

P Q 2(a)

(i) Computation of Goodwill:

	<u>Co.A</u>	<u>Co.B</u>	<u>Co.C</u>	<u>Marking Plan</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Estimated Annual Earning	300,000	165,000	135,000	
6% Assets	<u>180,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>	0.5+0.5+0.5
Excess Earning	120,000	75,000	45,000	0.5+0.5+0.5
Goodwill	<u>600,000</u>	<u>375,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	1.0+1.0+1.0
(ii) Annual Earning:	300,000	165,000	135,000	
Capitalization Rate	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	
Value of Assets on Capitalization Basis	Rs. 4,000,000	Rs. 2,200,000	Rs. 1,800,000	1.0+1.0+1.0
Less: Assets as appraised	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	
Goodwill	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	1.0+1.0+1.0
			Total Marks	12.0

P Q 2(b)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units produced</u>	<u>Rate per unit</u>	<u>Gross Wages</u>	<u>Marking Plan</u>
		Rs.	Rs.	
Akram	240	40	10,000	2.0
Naseem	275	40	11,000	1.0
Gulsher	250	40	10,000	1.0
Lateef	285	40	11,400	1.0
Roshan	225	40	10,000	2.0
Yasir	<u>265</u>	40	<u>10,600</u>	1.0
	<u>1,540</u>		<u>63,000</u>	
Total Marks				8.0

Solution**P Q 3 (a)****(i) Net Realisable Value:**

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.5 Marks**(ii) Fair Value:**

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

2.5 Marks

Solution

P Q 3 (b)

Computation of Value of Closing Stock

(i) FIFO (Perpetual Inventory) Method:

Date	Particulars	Purchases			Cost of Sales			Balance			Marking Plan
		Qty	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Qty	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Qty	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	
Apr 1	Balance							500	4.00	2,000	
4	Purchases	700	4.20	2,940				500	4.00	2,000	0.5
								700	4.20	2,940	
9	Sales				500	4.00	2,000	600	4.20	2,520	0.5
					100	4.20	420				
15	Purchases	900	4.10	3,690				600	4.20	2,520	0.5
								900	4.10	3,690	
21	Purchases	100	4.50	450				600	4.20	2,520	0.5
								900	4.10	3,690	
								100	4.50	450	
27	Sales				600	4.20	2,520				0.5
					100	4.10	410	800	4.10	3,280	
								100	4.50	450	
30	Purchases	200	4.40	880				800	4.10	3,280	0.5
								100	4.50	450	
								200	4.40	880	
30	Sales				300	4.20	1,260	500	4.10	2,050	0.5
								100	4.50	450	
								200	4.40	880	
										<u>3,380</u>	0.5

Format 1.0

5.0

P Q 3 (b)

Computation of Value of Closing Stock

(ii) Weighted Average (Perpetual Inventory) Method:

Date	Particulars	Purchases			Cost of Sales			Balance			Marking Plan
		Qty	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Qty	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Qty	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	
Apr 1	Balance							500	4.00	2,000	
4	Purchases	700	4.20	2,940				1200	4.117	4,940	0.5
9	Sales				600	4.117	2,472	600	4.117	2,470	0.5
15	Purchases	900	4.10	3,690				1500	4.107	6,160	0.5
21	Purchases	100	4.50	450				1600	4.131	6,610	0.5
27	Sales				700	4.131	2,892	900	4.131	3,718	0.5
30	Purchases	200	4.40	880				1100	4.18	4,598	0.5
30	Sales				300	4.18	1,254	800	4.18	3,344	1.0

Value of Closing Stock is Rs. 3,344/-

Format 1.0

5.0

P Q 4 (a)

(i) Amortization:

Amortization is the write off of cost of intangible like goodwill, copyright etc.

02 Marks

(ii) Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure:

The expenditure which provides benefit only in current period is called revenue expenditure.

The expenditure which provides benefit in more than one accounting period is called capital expenditure.

02 Marks

(iii)

The following are the errors that may occur in respect of financial transactions:

- a. Errors of Omission : Where a transaction is completely omitted from books.
- b. Errors of Commission : Correct amount is entered but in the wrong person's account.
- c. Errors of Principles : An item is entered in wrong class of account.
- d. Compensatory errors : Where errors cancel each other out.

02 Marks

P Q 4(b)

(i) Adjusting journal entries:

	Rs.	Rs.	Marking Plan
1. Rent Income	4,200		} 1.0
Unearned Rent		4,200	
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2. Supplies	600		} 1.0
Supplies Expense		600	
<hr/>			
3. Salaries Expense	2,500		} 1.0
Salary Payable		2,500	
<hr/>			
4. Prepaid Advertising	500		} 1.0
Advertising Exp.		500	
<hr/>			
5. Machine	2,000		} 1.0
Wages Expense		2,000	
<hr/>			
			5.0

(ii) Computation of corrected Net Income:

	Rs.	Rs.	Marking Plan
Net Income as on December 31, 2009		120,900	
Add: Supplies	600		0.5
Prepaid Advt.	500		0.5
Machine	<u>2,000</u>		0.5
		3,100	
		124,000	
Less: Unearned Rent	(4,200)		0.5
Salaries Payable	<u>(2,500)</u>		0.5
		(6,700)	
		117,300	1.5
			4.0

P Q 5 (i)

Straight-Line Method

<u>Year</u>	<u>Computation</u>	<u>Dep. Exp</u>	<u>Acc. Dep.</u>	<u>N.B.V</u>	<u>Marking Plan</u>
		(Amount in Rupees)			
1	(64,000-8,000) x 25%	14,000	14,000	50,000	1.0
2	"	14,000	28,000	36,000	1.0
3	"	14,000	42,000	22,000	1.0
4	"	14,000	56,000	8,000	1.0
	Depreciation = $\frac{\text{Cost} - \text{Residual Value}}{\text{Useful Life}} = \frac{64,000 - 8,000}{4} =$		14,000		1.0

P Q 5 (ii)

Units of Production Method

<u>Year</u>	<u>Computation</u>	<u>Dep. Exp</u>	<u>Acc. Dep.</u>	<u>N.B.V</u>	<u>Marking Plan</u>
		(Amount in Rupees)			
1	(28,000 x 0.7)	19,600	19,600	44,400	1.0
2	(22,000 x 0.7)	15,400	35,000	29,000	1.0
3	(18,000 x 0.7)	12,600	47,600	16,400	1.0
4	(12,000 x 0.7)	8,400	56,000	8,000	1.0
	Rate: (64,000 – 8,000) / 80,000 = Rs.0.7/unit				1.0

P Q 5 (iii)

Double-Declining Method

<u>Year</u>	<u>Computation</u>	<u>Dep. Exp</u>	<u>Acc. Dep.</u>	<u>N.B.V</u>	<u>Marking Plan</u>
		(Amount in Rupees)			
1	(64,000 x 50%)	32,000	32,000	32,000	1.0
2	(32,000 x 50%)	16,000	48,000	16,000	1.0
3	(16,000 x 50%)	8,000	56,000	8,000	1.0
4		Zero	56,000	8,000	1.0
	Rate = 2 x (1/4 Year) = 50%				1.0

P Q 6 (i)

		Marking Plan
AFTAB & CO.	}	0.5
Income Statement		
For the year ended Dec. 31, 2009		
	(Amount in Rupees)	
Sales (180,000 + 1,000)	179,000	1.0
Less: Sales Return & Allowance	13,000	0.5

Net Sales	166,000	
Less: <u>Cost of goods sold</u>		
Merchandise Inventory (1-1-2009)	12,000	0.5
Add: Purchase	105,000	0.5
Add: Transportation In	5,000	0.5

	122,000	
Less: Purchase Return (3,000 + 1,000)	4,000	1.0

Merchandise available for sale	118,000	

Less: Merchandise inventory (31.12.09)	7,000	0.5

Cost of goods sold	111,000	1.0

Gross Profit c/d.	55,000	1.0
	Total Marks	7.0

		(Amount in Rupees)	Marking Plan
Gross Profit b/d.		55,000	
Add other income:			
Discount received		5,000	0.5
Commission Income	4,000		
Less: Advance commission	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>3,000</u>	1.0
		<u>8,000</u>	
		63,000	
Less: <u>Operating Expenses</u>			
Discount allowed		2,000	0.5
Salaries expense	20,000		
Add: Accrued salaries	<u>7,000</u>	27,000	1.0
Rent expense	18,000		
Less: Prepaid rent	<u>2,000</u>	16,000	1.0
Advertising expense		5,000	0.5
Insurance expense		3,500	0.5
Depreciation expense		2,000	0.5
Bad debt expense		<u>400</u>	0.5
Total operating expense		<u>(55,900)</u>	
		Net Income	
		<u>7,100</u>	1.0

Working:**Bad Debt Expense:**

Allowance for doubtful debts to be maintained (30,000 x 0.08)	2,400	
Less balance b/d	<u>(2,000)</u>	
Bad Debt Expense	<u>400</u>	1.0

8.0

P Q 6 (ii)

**Marking
Plan**

Closing Entries on Dec. 31, 2009

	Rs.	Rs.	
Sales	179,000		} 3.0
Merchandise Inventory (31.12.09)	7,000		
Purchase returns	4,000		
Purchase discount	5,000		
Commission Income	3,000		
Expense & Revenue Summary		198,000	
(To close Revenue Accounts)			

Expense & Revenue Summary	190,900		
Merchandise Inventory (01.01.09)		12,000	} 5.0
Purchase		105,000	
Transportation in		5,000	
Sales Return		13,000	
Sales Discount		2,000	
Salaries expense		27,000	
Advertising expense		5,000	
Depreciation expense		2,000	
Bad debt expense		400	
Rent expense		16,000	
Insurance expense		3,500	
(To close Expense Accounts)			

Expense & Revenue Summary	7,100		
Capital		7,100	} 1.0
Capital	3,000		
Drawings		3,000	} 1.0

10.0

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