times \frac{3}{8}$

$$= 2,10,000$$

Yashica's capital in the firm = $5,60,000 \times \frac{2}{8}$

$$= 1,40,000$$

OR

Dr.		Revaluation Account		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
To Provision for doubtful debts	700	By Creditors A/c	2,500		
To Partner's Capital A/c – Gain on Revaluation					
X 900					
Y 600					
Z <u>300</u>	1,800				
	<u>2,500</u>				
	=====				
					<u>2,500</u>
					=====

[3]

Dr.				Partner's Capital Account				Cr.			
Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)	Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)				
To Z's capital A/c	9,000	----	3,000	By balance b/d	90,000	60,000	30,000				
To Cash a/c	---	9,000	----	By Reserve A/c	3,000	2,000	1,000				
To Y's Loan A/c	----	68,600	----	By Revaluation A/c	900	600	300				
To balance c/d	90,000		30,000	By Workmen compensation Fund A/c	4,500	3,000	1,500				
				By X's Capital A/c	---	9,000	----				
				By Y's Capital A/c	----	3,000	----				
				By Cash A/c	600	----	200				
	<u>99,000</u>	<u>77,600</u>	<u>33,000</u>		<u>99,000</u>	<u>77,600</u>	<u>33,000</u>				
	=====	=====	=====		=====	=====	=====				

[3]

Balance sheet of X and Z
As at 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	14,100	Cash	6,800
Y's Loan A/c	68,600	Debtors 21,000	
		(-) Provision for doubtful debts <u>2,100</u>	18,900
Capital Accounts:-		Stock	19,000
X- 90,000		Machinery	58,000
Y- <u>30,000</u>	1,20,000	Building	1,00,000
	<u>2,02,700</u>		<u>2,02,700</u>

[2]

Working note:-

1. Calculation of Gaining Ratio:

	X	Y	Z
Old Ratio	3/6	2/6	1/6
New Ratio	3/4	--	1/4
Gaining Ratio	3/12	---	1/12

2. Y's share of Goodwill $36,000 \times \frac{2}{6} = 12,000$

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Date	Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Bank A/c Dr To Share Application A/c (Being application money received)		36,00,000	36,00,000
	Share Application A/c Dr To Share Capital A/c To Call in Advance A/c (being application money transferred to share capital, securities premium reserve, calls)		36,00,000	24,00,000 12,00,000
	Share Allotment A/c Dr To Share Capital A/c To Security Premium Reserve A/c (Being allotment money due)		24,00,000	16,00,000 8,00,000
	Bank A/c Dr Call in Advance A/c Dr Call in arrear A/c Dr To Share Allotment A/c (Being first call money received)		11,76,000 12,00,000 24,000	24,00,000
	Share First Call A/c DR To Share Capital A/c (Being first call money due)		24,00,000	24,00,000
	Bank A/c Dr Call in Arrears A/c Dr To Share First Call (Being first call money received)		22,32,000 1,68,000	24,00,000
	Share Capital A/c Dr Security Premium Reserve A/c Dr To Call in Arrear A/c DR To Share Forfeited A/c (Being Dhvani and Sargam's share's forfeited for non- payment of allotment and/or call money)		4,48,000 16,000	2,72,000 1,92,000
	Bank A/c Dr To Share Capital A/c		19,00,000	1,60,000

[½]

[1]

[½]

[1]

[½]

[1]

	(any other relevant point to be marked)																					
27	Cash flow from Investing Activities					[½] [½]																
	Inflows		Amount (₹)																			
	Dividend Received		70,000																			
	Sale of Old Machinery		69,000																			
	Outflows																					
	Purchase of Machinery		(9,00,000)																			
	Net Cash outflow from Investing Activities		(7,61,000)																			
28	False.					[1]																
29	Answer – I-c; II- b; III- a					[1]																
30	Net Profit Before Tax – Tax paid = Net Profit After Tax x – 30/100 (x) = ₹ 7,00,000 x = ₹ 7,00,000 (100/70) x = ₹ 10,00,000 Net Profit Before Tax = ₹ 10,00,000 Interest Payment = 6/100 (₹ 20,00,000) = ₹ 1,20,000 Earning Before Interest and Tax = Net Profit Before Tax + Interest Payment = ₹ 10,00,000 + ₹ 1,20,000 = ₹ 11,20,000 Interest Coverage ratio = $\frac{\text{Earning Before Interest and Tax}}{\text{Interest Expense}}$ Interest Coverage Ratio = ₹ 11,20,000/ ₹ 1,20,000 Interest Coverage Ratio = 9.33 times <div>Or</div> <table><tr><td>S. No</td><td>Item</td><td>Major Head</td><td>Sub Head</td></tr><tr><td>i.</td><td>Debentures with maturity period in current financial year</td><td>Current Liabilities</td><td>Other Current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>ii)</td><td>Securities Premium Reserve</td><td>Shareholder’s Fund</td><td>Reserves and Surplus</td></tr><tr><td>iii)</td><td>Provident Fund</td><td>Non-Current Liabilities</td><td>Long Term Provision</td></tr></table>					S. No	Item	Major Head	Sub Head	i.	Debentures with maturity period in current financial year	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities	ii)	Securities Premium Reserve	Shareholder’s Fund	Reserves and Surplus	iii)	Provident Fund	Non-Current Liabilities	Long Term Provision	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
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iii)	Provident Fund	Non-Current Liabilities	Long Term Provision																			
31	Particulars	2016-17 (₹)	2017-18 (₹)	Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)	Percentage Increase/ Decrease (%)	[½ X 8]																
	Revenue from Operations	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20%																	
	Add other Income	50,000	60,000	10,000	20%																	
	Total Revenue	10,50,000	12,60,000	210,000	20%																	
	Less Employee Benefit Expenses	50,000	60,000	10,000	20%																	
	Profit before tax	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20%																	
	Less Tax (50%)	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20%																	
	Profit after tax	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20%																	
	Or																					

Common Size Balance Sheet of R Ltd.
As at 31st March, 2018 and 2019

Particulars	Note no.	Absolute Amounts		Percentage of Balance sheet Total	
		31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2019 (₹)	31.3.2018 (%)	31.3.2019 (%)
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Shareholder's Funds:					
a. Share Capital		4,00,000	5,00,000	66.7	62.5
b. Reserve and Surplus		1,20,000	1,60,000	20	20
2. Current Liabilities:					
a. Trade Payable		80,000	1,40,000	13.3	17.5
Total		6,00,000	8,00,000	100	100
II ASSETS					
1. Non-Current Assets:					
a. Fixed Assets:					
i. Tangible Assets		2,40,000	3,20,000	40	40
ii. Intangible Assets		60,000	40,000	10	5
2. Current Assets					
a. Inventories		60,000	1,60,000	10	20
b. Trade Receivables		2,00,000	2,40,000	33.3	30
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		40,000	40,000	6.7	5
Total		6,00,000	8,00,000	100	100

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Cash Flow Statement As per AS 3 (Revised)

Particulars		
I Cash from Operating Activity		
Net Profit Before Tax		
Profit during the year	1,50,000	
Add transfer to Reserve	<u>50,000</u>	
		2,00,000
Add:- Non Cash Non-Operating Expenses		
Depreciation provided	40,000	
Loss on Sale of Assets	18,000	
Goodwill Amortised	<u>5,000</u>	
		63,000
Less Non-Operating Income	--	<u>-----</u>
Operating Profit before Working Capital		2,63,000
Add Increase in Trade Payable	17,000	<u>17,000</u>
		2,80,000
Less : Increase in Inventory	(75,000)	
Increase in Trade Receivable	(67,000)	<u>(1,42,000)</u>
Cash From Operating Activities before Tax		1,38,000
Less Tax Paid		<u>(30,000)</u>
Cash From Operating Activities After tax		<u>1,08,000</u>

[4]

	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Dr</td><td colspan="2">Machinery A/c</td><td colspan="2">Cr</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Balance b/d</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>By Accumulated Depreciation</td><td>20,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c (Purchases)</td><td>1,60,000</td><td>By Loss on sale of Fixed Asset</td><td>18,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Bank A/c</td><td>42,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Balance c/d</td><td>2,80,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3,60,000</td><td></td><td>3,60,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Dr		Machinery A/c		Cr		Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)			To Balance b/d	2,00,000	By Accumulated Depreciation	20,000			To Bank A/c (Purchases)	1,60,000	By Loss on sale of Fixed Asset	18,000					By Bank A/c	42,000					By Balance c/d	2,80,000				3,60,000		3,60,000			[1]
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	<p style="text-align: center;">PART B OPTION 2 (Computerised Accounting)</p>																																											
23	Attributes of information to be stored in Payroll data base: (Any two) (i) Name (ii) ID (iii) Designation (iv) Location (v) Basic Pay	[½] [½]																																										
24	Answer :- c) Generation of reports and information in fixed format	[1]																																										
25	a); c); b)	[1]																																										
26	Ans :- a) – ii; b) - i); c) – iii)	[1]																																										
27	The activity sequence of the basic information mode is collect data, organize and process it and Then communicate the information extracted.	[1]																																										
28	Cost of installation and maintenance is generally low with Generic Software and is relatively high with Specific software	[1]																																										
29	Ans :- d)	[1]																																										
30	<p>The Adjusting entry is recorded to relate the figures to the trading period. Suppose, premises have been sublet on March 31, and three months’ rent, has been received in advance amounting to Rs. 12000. While preparing accounts up to 31st March, one should take into account only one month’s rent for preparing the profit and loss account (accounting period concept); the rest two month’s rent, already received is for the next year and will be credited to profit and loss account next year. The adjusting entry will be:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rent Account Dr To Advance Rent Account</p> <p>Rent Received in advance Account is a ‘Liability’ and is shown in the balance sheet.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Transparency and control CAS provides sufficient time to plan, increases data accessibility and enhances user satisfaction. With computerised accounting, the organisation will have greater transparency for day to day business operations and access to the vital information.</p> <p>Scalability CAS enables in changing the volume of data processing in tune with the change in the size of the business. The software can be used for any size the business and type of the organisation.</p>	[3] <																																										

31	<p>PMT :- The PMT function calculates the periodic payment for an annuity assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest.</p> <p>The syntax of PMT function is as follows: = PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type])</p> <p>where Rate is the interest rate per period, Nper is the number of periods, Pv is the present value or the amount the future payments are worth presently, future value or cash balance that after the last payment is made (a future value of zero when we omit this optional argument)</p> <p>Type is the value 0 for payments made at the end of the period or the value 1 for payments made at the beginning of the period. The PMT function is often used to calculate the payment for mortgage loans that have a fixed rate of interest</p>	[4]
32	<p>A format change, such as background cell shading or font colour that is applied to a cell when a specified condition for the data in the cell is true. Conditional formatting is often applied to worksheets to find:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Data that is above or below a certain value. Duplicate data values. Cells containing specific text. Data that is above or below average. Data that falls in the top ten or bottom ten values. <p>Benefits of using conditional formatting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Helps in answering questions which are important for taking decisions. Guides with help of using visuals. Helps in understanding distribution and variation of critical data. 	[6]