PART A
(Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organizations, Partnership Firms and Companies)

1	**Balance Sheet of ___ NPO. as on ____ Date**	(1)

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Tournament Fund 80,000 Less: Tournament expenses 14000 _____	66,000		

2	(c) 6% p.a.	(1)
3	iii. for the debts of the firm to the third parties; i. to each partner proportionately what is due to him/her from the firm for advances as distinguished from capital (i.e. partner' loan); ii. to each partner proportionately what is due to him on account of capital	(1)
4	b) ₹ 45,000	(1)
5	7 ½ months	(1)

6

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	
2018 April,1	Ankit's capital A/c Dr Unnati Capital A/c Dr Aryan's Capital A/c Dr To Profit and Loss A/c (Being Profit and Loss debit balance distributed at time of change in profit sharing ratio)		30,250 18,150 12,100	 60,500	(1)

7

Total Capital as per C's Share   (4,00,000 X (5/1))   20,00,000
Less Actual capital of A,B,C (10,00,000 + 4,00,000)   14,00,000
                                        _____

Value of firm's Goodwill   6,00,000   (1/2)
                                         =======

C's share of Goodwill = 6,00,000X (1/5) = ₹ 1,20,000   (1/2)

8

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr Amount (₹)	Dr Amount (₹)	
2018 Nov,2	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To Kavleen's Capital A/c (Being Kavleen's share of profit up to the date of her death transferred to her capital account)		9,375	 9,375	(1)

9	**Journal**	

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr Amount (₹)	Dr Amount (₹)
2019 April, 1	Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c Dr. 　To Investment A/c 　To A's capital A/c 　To B's Capital A/c (Being the transfer of excess Investment Fluctuation reserve to partner's capital account in old profit sharing ratio)		60,000	 20,000 24,000 16,000

(1)

| 10 | because the claim of the partner against the firm is increased by the amount of liability assumed. | (1) |

11

C's Share acquired from A and B each $= \frac{1}{5} X \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$

A's Share $= \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{10}$

B's Share $= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$

New Profit Sharing ratio of A: B: C is 5:3: 2

Yes, new profit sharing ratio is 5:3:2

1

| 12 | b) ₹ 2,50,000 | (1) |

| 13 | Reserve Capital | (1) |

14

a) Statement Showing Expenditure on Medicine consumed during the year ending 31st March,2019:-

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Amount paid for medicines during the year	2,00,000
Add: Opening Stock of medicines	50,000
Less: Closing stock of medicines	(95,000)
Less: Opening Creditors	(20,000)
Add: Closing creditors	10,000
Medicine consumed during the year	1,45,000

½ X 6

Or

Basis of distinction	Income and Expenditure	Receipt and Payment Account
Nature	It is like as profit and loss account, hence is a nominal account.	It is the summary of the cash book, hence a real account.
Nature of Items	It records items of Revenue and expense nature only.	It records receipts and payment of cash and bank.
Period	Items in Income and Expenditure account relate to the current period.	Receipts and payments items may relate to preceding and succeeding periods.

1

1

1

		Journal				

15

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr Amount (₹)	Dr Amount (₹)	
September 30, 2019	Ana's Capital A/c Dr Pranjal's Capital A/c Dr To Danish's Capital A/c (Being Danish's share of goodwill adjusted in capital Accounts of Ana and Pranjal		18,000 12,000	 30,000	(1)
September 30, 2019	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr To Danish's Capital A/c (Being Danish's share of profit up to date of his death transferred to his capital account)		5,400	 5,400	(1)
September 30, 2019	Danish's Capital A/c Dr To Danish's Executor's A/c (Being amount due to Danish transferred to his executor's account)		5,35,400	 5,35,400	(1)

Working Notes:-
Sales = 2,00,000 + 20% of 2,00,000
     = 2,00,000 +40,000

Profit % = 10% - 1% = 9%

Danish's Share of Profit =₹ 2,40,000 X 9/100 X 5/10 X 6/12 = ₹ 5,400

(1)

16

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr Amount (₹)	Dr Amount (₹)	
2018 March,31	Maanika's capital A/c Dr. Bhavi's Capital A/c Dr. To Komal's Capital A/c (Being the deficiency of komal met by Maanika and Bhavi)		2,40,000 1,60,000	 4,00,000	(2)

Dr　　　　　　　　　　　　**Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c**　　　　　　　　　　　　**Cr**
For the year ended 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
To Net Loss (Profit and Loss A/c)	22,00,000	By Loss transferred to Maanika's capital a/c Bhavi's capital a/c Komal's Capital a/c	 12,00,000 8,00,000 2,00,000	(1 ½
	_____ 22,00,000 ===============		_____ 22,00,000 ==========	

Working note:
Loss of the firm : 22,00,000
Komal's share of loss =22,00,000 X1/11 = 2,00,000
Guaranteed minimum profit=2,00,000

½

OR

Firm's		Particular's	Alia's		Bhanu's		Chand's	
Dr	Cr		Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr
	80,000	Profits Given	30,000		30,000		20,000	
40,000		Salary		18,000		4,000		18,000
40,000		Profit to be credited		15,000		15,000		10,000

| | | | 30,000 | 33,000 | 30,000 | 19,000 | 20,000 | 28,000 | |

RECTIFYING JOURNAL ENTRY

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)

31st March, 2017	Bhanu's Capital A/c Dr
	    To Chand's Capital A/c
	    To Alia's Capital A/c
	(Being Salary, profit share incorrectly distributed, now adjusted)
			11,000	3,000
				8,000

17

Extract of Balance Sheet of Bliss Products Ltd.
As at ____

Particulars	Note No.	Amount Current Year	Amount Previous Year	

I.   **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**
    1. Shareholder's Fund
        a.   Share Capital
	1	39,70,000		½

Notes to Accounts:

Note No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
1	**Share Capital** **Authorized Capital** 90,000 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each	90,00,000	1
	Issued Capital 50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each	50,00,000	1
	Subscribed Capital **Subscribed and Fully Paid Capital** 39,000 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each 39,00,000 **Add:** Forfeited Shares (1,000 of ₹ 70 each) 70,000 39,70,000		1½

18

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	(4)
	Realization A/c Dr To K's Capital A/c (Being wife's loan discharged by the partner)		6,000	6,000	
	Realization A/c Dr To Bank A/c (Being balance creditor's paid at a discount of 10% after part payment through furniture)		27,000	27,000	

	K's Capital Account Dr		3,000		
	To Realization A/c			3,000	
	(Being unrecorded machine taken over by a partner)				
	R's Capital A/c Dr		5,000		
	K's Capital A/c Dr		5,000		
	S's Capital A/c Dr		5,000		
	To Profit and Loss A/c			15,000	
	(being debit balance of Profit and Loss distributed amongst partners)				

19

Dr.   **Income and Expenditure Account**   **Cr**
For the year ended 31st March,2019

Expenditure	Amount (₹)	Income	Amount (₹)
To Advertisement	13,100	By Donations	20,000
To Rent, Rates and Taxes	14,000	By Proceeds from	
To Repairs	15,000	Charity show	16,200
To Printing and Stationery	16,000	By Subscription	52,000
To Telephone expenses	1,000	By Entrance fees	6,000
To Depreciation on furniture (70000x15/100x9/12)	7,875	By Interest on investments	7,200
To excess of Income over expenditure	34,425		
	1,01,400		1,01,400
	========		=====

(½ X 10) = 5 + 1 (subs)

Dr   **Subscription Account**   **Cr**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Subscription in arrears in the beginning	6,000	By Subscription in advance at end	4,000
To Income and Expenditure	52,000	By Receipts and Payments	52,000
To Subscription in advance at end	5,000	By Subscription in arrears at end	7,000
	63,000		**63,000**

20

a)

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr.		1,05,000		[2]
	To Deb Application and Allotment A/c			1,05,000	
	(Being the application money received)				
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr		1,05,000		
	Loss on Issue of Debenture A/c Dr		2,000		[2]
	To 12% Debenture A/c			100000	
	To Security Premium Reserve			5000	
	To Premium on Redemption A/c			2000	
	(Being 1,000 debentures issued at a premium of 5% and redeemable at 2% premium)				[2]
	Vendor A/c Dr		9,00,000		
	Discount on issue of Debenture A/c		1,00,000		
	To 12% Debenture			10,00,000	
	(Being Debentures issued to vendors at a				[2]

		Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
b)		discount of 10%)				[2]
		Debenture Suspense A/c Dr To 11% Debenture A/c (Being 10,000 11% debentures of ₹ 100 issued as collateral security)		1000000	1000000	

Or

	Date	Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
c)		Debenture Redemption Investment A/c Dr To Bank A/c (being specified investments purchased)		30,000	30,000	[1 ½]
		10% Debenture A/c Dr To Debenture Holder A/c (being debenture due for redemption)		2,00,000	2,00,000	[1 ½]
		Debenture Holder A/c Dr To Bank A/c (Being payment made to debenture holders)		2,00,000	2,00,000	[1 ½]
		Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c Dr To General Reserve A/c (Being the transfer of Debenture Redemption Reserve to General Reserve on the redemption of debentures)		50,000	50,000	[1 ½]

21

Dr.   **Revaluation Account**   **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Machinery A/c	21,000	By Stock A/c	70,000
To Furniture A/c			
To Provision for doubtful debts	5,000 8,000		
To partner's Capital A/c- Gain on revaluation	36,000		
Gautam's Capital A/c 27,000			
Yashica's Capital A/c 9,000			
	70,000		70,000

[3]

Dr.   Partner's Capital Account   Cr.

Particulars	Gautam (₹)	Yashica (₹)	Asma (₹)	Particulars	Gautam (₹)	Yashica (₹)	Asma (₹)
To Gautam's current A/c	2,67,000	----	----	By balance b/d	4,00,000	1,00,000	---
				By RevaluationA/c	27,000	9,000	---
				By Bank A/c	---	----	2,10,000
				By Premium for Goodwill	50,000	---	------
To balance c/d	2,10,000	1,40,000	2,10,000	By Yashica's current A/c		31,000	
	4,77,000	1,40,000	2,00,000		4,77,000	1,40,000	2,10,000

[3]

Balance sheet of Gautam, Yashica and Asma
As at 31.3.2018

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	50,000	Cash		3,50,000
Bills Payable	30,000	Debtors	80,000	
Capital Accounts:-		(-) Provision for doubtful debts	8,000	72,000
Gautam- 2,10,000				
Yashica- 1,40,000		Stock		2,10,000
Asma 2,10,000	5,60,000	Furniture	60,000	
		(-) Depreciation	5,000	55,000
Gautam's current A/c	2,67,000			
		Machinery	2,10,000	
		(-) Depreciation	21,000	1,89,000
		Yashica's current A/c		31,000
	9,07,000			9,07,000
	=========			========

Working Note:- Total Capital of the firm =2,10,000 x 8/3
= 5,60,000
Gautam's capital in the firm =5,60,000 x3/8
= 2,10,000
Yashica'S capital in the firm = 5,60,000x2/8
= 1,40,000

OR

Dr.		Revaluation Account	Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
To Provision for doubtful debts	700	By Creditors A/c	2,500	
To Partner's Capital A/c – Gain on Revaluation				
X 900				
Y 600				
Z 300	1,800			
	————		————	
	2,500		2,500	
	============		========	

Dr.				Partner's Capital Account			Cr.
Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)	Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)
To Z's capital A/c	9,000	----	3,000	By balance b/d	90,000	60,000	30,000
				By Reserve A/c	3,000	2,000	1,000
To Cash a/c	---	9,000	----	By Revaluation A/c	900	600	300
				By Workmen			
To Y's Loan A/c	----	68,600	----	compensation Fund A/c	4,500	3,000	1,500
To balance c/d	90,000		30,000				
				By X's Capital A/c	---	9,000	----
				By Y's Capital A/c	----	3,000	-----
				By Cash A/c	600	----	200
	-----------		-----------		----------	-----------	----------
	99,000	77,600	33,000		99,000	77,600	33,000
	=======	=======	=======		=======	=======	========

<div align="center">

Balance sheet of X and Z
As at 31st March, 2018

</div>

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	14,100	Cash		6,800
		Debtors	21,000	
Y's Loan A/c	68,600	(-) Provision for doubtful debts	2,100	18,900
Capital Accounts:-		Stock		19,000
X- 90,000		Machinery		58,000
Y- 30,000	1,20,000	Building		1,00,000
	2,02,700			2,02,700

[2]

Working note:-
1. Calculation of Gaining Ratio:

	X	Y	Z
Old Ratio	3/6	2/6	1/6
New Ratio	3/4	--	1/4
Gaining Ratio	3/12	---	1/12

2. Y's share of Goodwill 36,000X 2/6 = 12,000

22

Date	Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Bank A/c Dr		36,00,000	
	To Share Application A/c			36,00,000
	(Being application money received)			
	Share Application A/c Dr		36,00,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			24,00,000
	To Call in Advance A/c			12,00,000
	(being application money transferred to share capital, securities premium reserve, calls)			
	Share Allotment A/c Dr		24,00,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			16,00,000
	To Security Premium Reserve A/c			8,00,000
	(Being allotment money due)			
	Bank A/c Dr		11,76,000	
	Call in Advance A/c Dr		12,00,000	
	Call in arrear A/c Dr		24,000	
	To Share Allotment A/c			24,00,000
	(Being first call money received)			
	Share First Call A/c DR		24,00,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			24,00,000
	(Being first call money due)			
	Bank A/c Dr		22,32,000	
	Call in Arrears A/c Dr		1,68,000	
	To Share First Call			24,00,000
	(Being first call money received)			
	Share Capital A/c Dr		4,48,000	
	Security Premium Reserve A/c Dr		16,000	
	To Call in Arrear A/c DR			2,72,000
	To Share Forfeited A/c			1,92,000
	(Being Dhwani and Sargam's share's forfeited for non- payment of allotment and/or call money)			
	Bank A/c Dr		19,00,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			1,60,000

[½]

[1]

[½]

[1]

[½]

[1]

					30,000		[1½]
To Security Premium Reserve A/c (Being forfeited share's reissued for 95 per share ₹ 80 paid up)							
Share Forfeited A/c Dr			92,000				
To Capital Reserve A/c (Being balance in share forfeiture account transferred to capital reserve)				92,000			[1]

Or

[1]

a)

Date	Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr		70	
	To Equity Share Forfeited A/c			50
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			20
	(Being forfeiture of 10 shares executed)			
	Bank A/c Dr		64	
	To Share Capital A/c			64
	(Being eight shares reissued to Y as ₹ 8 per share paid up for ₹ 8 per share)			
	Equity Share Forfeited A/c Dr.		40	
	To Capital Reserve A/c			40
	(Being gain on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to Capital Reserve)			

[1]

[1]

b)

Date	Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr		1,600	
	Security Premium A/c Dr		800	
	To Equity Share Forfeited A/c			1,200
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			1,200
	(Being Mr. M's shares forfeited)			

[1]

[2]

c)

Date	Particulars	L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr		500	
	To Share Forfeited A/c			350
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			150
	(Being 50 shares forfeited for non-payment of calls)			
	Bank A/c Dr		160	
	Share Forfeited A/c Dr		40	
	To Share Capital A/c			200
	(Being 20 shares reissued for ₹ 8 per share)			
	Share Forfeited A/c Dr.		100	
	To Capital Reserve A/c			100
	(Being gain on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to Capital Reserve)			

[1]

[1]

[1]

23	The current ratio will increase	1
24	a) Inventory Turnover Ratio and Working Capital Turnover Ratio	[1]
25	Increased	[1]
26	Labor unions analyze the financial statements:	
	a) To assess whether an enterprise can increase their pay.	[½]
	b) To check whether an enterprise can increase productivity or raise the prices of products/ services to absorb a wage increase.	[½]

	(any other relevant point to be marked)		
27	Cash flow from Investing Activities		

Inflows	Amount (₹)	
Dividend Received	70,000	
Sale of Old Machinery	69,000	[½]
Outflows		
Purchase of Machinery	(9,00,000)	[½
Net Cash outflow from Investing Activities	(7,61,000)	]

28	False.	[1]
29	Answer – I-c; II- b; III- a	[1]
30	Net Profit Before Tax – Tax paid = Net Profit After Tax x – 30/100 (x) = ₹ 7,00,000 x = ₹ 7,00,000 (100/70) x = ₹ 10,00,000 Net Profit Before Tax = ₹ 10,00,000 Interest Payment = 6/100 (₹ 20,00,000) = ₹ 1,20,000 Earning Before Interest and Tax = Net Profit Before Tax + Interest Payment $= ₹ 10,00,000 + ₹ 1,20,000$ $= ₹ 11,20,000$ Interest Coverage ratio $= \dfrac{Earning\ Before\ Interest\ and\ Tax}{Interest\ Expense}$ Interest Coverage Ratio = ₹ 11,20,000/ ₹ 1,20,000 Interest Coverage Ratio = 9.33 times	[1] [1] [1]

<div align="center">Or</div>

S. No	Item	Major Head	Sub Head	
i.	Debentures with maturity period in current financial year	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities	[1] [1] [1]
ii)	Securities Premium Reserve	Shareholder's Fund	Reserves and Surplus	
iii)	Provident Fund	Non-Current Liabilities	Long Term Provision	

31	Particulars	2016-17 (₹)	2017-18 (₹)	Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)	Percentage Increase/ Decrease (%)	
	Revenue from Operations	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20%	[½ X 8]
	Add other Income	50,000	60,000	10,000	20%	
	Total Revenue	10,50,000	12,60,000	210,000	20%	
	Less Employee Benefit Expenses	50,000	60,000	10,000	20%	
	Profit before tax	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20%	
	Less Tax (50%)	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20%	
	Profit after tax	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20%	

<div align="center">Or</div>

Common Size Balance Sheet of R Ltd.
As at 31st March, 2018 and 2019

Particulars	Note no.	Absolute Amounts		Percentage of Balance sheet Total	
		31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2019 (₹)	31.3.2018 (%)	31.3.2019 (%)
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Shareholder's Funds:					
a. Share Capital		4,00,000	5,00,000	66.7	62.5
b. Reserve and Surplus		1,20,000	1,60,000	20	20
2. Current Liabilities:					
a. Trade Payable		80,000	1,40,000	13.3	17.5
Total		**6,00,000**	**8,00,000**	**100**	**100**
II ASSETS					
1. Non-Current Assets:					
a. Fixed Assets:					
i. Tangible Assets		2,40,000	3,20,000	40	40
ii. Intangible Assets					
		60,000	40,000	10	5
2. Current Assets					
a. Inventories		60,000	1,60,000	10	20
b. Trade Receivables		2,00,000	2,40,000	33.3	30
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		40,000	40,000	6.7	5
Total		**6,00,000**	**8,00,000**	**100**	**100**

32

Cash Flow Statement As per AS 3 (Revised)

Particulars		
I Cash from Operating Activity		
Net Profit Before Tax		
Profit during the year	1,50,000	
Add transfer to Reserve	50,000	
		2,00,000
Add:- Non Cash Non-Operating Expenses		
Depreciation provided	40,000	
Loss on Sale of Assets	18,000	
Goodwill Amortised	5,000	63,000
Less Non-Operating Income	--	--------
Operating Profit before Working Capital		2,63,000
Add Increase in Trade Payable	17,000	17,000
		2,80,000
Less : Increase in Inventory	(75,000)	
Increase in Trade Receivable	(67,000)	(1,42,000)
Cash From Operating Activities before Tax		1,38,000
Less Tax Paid		(30,000)
Cash From Operating Activities After tax		1,08,000

[4]

Dr	Machinery A/c			Cr	[1]
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
To Balance b/d	2,00,000	By Accumulated Depreciation	20,000		
To Bank A/c	1,60,000	By Loss on sale of Fixed Asset	18,000		
(Purchases)					
		By Bank A/c	42,000		
		By Balance c/d	2,80,000		
	3,60,000		3,60,000		

Dr	Accumulated Depreciation A/c			Dr	[1]
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
To Machinery A/c	20,000	By balance b/d	80,000		
To Balance c/d	1,00,000	By Statement of Profit and loss account	40,000		
	1,20,000		1,20,000		

PART B
OPTION 2
(Computerised Accounting)

23	Attributes of information to be stored in Payroll data base: (Any two)	
	(i) Name	[½]
	(ii) ID	[½]
	(iii) Designation	
	(iv) Location	
	(v) Basic Pay	
24	Answer :- c) Generation of reports and information in fixed format	[1]
25	a); c); b)	[1]
26	Ans :- a) – ii; b) - i); c) – iii)	[1]
27	The activity sequence of the basic information mode is collect data, organize and process it and Then communicate the information extracted.	[1]
28	Cost of installation and maintenance is generally low with Generic Software and is relatively high with Specific software	[1]
29	Ans :- d)	[1]
30	The Adjusting entry is recorded to relate the figures to the trading period. Suppose, premises have been sublet on March 31, and three months' rent, has been received in advance amounting to Rs. 12000. While preparing accounts up to 31st March, one should take into account only one month's rent for preparing the profit and loss account (accounting period concept); the rest two month's rent, already received is for the next year and will be credited to profit and loss account next year. The adjusting entry will be: Rent Account Dr To Advance Rent Account Rent Received in advance Account is a 'Liability' and is shown in the balance sheet. **Or** Transparency and control CAS provides sufficient time to plan, increases data accessibility and enhances user satisfaction. With computerised accounting, the organisation will have greater transparency for day to day business operations and access to the vital information. Scalability CAS enables in changing the volume of data processing in tune with the change in the size of the business. The software can be used for any size the business and type of the organisation.	[3] [3]

31	PMT :- The PMT function calculates the periodic payment for an annuity assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest. The syntax of PMT function is as follows: = **PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type])** where Rate is the interest rate per period, Nper is the number of periods, Pv is the present value or the amount the future payments are worth presently, future value or cash balance that after the last payment is made (a future value of zero when we omit this optional argument) Type is the value 0 for payments made at the end of the period or the value 1 for payments made at the beginning of the period. The PMT function is often used to calculate the payment for mortgage loans that have a fixed rate of interest	[4]

32	A format change, such as background cell shading or font colour that is applied to a cell when a specified condition for the data in the cell is true. Conditional formatting
	 is often applied to worksheets to find:
	      a. Data that is above or below a certain value. Duplicate data values.
	      b. Cells containing specific text. Data that is above or below average.
	      c. Data that falls in the top ten or bottom ten values.
	
	Benefits of using conditional formatting:
	    i) Helps in answering questions which are important for taking decisions.
	    ii) Guides with help of using visuals.
	    iii) Helps in understanding distribution and variation of critical data.
		[6]