

# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU

SESSION: 2018-19

## ASSIGNMENT FOR FINAL EXAMINATION(2018-19)

Class: XI

Subject: Accountancy

### Part – A

- Q1. If total assets of a business are Rs. 2,60,000 and net worth is Rs. 1,60,000. Calculate the creditors of an enterprise. [1]
- Q2. Should a transaction be first recorded in a journal or ledger? Why? [1]
- Q3. There was an error in accounting records which was not easy to detect. However, the accountant found the mistake and corrected it. Which values are followed by the accountant. [1]
- Q4. Which values are involved in the preparation of bank reconciliations statement? [1]
- Q5. Which balance of the bank column in the cash book signifies bank overdraft?
- Q6. Define book-keeping, accounting and accountancy. Also diagrammatically explain the relationship between the three.
- Q7. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement from the following particulars on 30th June, 2015. Bank statement showed a favourable balance of Rs. 30,657.
- i. On 29th June, 2015, the bank credited the sum of Rs. 4,700 in error.
  - ii. Certain cheques, valued at Rs. 14,500 issued before 29th June, 2015 were not cleared.
  - iii. A hire purchase payment of Rs. 5,250, made by a standing order was not entered in the cash book.
  - iv. A cheque of Rs. 6,750 received deposited and credited by bank was accounted receipt in the cash column of the cash book.
  - v. Other cheques for Rs. 32,000 were deposited in June but cheques for Rs. 25,000 only were cleared by the bankers. [3]
- Q8. What is meant by GST? Briefly explain its objectives. [3]
- Q9. Briefly discuss the different roles of accounting. [3]

Q10. Pass the necessary journal entries to rectify the following errors.

i. On 31st March, 2015, goods of the value of Rs. 21,000 were returned by Montoo and were taken into stock on the same date due entry was not passed in the books.

ii. Goods costing Rs. 50,000 were purchased for various members of the staff and the cost was included in purchases. A similar amount was deducted from the salaries of the staff members concerned and the net payments to them debited to salaries account.

iii. A bill of exchange (received from Chintu) for Rs. 22,000 had been returned by the bank, with whom it had been discounted, as dishonoured and had been credited to bank account and debited to bills received account.

iv. Goods sold to Mitu for Rs. 5,850 have been wrongly entered in the sales book as Rs. 8,550

Q11. Prepare return outward journal (book) from the following transactions of M/s Nageen Prakesh for December 2017.

Date	Particulars	Amt (Rs)
Dec 18	M/s Radha trader returned goods to us	1,700
Dec 14	M/s Mukesh & Brothers returned goods to us	2,800
Dec 19	Goods returned to M/s Rama Traders	7,500
Dec 28	Goods returned to M/s Suman Enterprises	4,000

Q12. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Harpreet Brothers.

i. Goods worth Rs. 2,000 were used by the proprietor plus CGST 6% and SGST 6%.

ii. Charge depreciation @ 10% p.a. for 2 months on machine costing Rs. 30,000.

iii. Provide interest on capital of Rs. 1,50,000 at 6% per month for 9 months.

iv. Rahul became insolvent who owed us Rs. 2,000 A final dividend of 60 paise in a rupee is received from his estate. [4]

Q13. Distinguish between original cost method and written down value method. [4]

Q14. The following trial balance has been prepared by an inexperienced accountant. You are required to prepare the trial balance in a correct form. [4]

Trial Balance

As on .....

Name of Accounts	LF	Debit Balance	Credit Balance
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Cash in hand	20,000	-
Fixed assets	-	25,000
Capital	-	77,200
Purchases	45,000	-
Sales	20,500	-
Discount allowed	-	500
Return inward	-	1,000
Return outward	1,400	-
Wages and salary	10,000	-
Debtors	2,680	-
Creditors	-	9,400
Drawings	-	2,000
Discount received	-	700
Bills received	2,340	-
Bills payable	-	4,320
Rent	3,000	-
Interest paid	-	2,000
	1,04,920	1,22,120

Q15. Business is treated as an entity which is separate and distinct from its owner. Explain this statement with the principle applied. [6]

Q16. Nonu draws on Monu three bills of exchange for Rs. 30,000 Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively for goods sold to him on 1st February, 2015. These bills were for a month, 2 months and 3 months respectively. The first bill was endorsed to his creditors Sonu. The second bill was discounted with his bank on 4th February, 2015 @ 12% p.a. discount and the third bill was sent to his bank for collection on 30th April. On the due dates, all the bills were duly met by Monu. The bank sent the collection advice for the third bill after deducting Rs. 150 as collection charges. Pass the journal entries in the books of Nonu and Monu.

Q17. On 1st July 2014 Ashok Ltd purchased a machine for Rs. 1,08,000 and spent Rs. 12,000 on its installation. At the time of purchase, it was estimated that the effective commercial life of the machine will be 12 years and after 12 years, its salvage value will be Rs. 12,000.

Prepare machinery account and depreciation account in the books of Ashok Ltd for first 3 years, if depreciation is written – off according to straight line method. The accounts are closed on 31st December, every year. [6]

### Part – B

Q18. Name the components of accounting information system. [1]

Q19. Briefly explain the types of accounting softwares. [3]

Q20. Radhika started a small bakery for providing healthy and good quality bakery products at reasonable prices on 1st January, 2016 with a capital of Rs. 80,000. She appointed a ten year old boy as a sweeper. She withdrew Rs. 30,000 for household expenses. She introduced Rs. 20,000 as fresh capital. Her position of assets and liabilities as at 31st December 2016 stood as follows: [3]

	Amt Rs.
Cash in hand	35,000
Stock	40,000
Bills receivables	50,000
Debtors	1,00,000
Creditors	80,000
Bills payables	5,000

You are required to calculate profit or loss and also identify the values introduced in this question.

Q21 From the information given below, ascertain the net profit for the year.

Items	Amt (Rs)
Capital at the beginning of the year	1,40,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	35,000
Stock	1,19,000
Sundry debtors	51,800
Business premises	17,200
Machinery	4,200
Sundry creditors	66,800
Drawings made during the year	52,800

Additional Information:

Machinery depreciated at 10% and business premises appreciated by 20%. Create a provision for bad and doubtful debts at 5% on debtors. [6]

Q22. Limitations emerge out of the environment, in which the computerised accounting system is made to operate. In the light of this statement, give any six such limitations.

[6]

Q23. Mr. Sharma does not maintain books as per double entry system his business shows the following information as on 1st April, 2016. Creditors Rs. 85,000, debtors Rs. 1,00,000, stock Rs. 1,25,000, furniture Rs. 10,000 building Rs. 2,50,000 and cash book is given below: [8]

Dr		Cash Book		Cr	
Particulars	Amt (Rs)	Particulars	Amt (Rs)		
Sales of goods	4,00,000	Bank overdraft (1st April, 2016)	50,000		
Sundry debtors	75,000	Expenses	2,50,000		
		Creditors	1,00,000		
		Drawings	15,000		
		Cash in hand	40,000		
		Cash at bank	20,000		
	4,75,000		4,75,000		

Additional Information

- Closing stock Rs. 1,50,000, closing debtors Rs. 1,25,000 and closing creditors Rs. 60,000.
- Building and furniture depreciation by 10% and 15% respectively.
- Create a provision for bad and doubtful at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ % on debtors.

Prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and the balance sheet as on that date.

Or

Dr		Cash Book		Cr	
Particulars	Amt Rs.	Particulars	Amt Rs		
Sales	2,00,000	Bank (Cr)	25,000		
Debtors	37,500	Sundry expenses	1,25,000		
		Drawings	7,500		
		Creditors	50,000		
		Cash in hand	30,000		
	2,37,500		2,37,500		

Additional Information

- Closing creditors Rs. 30,000.
- Plant and machinery and equipment depreciated by 10% and 15% respectively.
- Closing inventory Rs. 75,000 and closing debtors Rs. 62,500

iv. Create a provision on debts @ 5%

Prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2016 and balance sheet as on that date.

Q24. The following trial balance is extracted from the books of Ankit Jain on 31st March, 2015. [8]

Trial Balance  
as on 31st March, 2015

Name of Accounts	LF	Debit Balance (Rs)	Credit Balance (Rs)
Furniture and fittings		6,400	-
Motor vehicles		62,500	-
Buildings		75,000	-
Capital		-	1,25,000
Bad debts		1,250	-
Provision for doubtful Debts		-	2,000
Sundry debtors and creditors		38,000	25,000
Stock as on 1st April, 2014		34,600	-
Purchases and sales		54,750	1,54,500
Bank overdraft		-	28,500
Sales and purchases returns		2,000	1,250
Advertising		4,500	-
Interest on bank overdraft		1,180	-
Commission		-	3,750
Cash		6,500	-
Taxes and insurance premium		7,820	-
General expenses		12,500	-
Salaries		33,000	-
		3,40,000	3,40,000

Adjustments

- i. Stock in hand on 31st March, 2015 Rs. 32,500
- ii. Depreciate buildings @ 5% p.a.; furniture @ 10% p.a.; motor vehicles @ 20% p.a.
- iii. Rs. 850 is due for interest on bank overdraft.
- iv. Salaries Rs. 3,000 and taxes Rs. 2,000 are outstanding.
- v. Insurance premium amounting Rs, 1,000 prepaid
- vi. 1/3rd of the commission received is in respect of work to be done next year.

vii. Write – off a further sum of Rs. 1,000 as bad debts from debtors and create provisions for doubtful debts @ 5% on debtors.

viii. Goods worth Rs. 6,000 taken by Ankit Jain for personal use.

Prepare trading and profit and loss account and the balance sheet.

Or

Prepare trading, profit and loss account and balance sheet from the following particulars as on 31st March, 2015.

Name of Accounts	Amt (Dr)	Amt (Cr)
Cash in hand	40,000	-
Cash at bank	3,60,000	-
Purchase and sales	44,00,000	70,00,000
Return inwards	1,20,000	-
Return outwards	-	1,50,000
Carriage on purchases	88,000	-
Carriage on sales	42,000	-
Fuel and power	3,10,000	-
Stock (1st April, 2014)	7,20,000	-
Bad debts	1,24,000	-
Bad debts provision	-	50,000
Debtors and creditors	16,40,000	6,00,000
Capital	-	43,40,000
Investments	4,00,000	-
Interest on investments	-	40,000
Loan from Nishant @ 18% p.a.	-	2,00,000
Repairs	30,400	-
General expenses	2,12,000	-
Land and buildings	36,00,000	-
Wages and salaries	3,60,000	-
Miscellaneous receipts	-	2,400
Bills payable	-	1,04,000
Stationery	40,000	-
	1,24,86,400	1,24,86,400

Adjustments

i. Write – off Rs. 40,000 as bad debts and provision for doubtful debts is to the maintained at 5% on debtors.

ii. Loan from Nishant was taken on 1st August, 2014. No interest has been paid so far.

iii. Included in general expenses is insurance premium Rs. 24,000. Paid for one year ending 30th June, 2015.

- iv. 1/3rd of wages and salaries is to be charged to trading account and the balance to profit and loss account.
- v. Entire stationery was used by the proprietor for own purpose.
- vi. Closing stock was valued at Rs. 10,00,000.