

ANSWER KEY
FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, MARCH- 2024
ACCOUNTANCY WITH AFS
CODE No: FY 449

80 Scores

2 ½Hrs

Qn No	Sub Qns	Value Points	Score	Total Score
Attend any 10 from 1 to 11. Each carries 1 score. (10 × 1 = 10)				
1		(b) Paid daughters tuition fee from personal bank account ₹ 5,000	1	1
2		(c) Capital	1	1
3		(b) Debit Cash and Credit Rent	1	1
4		(d) Journal Proper	1	1
5		(a) Error of Principle	1	1
6		(c) Trial Balance	1	1
7		(c) Amortisation	1	1
8		(a) Debit side of Profit and Loss account	1	1
9		(c) Secret Reserve	1	1
10		(c ₹ 3,500	1	1
11		(a) Added to Salary account	1	1
Attend any 4 from 12 to 17. Each carries 2 score. (4 × 2 = 8)				
12		a) Going concern b) Consistencv	1 1	2
13		Purchased Machinery for cash Deposited into bank etc (any two correct transactions)	1 1	2
14		A bank overdraft is a financial service offered by banks that allows account holders to withdraw more money than they have in their accounts, up to a predetermined limit. (any meaningful explanation also considered)	2	2
15		Difference between Revenue expenditure and Capital expenditure (a) Capital expenditure increases earning capacity of business whereas revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the earning capacity.		

	<p>(b) Capital expenditure is incurred to acquire fixed assets for operation of business whereas revenue expenditure is incurred on day-to-day conduct of business.</p> <p>(c) Revenue expenditure is generally recurring expenditure and capital expenditure is non-recurring by nature.</p> <p>(d) Capital expenditure benefits more than one accounting year whereas revenue expenditure normally benefits one accounting year.</p> <p>(Any two difference)</p>	1 x 2	2																																
16	<p>Current assets - (b) Debtors , (d) Stock</p> <p>Fixed assets - (a) Land & Building, (c) Machinery</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2																																
17	<p>a) Prepaid Rent a/c Dr To Rent a/c</p> <p>b) Depreciation a/c Dr To Machinery a/c</p>	1 1	2																																
Attend any seven from 18 to 26. Each carries 3 score. (7 × 3 = 21)																																			
18	<p>a) Gain</p> <p>b) Drawings</p> <p>c) Debtor</p>	1 1 1	3																																
19	<p>a) Matching concept</p> <p>b) The concept of matching emphasises that expenses incurred in an accounting period should be matched with revenues during that period.</p>	1 2	3																																
20	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Transactions</th> <th colspan="2">Assets</th> <th rowspan="2">Liabilities</th> <th rowspan="2">Capital</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Cash</th> <th>Inventory</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Started business with cash</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchased goods</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(30000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sold goods</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(10,000)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">62,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">82,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Transactions	Assets		Liabilities	Capital	Cash	Inventory	Started business with cash	80,000			80,000	Purchased goods	(30000)	30000			Total	50000	30000		80,000	Sold goods	12,000	(10,000)		2000	Total	62,000	20,000		82,000	1 1 1	3
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21	<p>Cheques issued by the bank but not yet presented for payment</p> <p>Cheques paid into the bank but not yet collected</p> <p>Direct debits made by the bank on behalf of the customer</p> <p>Amounts directly deposited in the bank account</p> <p>Interest and dividends collected by the bank etc (any 3)</p>	1 x 3	3																																
22	<p>a) Error of Commission</p> <p>b) Errors caused due to wrong recording of a transaction, wrong totalling, wrong casting, wrong balancing, etc are called as Error of Commission.</p>	1 2	3																																
23	<p style="text-align: center;">Difference between straight line method and diminishing balance method (any 3)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Basis</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Straight Line Method</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Diminishing Balance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Straight Line Method	Diminishing Balance																															
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24	<p>Cost of goods sold = Opening stock + Purchases + Wages + Carriage inward - Closing stock</p> <p>Cost of goods sold = ₹ 1,60,000</p> <p>(For correct equation give 1 score)</p>		3	3															
25	<p>Bad debt debited to Profit & Loss Account</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Bad debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Provision for bad debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>1500</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3500</td> </tr> </table> <p>(Give full score if the final figure is ₹ 3400 also)</p>	Bad debt	2,000	Add: Provision for bad debt	<u>1500</u>		3500		3	3									
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26	<p>a) Shown on the debit side of profit & Loss account - wages ₹ 6,000</p> <p>b) Shown on the assets side of Balance sheet – Prepaid wages ₹ 500</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>a) Shown on the debit side of profit & Loss account - wages ₹ 5,500</p> <p>b) Shown on the assets side of Balance sheet – Prepaid wages ₹ 500, Deduct from wages in profit & Loss account</p>		1½ 1½	3															
Attend any five from 27 to 32. Each carries 5 score. (5 × 5 = 25)																			
27	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Loan from Bank</td> <td>(v) Liabilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Computer Software</td> <td>(i) Intangible asset</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Cash at Bank</td> <td>(iv) Current assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Sales</td> <td>(iii) Revenue</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(e) Voucher</td> <td>(ii) Source document</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	(a) Loan from Bank	(v) Liabilities	(b) Computer Software	(i) Intangible asset	(c) Cash at Bank	(iv) Current assets	(d) Sales	(iii) Revenue	(e) Voucher	(ii) Source document		1 1 1 1 1	5			
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28	GST is a destination tax on the consumption of goods and services levied at all stages right from manufacturing up to the final consumption with credit of taxes paid at previous stages.		5	5															
29	<p style="text-align: center;">Purchases day book</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Invoice No</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Name of the Supplier</th> <th style="width: 10%;">LF</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount</th> </tr> </table>	Date	Invoice No	Name of the Supplier	LF	Amount													
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	2022	Sangi & Co:						
	Jan 1	10 Refrigerators @ ₹ 25,000-					2	
			2,50,000					
		4 Colour TV @ ₹ 30,000-						
			1,20,000					
			<u>3,70,000</u>				5	
		Less: Trade discount	<u>18,500</u>		3,51,500			
	Jan 5	10 Waging mach @ ₹ 15,000 -					2	
			1,50,000					
		5 AC @ ₹ 20,000 -	<u>1,00,000</u>					
			<u>2,50,000</u>					
		Less- Trade discount	5,000		2,45,000			
		Total			5,96,500		1	
	(If the calculation is made on the basis of total price- Refrigerator - ₹ 25,000, TV- ₹ 30,000, Washing machine - ₹ 15,000, AC- ₹ 20,000 should also be considered)							
30	Bank Reconciliation Statement							
	Item		Amount (+)	Amount (-)				
	Balance as per cash book		28,000		1			
	Cheque issued but not yet present for payment		4,000		1			
	Cheque presented bank but not collected			7,000	1			
	Bank charges debited in pass book			400	1		5	
	Electricity bill paid by bank			3,000				
	Balance as per pass book			21,600	1			
			32,000	32,000				
31	a) Wages a/c Dr. 7,000 To Employees a/c 7,000						1	
	b) Sales a/c is debited with ₹ 1000 (or) Sales a/c Dr. 1,000 To Suspense a/c 1,000						1	
	c) Sales a/c Dr 4,500 Purchases a/c Dr, 4,500 To Suspense a/c 9,000						1	5
	d) Rent a/c Dr. 900 To Cash a/c 900						1	
	e) Ram a/c Dr 3,000 To Raheem a/c 3,000						1	
32	Depreciation = <u>80,000 - 5,000</u> = 7,500						1	
	10							
	Machinery Account							
	Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount		
	1	Cash	80,000	1	Depreciation	7,500		

				Balance c/d	72,500	1	
		80,000			80,000		
2	Balance b/d	72,500	2	Depreciation	7,500	1	
				Balance c/d	65,000		5
		72,500			72,500		
3	Balance b/d	65,000	3	Depreciation	7,500	1	
				Balance c/d	57,500		
		65,000			65,000		
4	Balance b/d	57,500	4	Depreciation	7,500	1	
				Balance c/d	50,000		
		57,500			57,500		

Attend any two from 33 to 35. Each Carries 8 score. (2 × 8 = 16)

33	JOURNAL					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8
	Date	Particulars	L/F	Amount Dr	Amount Cr		
	2023 March 1	Cash a/c To Capital a/c	Dr	5,00,000	5,00,000		
	2	Bank a/c To Cash a/c	Dr	50,000	50,000		
	4	Purchases a/c To Cash a/c	Dr	75,000	75,000		
	8	Furniture a/c To Popular traders a/c	Dr	48,500	48,500		
	12	Cash a/c To Sales a/c	Dr	18,700	18,700		
	15	Rent a/c To Bank a/c	Dr	8,000	8,000		
	22	Cash a/c To Bank a/c	Dr	5,000	5,000		
	26	Salaries a/c To Cash a/c	Dr	10,000	10,000		

34	Double Column Cash Book										½ score for each correc t post ing	8
	Date	Receipts	LF	Cash	Bank	Date	Payments	LF	Cash	Bank		
	2022					2022						
	Jan 1	Balance b/d		12000	18000	Jan 6	Purchases		4500			
	4	Sales		6000		8	Wages		4000			
	9	Cash	C		2000	9	Bank	C	2000			
	14	Mahesh		5000		12	Purchases			4000		
	16	Rajeev		4500		18	Insurance			2400		
	22	Cash	C		4500	19	Purchases		3000			
	25	Bank	C	4000		20	Rent			2000		
						22	Bank	C	4500			
						25	Cash	C		4000		

					28 Drawings			1500		
					31 Balance c/d		13500	10600		
			31500	24500			31500	24500		

35	Trading & Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31/03/2023								2	8
	Dr				Cr					
	Particulars	Amount		Particulars	Amount					
	Opening stock	30,000		Sales	1,50,000					
	Purchases	70,000		(-) Return	<u>2,000</u>		1,48,000			
	less : P/R	<u>1000</u>	69,000	Closing stock			20,000			
	Wages	4,000								
	(+) Outstanding	<u>2000</u>	6,000							
	Gross Profit c/d		63,000							
			1,68,000				1,68,000			
	Rent	2,000		Gross Profit b/d			63,000			
	Salary	8,000								
	(-) Prepaid	<u>1,000</u>	7,000							
	Bad debt		1,500							
	Trade expenses		2,400							
	Insurance		3,000							
	Repair		1,200							
	Travelling expenses		1,800							
	Depre: on Building		4,500							
	Depre: on Machinery		3,000							
	Net Profit		36,600							
			63,000				63,000			
	Balance Sheet as on 31/03/2023									
	Liabilities	Amount		Assets	Amount					
	Bank overdraft	6,700		Cash	2,800					
	Loan	15,000		Bank	8,000					
	Creditors	25,000		Debtors	24,000					
	Bills payable	18,000		Closing stock	20,000					
	Wage O/s	2,000		Prepaid salary	1,000					
	Capital	1,00,000		Machinery	60,000					
	(+) N profit	<u>36,600</u>	1,36,600	(-) Depreci:	<u>3,000</u>		57,000			
				Building	90,000					
				(-) Depreci:	<u>4500</u>		85,500			
				Furniture			5,000			
			2,03,300				2,03,300			

Scheme Finalized by:

- 1) ANIL KUMAR G GHSS AYYANKOICKAL, KOLLAM 9446109708
- 2) ANIL KUMAR S GHSS OACHIRA 9539784455
- 3) AJITH K B VRM GHSS VAYALAR 9946807039
- 4) AJAYAKUMAR.V. GHSS. Ayyankoickal. 9745565618.
- 5) VINOD KUMAR. R. GHSS Kottankubangura. 9447504102.

(Handwritten signatures and initials)