

ANSWER KEY - SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2022-23

SUBJECT ACCOUNTANCY 055

CLASS XII

S.NO	Question						Marks
Part A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)							
1.	a) 41: 7: 12						1
2.	c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect						1
3.	b) ₹ 4 per share OR d) Non – Redeemable Debentures						1
4.	a)	Samiksha’s Capital A/c. To Arshiya’s Capital A/c. To Divya’s Capital A/c	Dr.	9,000	6,000 3,000		1
Or d) Share of Loss Sohan –₹ 1,180 Mohan – ₹ 1,770							
5.	d) ₹ 3,00,000						1
6.	c) 6% OR b) 5%						1
7.	c) ₹ 30,000						1
8.	d) ₹70,500 Or d) A ₹ 50,000; B ₹ 50,000 and C ₹ 50,000						1
9.	c) ₹ 36,000						1
10.	a) ₹ 1,80,000						1
11.	c) (iii) ; (ii) ; (i); (iv)						1
12.	b) ₹ 21,000						1
13.	b) Providing for Premium payable on Redemption of Debentures.						1
14.	c) ₹ 50,000						1
15.	d) 5,000 Or d) 12% p.a						1
16.	d) ₹ 30,000 (loss)						1
17	Journal Entry						3
	Date	Particulars			L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount

(1 + 2)

	1.02.22	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To Sara's Capital A/c (Being Sara's share of profit allowed till the date of her death)		30,000	30,000																																																																	
	Workings: Profit % to sales turnover for the year ended 31 st March, 2021=1,20,000/10,00,000 X100= 12% Estimated sales for the year ended 31 st March, 2022=₹ 10,00,000+20% of ₹ 10,00,000 = ₹ 12,00,000 Estimated sales till 01 st February, 2022 = ₹ 12,00,000 x 10/12 = ₹ 10,00,000 Profit percentage 12-2=10% Profit amount till 01 st February, 2022 = 10% of ₹ 10,00,000 = ₹ 1,00,000 Sara's share of profit till 1 st February, 2022= <u>1,00,000 X 3</u> = ₹ 30,000 10																																																																					
18	Dr. Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c for the year ending on 31 st March, 2022 Cr. <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Interest on Capital:</td><td></td><td>By Profit and Loss A/c</td><td>1,38,000</td></tr><tr><td>Amay's Current A/c</td><td>9,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Anmol's Current A/c</td><td>4,500</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rohan's Current A/c</td><td>4,500</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Partners' Current A/c:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Amay 53,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Anmol 40,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rohan 27,000**</td><td>1,20,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,38,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>1,38,000</u></td></tr></table>					Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Interest on Capital:		By Profit and Loss A/c	1,38,000	Amay's Current A/c	9,000			Anmol's Current A/c	4,500			Rohan's Current A/c	4,500			To Partners' Current A/c:				Amay 53,000				Anmol 40,000				Rohan 27,000**	1,20,000				<u>1,38,000</u>		<u>1,38,000</u>	3 (1/2 x6)																								
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	** Guarantee met for 9 months. Or Journal Entry <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Debit (₹)</th><th>Credit (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>Ajay's Capital A/c Dr. To Manish's Capital A/c To Sachin's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry passed)</td><td></td><td>52,000</td><td>4,000 48,000</td></tr></table> Working Notes <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th colspan="2">Ajay</th><th colspan="2">Manish</th><th colspan="2">Sachin</th><th colspan="2">Firm</th></tr><tr><td></td><th>Dr.</th><th>Cr.</th><th>Dr.</th><th>Cr.</th><th>Dr.</th><th>Cr.</th><th>Dr.</th><th>Cr.</th></tr><tr><td>Profits taken back</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td><td>60,000</td><td></td><td>40,000</td><td></td><td></td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on Capital to be credited</td><td></td><td>48,000</td><td></td><td>64,000</td><td></td><td>88,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>48,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>64,000</td><td>40,000</td><td>88,000</td><td><u>2,00,000</u></td><td><u>2,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">52,000 (Dr.)</td><td colspan="2">4,000 (Cr.)</td><td colspan="2">48,000 (Cr.)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	(i)	Ajay's Capital A/c Dr. To Manish's Capital A/c To Sachin's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry passed)		52,000	4,000 48,000	Particulars	Ajay		Manish		Sachin		Firm			Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Profits taken back	1,00,000		60,000		40,000			2,00,000	Interest on Capital to be credited		48,000		64,000		88,000	2,00,000			1,00,000	48,000	60,000	64,000	40,000	88,000	<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>		52,000 (Dr.)		4,000 (Cr.)		48,000 (Cr.)				Or 3 (1+2)
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)																																																																		
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19.	Books of Anthony Ltd. Journal Entries <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Debit (₹)</th><th>Credit (₹)</th></tr></table>					Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	3																																																											
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CALCULATION OF NORMAL PROFIT

Year Ended	Profit/ Loss	Adjustments	Normal Profit
31 st March, 2019	50,000	----	50,000
31 st March, 2020	1,20,000	-----	1,20,000
31 st March, 2021	1,80,000	-----	1,80,000
31 st March, 2022	(70,000)	50,000-10,000	(30,000)
Total			3,20,000

Goodwill = Average Profits X No. of years Purchase
 Average Profits = Total Normal Profits/Number of years
 = 3,20,000/4 = 80,000
 Goodwill = 80,000 X 2 = ₹1,60,000
 A's share of goodwill = 1,60,000 X 1/6 = ₹26,667

21.

Books of Altaur Ltd.

Balance Sheet (Extract) as at

Particulars	Note No.	Current Year (₹)	Previous Year (₹)
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital	1	63,25,000	Nil

Notes to Accounts

1. Share Capital	Amount (₹)
Authorised Share Capital	
25,00,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 10 each	2,50,00,000
1,50,000 9% Preference Shares @ ₹ 100 each	1,50,00,000
	<u>4,00,00,000</u>
Issued Share Capital	
8,00,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 10 each	<u>80,00,000</u>
Subscribed Share Capital	
(i) Subscribed and Fully Paid up -----	
(ii) Subscribed but not Fully Paid up	
8,00,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 8 each	64,00,000
(-) Calls in Arrears**	(75,000)
	63,25,000

4
(1+3)

22.

Journal Entries in the Books of Charu, Dhvani, Iknor and Paavni

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount
(i)	Dhwani's Loan A/c Dr. To Bank A/c To Realisation A/c (Dhwani's Loan of ₹ 50,000 settled at ₹ 42,000)		50,000	42,000 8,000
(ii)	Paavni's Loan A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c		40,000	40,000

4

		(Paavni's Loan of ₹ 40,000 settled by giving an unrecorded asset)					
	(iii)	Realisation A/c Dr. To Loan to Charu A/c (Loan to Charu was settled by payment to Charu's brother Loan)		60,000	60,000		
	(iv)	Iknoor's Loan A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c To Bank A/c (Iknoor's Loan of ₹ 80,000 and Machinery was given as part payment and rest through bank)		80,000	60,000 20,000		

23.

Books of OTUA Ltd.
Journal Entries

6

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
(i)	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 85,000 shares)		34,00,000	34,00,000
(ii)	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to share capital, share allotment and refunded)		34,00,000	24,00,000 6,00,000 4,00,000
(iii)	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Allotment due on 60,000 shares with Premium)		51,00,000	36,00,000 15,00,000
(iv)	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment received on 56,000 shares)		42,00,000 3,00,000	45,00,000
(v)	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (4,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money)		4,00,000 1,00,000	2,00,000 3,00,000
	Bank A/c Dr. Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (3,000 shares re-issued @ ₹ 80 per share)		2,40,000 60,000	3,00,000
	Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c		90,000	90,000

	(Gain on re-issue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)					
OR Books of Vikram Ltd. Journal Entries						
(i)						
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)		
(i)	Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (5,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment and call money)		50,000	18,000 32,000		
(ii)	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (3,000 shares re-issued @ ₹ 12 per share)		36,000	30,000 6,000		
(iii)	Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on re-issue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		10,800	10,800		
(ii)						
Books of Ratan Ltd. Journal Entries						
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)		
	Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (3,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of first call money)		21,000	15,000 6,000		
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (2,000 shares re-issued @ ₹ 10 per share)		20,000	20,000		
	Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on re-issue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		10,000	10,000		
24.	Dr.	Revaluation Account			Cr.	6
	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
	To Partner's Capital A/c: X	19,200	Plant and Machinery Buildings A/c	14,000 11,000		

		Y	<u>12,800</u>	32,000	Provisions for Doubtful Debt A/c	7,000			
				<u>32,000</u>		<u>32,000</u>			
	Dr. Partner's Capital Accounts Cr.								
	Particulars	X	Y	Z	Particulars	X	Y	Z	
	Y's Current A/c	----	24,000	----	Balance b/d	1,19,000	1,12,000	—	
	Balance c/d	1,68,000	1,12,000	56,000	Bank A/c	—	—	56,000	
					Z's Current A/c	8,400	5,600	—	
					General Reserve A/c	8,400	5,600	—	
					Revaluation A/c	19,200	12,800	—	
					X's Current A/c	13,000			
		<u>1,68,000</u>	<u>1,36,000</u>	<u>56,000</u>		<u>1,68,000</u>	<u>1,36,000</u>	<u>56,000</u>	
	OR								
	Dr. Revaluation A/c Cr.								
	Particulars		Amount (₹)		Particulars		Amount (₹)		
	To Provision for Doubtful Debts		400		By Building A/c		7,000		
	To Partner's Capital A/c:								
	P 3,300								
	Q 2,200								
	R <u>1,100</u>		6,600						
			<u>7,000</u>				<u>7,000</u>		
	Dr. Partner's Capital Accounts Cr.								
	Particulars	P	Q	R	Particulars	P	Q	R	
	Goodwill A/c	13,500	—	4,500	Balance b/d	15,000	10,000	10,000	
	Profit & Loss	600	400	200	Revaluation A/c	3,300	2,200	1,100	
	Cash	—	2,800	—	Goodwill A/c	9,000	6,000	3,000	
	Q's Loan	—	15,000	—	R's Current A/c	----	----	1,900	
	P's Current A/c	1,900	—	----					
	Balance c/d	11,300	----	11,300					
		<u>27,300</u>	<u>18,200</u>	<u>16,000</u>		<u>27,300</u>	<u>18,200</u>	<u>16,000</u>	
25.	Journal Entries								6
	Date	Particulars			L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount		
	2019 June 30	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To A's Capital A/c (Being share of profit provided till the date of his death)				1,20,000	1,20,000		
	Dr. A's Executors A/c Cr.								
	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	
	2019 June 30	Furniture A/c		2,40,000	2019 June 30	A's Capital A/c		8,40,000	
	2020 Mar.31	Balance c/d		6,27,000	2020 Mar.31	Interest A/c		27,000	
				8,67,000				8,67,000	

2020 June 30	Bank A/c		2,36,000	2020 Apr. 1	Balance b/d		6,27,000
2021 Mar. 31	Balance c/d		4,18,000	June 30	Interest A/c		9,000
				2021 Mar. 31	Interest A/c		18,000
			6,54,000				6,54,000
2021 June 30	Bank A/c		2,24,000	2021 Apr. 1	Balance b/d		4,18,000
2022 Mar. 31	Balance c/d		2,09,000	June 30	Interest A/c		6,000
				2022 Mar. 31	Interest A/c		9,000
			4,33,000				4,33,000
2022 June 30	Bank A/c		2,12,000	2021 Apr. 1	Balance b/d		2,09,000
				June 30	Interest A/c		3,000
			2,12,000				2,12,000

26.

Books of Health2Wealth Ltd.

6
(2+2+2)

a) Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
(i)	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received)		55,00,000	55,00,000
(ii)	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture issued at premium, to be redeemed at premium)		55,00,000 10,00,000	50,00,000 5,00,000 10,00,000

b)

Dr.			Cr.		
Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
2021 1 Oct.	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures	10,00,000	2022 31 Mar.	By Securities Premium A/c By Statement of Profit and Loss A/c	7,80,000 2,20,000
		<u>10,00,000</u>			<u>10,00,000</u>

c) Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
31 Mar. 2022	Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Debentureholders A/c (Interest due on debentures)		2,00,000	2,00,000
31	Debentureholders A/c Dr.		2,00,000	

	Mar. 2022	To Bank A/c (Interest paid to debentureholders)			2,00,000		
	31 Mar. 2022	Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Debenture Interest A/c (Interest on Debentures charged to Statement of Profit and Loss)		2,00,000	2,00,000		

Part B :- Analysis of Financial Statements
Option -I

27.	c) Postulates Or c) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct					1
28.	b) 3 times					1
29.	d) Subtracted under Operating Activities as Extraordinary Item and Inflow under Investing Activities also Or c) Added ₹ 1,30,000 under Operating Activities as Loss on Issue of Debentures written off and Inflow of ₹ 18,00,000 under Financing Activities.					1
30.	b) ₹ 1,02,000					1
31.	Item	Heading	Sub – Heading			3
	(i) Current maturities of long term debts	Current Liabilities	Short term borrowings			
	(ii) Furniture and Fixtures	Non – Current Assets	Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible Assets Property, Plant and Equipments			
	(iii) Provision for Warranties	Non – Current Liabilities	Long Term Provisions			
	(iv) Income received in advance	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities			
	(v) Capital Advances	Non – Current Assets	Long Term Loans and Advances			
	(vi) Advances recoverable in cash within the operation cycle	Current Assets	Short Term Loans and Advances			
32.	Variations of Accounting Practice as Limitation is highlighted in the given statement.					3

	Two Other Limitations (Any two of the following, with suitable explanation) (a) Limitations of Accounting Data (b) Ignores Price-level Changes (c) Ignore Qualitative or Non-monetary Aspects (d) Forecasting	
33.	Return on Investment = $\text{EBIT} / \text{Capital Employed} \times 100$ $= 15,00,000 / 1,20,00,000 \times 100 = 12.5\%$ Capital Employed = 12% Preference Share Capital + Equity Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus + 15% Debentures + 10% Bank Loan = 30,00,000 + 40,00,000 + 10,00,000 + 20,00,000 + 20,00,000 = ₹ 1,20,00,000 EBIT = Profits after Tax + Tax + Interest = 6,00,000 + 4,00,000 + 5,00,000 = ₹ 15,00,000 Net Assets Turnover ratio = Revenue from Operations/Capital Employed $= 3,60,00,000 / 1,20,00,000 = 3 \text{ times}$ Or (i) Ratio will improve. Reason – Capital Employed will decrease and Debt will remain same (ii) Ratio will remain same. Reason – Both Debt and Capital Employed will remain same. (iii) Ratio will decline. Reason – Debt will decrease but Capital Employed will remain same. (iv) Ratio will decline. Reason – Capital Employed will increase but Debt will remain same.	4
34.	1. Net Profit before tax and extraordinary items = Net Profit for the year + Interim Dividend + Loss of assets due to fire + Provision for Tax + Proposed Dividend - Insurance claim received for Loss due to Fire – Tax refund = 7,50,000 + 90,000 + 20,000 + 80,000 + 1,60,000 – 10,000 – 20,000 = ₹ 10,70,000 2. Operating profit before working capital changes = Net Profit before tax and extraordinary items + Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating expenses and goodwill amortised – Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating incomes = 10,70,000 + 40,000 + 70,000** – 30,000 = 11,50,000 ** Goodwill amortised = Opening goodwill + Goodwill purchased - Closing goodwill 3. Cash flow from Investing Activities = Interest on Non-Current Investments + Insurance claim for loss of assets due to fire – Purchase of Investments – Purchase of Machinery – Goodwill purchased = 30,000 + 10,000 – 1,00,000 - 1,60,000 – 20,000 = ₹ (2,40,000) Outflow 4. Cash flow from Financing Activities: Raise of Bank overdraft – Interim Dividend Paid – Final Dividend paid = 50,000 – 90,000 – 1,60,000 = ₹ (2,00,000) Outflow 5. Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents : Cash in Hand + Investment in Marketable Securities = 2,00,000 + 1,50,000 = ₹ 3,50,000	6 (1.5+ 1.5+ 1+ 1+ 1)
	Part B :- Computerised Accounting	

	(Option – II)	
27.	a) PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) Or a) Design, Layout, Format	1
28.	d) =AND (C4<10, D4,100)	1
29.	a) SUM and AVERAGE Or c) [Home]	1
30.	(b) Financial	1
31.	Types of Accounting Vouchers (i) Contra Vouchers (ii) Payments Vouchers (iii) Receipt Vouchers	3
32.	The points to be considered before making investment in a database: (any three) (i) What all data is to be stored in the database? (ii) Who will capture or modify the data, and how frequently the data will be modified? (iii) Who will be using the database, and what all tasks will they perform? (iv) Will the database (backend) be used by any other frontend application? (v) Will access to database be given over LAN/ Internet, and for what purposes? (vi) What level of hardware and operating system is available?	3
33.	Features of computerized accounting system: (i) Simple and integrated. (ii) Transparency and control. (iii) Accuracy and speed. (iv) Scalability. (v) Reliability Or Uses of conditional formatting: (i) It helps in making needed information highlighted. (ii) It changes the appearance of cells ranges. (iii) Colour scale may be used to highlight cells . (iv) useful in making decision making.	4
34.	Two basic methods of charging depreciation are: Straight line method : This method calculates fixed amount of depreciation every year which is calculated keeping in view the useful life of assets and its salvage value at the end of its useful life. Written down value method: This method uses current book value of the asset for computing the amount of depreciation for the next period. It is also known as declining balance method.. Differences: 1. Equal amount of depreciation is charged in straight line method. Amount of depreciation	6

	goes on decreasing every year in written down value method. 2. Depreciation is charged on original cost in straight line method. The amount is calculated on the book value every year. 3. In straight line method the value of asset can come to zero but in written down value method this can never be zero. 4. Generally rate of depreciation is low in case of straight line method but it is kept high in case of written down value method. 5. It is suitable for assets in which repair charges are less and the possibility of obsolescence is less. It is suitable for the assets which become obsolete due to changes in technology.	
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