

Answer Key (Qn Code No. SY – 250)

XII Accountancy with Computerised Accounting March 2021

(Max. 60 Scores)

Part A

- I.**
- 1.a) Surplus 1
- 2.b) Partnership Deed 1
- 3.d) All of these 1
- 4.b) Gaining ratio 1

- II.**
- 5.Characteristics of not-for-profit organization: 2
- i. Providing service to a specific group such as education, healthcare, charity etc.
- ii. They do not usually engage in trading activities.
- iii. These organizations not entertain credit transactions
- iv. The main sources of income of such organizations are subscription from members, donations, legacies, etc.

(Any two points or any other points - one score each)

- 6.In the absence of partnership deed: 2
- 1.Profit Sharing - Equally
2. Interest on Drawings – Not charging

(One score each)

- 7.a) Sale of Asset: 2

Cash / Bank Account Dr
To Realisation Account

- b) Payment of realisations expenses:

Realisation Account Dr
To Cash / Bank Account

(One score each for correct entry)

III.

8. Income and Expenditure Account Vs. Receipts and Payments Account 3

	Income & Expenditure A/c	Receipts & Payments A/c
1	It is like a P & L A/c	It is a summary of cash book
2	It records income and expenditure of revenue nature only	It records receipts and payments of revenue and capital nature
3	Items related to the current Year only	Items related to current year, previous year and succeeding year.
4	Nominal Account	Real Account

Any three differences (One score each – Max 3 scores)(Any other differences may be considered)

9. Goodwill 3

Goodwill the value of reputation of a firm in respect of the profits expected in future over and above the normal profits earned by other similar firms belonging to the same industry.(One score for meaning)

Factors affecting the value of goodwill (Any Two points - One score each. Max. 3 scores)

- 1) Favorable Location
- 2) Nature of business
- 3) Efficiency of management
- 4) Market situation
- 5) Special advantages
- 6) Time Factor

10. Accounting Treatments on Retirement / Death:

3

1. Change in Profit sharing ratio.
2. Calculation of gaining ratio.
3. Adjustment regarding goodwill.
4. Adjustment of reserves and accumulated profits/losses.
5. Revaluation of assets and liabilities.
6. Ascertainment of profit or loss up to the date of retirement.
7. Calculation of total amount due to the retiring / deceased partner.
8. Settlement of total amount due to the retiring / deceased partner.
9. Adjustment of capitals of continuing partner

(Any six points – ½ scores for each point. Max. 3 scores)

IV.

11. **Difference between Fixed Capital and Fluctuating Capital Methods**

4

FIXED CAPITAL METHOD	FLUCTUATING CAPITAL METHOD
1. Two accounts are maintained, ie, Capital a/c and Current a/c	1. Only one account ie, Capital a/c is prepared.
2. Usually, the amount of Capital remains the same year after year.	2. The amount of capital is fluctuating
3. Adjustments like interest on capital, drawings, interest on drawings, etc. are made in the current a/c	3. Adjustments are made in the Capital a/c itself.
4. Both the Current a/c and the Capital a/c are appeared in the Balance Sheet	4. Only the Capital a/c appears in the Balance Sheet.
5. It should be specifically mentioned in the deed.	6. It is not necessary.

(Any four differences – One score for each difference , Max. 4 scores)

12. Old Ratio of Amala and Nandana= **3:2**

4

Hajira's share = $\frac{1}{5}$ (acquired equally($\frac{1}{10}$ each) from old partners

So, Amala's New share = $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{10}$ ($\frac{6}{10} - \frac{1}{10}$) = **$\frac{5}{10}$** (**1 score**)

Nandana's new share = $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{10}$ ($\frac{4}{10} - \frac{1}{10}$) = **$\frac{3}{10}$** (**1 score**)

Hajira's share = $\frac{1}{5}$ or **$\frac{2}{10}$** (**½ score**)

New ratio of Amala, Nandana and Hajira = **5:3:2** (**1 ½ scores**)

13.

Journal Entries – Treatment of Goodwill:

4

(i) Cash A/c Dr. 24,000

To Ananya's Capital A/c 20,000

To Goodwill A/c 4,000

(Capital and Goodwill brought in by Ananya)

(ii) Goodwill A/c Dr. 4,000

To Abhinav's Capital A/c 2,500

To Adarsh's Capital A/c 1,500

(Goodwill transferred to old partners in the ratio of 5:3)

(2 scores each for one entry - 2 scores may be awarded for the calculation of sacrificing ratio, Max.4 scores)

14 Old Ratio of Ameena, Fidha and Gayathri = 5:3:2

4

Fidha retires and her share = **3/10**

Fidha's share acquired by Ameena and **Gayathri** in the ratio of **2:1**

Fidha's share acquired by Ameena = $3/10 \times 2/3 = 6/30$

So Ameena's new share = $5/10 + 6/30 = (15/30 + 6/30) = 21/30$

Fidha's share acquired by Gayathri = $3/10 \times 1/3 = 3/30$

So Gayathri's new share = $2/10 + 3/30 = (6/30 + 3/30) = 9/30$

New ratio of Ameena and Gayathri = **21:9 or 7 : 3**

(One score each for above calculation – Max. 4 scores)

15.

4

Realisation A/c			
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Land and Building	40,000	Sundry Creditors	20,000
Furniture	20,000	Cash (Land & Buildings)	60,000
Stock	40,000	Cash (Furniture)	20,000
Cash (Creditors)	20,000	Adithyan's Capital A/c (Stock)	15,000
		Partners' Capital A/c: (Realisation Loss)	
		Adithyan	2,000
		Theertha	3,000
			5,000
	120,000		120,000

(½ score each for posting of items in the concerned side of the Realisation A/c – Max. 4 scores)

V.

16.Calculation of subscription to be credited to Income & Expenditure A/c

5

Subscription received during the year 2018-19 - 50000

Add:

Subscription outstanding on 31-3-2019 3000

Subscription received in advance as on 01-04-2018 2000 5000
55000

Less:

Subscription outstanding on 01-04-2018 5000

Subscription received in advance as on 31-03-2019 4000 9000

Subscription credited to Income and Expenditure A/c 46000

=====

(One score each for each item as shown above, 1 score for the final answer – Max. 5 scores)

17. Steps in the Preparation of Receipt and Payment Account:

5

1. **Take the opening balances of cash in hand and cash at bank** and enter them on the **debit side**. In case there is **bank overdraft** at the beginning of the year, enter the same on the **credit side** of this account.
2. Show the total amounts of **all receipts on its debit side** irrespective of their nature (whether capital or revenue) and whether they pertain to past, current and future periods.
3. Show the total amounts of **all payments on its credit side** irrespective of their nature (whether capital or revenue) and whether they pertain to past, current and future periods.
4. **None of the receivable income and payable expense is to be entered** in this account as they do not involve inflow or outflow of cash.

Find out the difference between the total of debit side and the total of credit side of the account and enter the same on the credit side as the closing balance of cash/bank. In case, however, the total of the credit side is more than that of the total of the debit side, show the difference on the debit as bank overdraft and close the account.

(One score each for points with brief explanation (other points may also considered), Max. 5 scores)

18.

5

Interest on Drawings under product method:

Date	Amount	Period	Product
Jan 1, 2018	12000	12	144000
Feb 28, 2018	6000	10	60000
April 1, 2018	8000	9	72000
Aug 1, 2018	6000	5	30000
Nov 30, 2018	4000	1	4000
Dec 31, 2018	2000	0	0
			<u>310000</u>

Interest on drawings; $310000 \times 6/100 \times 1/12 = \text{Rs. } 1550$

(3 scores may be given to the calculation process, even if the final answer is wrong. Full score may be given to correct answer by any other method – Max. 5 scores)

19. Total Profit = $12000 + 18000 + 17000 + 14000 + 24000 = \mathbf{85,000}$

5

Average Profit $75000/5 = \mathbf{17,000}$

Goodwill = 3 years purchase of the average profit ie. $17000 \times 3 = \mathbf{51000}$

(One score for Total profit, Two scores for Average Profit, Two scores for Goodwill- Max. 5 scores)

20. Modes of Reconstitution of a Partnership Firm:

5

1. Change in the profit sharing ratio among the existing partners

Sometimes partners of an existing firm may decide to change their existing profit sharing ratio. The change in profit sharing ratio may lead to increase or decrease partner's share in the firm. In other words, certain partner may gain others will lose.

2. Admission of a new partner

Inclusion of a person as a partner to an existing partnership firm is called admission of a partner. When a firm requires additional capital or managerial help or both for the expansion of its business, a firm can admit a person as a partner to an existing firm.

3. Retirement of a partner

Retirement means withdrawal of a partner from an existing business. Retirement may be due to his bad health, old age or change in business interests.

4. Death of a partner

Death of a partner will also result in the change of relationship between surviving partners. Their profit sharing ratio will change and it leads to reconstitution.

5. Amalgamation of two firms

Sometimes two firms amalgamate in order to avoid competition and reduce administrative cost. This arrangement brings new relationship among partners of two firms. A new agreement is signed .New profit sharing arrangements takes place. Here also reconstitution occurred.

(One score each for brief explanation of points – ½ scores each for points only- Max. 5 scores)

VI.

21.

8

[illegible]

(1/2 scores for correct posting of each items. Max. 8 scores)

22.

8

Revaluation Account

Dr

Cr

Paticulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Furniture	4000	Land & Building	2800
Provision for D/D	1200	Revaluation Loss:	
		Abhirami”s Capital A/c	1200
		Dayana’s Capital A/c	1200
	-----		-----5200
	5200		=====
	=====		

Capital Account

Dr.

Cr.

Paticulars	Abhirami	Dayana	Manju	Particulars	Abhirami	Dayana	Manju
To Revaluation A/c	1200	1200	-	By Bal. B/d	38000	40000	-
P & L A/c	1000	1000	-	Cash	-	-	20000
Balance C/d	40800	42800	20000	Cash(G/W)	5000	5000	-
	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----
	43000	45000	20000		43000	45000	20000

(Max. 4 scores each for Revaluation A/c & Capital A/c. ½ scores may be given to correct posting of items-
Max. 8 scores)

Part – B (Max. 20 scores)

Computerised Accounting

VII.

23. c) Cell address 1
 24. d) Virus 1
 25. a) SLN 1
 26. c) Payment 1

VIII.

27. Right click the mouse at the 'sheet tab' and select 'Insert Sheet' from the 2
 pop up menu or click the 'plus mark (+)' near the sheet tab. (or any other answer)
 (1 score each)
 28. Column Chart, Bar Chart, Line Chart, Pie Chart (1/2 scores each – Max 2 scores) 2
 29. Chart Area, Plot Area, Data Point, Data Series, Data labels, Grid Lines, Chart title, 2
 Legend (any 4 elements – ½ score for each answer)
 30. a) Sales – Direct Income 2
 b) Wages – Direct expenses
 c) Discount received – Indirect income
 d) Salary – Indirect expenses
 (½ score each for one answer – Max. 2 scores)

IX.

31. Gross Salary = Basic Pay + DA + HRA 3
 Net Salary = Gross Salary - PF
 (1 ½ scores each for one answer – Max 3 scores)
 32. Features of GNUKhat 3
 a) It is a free and open source accounting software
 b) It is based on double entry book keeping
 c) Comprehensive financial reports are available like Ledgers, Trial balance,
 Profit and loss Account, Balance sheet etc.
 d) Source document can be attached along with the voucher entry.
 e) Export and import of data from Spreadsheet is possible.
 f) Password security and data audit facility provided.
 (any 3 features – one scores each Max. 3 scores)

X.

33. **Advantages/merits of computerised Accounting System**

4

Instant and automatic processing of transactions, saves times and money, Storage and retrieval of data is very easy, Accuracy, Voucher and cheque printing is possible, transparency and reliability ensured, etc.. (Any four merits – one score each)

34.	Name of function	Syntax	4
a) Current system date	TODAY	=TODAY()	
b) Current date with time	NOW	=NOW()	
c) Count of numeric values	COUNT	=COUNT(Range)	
d) Count of empty cells	COUNTBLANK	=COUNTBLANK(Range)	

(one score each for correct function and syntax. ½ score each for correct function/syntax. Max. 4 scores)

35. 4

1. Application > Office > LibreOffice Base
2. Click on Create Table in Design View
- 3.. Enter the Field Name
- 4.. Enter the Field Type
5. Enter the Field Properties

XI.

36. **Features of Computerised Accounting System**

5

1. Simplicity: Computerized Accounting System (CAS) is an easy way to process the accounting transactions.

2.Comprehensive nature: Most of the accounting packages are complete and comprehensive.

3. Accuracy: The reports that are generated by computerized accounting system are free from mistakes.

4. Speed: Computers can process data millions of times faster than human beings.

5. No difficulty in alterations: Alterations and additions in transactions can be affected easily in computerized accounting. (5 features. One score each for brief explanation. ½ score each for points only. Any other features may be considered. Max. 5 scores)

37. **Features of LibreOfficeCalc/ Spread Sheet**

5

1) Easy Calculations : In LibreOffice Calc there are lot of tools which help the user to perform even complex calculations on different data across sheets with ease.

2) Arranging Data :The data stored in LibreOffice calc can be organised or reorganised according to the needs of the user.

3) Serve as Database :This programme allows storing any number of data in different sheets. Storing, retrieving, filtering etc are easy in it.

4) Dynamic Charts :Different types of charts are available in LibreOffice Calc and are enable the user to present various data in an appealing manner.

5) What If calculations :This lets users to predict what will happen if conditions change.

(5 features. One score each for brief explanation. ½ score each for points only. Any other features may be considered. Max. 5 scores)

Scheme Finalised by:

- 1.Baiju.M, HSST, GHSS Koikkal, Kollam – 9447462166
- 2.Anjana.K.S, GHSS Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram – 9447207262
- 3.Binoy.B, HSST, Padanilam HSS, Nooranad, Alappuzha – 8921093707
- 4.Shiney.G, HSST, GHSS,Pezhakappilly, Ernakulam - 9446042325
- 5.Suresh Babu.P, HSST, GHSS Vettathur, Malappuram – 9495763883