

AMRITA VIDYALAYAM

FIRST TERMINAL EXAMINATION 2018 - '19

Class : XI

Marks : 90

Time : 3 hrs

ACCOUNTANCY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are to be attempted.
2. All parts of the question should be attempted at one place. Show the workings clearly.

1. What do you mean by IFRS? 1
2. Dr. Aravind Kishore, a homeopath doctor in practice has been advised by his Accountant to maintain his accounts on Accrual Basis instead of the presently followed Cash Basis of Accounting. Do you agree with the advice of the Accountant? Give reasons. 1
3. What is the rule for Liability Account? 1
4. What is a Trade Discount? 1
5. Which book is known as Principal Book of Accounts? 1
6. What do you mean by Accounting Standards? 1
7. What is Contra Entry? 1
8. What is Book Keeping? 1
9. Explain the following terms. 3
 - a) Capital
 - b) Debtors
 - c) Assets
10. State the accounting concept/convention involved in each of the following situation. 5
 - a) The caliber or quality of the management team is not disclosed in the Balance Sheet.
 - b) Capital contributed by the proprietor is credited to his Capital Account.
 - c) A business for which financial statements are prepared is separate and distinct from the owner of the entity.
 - d) Financial statements of the firm are prepared every year on 31st March.
 - e) Identify the values involved in Full Disclosure Principle.
11. What is a Cash Memo? Draw a specimen Cash Memo. 3
12. On 1st April, 2018, the position of Tendulkar was as follows.
Stock-in-trade ` 2,88,000; Bills Payable ` 48,000; Cash at Bank ` 2,16,000; Plant and Machinery ` 1,20,000; Debtors ` 60,000; Creditors ` 96,000; Investment ` 2,40,000; Loan ` 1,80,000.
What was the amount of Tendulkar's capital on the date? Show an opening journal entry. 3
13. Who are the users of accounting information? How these information is useful to them? 4
14. What will be the effect of the following on the Accounting Equation? 4
 - a) Harish started business with cash ` 18,000.
 - b) Purchased goods for cash ` 5,000 and on credit ` 2,000.
 - c) Sold goods for cash ` 4,000 (costing ` 2,400).
 - d) Rent paid ` 1,000 and rent outstanding ` 200.
15. Give an example for each of the following types of transactions. 4
 - a) Increase in one asset, decrease in another asset.
 - b) Increase in asset, increase in liability.
 - c) Increase in asset, increase in owner's capital.
 - d) Decrease in asset, decrease in owner's capital.
16. Define Accounting. What are its limitations? 4

17. From the following information, prepare an Analytical Petty Cash Book. 6
- | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 2018 April 1 | Received for cash payment | ₹ 20,000 |
| 2018 April 2 | Paid for postage | ₹ 1,600 |
| 2018 April 5 | Paid for stationery | ₹ 1,000 |
| 2018 April 8 | Paid for advertisement | ₹ 2,000 |
| 2018 April 12 | Paid for wages | ₹ 800 |
| 2018 April 16 | Paid for carriage | ₹ 600 |
| 2018 April 20 | Paid for conveyance | ₹ 880 |
| 2018 April 25 | Paid for travelling expenses | ₹ 3,200 |
| 2018 April 27 | Paid for postage | ₹ 480 |
| 2018 April 28 | Paid for office cleaning | ₹ 400 |
| 2018 April 29 | Paid for telegram | ₹ 800 |
| 2018 April 30 | Sent registered notice to landlord | ₹ 190 |
18. From the following information, prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31st March, 2018. 6
- Bank overdraft as per Pass Book ₹ 36,000.
 - Cheques issued but not presented for payment ₹ 19,700.
 - Cheques deposited with bank but not collected ₹ 25,000.
 - Cheques entered in Cash Book but not banked ₹ 9,000.
 - Directly deposited to bank by a customer ₹ 11,000.
19. On 1st April, 2014, A Ltd purchased a machine for ₹ 2,40,000 and spent ₹ 10,000 on its erection. On 1st October 2014, an additional machinery costing ₹ 1,00,000 was purchased. On 1st October, 2016, the machine purchased on 1st April, 2014, was sold for ₹ 1,43,000 and on the same date, a new machine was purchased at a cost of ₹ 2,00,000. Show the Machinery Account for the first four financial years after charging Depreciation at 5% p.a. by the Straight Line Method. 6
20. Prepare a Double column Cash Book with Cash and Bank columns from the following information. 6
- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|
| 2017 Sept 1 | Cash in hand | ₹ 7,500 |
| | Bank overdraft | ₹ 35,000 |
| 2017 Sept 2 | Paid wages | ₹ 2,000 |
| 2017 Sept 5 | Cash Sales of ₹ 70,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each | |
| 2017 Sept 10 | Cash deposited into bank | ₹ 40,000 |
| 2017 Sept 15 | Goods purchased for ₹ 20,000 plus IGST @ 12% and paid by cheque | |
| 2017 Sept 20 | Paid rent | ₹ 5,000 |
| 2017 Sept 25 | Drew from bank for personal use | ₹ 4,000 |
| 2017 Sept 30 | Salary paid | ₹ 10,000 |
21. Enter the following transactions in Proper Subsidiary Books of Ram, Lucknow for the month of January, 2018. 8
- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 2018 Jan 1 | Sold to Ramesh of Delhi goods ₹ 15,000; charged IGST @ 12% |
| 2018 Jan 1 | Bought goods from Hari Ram Kanpur for ₹ 8,000; plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each |
| 2018 Jan 2 | Ramesh returned goods ₹ 1,000 |
| 2018 Jan 2 | Sold to Dina Nath, Lucknow goods of ₹ 10,000; charged CGST and SGST @ 6% each |
| 2018 Jan 2 | Purchased from Mangal, Kolkata goods of ₹ 50,000; plus IGST @ 12% |
| 2018 Jan 4 | Returned goods to Mangal ₹ 5,000 |
| 2018 Jan 4 | Sold to Zakir Hussain, Lucknow goods of ₹ 5,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each |
| 2018 Jan 5 | Zakir Hussain returned goods ₹ 500 |
| 2018 Jan 7 | Returned goods to Hari Ram ₹ 500 |
| 2018 Jan 9 | Purchased from Raghunath, Delhi goods of ₹ 10,000 subject to a Trade Discount of 10%, plus IGST @ 12% |
| 2018 Jan 10 | Sold goods to Raja Ram subject to Trade Discount of 5%, charged CGST and |

SGST @ 6% each ` 5,000.

22. Following balances appeared in the books of Ashok, Delhi on 1st April 2018.

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Assets: Cash ` 50,000; Stock ` 30,000; Debtor - Ram ` 50,000; Machinery ` 60,000. Liabilities: Creditor - Rajesh ` 30,000.

The following transactions took place in April, 2018.

2018 April 4 Sold goods for cash ` 7,000
2018 April 6 Goods returned by Ram, Delhi ` 1,000
2018 April 10 Purchased goods from Rajesh, Jaipur of list price ` 10,000 for ` 9,000
2018 April 15 Bought goods at list price of ` 15,000 from Rakesh, Kolkata less 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount and paid 40% price immediately
2018 April 20 Paid to Rajesh in full settlement of his account * ` 38,600
2018 April 25 Paid for the life insurance premium for the proprietor * ` 500
2018 April 30 Received for commission ` 2,000

CGST and SGST @ 6% each is levied on intra-state transactions and IGST is levied @ 12% on inter-state transactions. Transactions marked (*) are not subject to levy of GST.

Pass Journal entries for the above transactions, post them in to the ledger and prepare the Trial Balance on 30th April 2018.