**INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST** 

All BATCHES MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

TIMING: 3¼Hours

#### PAPER 1: ACCOUNTS

Q. No. 1 is compulsory.

Candidates are required to answer any four questions from the remaining five questions.

Wherever necessary suitable assumptions should bemade by the candidates. Working notes should form part of the answer.

#### Answer 1:

DATE: 09.07.2018

#### (a) Statement of Profit and Loss

(for the three years ending 31st March, 20x1, 20x2, 20x3)

	(Rupe	ees in t	housa	nds)
	20x1	20x2	20x3	
Profit (loss)	(100)	50	60	1 M
Less: Current tax	—	—	(4)	1M
Deferred tax:				
Tax effect of timing differences originating during the year	40			1 M
Tax effect of timing differences reversing during the year	1	(20)	(20)	1 M
Profit (loss) after tax effect	(60)	30	36	1 M

(b)AS 4 (Revised) on Contingencies and Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date defines 'events occurring after the balance sheet date' as 'significant events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors in the case of a company'. The given case is discussed in the light of the above mentioned definition and requirements given in AS 4 (Revised).

In this case the incidence, which was expected to push up cost, became evident after the date of approval of the accounts. So it is not an 'event occurring after the balance sheet date'. However, this may be mentioned in the Report of Approving Authority.

# (c) Trial Balance of the Foreign Branch converted into Indian Rupees as on March 31, 2016

Particulars	£ (Dr.)	£ (Cr.)	<b>Conversion Basis</b>	Rs.(Dr.)	Rs.(Cr.)	
Fixed Assets	5,000	0	Transaction Date Rate	3,05,000	1⁄2 M	
Debtors	1,600	-	Closing Rate	1,07,200	1⁄4 M	
Opening Stock	400		Opening Rate	25,200	1⁄4 M	
Goods Received from HO	6,100		Actuals	4,02,000	1⁄2 M	
Sales		20,000	Average Rate		13,00,000	1⁄4 M
Purchases	10,000		Average Rate	6,50 <mark>,000</mark>	1⁄4 M	
Wages	1,000		Average Rate	65,000	1⁄4 M	
Salaries	1,200		Average Rate	78,000	1⁄4 M	
Cash	3,200		Closing Rate	2,14,400	1⁄4 M	
Remittance to HO	2,900		Actuals	1,91,000	1⁄2 M	
HO Account	-	7,400	Actuals		4,90,000	1⁄2 M
Creditors		4,000	Closing Rate		2,68,000	1⁄4 M
Exchange Rate Difference			Balancing Figure	20,200	1⁄4 M	
1	31,400	31,400		20,58,000	20,58,000	1⁄4 M
Closing Stock	700		Closing Rate	46,900	1⁄4 M	
Depreciation	500		Fixed Asset Rate	30,500	1⁄4 M	

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

#### (d) **Journal Entries**

Ye	ear	Particulars		Rs.in lakhs	Rs.in lakhs	200
				(Dr.)	(Cr.)	
1		Fixed Asset Account	Dr.	20		
		To Bank Account			20	1⁄2 M
		(Being fixed asset purchased)				
		Bank Account	Dr.	8		1/ 14
		To Fixed Asset Account		1.000	8	72 M
		(Being grant received from the government		1.		
		reduced the cost of fixed asset)	_		1000	
		Depreciation Account (W.N.1)	Dr.	2	2	
		10 Fixed Asset Account			2	1⁄2 M
		(Being depreciation charged on Straight Line			·	
			D.:.			
		To Depreciation Account	Dr.	2	2	1/5 M
1		(Reing depreciation transforred to Drefit and			2	/2 11
		(Being depreciation transferred to Profit and				
2		Eived Asset Account	Dr	5	100	
2	$\mathbb{C}^{n}$	To Bank Account	ы.		- 5	1/5 M
	24	(Being government grant on asset partly		A		/2 1-1
		refunded which increased the cost of fixed asset)				
		Depreciation Account (W N 2)	Dr	3 67	1	
		To Fixed Asset Account	011	5.07	3.67	1⁄2 M
		(Being depreciation charged on SLM on revised				
		value of fixed asset prospectively)				
		Profit & Loss Account	Dr.	3.67		
		To Depreciation Account			3.67	1⁄2 M
		(Being depreciation transferred to Profit and			_	
L		Loss Account at the end of year 2)				
Wo	rkin	g Notes:		CCEC		
1.	Dep	reciation of Year 1		33E3		

		Rs. in L	akhs	)	
Cost of the Asset	Sac	22.01	20		
Less : Government grant received	office that the		(8)		1/ NA
			12		72 IVI
<b>1</b> 2-4			2		
Depreciation					
4				-	

#### 2. Depreciation for Year 2:

	Rs. in Lakhs		
Cost of the Asset	20		
Less : Government grant received	(8)		
	12		
12-4	2		
Less: Depreciation for the first year —4		>	
	10		
Add: Government grant refundable	5		
	15		
Depreciation for the second year $15-4$	<b>3.</b> 67		
3		)	

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

#### Answer 2:

(a)

			Ir	n the boo	ks of M	r. Brown				
4		12%	Bonds	for the y	ear end	ed 31st March	, 20X2	2		
Date	Particulars	Nos.	Income	Amount	Date	Particulars	Nos.	Income	Amount	
			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	
20X1 May, 1	To Bank A/c (W.N.7)	24,000	24,000 <b>1⁄2 M</b>	19,92,000 <b>1⁄2 M</b>	20X1 Sept.	By Bank-Interest (24,000 x 100 x 12% x 6/12)	-	1,44,000 <b>1⁄2 M</b>		9 items = <u>1</u> <sub>M</sub>
20X2 March 1	To P & L A/c (W.N.1)		133	1,05,000 1⁄2 M	3020X2 Mar. 1	By Bank A/c (W.N.8)	15,000	75,000 <b>1⁄2 M</b>	13,50,000 <b>1⁄2 M</b>	$= 4\frac{1}{2}M$
20X2 March 31	To P & L A/c (b.f.)		2,49,000 <b>1⁄2 M</b>		20X2 Mar. 31	By Bank-Interest (9,000 x 100 x 12% x 6/12) By Balance c/d	9,000	54,000 1⁄2 M	7,47,000	-
97		24,000	2,73,000	20,97,000		(W.N.2)	24,000	2,73,000	<b>1∕₂ M</b> 20,97,000	

Investment in Equity shares of Alpha Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 20X2



Investment in Equity shares of Beeta Ltd. for the year ended

31st March, 20X2

Date	Particulars	Nos.	Income	Amount	Date	Particulars	Nos.	Income	Amount	
			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	A CONTRACTOR OF
20X1	To Bank A/c	60,000	-	26,92,800	20X2	By Bank –	-	1,18,800		5 items = <sup>1</sup>
July 10	([60,000 x			1⁄2 M	Mar. 15	dividend		1⁄2 M	100	
	44] + [2%					[(60,000 + 6,000)				<b>a</b> 1
- A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A	<mark>x (60</mark> ,000 x					x 10 x 18%]				$=2\frac{1}{2}M$
	44)])			1⁄2 M						2
20X2	To Bank A/c	6000	-	30,000	March	By Balance c/d	66,000		27,22,800	
Jan. 15	(W.N. 5)				31	(bal. fig.)			1⁄2 M	
6.97										
March	To P & L A/c		1,18,800							
31			1⁄2 M							-
10.5		66,000	1,18,800	27,22,800	1	10.22	66,000	1,18,800	27,22,800	1

MITTAL	COMMERCE CLASSES	INTERM	DIATE – MOCK	TEST
We 1.	orking Notes: Profit on sale of 12% Bond	1 Sand	The strange	
	Sales price		Rs. 13,50,000	
	Less : Cost of bond sold = $\frac{19,92,00}{24,000}$	) - ×15,000	(Rs.12,45,000)	½ M
	Profit on sale		<u></u>	
2.	Closing balance as on 31.3.20X2	of 12 % Bonds	)	
	$\frac{19,92,000}{24,000} \times 9,000 = \text{Rs. } 7,47,000$	}	1 M	
	24,000	J		
3.	Profit on sale of equity shares o	f Alpha Ltd.		
	Sales price	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rs. 17,60,000	
	<b>Less :</b> Cost of bond sold = $\frac{38,25,00}{2,50,000}$	$\frac{0}{0}$ × 80,000	(Rs. 12,24,000)	½ M
	Profit on sale		<u> </u>	
4.	Closing balance as on 31.3.20X2	of equity shares of	Alpha Ltd.	
	$\frac{38,25,000}{2,50,000} \times 1,70,000 = \text{Rs. } 26,01,00$	0	<b>1</b> M	
5.	Calculation of right shares subs	cribed by Beet <mark>a Lt</mark> d.		
	Right Shares = $\frac{60,000 \text{ Shares}}{4} \times 1 =$	15,000 shares		/ 1/2
	Shares subscribed by Mr. Brown= 1 Value of right shares subscribed= 6	5,000 x 40%= 6,000 s ,000 shares @ Rs. 5 p	shares er share = Rs. 30,00	0∫
				)

## 6. Calculation of sale of right entitlement by Beeta Ltd. No. of right shares sold = 15,000 - 6,000 = 9,000 shares Sale value of right = 9,000 shares x Rs. 2.25 per share = Rs. 20,250 Note: As per para 13 of AS 13, sale proceeds of rights is to be credited to P & L A/c.

7.	Purchase of bonds on 01.05.20X1				
	Interest element in purchase of bonds	= 24,000 x 100 x 12% x 1/12	½ N	N	
		= Rs. 24,000			
	Investment element in purchase of bonds	$= (24,000 \times 84) - 24,000$			
		= Rs. 19,92,000			
-			1		
8.	Sale of bonds on 01.03.20X2				
	Interest element in purchase of bonds	= 15,000 x 100 x 12% x 5/12	1	2 M	
		= Rs. 75,000	ſ		
	Investment element in purchase of bonds	$= 15,000 \times 90 = Rs. 13,50,000$			

½ M

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

(	n	1
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	Department	Department	Department	
	Р	S	Q	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
Profit after charging Manager's Commission	90,000	60,000	45,000	
Add: Manager's Commission (1/9)	10,000	6,667	5,000	
COLORGO CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	1,00,000	66,667	50,000	1 M
Less: Unrealised profit on Stock (WN)	(5,426)	(21,000)	(2,727)	
Profit Before Manager's Commission	94,574	45,667	47,273	1 M
Less: Manager's Commission 10%	(9,457)	(4,567)	(4,727)	
Correct Profit after Manager's Commission	85,117	41 <mark>,100</mark>	42,546	1½ M

## Working Notes:

	Department P	Department S	Department Q	Total	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
Unrealised Profit of:					
Department P	-	25/125X18,000	15/1 <mark>15X1</mark> 4,000	5 <mark>,426</mark>	½ M
Since 199	8	=3,600	=1,826		
Department S	20/100X48,000	-	30/100X38,000	21,0 <mark>00</mark>	½ M
	=9,600		=11,400		
Department Q	20/120 <mark>x12,</mark> 000	10/110X8,000		2,727	½ M
	=2,000	=727			

Answer 3:

#### (a) Balance Sheet of M/s PQR & Co. as at 31st March, 20X1

		De	Acceta		Del	
Liadilities		KS.	Assets		KS.	
Capitals:			Building		1,60,00 <mark>0</mark>	
Р	5,52,000	AAAE	(Rs. 1,00,000 + Rs. 60,000)	C .		_
QMIIAL	3,68,000	NME	Plant & machinery		4,50,0 <mark>00</mark>	10
R 🛁	1,84,000	11,04,000	(Rs. 2,50,000+Rs. 2,00,000)			10
Sundry creditors	Door	2,36,000	Office equipment		26, <mark>000</mark>	items
(1,20,000+1,16,000)	P. 9.91	1.0	(Rs. 20,000+Rs. 6,000)			(½M)
Bank overdraft		80,000	Stock-in-trade		3,1 <mark>2,000</mark>	= 5M
		-	(Rs. 1,44,000+Rs. 1,68,000)			
			Sundry debtors	3,60,000	A 4 4 10 10	
			(Rs. 1,60,000+Rs. 2,00,000)		1.5	
			Less: Provision for doubtful	(38,000)	3,22,000	
			debts (Rs. 12,000+Rs.			
and an end of the			26,000)	1		
			Bank balance (Rs. 30,000 +		1,20,000	
			Rs. 90,000)			
			Cash in hand		30,000*	
		14,20,000			14,20,000	)

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

#### In the books of P & Co. Partners' Capital Accounts

Liabilities	P (Rs.)	Q (Rs.)	Assets	P (Rs.)	Q (Rs.)	
To Capital A/cs -	4,89,000	2,43,000	By Balance b/d	2,40,000	1,60,000	20
M/s PQR & Co.			By Reserve (3:1)	37,500	12,500	
			By Profit on Realisation A/c	2,11,500	70,500	
			(W.N.4)			
	4,89,000	2,43,000		4,89,000	2,43,000	]

#### In the books of R & Co. Partners' Capital Accounts

Liabilities	P (Rs.)	Q (Rs.)	Assets	P (Rs.)	Q (Rs.)	
To Capital A/cs –			By Balance b/d	2,00,000	1,00,000	
M/s PQR & Co.	3,68,000	1,84,000	By Reserve (2:1)	1,00,000	50,000	2M
			By Profit on Realisation	68,000	34,000	(
			(W.N.5)			
	3,68,000	1,84,000		3,68,000	1,8 <mark>4,000</mark>	]

#### Working Notes:

## 1. Computation of Purchase Considerations

	P & Co.	R & Co.	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	1000
Assets:		-	
Goodwill	1,20,000	60,000	
Building	1,00,000	60,000	
Plant & machinery	2,50,000	2,00,000	
Office equipment	20,000	6,000	
Stock-in- trade	1,44,000	1,68,000	
Sundry debtors	1,60,000	2,00,00 <mark>0</mark>	
Bank balance	30,000	90,0 <mark>00</mark>	
Cash in hand	20,000	10,0 <mark>00</mark>	204
Due from R & Co.	1,00,000	-	2101
(A)	9,44,000	7,94 <mark>,000</mark>	
Liabilities:			
Creditors	1,20,000	1 <mark>,16,000</mark>	
Provision for doubtful debts	12,000	26,000	
Due to P & Co.	-	1,00,000	
Bank overdraft	80,000	-	
(B)	2,12,000	2,42,000	
Purchase consideration (A-B)	7,32,000	5,52,000	)

# 2. Computation of proportionate capital

	KS.	
M/s PQR & Co. (Purchase Consideration) (Rs. 7,32,000+ Rs. 5,52,000)		
Less : Goodwill adjustment	(1,80,000)	
Total capital of new firm (Distributed in ratio 3:2:1)	11,04,000	}1M
P's proportionate capital	5,52,000	
Q's proportionate capital	3,68,000	
R's proportionate capital	1,84,000	)

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

#### **3.** Computation of Capital Adjustments

	Р	Q	R	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance transferred from P & Co.	4,89,000	2,43,000		7,32,000
Balance transferred from R & Co.	1000	3,68,000	1,84,000	5,52,000
	4,89,000	6,11,000	1,84,000	12,84,000
Less : Goodwill written off in the	(90,000)	(60,000)	(30,000)	(1,80,000)
ratio of 3:2:1	1. No. 1. No. 1.			
Existing capital	3,99,000	5,51,000	1,54,000	11,04,000
Proportionate capital	5,52,000	3,68,000	1,84,000	11,04,000
Amount to be brought in (paid off)	1,53,000	(1,83,000)	30,000	

4.

#### In the books of P & Co. Realisation Account

	Rs.		Rs.			
To Building	50,000	By Creditors	1,20,000			
To Plant & machinery	1,50,000	By Bank overdraft	80,000			
To Office equipment	20,000	By M/s PQR & Co.	7,32,000			
To Stock-in-trade	1,20,000	(purchase consideration)				
To Sundry debtors	1,60,000	(W.N.1)		1		
To Bank balance	30,000			7		
To Cash in hand	20,000					
To Due from R & Co.	1,00,000					
To Partners' capital A/cs						
P 2,11 <mark>,50</mark> 0						
Q 70 <mark>,50</mark> 0	2,82,000					
	9,32,000		9,32,000	J		

5.

#### In the books of R & Co. Realisation Account

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<b>`</b>
	Rs.		Rs.	
To Building	60,000	By Creditors	1,16,0 <mark>00</mark>	
To Plant & machinery	1,60,000	By Due to P & Co.	1,00,0 <mark>00</mark>	
To Office equipment	6,000	By M/s PQR & Co.	5,52, <mark>000</mark>	
To Stock-in-trade	1,40,000	(purchase consideration)		
To Sundry debtors	2,00,000	(W.N.1)		1 M
To Bank balance	90,000			
To Cash in hand	10,000			
To Partners' capital A/cs				
Q 68,00	0			
R34,00	0 1,02,000			
	7,68,000		7,68,000	

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

#### (b) Cash Flow Statement of .....

for the year ended March 31, 20X1(Direct Method)

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.			
Operating Activities :		1.4.7			
Cash received from sale of goods	<b>1∕₂M</b> 1,40,000				
Cash received from Trade receivables	<b>1⁄₂M</b> 1,75,000				
Trade Commission received	<b>1∕₂M</b> 50,000	3,65,000	5 N		
Less : Payment for Cash Purchases	<b>1⁄₂M</b> 1,20,000		Toronto a		
Payment to Trade payables	1/2M1,57,000				
Office and Selling Expenses	<b>1∕₂M</b> 75,000				
Payment for Income Tax	<b>1∕₂M</b> 30,000	(3,82,000)			
Net Cash Flow used in Operating Activities		(17,000)	<b>1½M</b>		

#### Answer 4:

(a)Statement showing the calculation of Profits for the pre-incorporation and post-incorporation periods

Particulars	Total	Basis of	Pre-incor-	Post-incor-		
	Amount	Allocation	poration		poration	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Gross Profit (W.N.2)	6,00,000	1:3	1,50,000	½ M	4,50,000	½ M
Less: Salaries	1,20,000	Time	40,000	½ M	80,000	½ M
Rent, rates and taxes	80,000	Time	26,667	½ M	53,333	½ M
Sales' commission	2 <mark>1,00</mark> 0	Sales (2:5)	6,000	½ M	15,000	½ M
Depreciation	2 <mark>5,00</mark> 0	Time	8,333	½ M	16,667	½ M
Interest on debentures	3 <mark>2,00</mark> 0	Post	<u> </u>		32,000	½ M
Directors' fee	1 <mark>2,00</mark> 0	Post			12,000	½ M
Advertisement	36,000	Post			36,000	½ M
Net profit	2,74,000		69,000	¼ M	2,05,000	¼ M

# MITTAL COMMERCE CLASSES

#### 1. Sales ratio

Let the monthly sales for first 4 months (i.e. from 1.4.20X1 to 31.7.20X1) be = x Then, sales for 4 months = 4x

Monthly sales for next 8 months (i.e. from 1.8.X1 to 31.3.20X2)

= x + 25% of x = 1.25x

Then, sales for next 6 months

- = 1.25x X 8 = 10x Total sales for the year
- = 4x + 10x = 14x Sales Ratio = 4 x :10x i.e. 2:5

#### 2. Gross profit ratio

From 1.4.20X1 to 31.7.20X1 gross profit is 25% of sales Then, 25% of 4x = 1xGross profit for next 8 months (i.e. from 1.8.X1 to 31.3.20X2) is 30% Then, 30% of 10x = 3xTherefore gross profit ratio will be 1:3

#### 3. Time ratio

**INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST** 

1st April, 20X1 to 31st July, 20X1 : 1st August, 20X1 to 31st March, 20X2 = 4 months: 8 months = 1:2 Thus, time ratio is 1:2.

#### (b) Projected Balance Sheet of .....

as on 31st March, 2016						
Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.	
Capital		10,00,000	Fixed Assets	4,00,000		
Profit & Loss Account as on			Additions	1,00,000		7 items
1st April, 2015	60,000			5,00,000	1.00	½M
Add : Profit for theyear 3	,74,000	4,34,000	Less : Dep. @ 10%	(50,000)	4,50,000	= 3½M
Creditors(Trade)		1,10,000	Stock in trade		3,36,000	
			Sundry Debtors		2,00,000	
			Cash & Bank Balances		5,58,000	
			(working note)			1000
		15,44,000			15,44,000	

#### Working Notes

#### 1.

#### Projected Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2016

- Manager I CHIV	ior the year	enueu Sist March, 2010		1
Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	
To Opening Stock	3,00,000	By Sales	21,20,000	
To Purchases	15,2 <mark>0,000</mark>	By Closing Stock (balancing fig.)	<i>3,36,00<mark>0</mark></i>	
To Gross Profit c/d				9 item
(30% on sales)	6, <mark>36,0</mark> 00			½M
	24, <mark>56,0</mark> 00		24,56,000	= 4½M
To Sundry Expenses		By Gross Pro <mark>fit b</mark> /d	6,36,000	
(10% on sales)	2, 12,000			1
To Depreciation	50,000			
To Net Profit (b.f.)	3,74,000			
I MITTAL C	6,36,000	RCE CLASSES	6,36,00 <mark>0</mark>	

2.

#### Cash and Bank Account 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2016

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Balance b/d	3,50,000	By Sundry Creditors(Rs. 1,40,000	15,50,000
		+ Rs. 14,10,000)	
To Sundry Debtors	20,70,000	By Expenses	2,12,000
(Rs.1,50,000 + Rs.		By Fixed Assets	1,00,000
19,20,000)		By Balance c/d (b.f.)	5,58,000
	24,20,000		24,20,000

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

#### Answer 5:

(a)

(i) Debenture Redemption Reserve Account

20X1		Rs.	20X1		Rs. `	)
Dec. 31	To 13.5% Deb. in XX	50,000	Jan. 1	By Balance b/d	45,00,000	1.000
	Ltd. (Loss on sale of	5. Car 11		Sector Streets		
-	investment)					5 items
	To General Reserve	49,73,000	Dec. 31	By 13.5% Deb. in	2,70,000	} %M
	(transfer) (b.f.)			XX Ltd.		= 2½M
				By Own Deb. A/c	2,53,000	
				(Int. on own Deb.)		
		50,23,000	1		50,23,000	

#### **11% Debentures Account**

20X1		Rs.	20X1		Rs.	3 items
Dec. 31	To Own Debentures A/c	24,00,000	Jan. 1	By Balance b/d	50,00,000	<b>1</b> ∕2M
	To Bank	26,00,000				( = 1½M
		50,00,000			50,0 <mark>0,000</mark>	J

#### (ii) Own Debentures Account

20X1		Nominal	Int.	Amt. Rs.	20X1		Nominal		Amt. Rs.	
Jan. 1	To Balance b/d	20,00,000		<mark>18,50,00</mark> 0	June 30	By debenture	1	1,32,000 <sup>3</sup>		
		i (i				Int. A/c		1		10
Feb. 1	To Bank	2,00,000	<b>1,833</b> <sup>1</sup>	1,94,1672	Dec. 31	By Debenture		1,32,000		items
				-		Int. A/c				½ M
June 1	To Bank	2,00,000	<mark>9,</mark> 1674	1,98,000 <sup>5</sup>	$\sim$	By 11% Deb.	24,00,000		24,00, <mark>000</mark>	= 5M
						Account (				
						(cancellation)				}
Dec. 31	To Capital Res.	· \	-	1,57,833	1					
	(profit on									
M	cancellation) (b.f.)	ON		ERC	ΕC	LASS	IES.			
	То		2,53,000							
	Deb.Redemption		-	S						
	Reserve (b.f.)	ççr.	10	QUC	as	2				
		24,00,000	2,64,000	24,00,000			24,00,000	2,64,000	24,00,000	)

- 1. 2,00,000 x 11% x 1/12
- 2. (2,000 x 98) 1,833
- **3.** 24,00,000 x 11% x 6/12
- 4. 2,00,000 x 11% x 5/12
- 5. 52,000 x 99
- 6. 24,00,000 x 11% x 6/12
- 6 items ½ M = 3M

24,00,000 x 11% x 0/12

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

#### Working Note :

#### 13.5% Debentures in XX Ltd.

		Interest	Amount			Interest	Amount	
20×1		Rs.	Rs.	20×1		Rs.	Rs.	
Jan. 1	To Balance b/d		19,50,000	Jun-30	By Bank (20,00,000 ×	1,3 <mark>5,00</mark> 0		
	(20,00,000)	111.6.57			13.5% × 6/12)	1116.57		
				Dec.31	By Bank (20,00,000 ×	1,35,000		6
11.5		11.5 3			13.5% × 6/12)	11.5 3		items
Dec.31	To Debenture				By Bank (20,00,000 ×		19,00,000	½ M
	Redemption.	2,70,000			95/ 100)			= 3M
	Reserve (1,35,000 + 1,35,000)				By Debenture Redemption Reserve (Loss on sale) (19,50,000 – 19,00,000)		50,000	
		2,70,000	19,50,000	1		2,70,000	1 <mark>9,50,000</mark>	

#### (b)

(1) Ratio of interest and amount due =  $\frac{\text{Rate of interest}}{100 + \text{Rate of interest}} = \frac{10}{110} = \frac{1}{11}$  1 M

#### (2) Calculation of Interest and Cash Price

No. of instalments	Amount due at the time of	Interest	Cash price	
[1]	instalment [2]	[3]	[4]	ł
3rd	55,000	1/11 of Rs. 55,000 = Rs. 5,000	50,000	1 N
2nd	<mark>*99,</mark> 000	1/11 of Rs. 99 <mark>,00</mark> 0 = Rs. 9,000	90,000	1 N
1st	**1 <mark>,43,000</mark>	1/11of Rs. 1,43,000 = Rs. 13,000	1,30,00 <mark>0</mark>	]1 №

Total cash price = Rs. 1,30,000+ 70,000 (down payment) = Rs. 2,00,000. \*Rs. 50,000 + 2nd instalment of Rs. 49,000 = Rs. 99,000.

\*\* Rs. 90,000 + 1st instalment of Rs. 53,000 = Rs. 1,43,000.

#### Answer 6:

(a)As per AS 17 'Segment Reporting', a business segment or geographical segment should be identified as a reportable segment if:

Its revenue from sales to external customers and from other transactions with other segments is 10% or more of the total revenue- external and internal of all segments; or Its segment result whether profit or loss is 10% or more of:

The combined result of all segments in profit; or

The combined result of all segments in loss,

whichever is greater in absolute amount; or

Its segment assets are 10% or more of the total assets of all segments.

If the total external revenue attributable to reportable segments constitutes less than 75% of total enterprise revenue, additional segments should be identified as reportable segments even if they do not meet the 10% thresholds until atleast 75% of total enterprise revenue is included in reportable segments.

On the basis of turnover criteria segments M and N are reportable segments. On the basis of the result criteria, segments M, N and R are reportable segments (since their results in absolute amount is 10% or more of Rs. 200 lakhs).

On the basis of asset criteria, all segments except R are reportable segments.

Since all the segments are covered in at least one of the above criteria all segments have to be reported upon in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 17. Hence, the opinion of chief accountant is wrong.

1 M

#### (b) **Books of Branch A**

	Particulars		Rs.		
(i)	Expenses account	Dr.	3,500		
1.1	To Head office account		6. Y	3,500	1 M
	(Being the allocated expenditure by the head office recorded				
	in branch books)				
(ii)	Depreciation account	)r.	1,500	1000	
Set 1	To Head office account			1,500	1 M
	(Being the depreciation provided)				
(iii)	Head office account	)r.	2,000	100	
	To Salaries account			2,000	1 M
	(Being the rectification of salary paid on behalf of H.O.)				
(iv)	Head office account	٥r.	10,000		
	To Debtors account			10,000	1 M
	(Being the adjustment of collection from branch debtors)				

**Journal Entries** 

(c) Ex-right value of the shares = (Cum-right value of the existing shares + Rights shares) Issue Price) / (Existing Number of shares + Rights Number of shares)

> = (Rs. 150 X 4 Shares + Rs. 125 X 1 Share) / (4 + 1) Shares 2 M = Rs.725 / 5 shares = Rs.145 per share. Value of right = Cum-right value of the share - Ex-right value of the share ] 1 M

= Rs. 150 - Rs. 145 = Rs. 5 per share.

Hence, any one desirous of having a confirmed allotment of one share from the company at Rs. 125 will have to pay Rs. 20 (4 shares X Rs. 5) to an existing 1 M shareholderholding 4 shares and willing to renounce his right of buying one share in favour of that person.

#### (d)Non-Applicability of Garner vs Murray rule:

- 1 M 1. When the solvent partner has a debit balance in the capital account. Only solvent partners will bear the loss of capital deficiency of insolvent partner in their capital ratio. If incidentally a solvent partner has a debit balance in his capital account, he will escape the liability to bear the loss due to insolvency of another partner. 1 M
- 2. When the firm has only two partners.
- 3. When there is an agreement between the partners to share the deficiency incapital 1 M account of insolvent partner. 1 M
- 4. When all the partners of the firm are insolvent.

#### (e) Memorandum Trading Account for the period 1st April, 20X2 to 29th August 20X2

		Rs.		Rs.	
To Opening Stock		7,90,100	By Sales	45,36,000	
To Purchases	33,10,700		By Closing stock (Bal. fig.)	8,82,600	
Less: Advertisement	(41,000)				>
Drawings	(2,000)	32,67,700			
To Gross Profit [30% of Sales	a start	13,60,800	a second second second		
- Refer Working Note]					
		54,18,600		54,18,600	

#### **INTERMEDIATE – MOCK TEST**

1 M

Statement	of Ins	surance	Claim
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	Rs.		
Value of stock destroyed by fire	8,82,600		1.54
Less: Salvaged Stock	(1,08,000)		
Add: Fire Fighting Expenses	4,700	-	
Insurance Claim	7,79,300		

**Note:** Since policy amount is more than claim amount, average clause will not apply. Therefore, claim amount of Rs. 7,79,300 will be admitted by the Insurance Company.

#### Working Note:

#### Trading Account for the year ended 31st March, 20X2

	Rs.		Rs.	
To Opening Stock	7,10,500	By Sales	80,00,000	
To Purchases	56,79,600	By Closing stock	7,90,100	
To Gross Profit (b.f.)	24,00,000			1 M
	87,90,100		87, <mark>90,100</mark>	( 1.00

#### Rate of Gross Profit in 20X1-X2

 $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100 = \frac{24,00,000}{80,00,000} \times 100 = 30\%$ 

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# Door to Success