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11th ACCOUNTANCY PUBLIC EXAM - 2022**ANSWER KEY****MARKS :90**

1. Answers written only in blue or black ink should be evaluated.
2. Answers for more than specified number of questions should be struck and labelled as 'extra'.
3. Answers without question numbers should not be evaluated.
4. In part – I (question number 1 to 20), marks should not be awarded, if the option codes and corresponding answers did not match.

PART – I**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****(20×1=20)**

Q. No.	DESCRIPTION/ANSWERS		MARKS
1.	d	Principle	1
2.	a	assets	1
3.	a	end	1
4.	a	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	1
5.	b	Access codes	1
6.	c	Balancing	1
7.	c	Cash account	1
8.	b	Next year	1
9.	d	Current asset	1
10.	a	Bank A/c	1
11.	d	Returns of goods by the customer for which cash is not paid immediately	1
12.	a	Drawings A/c	1
13.	d	Debit side of Profit and Loss account	1

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14.	a	Constant for all years	1
15.	a	All credit purchases of goods	1
16.	c	Solving tax disputes with tax authorities	1
17.	a	Large, medium business	1
18.	a	On a particular date	1
19.	a	Capital expenditure	1
20.	c	Contra entry	1

PART – II

- ANSWER ANY SEVEN OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- QUESTION NO. 30 IS COMPULSORY

(7×2=14)

Q. No.	DESCRIPTION/ANSWERS	MARKS
21.	Definition	2
22.	<p>If the total of credit side exceeds the total of debit side, it results in credit balance.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>If the credit side of an account has higher total, the balancing figure is credit balance.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
23.	Trial balance is a statement containing the debit and credit balances of all ledger accounts on a particular date.	2
24.	<p>Accounting Packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tally ❖ Busy ❖ Marg ❖ Profitbooks <p>(any 2)</p>	<p>2 x 1 =</p> <p>2</p>
25.	Accrued income is income or portion of income which has been earned during the current accounting year but not received till the end of that accounting year.	2

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26.	Journal Entries			1
	Particulars	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs.)	
	i. Bank a/c Dr. To Bank loan a/c	10,000	10,000	
	ii. Cash a/c Dr. To Commission a/c	5,000	5,000	
27.	Amount of Depreciation = $\frac{\text{Original cost of the asset} - \text{Estimated scrap value}}{\text{Estimated useful life of the asset in years}}$ $= \frac{55,000}{5}$ = Rs. 11,000 per year			1
28.	In the books of Mr. Sanjay Trading account for the year ended 31st December 2017			½
	Dr.		Cr.	
	Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
	To Opening Stock	570	By Sales	26,200
	To Purchases 15,800		(-) Sales Returns	60
	(-) Purchases Returns 90	15,710	By Closing Stock	860
	To Gross profit c/d	10,720		
		27,000		27,000
29.	Journal Entry			2
	Particulars	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs.)	
	Purchases a/c Dr. To Cash a/c	20,000	20,000	
30.	Cost of goods sold = Opening stock + Net purchases + Direct Expenses – Closing stock $= 10,000 + 80,000 + 7,000 - 15,000$ = Rs. 82,000			1

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PART – III

- ANSWER ANY SEVEN OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS
- QUESTION NO. 40 IS COMPULSORY

(7×3=21)

Q. No.	DESCRIPTION/ANSWERS	MARKS																					
31.	Golden rules of accounting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Personal account: Debit the receiver; Credit the giver ❖ Real account: Debit what comes in; Credit what goes out ❖ Nominal account: Debit all expenses and losses; Credit all incomes and gains 	1 1 1																					
32.	<p style="text-align: center;">In the books of Vinoth Opening Journal Entry</p> <table> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Debit(Rs.)</th><th>Credit(Rs.)</th></tr> <tr> <td>Cash a/c Dr.</td><td>40,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Stock a/c Dr.</td><td>50,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Raj a/c Dr.</td><td>50,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Machinery a/c Dr.</td><td>40,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>To Hari a/c</td><td></td><td>30,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>To Vinoth's Capital a/c</td><td></td><td>1,50,000</td></tr> </table>	Particulars	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs.)	Cash a/c Dr.	40,000		Stock a/c Dr.	50,000		Raj a/c Dr.	50,000		Machinery a/c Dr.	40,000		To Hari a/c		30,000	To Vinoth's Capital a/c		1,50,000	1 2
Particulars	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs.)																					
Cash a/c Dr.	40,000																						
Stock a/c Dr.	50,000																						
Raj a/c Dr.	50,000																						
Machinery a/c Dr.	40,000																						
To Hari a/c		30,000																					
To Vinoth's Capital a/c		1,50,000																					
33.	i. Carriage outwards – debit ii. Wages – debit iii. Rent received – credit iv. Capital – credit v. Sales – credit vi. Sales return – debit	6 X ½ = 3																					
34.	<p style="text-align: center;">In the books of M/s Mohan & Co. Sales Day book</p> <table> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th colspan="2">Amount</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>Detail</th><th>Total</th></tr> <tr> <td>Senthil</td><td></td><td>23,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mani</td><td></td><td>10,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kamala</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>10 Tables @ Rs. 1,500 each</td><td>15,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>20 chairs @ Rs. 200 each</td><td>4,000</td><td>19,000</td></tr> </table>	Particulars	Amount			Detail	Total	Senthil		23,000	Mani		10,500	Kamala			10 Tables @ Rs. 1,500 each	15,000		20 chairs @ Rs. 200 each	4,000	19,000	½ 2
Particulars	Amount																						
	Detail	Total																					
Senthil		23,000																					
Mani		10,500																					
Kamala																							
10 Tables @ Rs. 1,500 each	15,000																						
20 chairs @ Rs. 200 each	4,000	19,000																					

	Sales a/c										Cr.		52,500	½	
	In the books of Triple column cash book													1	
35.	Dr.										Cr.				2
	Date	Receipts	R.N.	L.F.	Amount			Date	Payments	V.N.	L.F.	Amount			
					Discount Allowed	Cash	Bank					Discount Received	Cash	Bank	
36.	Depreciation – Diminishing Balance Method: Amount of Depreciation at the end of I year = 50,000 x 15% =Rs. 7,500 Value of the asset at end of I year = 50,000 – 7,500 = Rs. 42,500 Amount of Depreciation at the end of II year = 42,500 x 15% = Rs. 6,375													1 1 1	
37.	Input devices: ❖ Keyboard ❖ Optical scanner ❖ Mouse ❖ Joystick ❖ Touch screen ❖ Stylus Output devices ❖ Monitor ❖ Printer (any 4)													4 x ½ = 2 2 x ½ = 1	
38.	Adjusting entries: Journal entries made at the end of the accounting period to bring into account items, which are omitted in trial balance but which relate to the relevant accounting period.													3	
39.	Difference between Capital receipt and revenue receipt: ❖ Nature ❖ Size ❖ Distribution													1 1 1	
40.	Profit and loss account													2	
	Dr.										Cr.				
	Particulars				Rs.		Particulars				Rs.				
	To Office rent				10,000		By Gross profit b/d				50,000				
	To Discount allowed				12,000		By Interest received				2,000				
	To Advertisement				4,000										
	To Audit fees				1,000										

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	To Carriage outwards	2,500			
	To General expenses	3,000			
	To Net profit	19,500			
		52,000		52,000	1

PART – IV

- ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

(7×5=35)

Q.No.	DESCRIPTION/ANSWERS			MARKS
	a. In the books of Ram Journal Entries			
	Particulars	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs.)	½
	Cash a/c Dr. To Ram's capital a/c	3,00,000	3,00,000	½
	Bank a/c Dr. To Cash a/c	2,00,000	2,00,000	½
	Furniture a/c Dr. To M/s Jaya Furniture a/c	28,000	28,000	½
	Purchases a/c Dr. To Bank a/c	5,000	5,000	½
41.	Purchases a/c Dr. To Shyam a/c	50,000	50,000	½
	M/s Jaya Furniture a/c Dr. To Cash a/c	28,000	28,000	½
	Drawings a/c Dr. To Cash a/c	2,000	2,000	½
	Drawings a/c Dr. To Bank a/c	800	800	½
	Mano a/c Dr. To Sales a/c	20,000	20,000	½

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	Sales returns a/c		Dr.	5,000		5,000		½	
	To Mano a/c								
	(OR)								
	b. In the books of Mr. Ganesh								1
	Trading and profit and loss A/c for the year ended 31.12.2019								
	Dr.				Cr.				
	Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.					
	To Opening stock	8,000	By sales	42,000				1	
	To Purchases	22,000	By Closing Stock	4,500					
	To Expenses on purchases	2,500						1	
	To Gross profit c/d	14,000							
		46,500		46,500					
	To Electricity charges	3,500	By Gross profit b/d	14,000					
	To Expenses on sales	1,000							
	To Bad debts	1,200						1	
	To Trade expenses	1,200							
	To Discount allowed	600							
	To Commission allowed	1,100							
	To Selling expenses	600							
	To Repairs	600							
	To Net profit	4,200						1	
		12,000		12,000					
42.	a.								1
	Journal Entries								
	Particulars		Debit(Rs.)		Credit(Rs.)				
	Cash a/c	Dr.	30,000					1	
	To Sales a/c				30,000				
	Gopi a/c	Dr.	12,000					1	
	To Sales a/c				12,000				
	Cash a/c	Dr.	12,000						
	To Gopi a/c				12,000				

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	Ledger accounts					
	Cash a/c					
	Dr.			Cr.		
	Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.		
	To Sales a/c	30,000	By balance c/d	42,000	1	
	To Gopi a/c	12,000				
		42,000			42,000	
	To balance b/d	42,000				
	Sales a/c					
	Dr.			Cr.		
	Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	1	
	To balance c/d	42,000	By cash a/c	30,000		
			By Gopi a/c	12,000		
		42,000		42,000		
			By balance b/d	42,000		
	(OR)					
	b. Difference between Capital expenditure and Revenue expenditure:					
	❖ Nature				1	
	❖ Purpose				1	
	❖ Period of benefits				1	
	❖ Effect on profit earning capacity				1	
	❖ Accounting treatment				1	
43.	a.	In The books of Babu			1	
		Trial Balance as on 31st March 2016				
	S. No.	Name of the account	Debit Balance (Rs.)	Credit Balance (Rs.)		
	i.	Cash in hand	7,000			
	ii.	Sundry Debtors	5,400			
	iii.	Salaries	6,800			
	iv.	Bad debts	200			
	v.	Opening stock	15,400			
	vi.	Bills receivable	7,000			
	vii.	Creditors		11,800		
	viii.	Capital		25,000		
	ix.	Purchases	45,000			
	x.	Sales		50,000		

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		Total	86,800	86,800	4
		(OR)			
	b.	In the books of Nicholas			1
		Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31 st March 2016			
	Dr.			Cr.	
		Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
		To Opening stock	1,000	By Sales	15,100
		To Purchases	10,000	By Closing stock	2,100
		To Wages 600			
		(+) Outstanding Wages 200	800		
		To Freight inwards	750		
		To Gross profit c/d	4,650		
			17,200		17,200
		To Advertisement 500		By Gross profit b/d	4,650
		(-) Prepaid 150	350	By Commission Received 1,900	
		To Carriage outwards		(-) Received in Advance 400	1,500
		To Net profit	400	By Rent received	600
			6,000		
			6,750		6,750
44.	a.	Purchases Day book			
		Particulars	Amount		
			Detail	Total	
		Balan Traders			
		20 chairs @ Rs. 150 each		3,000	
		Subha & Co.			
		2 Almirah @ Rs. 3,100 each	6,200		
		10 tables @ Rs. 1,500 each	15,000		
		Less: Trade Discount 10%	21,200		
			2,120		
					3

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Add: Freight Charges	19,080 220	19,300
Shankar Furniture Mart 25 Almirahs @ Rs. 1,300 each		32,500
Murugan Traders 10 executive tables @ Rs. 3,275 each		32,750
Purchases a/c Dr.		87,550

Purchases Returns book

Particulars	Amount		Remarks
	Detail	Total	
Balan Traders 2 Chairs @ Rs. 150 each		300	Damaged
Shankar Furniture Mart 3 Almirahs @ Rs. 1,300		3,900	
Purchases returns a/c Cr.		4,200	

(OR)

b. In the books of Mr. Ganapathy
Triple column cash book

Dr. Cr.

Receipts	Discount Allowed	Cash	Bank	Payments	Discount Received	Cash	Bank
To Balance b/d		12,500	5,000	By Water purifier a/c			4,000
To Daniel a/c	50	4,450		By Purchases a/c		4,500	
To Sales a/c			20,000	By Amala a/c	250		7,250
To Bank a/c[C]		10,000		By Transport charges a/c		2,500	
To Kumar a/c			7,500	By Cash a/c[C]			10,000
				By Kumar a/c			7,500
				By balance c/d		19,950	3,750
	50	26,950	32,500		250	26,950	32,500

	To balance b/d		19,950	3,750					
45.	a. In the books of Mr. Sunderasan Single column cash book								1
	Dr.				Cr.				
	Receipts		Rs.	Payments			Rs.		
	To Balance b/d		40,000	By Wages a/c			2,000		
	To Swathi a/c		4,000	By Purchases a/c			6,000	3	
	To Sales a/c		9,000	By Computer a/c			15,000		
	To Interest Received a/c		500	By Sabapathi a/c			5,000		
				By Salary a/c			2,500		
				By balance c/d			23,000	1	
			53,500				53,500		
	To balance b/d		23,000						
(OR)									
b. Classification:									
i. Bank – Personal account									
ii. Carriage outward – Nominal account									
iii. Purchases – Nominal account/ Real account									10 x ½
iv. Harish - Personal account									= 5
v. Prepaid expenses - Personal account									
vi. Furniture - Real account									
vii. Goodwill - Real account									
viii. Sales - Nominal account/ Real account									
ix. Interest received - Nominal account									
x. Capital - Personal account									
46.	a. i. Definition								2
	ii. Causes of depreciation:								
	❖ Wear and tear								
	❖ Efflux of time								
	❖ Obsolescence								
	❖ Inadequacy for the purpose								
	❖ Lack of maintenance								3 x 1 =
	❖ Abnormal factors								3
	(any 3)								
	(OR)								
b. In the books of Ms. Vinodhini Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31.12.2017									
Dr.				Cr.					
Particulars		Rs.	Particulars				Rs.		
To Opening Stock		2,500	By Sales				7,000		

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	To Purchases	3,300	By Closing stock	4,000	2
	To Carriage inwards	2,700			
	To Gross profit c/d	2,500			1
		11,000		11,000	
	To Rent	2,600	By Gross profit b/d	2,500	
	To Net profit	2,400	By Interest received	2,500	
		5,000		5,000	
	Balance Sheet as on 31.12.2017				
	Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	2
	Capital 52,000	54,400	Plant	52,000	
(+) Net profit 2,400	Cash		6,400		
Creditors	Closing Stock		4,000		
	62,400		62,400		

47.	a. Role of an accountant in the modern world:					5 x 1 =5
	❖ Record Keeper					
	❖ Provider of information to the management					
	❖ Protector of business assets					
	❖ Financial advisor					
	❖ Tax manager					
	❖ Public relation officer (any 5)					
	(OR)					
	b. Classification:					1
	i. Capital expenditure					
ii. Revenue receipts						
iii. Capital expenditure						
iv. Capital receipt						
v. Capital expenditure						
