

### ANSWER 1(a)

- (i) **False:** The Cinema Hall could not be started without license. Expenditure incurred to obtain the license is pre-operative expense which is capitalized. Such expenses are not revenue and amortized over a period of time.
- (ii) **False:** A forfeited share is merely a share available to the company for sale and remains vested in the company for that purpose only. Reissue of forfeited shares is not allotment of shares but only a sale as they have already been allotted earlier.
- (iii) **False:** If the effect of errors committed cancel out, the errors will be called compensating errors and the trial balance will agree.
- (iv) **False:** There are three ways of preparing an Account Current: (i) With help of interest table; (ii) By means of products and (iii) By means of products of balances.
- (v) **False:** In Consignment sale, ownership of the goods rests with the consignor till they are sold by the consignee. The consignee does not become the owner of the goods even though goods are in his possession. He acts only as agent of the consignor.
- (vi) **True:** In case the due date of a bill falls after the date of closing the account, then no interest is allowed for that. However, interest from the date of closing to such due date is written in "Red-Ink" in the appropriate side of the 'Account current'. This interest is called Red-Ink interest.
- (vii) **False:** The provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 shall not apply to a limited liability partnership. Limited Liability (LLPs) Act, 2008 is applicable for Limited Liability Partnerships.

### ANSWER 1(b)

The main advantage of setting accounting standards is that the adoption and application of accounting standards ensure uniformity, comparability and qualitative improvement in the preparation and presentation of financial statements. The other advantages are: Reduction in variations; Disclosures beyond that required by law and ease in comparison.

## ANSWER 1(c)

Date	Particulars	Rs.	Date	Particulars	Rs.
1996 Jan 1	To Bank A/c (1)	19,40,000	1996 Dec. 31	By Dep. A/c	
Jan.1	To Bank A/c (Erection expense)	60,000		(1) Rs.2,00,000 + (2) Rs.50,000	2,50,000
Jul. 1	To Bank A/c (2) (New Machinery)	10,00,000		By Balance c/d (18,00,000 + 9,50,000)	27,50,000
		30,00,000			30,00,000
1997 Jan 1.	To balance b/d	27,50,000	1997 Dec.31	By. Dep. A/c	
		27,50,000		(1) Rs.2,00,000 + (2) Rs.1,00,000	3,00,000
			Dec. 31	By balance c/d	24,50,000
					27,50,000
1998 Jan 1	To Balance b/d	24,50,000	1998 Jul.1	By Bank	8,00,000
Jul. 1	Bank A/c (3)	15,00,000	Dec.31	By P&L A/c	7,00,000
		39,50,000	Dec.31	Dep. A/c	
				(1) (Rs.1,00,000 + (2) Rs.1,00,000 + (3) Rs.75,000	
				(2)Rs.7,50,000 + (3) 14,25,000	21,75,000
					39,50,000
1999 Jan.1	To Balance b/d	21,75,000	1999 Dec.31	By Dep. A/c	
				(2) Rs.1,50,000 + (3)Rs.2,85,000	4,35,000
				By Balance c/d	
				(2) 6,00,000 + (3)Rs. 11,40,000	17,40,000
		21,75,000			21,75,000
2000 Jan.1	To Balance b/d	17,40,000	2000 Dec. 31	By Dep. A/c	
				(2) Rs.1,20,000 + (3) Rs.2,28,000	3,48,000
				By Balance c/d	
				(2) Rs. 4,80,000 + (3) Rs. 9,12,000	13,92,000
		17,40,000			17,40,000

**Notes :**

Loss on sale on machinery :	Rs
Cost of purchase (01-01-1996)	20,00,000
Depreciation for 1996 (full year)	2,00,000
	18,00,000
Depreciation for 1997 (Full year )	2,00,000
	16,00,000
Depreciation for 1998 (Half year)	1,00,000
Written down value	15,00,000
Sale of the machinery	8,00,000
Loss on sale	7,00,000

### ANSWER 2(a)

(i)	P & L Adjustment A/c To Suspense A/c (Correction of error by which sales account was overcast last year)	Dr.	1,000	1,000
(ii)	X To Y (Correction of error by which sale of ₹ 5,000 to X was wrongly debited to Y's account)	Dr.	5,000	5,000
(iii)	Suspense A/c To P & L Adjustment A/c (Correct of error by which general expenses of ₹ 180 was wrongly posted as ₹ 810)	Dr.	630	630
(iv)	Bills Receivable A/c Bills Payable A/c To P (Correction of error by which bill receivable of ₹ 1,550 was wrongly passed through BP book)	Dr. Dr.	1,550 1,550	3,100
(v)	P & L Adjustment A/c To Mrs. Neetu (Correction of error by which legal expenses paid to Mrs. Neetu was wrongly debited to her personal account)	Dr.	1,190	1,190
(vi)	Suspense A/c To Ram To Shyam (Removal of wrong debit to Shyam and giving credit to Ram from whom cash was received)	Dr.	3,000	1,500 1,500
(vii)	Suspense A/c To P&L Adjustment A/c (Correction of error by which Purchase A/c was excess debited by ₹90/-, ie: ₹1,325 – ₹1,235)	Dr.	90	90

#### Suspense A/c

	₹		₹
To P & L Adjustment A/c	630	By P & L Adjustment A/c	1,000
To Ram	1,500	By Difference in Trial Balance (Balancing figure)	2,720
To Shyam	1,500		
To P&L Adjustment A/c	90		
	3,720		3,720

**ANSWER 2(b) –**

(i) **Cash Book (Bank Column)**

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2019		₹	2019		
Sept. 30			Sept. 30		
	To Party A/c	64,000		By Balance b/d	16,248
	To Customer A/c (Direct deposit)	469,600		By Bank charges	2,320
	To Balance c/d	449,600		By Customer A/c (B/R dishonoured)	560,000
		<u>570,568</u>			<u>1,139,248</u> 578,568 .

(ii) **Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 30th September, 2019**

Particulars	Amount
	₹
Overdraft as per Cash Book	44,968
Add: Cheque deposited but not collected upto 30 <sup>th</sup> Sept., 2019	52,56,000
	53,00,968
Less: Cheques issued but not presented for payment upto 30 <sup>th</sup> Sept., 2019	(5,30,000)
Credit by Bank erroneously on 6 <sup>th</sup> Sept.	(80,000)
Overdraft as per bank statement	<u>83,032</u>

**Note:** Bank has credited Neel by 80,000 in error on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2019. If this mistake is rectified in the bank statement, then this will not be deducted in the above statement



## ANSWER 3(a) –

### In the books of M Consignment A/c

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Goods sent to Consignee A/c (5,000 × Rs. 20)	1,00,000	By S A/c (Sales) (3,750 kg. × Rs 30)	1,12,500
To Bank Freight & insurance	25,000	By Cash A/c (Insurance paid)	2,250
To S A/c Godown Rent	10,000	By Abnormal Loss A/c	875
Wages	1,000	By Stock on Consignment	25,658
Printing & stationary	5,000	By P/L a/c (loss)	5,342
	5,625		
	<u>1,46,625</u>		<u>1,46,625</u>

Dr.		S A/c	
Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Consignment (3750 × Rs 30)	1,12,500	By Bills Receivable	50,000
		By Consignment Godown Rent	
		Wages	1,000
		Printing & Stationary	5,000
		Commission	5,625
		By Bank A/c	40,875
	<u>1,12,500</u>		<u>1,12,500</u>

(i) Calculation of Closing Stock:

Particular	Kg
Goods Sent	5,000
(-) Destroyed in transit	(125)
(-) Sold By 'S'	(3750)
(-) Lost due to leakage	(125)
Closing Stock	<u>1,000 kg.</u>

(ii) Calculation of value of Closing Stock:

Total Cost	1,25,000
(-) Abnormal loss	(3125)
	<u>12,1875</u>
(+) Consignee's exp. (Note)	NIL
Units remaining	<u>1,21,575</u>
4,750	Cost
1,000	<u>12,1875</u>
	25,658

Note on Consignee expenses: It is assumed that expenses paid by consignee are selling expenses in nature & hence are not included in Closing stock.

**ANSWER 3(b) –****Books of H**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Dr.) Rs</b>	<b>Amount (Cr.) Rs</b>
1.7.99	G's A/c <b>Dr.</b> <b>To Bills Payable A/c</b> <b>(Being Acceptable of bill drawn by G)</b>	80,000	80,000
1.9.99	J's A/c <b>Dr.</b> <b>To Sales A/c</b> <b>(Being Sales made to J)</b>	90,000	90,000
1.9.99	<b>Bills Receivable A/c</b> <b>Dr.</b> <b>Banks A/c</b> <b>Dr.</b> <b>Discount A/c</b> <b>Dr.</b> <b>To J's A/c</b> <b>(Being Acceptance received from J's endorsement of bill received from G and Rs. 9,000 received in full settlement of the amount due)</b>	80,000 9,000 1,000	90,000
1.9.99	<b>Bills Payable A/c</b> <b>Dr.</b> <b>To Bills Receivable A/c</b> <b>(Beings Own acceptance received from Ji's Endorsement cancelled )</b>	80,000	80,000
1.10.99	<b>Purchase A/c</b> <b>Dr.</b> <b>To G's A/c</b> <b>(Being purchases made from G)</b>	1,00,000	1,00,000
	G's A/c <b>Dr.</b> <b>To Bank A/c</b> <b>(Being Amount paid to G after adjustment of Rs. 80,000 for accommodation extended to him)</b>	20,000	20,000

### ANSWER 3(c) –

In the books of Mr. Ram  
Current Account as on 31st Oct., 2014

Date	Particulars	Rs	Date	Days	Product	Date	Particulars	Rs.	Date	Days	Product
1/17	To Balance b/d	750	1/17	123	92,250	20/8	By Sales	200	20/8	72	14,400
15/8	To Sales	1,250	15/8	77	96,250	22/9	Return		22/9	39	31,200
	To Interest	18.48				15/10	By Bank	800	15/10	16	8,000
							By Cash	500			
							By Bal. c/d	518.48			
									By Balance of Products		1,34,900
		2,018.48			1,88,500			2,018.48			1,88,500

$$\text{Interest} = 1,34,900 \times \frac{5}{100} \times \frac{1}{365}$$

Interest = Rs 18.48

### ANSWER 4(a) –

Trading and Profit and Loss Account

(For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998)

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To , Opening Stock	7,400	By Sales	49,800
To , Purchases	25,000	Less: Sales on Approval Basis	
Less: Return	300		1,200
To , Wages	5,400	By, Closing Stock	6,000
To Gross Profit c/d	18,100	Add: Stock with Customer	1,000
To, Repairs to plant	520		7,000
To, Salaries	2,100	By Gross Profit b/d	18,100
To, Rent	240	By Discount on Purchases	708
To Bad Debts (200+600)	800	By Provision for Bad Debts (2)	752
To Depreciation on Plant & Machinery	400		
Building	500		
To Commission to work Manager	1,800		
To Commission to General Manager (3)	1,200		
To Net Profit	12,000		
	19,560		19,560



**Balance Sheet of Mr. X**

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998

Liabilities		Amount	Assets		Amount
Capital Account	10,000		Land and Building		14,900
Less : Income Tax	100		Plant and Machinery		3,600
	9,900		Stock in hand	6,000	
Add : Net Profit	12,000	21,900	Add: Stock with Customers	1,000	7000
Bank Overdraft		760			
Bills Payable		1,600	Debtors (1)	4,960	
Sundry Creditors		6,252	Less: Provision for Bad Debts	248	4,712
Salaries Outstanding		400			
Outstanding Commission			Bill receivable		3,000
Work Manager	1,800		Accrued Income		300
General Manager	1,200	3,000	Cash in hand and at Bank		400
		33,912			33,912

**Working Notes:**

- (1) Debtors as per Trial Balance 7,000  
 Less: Debtors on account of goods sold on approval basis 1200  
 Landlord account wrongly taken debtor 240 1,440  
5,560  
 Less : Bad Debts Written off 600  
4,960
- (2) Provision for Bad Debts Required (Adjusted Debtor)  
 5% on Debtors Rs 4,960= Rs 248= 752
- (3) Calculation of Commission of General manager  
 10/10 x Rs (15,00-1,800= 1200)

**ANSWER 4(b) –**

Bil date A	B Amount Rs	C Term	Due date D (Including grace period)	No of days (Taking E 19 Nov . 03 as base)	Product P= B x E Rs.
16 Aug. 2003	3,000	3 Months	19 Nov 03	0	0
20 Oct. 2003	2,500	60 Days	22 Dec 03	33	82,500
14 Dec, 2003	2,000	2 Months	17 Fe 04	90	1,80,000
24 Jan, 2004	1,000	60 Days	27 March 04	129	1,29,000
06 March, 2004	1,500	2 Months	09 May 04	172	2,58,000
	10,000				6,49,500

Average due date = Base date + Days equal to  $\frac{\text{Sum of Product}}{\text{Sum of Amount}}$

$$= 19 \text{ Nov, } 03 + \frac{6,46,500}{10,000}$$

$$= 19 \text{ Nov, } 03 + 65 \text{ days (approx)}$$

$$= 23 \text{ Jan, } 2004$$

**ANSWER 5(a) –**

**Delhi Club**  
**Receipts and Payments Account**  
**(For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 1998)**

Receipts	Rs.	Income	Rs.
To donations for Building and Library Room	2,00,000	By Land	10,000
To Entrance Fees	17,000	By furniture	1,30,000
To subscription	19,000	By Salaries	4,800
To Locker rents	600	By Maintenance of Playground	1,000
To sundry Income	1,060	By Rent	8,000
To Refreshment	16,000	By Refreshment Account	8,000
To Bal. C/d overdraft	1,08,140	By Library Books	25,000
		By 9% Govt. Bonds	1,60,000
		By Bank Terms Deposit	15,000
	3,61,800		3,61,800

**Income and Expenditure Account**  
**For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 1998**

Expenditure	Rs.	Income	Rs.
To Salaries	4,800	By entrance Fees	17,000
Add- Outstanding	200	By Subscription	19,000
	5,000	Add. Outstanding	1,000
To Maintenance of playground	1,000		20,000
Add Outstanding	1,000	By Locker Rents	
	2,000	By Sundry Income	1,060
To Rent	8,000	Add Outstanding	540
To Depreciation			1,600
Furniture	14,600	By Refreshment Account	8,000
Library Books	2,500		
	17,100		
To surplus	15,100		
	47,200		47,200

**Balance Sheet of Delhi Club**  
**As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1998**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital Fund	15,100	Land	10,000
Building & Library Room Fund	2,00,000	Furniture	1,46,000
Creditors for Furniture	16,000	Less: Depreciation	14,600
Creditors for Expenses		Library Books	25,000
Salaries Outstanding	200	Less: Depreciation	2,500
Maintenance of playground	1,000	9% Gov. bonds	1,60,000
Bank Overdraft	1,08,140	Bank Term Deposits	15,000
		Subscription Receivable	1,000
		Sundry Income Receivable	540
	3,40,440		3,40,440

**ANSWER 5(b) –**

**In the Books of Mr. Ganesh**  
**Journal Entries**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Particulars</b>		<b>L.F.</b>	<b>Dr.</b> ₹	<b>Cr.</b> ₹
2018 March 31	Sales A/c To Trade receivables A/c  (Being the cancellation of original entry for sale in respect of goods lying with customers awaiting approval)	Dr.		6,500	6,500
March 31	Inventories with Customers on Sale or Return A/c To Trading A/c (Note 1) (Being the adjustment for cost of goods lying with customers awaiting approval)	Dr.		5,000	5,000
April 25	Trade receivables A/c To Sales A/c (Being goods costing worth ₹ 3,900 sent to Mr. Aditya on sale or return basis has been accepted by him)	Dr.		3,900	3,900

**Balance Sheet of Mr. Ganesh as on 31st March, 2018 (Extracts)**

<b>Liabilities</b>	₹	<b>Assets</b>	₹	₹
		Trade receivables (₹ 75,000 - ₹ 6,500)		68,500
		Inventories-in-trade	50,000	
		Add: Inventories with customers on Sale or Return	5,000	<u>55,000</u>
				<u>1,23,500</u>

**Notes:**

- (1) Cost of goods lying with customers =  $100/130 \times ₹ 6,500 = ₹ 5,000$
- (2) No entry is required on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2018 for goods returned by Mr. Bakkiram. Goods should be included physically in the Inventories.

### ANSWER 5(c) –

(i) **Capitalisation Method:**

Total Capitalised Value of the firm

$$= \frac{\text{Average Profit} \times 100}{\text{Normal Rate of Return}} = \frac{\text{₹ } 1,50,000 \times 100}{20} = \text{₹ } 7,50,000$$

Goodwill = Total Capitalised Value of Business – Capital Employed

$$= \text{₹ } 7,50,000 - \text{₹ } 5,00,000 \text{ [i.e., ₹ } 3,00,000 \text{ (J) + ₹ } 2,00,000 \text{ (K)]}$$

Goodwill = ₹ 2,50,000

(ii) **Super Profit Method:**

Normal Profit = Capital Employed x 20/100 = ₹ 1,00,000

Average Profit = ₹ 1,50,000

Super Profit = Average profit – Normal Profit

$$= \text{₹ } 1,50,000 - \text{₹ } 1,00,000 = \text{₹ } 50,000$$

Goodwill = Super Profit x Number of years' purchase

$$= \text{₹ } 50,000 \times 2 = \text{₹ } 1,00,000$$

### ANSWER 6(a) –

Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c			
Particulars	Amount Rs	Particulars	Amount Rs
To Profit Transferred to:		By Goodwill	4,000
To X's Capital A/c	7,800	By Land & Building A/c	15,600
To Y's Capital A/c	15,600	By Furniture A/c	3,800
	23,400		23,400

Partner's Capital A/c							
Particular	X	Y	Z	Particular	X	Y	Z
To Balance c/d	53,200	53,200	53,200	By Balance b/d	26,400	33,600	-
				By Profit & Loss Adj	7,800	15,600	-
				By General Reserves A/c	2,000	4,000	-
				By Sundry Assets	-	-	22,400
				By Bank A/c	17,000	-	30,800
	53,200	53,200	53,200		53,200	53,200	53,200

**Bank A/c**

Particulars	Amount <u>Rs</u>	Particular	Amount <u>Rs</u>
To Profit transferred to:	12,000	By Balance c/d	59,800
To X's Capital A/c	17,000		
To Y's Capital A/c	30,800		
	59,800		59,800

|  
**Balance Sheet of New Firm as on 1st April, 2004**

Liabilities	Amount <u>Rs</u>	Assets	Amount <u>Rs</u>
Capital Account		Goodwill (18,000 + 6,000)	24,000
X	53,200	Land & Building	30,000
Y	53,200	Furniture (6,000 + 2,800)	8,800
Z	53,200		
	1,59,600	Stock (26,000 + 13,600)	39,600
	9,000	Sundry Debtors	6,400
		Cash at Bank	59,800
	1,68,600		1,68,600

**Working notes:**

The capital account of the partners are to be equally adjusted and so the additional cash is to be brought by the incoming partner. For this purpose, the highest capital i.e. of Y is taken as the base and

Y's Total capital = (Y's Capital = profit on Revaluation + general Reserve

= (33,600 + 15,600 + 4,000)

= Rs 53,200

X has to bring Rs 17,000 (53,200 – (26,400 + 2,000 + 7,800))

and Z has to bring Rs 30,800 (53,200 – 22,400)

**ANSWER 6(b) –****Journal of Piyush Limited**

<b>Date 2018</b>	<b>Particulars</b>		<b>Dr. ₹</b>	<b>Cr. ₹</b>
July 1	Bank A/c (Note 1 – Column 3) To Equity Share Application A/c (Being application money received on 4,20,000 shares @ ₹ 2 per share)	Dr.	8,40,000	8,40,000
July 10	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Note 1 - Column 5) To Bank A/c (Note 1–Column 6) (Being application money on 1,30,000 shares transferred to Equity Share Capital Account; on 2,00,000 shares adjusted with allotment and on 90,000 shares refunded as per Board's Resolution No.....dated....)	Dr.	8,40,000	2,60,000 4,00,000 1,80,000
	Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium a/c (Being allotment money due on 1,30,000 shares @ ₹ 5 each including premium at ₹ 2 each as per Board's Resolution No....dated....)	Dr.	6,50,000	3,90,000 2,60,000
	Bank A/c (Note 1 – Column 8) To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being balance allotment money received)	Dr.	2,50,000	2,50,000
	Equity Share Final Call A/c	Dr.	6,50,000	

2019 April 30	To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being final call money due on 1,30,000 shares @ ₹ 5 per share as per Board's Resolution No.....dated....)			6,50,000
	Bank A/c To Equity Share Final Call A/c (Being final call money on 1,30,000 shares @ ₹ 5 each received)	Dr.	6,50,000	6,50,000

**Working Note:**

**Calculation for Adjustment and Refund**

Category	No. of Shares Applied for	No. of Shares Allotted	Amount Received on Application (1 x ₹ 2)	Amount Required on Application (2 x ₹ 2)	Amount adjusted on Allotment	Refund [3-4-5]	Amount due on Allotment	Amount received on Allotment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(i)	20,000	20,000	40,000	40,000	Nil	Nil	1,00,000	1,00,000
(ii)	1,00,000	50,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Nil	2,50,000	1,50,000
(iii)	3,00,000	60,000	6,00,000	1,20,000	3,00,000	1,80,000	3,00,000	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,20,000</b>	<b>1,30,000</b>	<b>8,40,000</b>	<b>2,60,000</b>	<b>4,00,000</b>	<b>1,80,000</b>	<b>6,50,000</b>	<b>2,50,000</b>