



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FINAL EXAMINATION (2019-20)
ACCOUNTANCY

Date: 11.02.2020

Max Marks:80

Class: XI

Duration: 3 hours

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Provide working notes wherever necessary.
3. Attempt all the parts of a question at one place.

1. Capital receipts are shown in

(a)Balance sheet	(b)Trading account	
(c)Trading and profit and loss account	(d)None of the above	1
2. If the rate of gross profit is 25% of sales and cost of goods sold is Rs.1,00,000 the amount of gross profit will be

(a)Rs.25,000	(b)Rs.33,333	
(c)Rs.20,000	(d)None of the above	1
3. Goods distributed to employees is debited to:

(a)Staff welfare expenses.		
(b)Sales promotion expenses		
(c)General expenses.		
(d)none of the above		1
4. What is error of commission? **1**
5. A bill of Rs.10,000 is renewed. The drawee pays Rs.3,000 as part payment. The amount of interest charged is Rs.200.What is the value of new bill?

(a)Rs.7,000	(b) Rs.10,200	
(c)Rs.9,000	(d)Rs.7,200	1
6. Depreciation is a

(a)Reserve	(b)Provision	
(c)Both (a) and (b)	(d)None of the above	1
7. Trial balance is a list of the balance of

(a) All accounts	(b) Only personal accounts	
(c) Only real and personal accounts	(d) Personal and nominal accounts	1
8. Bank reconciliation statement is prepared

(a)at the end of each year	(b)at the end of each month	
(c)at the end of the accounting year	(d)whenever a bank statement is received	1
9. The sales book

(a)is a part of journal	(b) is a part of the ledger	
(c)is a part of the balance sheet	(d)None of these	1
10. Outstanding salary is a

(a)Real account	(b)Personal account	
(c)Nominal account	(d)Asset account	1

11. Purchase of machinery by cash means
 (a) Decrease in asset and decrease in liability.
 (b) Increase in asset and decrease in asset.
 (c) Increase in asset and decrease in liability.
 (d) Decrease in asset and increase in capital. **1**
12. According to the cost concept
 (a) Assets are recorded at the value paid for acquiring them
 (b) Assets are recorded by estimating the market value at the time of purchase
 (c) Assets are recorded at lower of cost or market value
 (d) None of the above. **1**
13. A person to whom money is owed by a firm for purchase of goods is called a _____. **1**
14. What are the two bases of accounting? **1**
15. If the capital is Rs.1,00,000 and outside liabilities are Rs.2,50,000. Find out Total assets. **1**
16. The process of transferring the accounts from the journal to the ledger is called
 (a) Journalising (b) Posting
 (c) Balancing (d) Costing **1**
17. Give two examples of entries which are not appeared in the Cash book. **1**
18. A bill for Rs.75,000 is discounted with the bank for Rs.72,000. The bill is dishonoured at maturity. The drawer paid 50% in full settlement. What is the amount of bad debts? **1**
19. At the end of the accounting period factory rent of the company is outstanding for Rs.10,000. Under which concept outstanding rent is recorded? **1**
20. The Written Down value of an asset after one year of depreciation on straight line method @ 15% P.A. is Rs.68,000. What was its original cost? **1**
21. Prepare a Petty cash book under the imprest system from the following information:
 April 1 Received Rs.2,000 from main cashier for petty cash
 3 Paid cartage Rs.100
 4 Paid bus fare Rs.80
 6 Paid for stationery Rs.120
 7 Paid for courier services Rs.50
 9 Paid for Taxi fare Rs.180
 10 Paid for telephone expenses Rs.150
 11 Paid for the repairs for furniture Rs.230
 12 Paid for the refreshments to customers Rs.75. **3**
22. A sells goods for Rs.8,000 to B on 1st Jan,2019 and on the same date draws a bill for 3 months on the same amount. B accepts it and returns it to A, who discounted it with his banker for Rs.7850. On the due date the bill is dishonoured. Noting charges of Rs.150 were paid by the bank. B then pays Rs.3,000 in cash and accepts a new bill at three months for Rs.5,350. Before maturity, B became insolvent and a final dividend of 50 paise in a rupee was received. Give journal entries to record these transactions in the books of A. **3**

23. Prepare Purchases book from the following transactions of M/S Karthik & Sons.

- June 5 Bought from Mohan Lal & Co, Agra
20 Quintals Sugar Rs.1,200 per Quintal
40 Bags of Rice Rs.1,500 each
Trade discount 10% plus CGST and SGST 4% each
- June10 Purchased from RKG & Sons Chennai
20 Ghee Tins Rs.12,000 per tin
Sunflower Oil 1,000 Litres @ Rs.200 per litre
Trade discount 10% plus IGST 5%
- June14 Purchased from Arasu, Delhi
Wheat 30 quintals @ Rs.5000 per quintal
Gram 20 quintals @ Rs.1,200 per quintal
Rice 10 quintals @ Rs.1,400 per quintal plus CGST and SGST 2% each
- June25 Purchased furniture for office use from New furniture House, Bangalore
20 chairs @ Rs.5000 per chair
5 Tables Rs.15,000 each.

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24. Prepare Bank Reconciliation statement of Mr.R.K.Senthil from the following information:

- i) Balance as per Pass Book on 31st May 2019 Rs.17,600
- ii) Cash and cheque totalling Rs.36,000 were sent to bank for collection during may but one cheque of Rs.11,800 was shown in the pass book on 2nd June.
- iii) As per instructions bankers have directly collected Rs.4,100 from a customer but it is not mentioned in the cash book
- iv) Three cheque for Rs.10,000, Rs.12,000 and Rs.4,800 respectively were issued on 27th May but the cheque for Rs.4,800 was encashed on 1st June.
- v) On 31st may bankers had debited Rs.45 as bank charges but had intimated it on 3rd June.
- vi) Rs.16,200 were withdrawn from bank on 25th May but there is no entry made in the cash book

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25. Show the effect of the following transactions through accounting equation and prepare the final equation.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1) Started business with cash | Rs.1,20,000 |
| 2) Invested in shares | Rs.10,000 |
| 3) Dividend received | Rs.5,000 |
| 4) Purchased goods on credit from Ram | Rs.35,000 |
| 5) Paid cash for household expenses | Rs.7,000 |
| 6) Sold goods for cash (costing Rs.10,000) | Rs.8,000 |

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26. Compare manual and computerised accounting systems.

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27. Mr.Raghu does not keep his books under double entry system. Following information is available from his books. He started business on 1st January with the capital of Rs.2,50,000. During the year, Raghu introduced Rs.50,000 as further capital in the business and withdrew Rs.7,500 per month for personal purposes. Provide depreciation on plant and machinery @ 10%, Provide 5% on bad debts provision.

From the above information, show profit or loss for the year ended Dec 2019.

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Particulars	31 st Dec 2019
Cash in hand	3,000
Cash at bank	20,000
Stock in trade	1,90,000
Sundry debtors	1,40,000
Plant and machinery	2,70,000
Furniture and fittings	15,000
Sundry Creditors	2,90,000

28. Books of Mumbai Chemicals Ltd showed the following balances on 1st April 2018.

Machinery account Rs. 10,00,000.

Provision for depreciation account Rs. 4,05,000.

On 1st April 2018, a machine which had a cost of Rs.2,00,000 on 1st October,2015 was sold for Rs.80,000. On 1st July 2018 the firm purchased another machinery for Rs.1,00,000. The firm writes off depreciation @ 10% P.A under the straight line method and its accounts are made up on 31st March each year. You are required to prepare the machinery account and provision for depreciation account for the year ending 31st March 2019.

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29. Prepare two column cash book from the following transactions:

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Date	Transactions
2019	
May 1	Cash in hand Rs.1,00,000. Bank overdraft Rs.15,250.
May 4	Bought goods from Mani by cash Rs.5,000 plus 10% IGST
May 5	Received from Prem a cheque for 18,750 in full settlement of Rs.19,000 and deposited on the same day.
May 6	Bought goods and paid by cheque Rs.50,000 Plus 12% IGST.
May 7	Cash sales Rs.12,000 plus IGST of 10%.
May 8	Paid to Manohar by cheque Rs.4,200,discount received Rs.800
May 9	Purchased furniture Rs.5,000 by cheque
May10	Cash sales to David Rs.40,000 of which Rs.30,000 were banked
May12	Stationery purchased Rs.1,000
May17	Old typewriter sold for cash Rs.3,500
May20	Received a cheque for Rs.14,000 from Naresh and endorsed to Suresh.
May 21	Took a loan from bank Rs.65,000
May24	Withdrew from bank for Office use Rs.10,000
May 31	Deposited into bank Rs.7,500
May 31	Rent outstanding Rs.22,000.

30. A book keeper prepared a trial balance as 31st March 2019, which showed a difference of Rs.2,235. The difference was placed to the debit of a suspense account. The following are the errors subsequently discovered.

- 1) Rs.710, the total of sales return has been posted to the credit of the purchase return account.
- 2) An item of Rs.626 written off as a bad debt from Chand has not been debited to bad debts account.
- 3) Goods of Rs.850 were returned to Bhardwaj it was recorded in purchases books as Rs.580.
- 4) An amount of Rs.675 for a credit sale to Govind, although correctly entered in the Sales book, has been wrongly posted as Rs.756.
- 5) An amount of Rs.750 spent on the repairs of the old machinery has been debited to repairs account.

Pass the journal entries and prepare the Ledger of suspense account.

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31. Mahavir maintained his accounts books on single entry system. He maintained only the cash book, debtors and creditors account. On 31st December 2019 he wishes to find out the gross profit. The analysis of his cash book revealed the following information.

Transactions	Amount
Received from sundry debtors	1,27,000
Received from cash sales	73,000
Purchased goods for cash	32,100
Cash paid to creditors	74,500
Drawings	10,000
Wages	42,000
Printing and stationery	2,500
Office expenses	31,500

The following additional information was also given:

	opening balance	closing balance
Creditors	45,000	25,000
Debtors	1,05,000	1,02,500
Cash	6,500	?
Stock	34,000	58,500

You are required to prepare:

- (a) Cash book
- (b) Creditors account
- (c) Debtors account
- (d) Trading account of Mahavir as on 31st December 2019.

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32. The following balances were taken from the books of Moon Traders on 31st March 2019. Prepare the trading, profit and loss account and the balance sheet after taken into consideration of the additional information given below:
1. Closing stock is Rs.62,000
 2. Rent outstanding Rs.1,200. And prepaid Advertisement Rs.650.
 3. Provide further bad debts Rs.500.
 4. Depreciation on plant and machinery @ 10% and Motor Vans 5%.
 5. The manager is entitled a commission of 10% on net profit after charging such commission.

Debit balances	Amount	Credit balances	Amount
Discount allowed	6,500	Discount received	3,700
Bad debts	2,500	Returns outwards	5,500
Factory lighting and heating	800	Commission received	2,500
Rent	6,000	Sundry creditors	52,000
Drawings	7,000	Bills payables	5,600
Returns inwards	7,200	Sales	4,80,000
Purchases	2,13,500	Capital	30,700
Motor Van	1,50,000		
Office expenses	14,000		
Cash in hand	6,900		
Sundry debtors	45,700		
General expenses	1,000		
Advertising	5,650		
Insurance	300		
Telephone	350		
Factory wages	12,000		
Opening Stock	48,000		
Plant and machinery	50,000		
Office furniture	2,600		
Total	5,80,000	Total	5,80,000

(OR)

The following is the trial balance of Rahul for the year ended 31.3.2019.

Debit balances	Amount	Credit balances	Amount
Stock	50,000	Sales	1,80,000
Wages	3,000	Purchases return	2,000
Salary	8,000	Discount received	500
Purchases	1,75,000	Provision for bad debts	2,500
Sales return	3,000	Capital	3,00,000
Sundry debtors	82,000	Bills payable	22,000
Discount allowed	1,000	Commission received	4,000
Insurance	3,200	Rent received	5,800
Rent, rates and taxes	4,300	6% Loan (taken on 1 st Jan 2019)	35,000
Fixtures and fittings	20,000		
Trade expenses	1,500		
Bad debts	2,000		
Drawings	32,000		
Repair renewals	1,600		
Travelling expenses	4,200		
Postage	1,000		
Bills receivable	50,000		
Building	1,10,000		
Total	5,51,800	Total	5,51,800

You are required to prepare Rahul's Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31.3.2019 and his Balance sheet of as at that date of after taking into account the following Adjustments:

1. Closing stock was Rs.32,000.
2. Write off further bad debts Rs.1,000, Create Provision for doubtful debts @ 5%.
3. Salary outstanding Rs.1,000
4. Insurance prepaid Rs.800.
5. A fire occurred on 25th March 2019 in the godown and stock of the value of Rs.50,000 was destroyed. It was insured and the insurance company admitted the claim in of Rs.25,000.

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