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FOR CA FOUNDATION EXAM PREPARATION

CA Foundation 2021 Question Paper · Paper 1 Accounting

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
CA Foundation	2021	Question Paper	Paper 1 Accounting

DATE

January 2021

Roll No. .....

Foundation (New Syllabus)
Paper - 1
Principles and Practice of Accounting

JAN 2021

Total No. of Questions – **6**

Total No. of Printed Pages – **11**

Time Allowed – **3** Hours

Maximum Marks – **100**

YPS

Answers to questions are to be given only in English except in the case of candidates who have opted for Hindi Medium. If a candidate has not opted for Hindi Medium, his/her answers in Hindi will not be valued.

Question No. **1** is compulsory.

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

Working notes should form part of the respective answers.

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1. (a) State **with reasons**, whether the following statements are **True or False** : **6×2 =12**

(i) Re-issue of forfeited shares is allotment of shares but not a sale.

(ii) Subsidy received from the government for working capital by a manufacturing concern is a revenue receipt.

(iii) The Sale Book is kept to record both the cash and credit sales.

(iv) There are two ways of preparing an account current.

(v) Consignee will not pass any journal entry in his books at time of receiving of goods from Consignor.

(vi) Accounting Standards for non-corporate entities in India are issued by the Central Government.

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(b) Define the following terms : 4

(i) Capital Commitment

(ii) Expired Cost

(iii) Floating Charge

(iv) Obsolescence

(c) Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement from the following particulars as on 31st December, 2020 : 4

Particulars	₹
Bank Balance as per Cash Book (Debit)	1,98,000
Bank Charges debited by the bank not recorded in Cash Book	34,000
Received from debtors vide RTGS on 31st December, 2020 not recorded in Cash Book	1,00,000
Cheque issued but not presented for payment	45,000
Cheque deposited but not cleared	25,000
Cheque received and deposited but dishonoured. Entry for dishonour not made in the Cash Book	5,000
Instruction for payment given to the bank on 31st December, 2020 but the same effected by the Bank on 01st January, 2021	4,000

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2. (a) Mr. Joshi's trial balance as on 31st March, 2020 did not agree. The difference was put to a Suspense Account. During the next trading period, the following errors were discovered : **10**

(i) The total of the Purchases Book of one page, ₹ 5,615 was carried forward to the next page as ₹ 6,551.

(ii) A sale of ₹ 281 was entered in the Sales Book as ₹ 821 and posted to the credit of the customer.

(iii) A return to creditor, ₹ 295 was entered in the Returns Inward Book; however, the creditor's account was correctly posted.

(iv) Cash received from Senu, ₹ 895 was posted to debit of Sethu.

(v) Goods worth ₹ 1,400 were dispatched to a customer before the close of the year but no invoice was made out.

(vi) Goods worth ₹ 1,600 were sent on sale or return basis to a customer and entered in the Sales Book at the close of the year, the customer still had the option to return the goods. The gross profit margin was 20% on Sale.

(vii) ₹ 600 due from Mr. Q was omitted to be taken to the trial balance.

(viii) Sale of goods to Mr. R for ₹ 3,000 was omitted to be recorded.

You are required to give journal entries to rectify the errors in a way so as to show the current year's profit or loss correctly.

(b) M/s. Dayal Transport Company purchased 10 trucks @ ₹ 50,00,000 each on 1st July 2017. On 1st October, 2019, one of the trucks is involved in an accident and is completely destroyed and ₹ 35,00,000 is received from the insurance in full settlement. On the same date, another truck is purchased by the company for the sum of ₹ 60,00,000. The company writes off 20% of the original cost per annum. The company observes the calendar year as its financial year. **10**

Give the motor truck account for two years ending 31st December, 2020.

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3. (a) A Products Limited of Kolkata has given the following particulars regarding tea sent on consignment to C Stores of Mumbai : **10**

	Cost price	Selling price	Qty consigned
5 Kg. Tin	₹ 100 each	₹ 150 each	1,000 Tins
10 Kg. Tin	₹ 180 each	₹ 250 each	1,000 Tins

(i) The consignment was booked on freight "To Pay" basis. The freight was charged @ 5% of selling value.

(ii) C Stores sold 500, 5 kg Tins and 800, 10 kg Tins. It paid insurance of ₹ 10,000 and storage charges of ₹ 20,000.

(iii) C Stores is entitled to a fixed commission @ 10% on Sales.

(iv) During transit 50 quantity of 5 kg Tin and 20 quantity of 10 kg Tin got damaged and the transporter paid ₹ 5,000 as damage charge.

Prepare the Consignment Account in the books of A Products Limited.

(b) From the following particulars prepare an account current, as sent by Mr. Amit to Mr. Piyush as on 31st December, 2020 by means of product method charging interest @ 8% p.a. **5**

Date	Particulars	₹
01-09-2020	Balance due from Piyush	900
15-10-2020	Sold goods to Piyush	1,450
20-10-2020	Goods returned by Piyush	250
22-11-2020	Piyush paid by Cheque	1,200
15-12-2020	Received cash from Piyush	600

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(c) Attempt any **ONE** of the following two sub-parts i.e. either **(i)** or **(ii)** **5**

(i) From the following information show the journal entries in the books of ABC Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2020:

(1) 100 units of goods costing ₹ 500 each sent to XYZ Limited on Sales or Return Basis @ ₹ 750 per unit. This transaction was however treated as actual sales in the books of accounts.

(2) Out of the above 100 units, only 60 units were accepted by XYZ Limited during the year @ ₹ 700 per unit. No information was received about acceptability of balance units by the year end.

OR

(ii) Mahesh had the following bill receivables and bills payables against Rajesh. Calculate the average due date, when the payment can be received or made without any loss of interest. **5**

Date	Bills Receivable	Tenure	Date	Bills Payable	Tenure
12-06-20	5,000	3 months	27-05-20	3,700	3 months
10-07-20	6,200	1 month	07-06-20	4,000	3 months
15-07-20	3,500	3 months	10-07-20	5,000	1 month
12-06-20	1,500	2 months			
28-06-20	2,500	2 months			

15th August, 2020 was Public holiday. However, 10th September, 2020 was also suddenly declared as holiday.

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4. (a) The partnership deed of a firm consisting of 3 partners - P, Q and R (profit sharing ratio being 2:1:1) and whose fixed capitals are ₹ 30,000, ₹ 12,000 and ₹ 8,000 respectively provides as follows: **10**

(i) The partners be allowed interest @ 8% p.a. on their fixed capitals, but no interest to be allowed on undrawn profits or charged on drawings.

(ii) That upon the death of a partner, the goodwill of the firm be valued at 2 years purchase of the average net profit (after charging interest on capital) for the 3 years to 31st December preceding the death of a partner.

(iii) That an insurance policy of ₹ 25,000 each was taken in individual names of each partner. The premium was charged against the profits of the firm. The surrender value of the policy was 20% of the sum assured.

(iv) Upon the death of a partner, he is to be credited with his share of the profits, interest on capitals, etc. calculated upto 31st December following his death.

(v) That the share of the partnership policy and goodwill be credited to a deceased partner as on 31st December following his death.

(vi) That the partnership books to be closed annually on 31st December.

P died on 30th September, 2020. The amount standing to the credit of his current account as on 31st December, 2019 was ₹ 5,000 and from that date to the date of death he had withdrawn ₹ 30,000 from the business.

An unrecorded liability of ₹ 6,000 was discovered on 30th September, 2020 and it was decided to record it and immediately pay it off.

The trading results of the firm (before charging interest on capital) had been as follows :

2017 : Profit ₹ 29,340
2018 : Profit ₹ 26,470
2019 : Loss ₹ 8,320
2020 : Profit ₹ 13,470

You are required to prepare an account showing amount due to P's legal heir as on 31st December, 2020.

Note : Impact for unrecorded liability not to be given in earlier years.

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(b) Dr. Deku started private practice on 1st April, 2019 with ₹ 2,00,000 of his own fund and ₹ 3,00,000 borrowed at an interest of 12% p.a. on the security of his life policies. His accounts for the year were kept on a cash basis and the following is his summarized cash account: **10**

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
Own Capital	2,00,000	Medicines Purchased	2,45,000
Loan	3,00,000	Surgical Equipment	2,50,000
Prescription Fees	6,60,000	Motor Car	3,20,000
Visiting Fees	2,50,000	Motor Car Expenses	1,20,000
Lecture Fees	24,000	Wages and Salaries	1,05,000
Pension Received	3,00,000	Rent of Clinic	60,000
		General Charges	49,000
		Household Expenses	1,80,000
		Household Furniture	25,000
		Expenses on Daughter's Marriage	2,15,000
		Interest on Loan	36,000
		Balance at Bank	1,10,000
		Cash in Hand	19,000
	17,34,000		**17,34,000**

1/3rd of the motor car expenses may be treated as applicable to the private use of car and ₹ 30,000 of salaries are in respect of domestic servants.

The stock of medicines in hand on 31st March, 2020 was valued at ₹ 95,000.

You are required to prepare his private practice income and expenditure account and capital account for the year ended 31st March, 2020. Ignore depreciation on fixed assets.

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5. (a) From the following particulars ascertain the value of inventories as on 31st March, 2020 : **5**

Inventory as on 1st April, 2019	–	₹ 3,50,000
Purchase made during the year	–	₹ 12,00,000
Sales	–	₹ 18,50,000
Manufacturing Expenses	–	₹ 1,00,000
Selling and Distribution Expenses	–	₹ 50,000
Administration Expenses	–	₹ 80,000

At the time of valuing inventory as on 31st March, 2019, a sum of ₹ 20,000 was written off on a particular item which was originally purchased for ₹ 55,000 and was sold during the year for ₹ 50,000.

Except the above mentioned transaction, gross profit earned during the year was 20% on sales.

(b) Mr. K is engaged in business of selling magazines. Several of his customers pay money in advance for subscribing his magazines. Information related to year ended 31st March, 2020 has been given below : **5**

On 1st April, 2019 he had a balance of ₹ 3,00,000 advance from customers of which ₹ 2,25,000 is related to year 2019-20 while remaining pertains to year 2020-21. During the year 2019-20 he made cash sales of ₹ 7,50,000.

You are required to compute :

(i) Total income for the year 2019-20.

(ii) Total money received during the year, if the closing balance as on 31st March, 2020 in Advance from Customers Account is ₹ 2,55,000.

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(c) From the following Income and Expenditure Account and additional information of ATK Club, prepare Receipts and Payments Accounts and Balance Sheet of the club as on 31st March, 2020. **10**

ATK Club

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2020

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
To Salaries	4,80,000	By Subscription	6,80,000
To Printing and Stationery	24,000	By Entrance Fees	16,000
To Postage	2,000	By Misc. Income	1,44,000
To Telephone	6,000		
To Office expenses	48,000		
To Bank Interest	22,000		
To Audit Fees	10,000		
To Annual General Meeting Exp.	1,00,000		
To Depreciation (Sports Equipment)	28,000		
To Surplus	1,20,000		
	8,40,000		**8,40,000**

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Additional Information :

Particulars	As on 31st March, 2019	As on 31st March, 2020
Subscription Outstanding	64,000	72,000
Subscription Received in advance	52,000	33,600
Salaries Outstanding	24,000	32,000
Audit Fees Payable	8,000	10,000
Bank Loan	1,20,000	1,20,000
Value of Sports Equipment	2,08,000	2,52,000
Value of Club Premises	7,60,000	7,60,000
Cash in Hand	?	1,14,000

6. (a) A Limited is a company with an authorised share capital of ₹ 1,00,00,000 in equity shares of ₹ 10 each, of which 6,00,000 shares had been issued and fully paid up on 31st March, 2020. The company proposes to make a further issue of 1,35,000 of these ₹ 10 shares at a price of ₹ 14 each, the arrangement of payment being : **15**

(i) ₹ 2 per share payable on application, to be received by 31st May, 2020;

(ii) Allotment to be made on 10th June, 2020 and a further ₹ 5 per share (including the premium to be payable);

(iii) The final call for the balance to be made, and the money received by 31st December, 2020.

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Applications were received for 5,60,000 shares and dealt with as follows:

(1) Applicants for 10,000 shares received allotment in full;

(2) Applicants for 50,000 shares received allotment of 1 share for every 2 applied for; no money was returned to these applicants, the surplus on application being used to reduce the amount due on allotment;

(3) Applicants for 5,00,000 shares received an allotment of 1 share for every 5 shares applied for; the money due on allotment was retained by the company, the excess being returned to the applicants; and

(4) The money due on final call was received on the due date.

You are required to record these transactions (including bank transactions) in the Journal Book of A Limited.

(b) Discuss the rules if there is no Partnership Agreement. **5**

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