

Second Year Higher Secondary Model Examination, March 2022 ME-550**Unofficial ANSWER KEY****ACCOUNTANCY WITH COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING****SECTION-I****(Accountancy-Maximum Score-40)****A. Answer any 4 Questions from 1 to 6 . Each Carries 1 Score (4 X 1 = 4)**

1. (b) Income and Expenditure Account
2. (d) Interest on Loan
3. (d) All of these
4. (b) Gaining Ratio
5. (a) All Partners Capital Account
6. (c) Compulsory Dissolution

B. Answer all Questions from 7 to 9 . Each Carries 1 Score (3 X 1 = 3)

7. (a) Capital Receipt
8. (d) 12 Months
9. (c) Change in Profit Sharing Ratio

PART -II**A. Answer the following questions, which carries 2 Scores. (1 X 2 = 2)****10. Features of Receipts and Payment Account (Any 2)**

- It is a real account.
- It is a summary of cash book.
- It is prepared at the end of an accounting year on the basis of cash book.
- It is debited with all cash receipts and credited with all cash payments.
- It is prepared on cash basis (records only actual cash receipts and payments).
- It records all receipts and payments of current year, previous and succeeding years.
- It records all receipts and payments whether they are of capital and revenue nature.
- Non cash items like depreciation, outstanding expenses, accrued income etc are never recorded in this account.

B. Answer any 1 Question from 11 to 12. Carries 2 Scores (1 X 2 =2)**11. Journal entry to write off existing goodwill**

Anil A/c Dr	6,000	
Biju A/c Dr	4,000	
To Goodwill		10,000
(Existing goodwill written off)		

12. Difference between Revaluation account and Realisation account

Revaluation Account	Realisation Account
Revaluation account is prepared at the time of admission, retirement, death or change in profit sharing ratio of a partner	Realisation account is prepared at the time of Dissolution of Firm
It records only changes in values of assets and liabilities	Assets and liabilities are shown at the book values
Revaluation account is prepared to find out profit or loss on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities	It is prepared to find out profit or loss on realization of assets and payment of liabilities.

PART-III

A. Answer any 3 questions from 13 to 16. Each carries 3 score (3 x3 = 9)

13. Calculation of Subscription

Subscription received during the year 2020-21		54,000
Add:		
Closing outstanding	8,000	8,000
Less:		62,200
Opening out standing	6,000	
Closing pre-received	4,000	10,000
Income from subscription during the current year (shown in the I & E a/c)		52,000

14. Interest on drawings

- (a) Interest on Drawings of A = $36,000 \times \frac{9}{100} \times \frac{6.5}{12}$ = 1,755
 (b) Interest on Drawings of B = $36,000 \times \frac{9}{100} \times \frac{5.5}{12}$ = 1,485
 (c) Interest on Drawings of A = $36,000 \times \frac{9}{100} \times \frac{6}{12}$ = 1,620

15. New profit sharing ratio

Old ratio of Ajith & Balu = 3: 2

Dinu's Share = $\frac{1}{5}$ which he acquires equally, i.e $\frac{1}{10}$ from Ajith and $\frac{1}{10}$ from Balu.

So Ajith's new share = Ajith's old share – Ajith's share acquired by Dinu
 $= \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{6}{10} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{10}$

Balu's new share = Balu's old share – Balu's share acquired by Dinu
 $= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{4}{10} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$

Dinu's share = $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{2}{10}$

So new ratio of Ajith, Balu and Dinu = **5:3:2**

16. Realisation Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Assets	1,20,000	By Liabilities	80,000
To Bank	78,000	By Bank	1,50,000
To Bank (R.Exp)	1,000		
To A's Capital 18,600 (31,000* 3/5)			
To B's Capital <u>12,400</u> (31,000 *2/5)	31,000		
	2,30,000		2,30,000

B. Answer the following question, which carry 3 Scores (1 X 3 =3)

- 17.** Here, Guaranteed partner is Sheeba
Sheeba's guaranteed profit = 70,000.

Profit sharing ratio between Divya and Reshma = 2:1

Firm's profit = 1,60,000

Divya's share of profit- $1,60,000 \times \frac{2}{4} = 80,000$

Reshma,s share of profit – $1,60,000 \times \frac{1}{4} = 40,000$

Sheebas,s share of profit – $1,60,000 \times \frac{1}{4} = 40,000$

Sheeba's guaranteed share = 70,000

Deficiency in Sheeba's share = 30,000(70,000- 40,000),it should be shared by Divya and Reshma in their ratio (2:1)

Deficiency met by Divya = $30,000 \times \frac{2}{3} = 20,000$

Deficiency met by Reshma = $30,000 \times \frac{1}{3} = 10,000$

Profit and Loss Appropriation Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Divya's Capital 80,000		By Net profit	1,60,000
Less: Share of deficiency <u>20,000</u>	60,000		
To Reshma's capital 40,000			
Less: Share of deficiency <u>10,000</u>	30,000		
To Sheeba's capital 40,000			
Add: Deficiency <u>30,000</u>	70,000		
(5,000+2000)			
	1,60,000		1,60,000

PART- IV

A. Answer any 2 questions from 18 to 20. Each carries 4 scores (2 x 4 =8)

18. Difference between Fixed Capital Method and Fluctuating Method

Basis	Fixed Capital Method	Fluctuating Capital Method
Number of Accounts	Two accounts are maintained for each partner viz. capital account and current account.	Only one account is maintained, i.e capital account.
Adjustments	All adjustments are recorded in a separate account known as current account.	All adjustments are recorded in the capital account itself.
Fixed Balance	The capital account balance remains unchanged unless there is addition to or withdrawal of capital.	The balance of the capital account fluctuates from year to year.

Credit Balance	The capital accounts will always show a credit balance.	The capital account may sometimes shows debit balance.
Appearance in the Balance Sheet	Both capital and current account balance will appear	Only capital account balance appears.

19. Calculation of Goodwill

Actual Average Profit = $40,000+50,000+55,000+70,000+85,0000 / 5$

Actual profit = $3,00,000 / 5 = 60,000$

Normal Profit = Capital employed X Normal Rate of Return/ 100

= $5,00,000 \times 10/100 = 50,000$

Super profit = Actual Profit – Normal Profit

Super profit = $60,000 - 50,000 = 10,000$

Goodwill = Super profit X 3 Year's Purchase

= $10,000 \times 3 = \underline{\underline{30,000}}$

20.

To write off General Reserve:

(a.) General Reserve A/c Dr 90,000

To X's Capital A/c **45,000**

To Y's Capital A/c **30,000**

To Z's Capital A/c **15,000**

(General Reserve distributed among all partners in their old ratio)

(b) X's Capital A/c Dr 30,000

Y's Capital A/c Dr 20,000

Z's Capital A/c Dr 10,000

To Accumulated Losses **60,000**

(Accumulated losses distributed among all partners in their old ratio)

B. Answer any 1 question from 21 to 22. Carries 4 scores(1 x 4 =4)**21.****(a) Legacies:**

It is the amount received as per the will of a deceased person. It is a capital fund and should be shown on the receipt side of the receipts and payment account and should be added to the capital fund in the balance sheet.

(b) Life membership fees:

Some members prefer to pay lump sum amount as life membership fee instead of paying periodic subscription. Such amount is treated as capital receipt and added directly to the capital fund in the balance sheet.

(c) Sale of periodicals

It is an item of recurring nature (revenue receipts) and shown as the income side of the income and expenditure account.

(d) Payment of Honorarium

It is the amount paid to the person who is not a regular employee of the institution. It is a revenue expenditure and it should be shown on the expenditure side of the income and expenditure account

22.

Total capital of the new firm on the basis of C' s capital = $40,000 \times 4/1 = 1,60,000$

New ratio of A, B and C = 2:1:1

A' s new capital = $1,60,000 \times 2/4 = 80,000$

B' s new capital = $1,60,000 \times 1/4 = 40,000$

C' s capital = $1,60,000 \times 1/4 = 40,000$

Adjusted capital of A and B = 90,000 and 30,000

Surplus of A' s capital = $90,000 - 80,000 = 10,000$

shortage of B's capital = $40,000 - 30,000 = 10,000$

Journal Entry: In case of A

A's Capital A/c	Dr	10,000
	To Cash A/c	10,000

(Excess capital withdrawn)

Journal Entry: In case of B

Cash A/c Dr 10,000
 To B's Capital 10,000
 (Additional capital introduced)

PART-V

Answer any 1 question from 23 to 24. Carries 5 scores (1 X 5 =5)

23.

Income and Expenditure Account

For The Year Ended 31-03-2021

Expenditure		Amount	Income		Amount
To Salaries	18,000	15,000	By Subscriptions	32,000	36,000
Less: Prepaid	<u>3,000</u>		Add :		
To Rent	22,000	24,000	Closing Outstanding	<u>4,000</u>	6,000
Add: Outstanding	<u>2,000</u>		By Rent of hall		
To Electricity		4,000	Deficit (Excess of expenditure over income)		3,000
To Stationery		2,000			
		45,000			45,000

24.

Revaluation Account

Particulars		Amount	Particulars		Amount
To Stock		3,000	By Land and Building		8,000
To Aflash Capital A/c	5,500	11,000	By Creditors		1,000
To Basith's Capital	<u>5,500</u>		By Investment		5,000
		14,000			14,000

SECTION-II
Computerised Accounting
(Maximum Score: 20)

PART-VI

A. Answer any 2 questions from 25 to 28. Each carries 1 scores(2 X1=2)

25. b. Block Codes

26. d. Spreadsheet

27. a. TODAY

28. c. Profit and Loss Account

B. Answer any 1 question from 29 to 30. Carries 1 Score (1 x 1 =1)

29. a. PMT

30. (c) Z axis

PART-VII

A. Answer any 3 question from 31 to 34 , Each carries 2 scores (3 x 2=6)

31.

a. Cell:

The intersection of a row and a column is called a cell. In a spread sheet data are recorded in cells.

b. A RANGE is a group of adjacent cells that forms rectangular area. A range can be referenced by giving the address of the starting cell and ending cell separated by a colon (:) eg.The range starting from D1 to E10 is written as D1:E10

32. (a) Syntax SLN =SLN(Cost,Salvage,Life)

(b) SyntaxDB =DB(cost,salvage,life,period,[month])

33. (a) Plot Area :

This is the area where your chart data is actually plotted. In addition to Data Series, the plot area also includes the chart's axes - such as the horizontal X axis and the vertical Y axis, the axis titles, gridlines, and data labels. It refers to that area of the chart where the data is graphically displayed.

(b) Legend: Legend is an identifier of a piece of information shown in the chart. On a chart, a legend identifies different categories of data. To distinguish them, they are given different colours and the legend then tells you what each colour is representing.

34. a.Field Name, b. Field Type, c. Description, d. Field Properties

B. Answer any 1 question from 35 to 36. Carries 2 Scores (1 x 2 =2)

35. Security Features in CA

1.Password Security

Password is the key word used by an authorized person to get access to the system. It is the secret word or code created by the user, which enables the user to access the system including data. Without password it is impossible to access the system.

2.Data Audit

It is a mechanism which provides the capability to the administrator to track the changes in the accounts. Through this system an administrator or auditor can easily traced out matters like who have made changes to the original data, when and how the changes have been made etc.

3. Data Vault

Data Vault features ensure the security of data even if the data falls into the wrong hand. Encryption means converting normally readable information into an unrecognizable format which can be decrypted to original format only by authorized persons. This feature will help the business to maintain confidentiality of information by encrypting the data.

36. a. Deleting Ledger accounts:

Deletion of Ledger Accounts

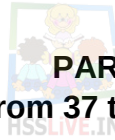
To delete a ledger account select 'Edit Account' from 'Master' Menu. Here select the ledger account we want to delete, click on **delete button** and confirm the deletion

Path to delete a ledger account:

**Master-----Edit account-----Select the account to be selected----Delete-----
Confirm Delete**

b. View Trial Balance:

To Display Trial Balance: Report-----Trial Balance



PART- VIII

A Answer any 2 questions from 37 to 39. Each carries 3 Scores (2 X 3 = 6)

37. List out the merits of computerized accounting over manual accounting

Merits/ Advantages of Computerised Accounting System (CAS)

(Any 3)

- Timely generation of reports and information is possible in CAS.
- Storage and retrieval of data is very easy in CAS.
- Accurate and updated information is possible in CAS
- Automated document preparation is possible in CAS.
- Confidentiality of data can be easily maintained in CAS
- Alterations and additions in transactions can be effected easily in computerized accounting

38.

a. Relative reference (Normal references)

In relative cell reference, when a formula is copied to another cell, the cell references given in the formula will automatically changes to suit the new location.

For cell **D1** contains the formula **=A1+B1+C1**, while coping the formula in **D1** to **D2** the formula will automatically change to **= A2+B2+C2**

b. Absolute cell reference

Unlike relative references, absolute reference cell does not change when copied to another location. An absolute cell reference is used to **keep a cell constant** in the formula. Here column and row (a Cell) remain constant. To set an **absolute reference** a **dollar sign (\$)** is use before the column name and/ row number.

c. Mixed reference

Mixed reference is used to keep a column or a row remains constant in a formula. It is partly absolute and partly relative. Example : C\$5



39.

a. Payment Vouchers: Payment vouchers are used to record All payments made by cash or cheque. Function Key- F5

b. Purchase Voucher: Purchase vouchers are used to record all cash and credit purchase of goods. Function Key -F7

c. Contra Vouchers: Contra vouchers are used to record contra entries-Deposit or withdrawals of cash from bank, transfer of funds from one bank to another, transfer of cash to petty cash account etc. Function Key- F8

B. Answer the following question, which carries 3 scores (1 X 3 = 3)**40. a. CONCATENATE:**

Concatenate means join together. This function used to combines several text strings in different cells into one string.Space BETWEEN strings are given in inverted coma(“ ”).

Syntax=concatenate(Text1,Text2,.....,Text 30)

b. RATE ()

This function calculates the interest rate required to pay off specified amount of a loan, or to reach a target amount on investment, over a given period.

Syntax=RATE(NPER,PMT,PV,FV,Type,Guess)

c. NPV ()

Net present value is defined as the present value of the expected future cash flows less the initial cost of the investment. This function helps to compare projects with their relative profitability to ensure that only the most profitable ventures are pursued. A higher NPV indicates that the project or investment is more profitable.

Syntax=NPV(Rate,Value1,Value2,value3.....)

Study Materials	
+2 Accountancy Part - A (Focus Area Note)	<u>CLICK HERE</u>
+2 Accountancy Part- B Computerised Accounting (Complete Note)	<u>CLICK HERE</u>
+2 Business studies (Focus Area , Complete Note)	<u>Click Here</u>
+2 CA Model Practical (Unofficial) Questions,Procedure,output	<u>Click Here</u>
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