

Roll No. _____

Code : 11-201718AC-A

Please check that this question paper contains **24** questions and **12** printed pages.

CLASS-XI
SUBJECT-ACCOUNTANCY

Time allowed : 3 Hrs.

M.Marks : 90

General Instructions :

1. *Question paper is divided into two parts, Part A (50 marks) and Part B (40 marks).*
2. *Both parts are compulsory.*
3. *All parts of the question should be attempted at one place.*
4. *Write down the question number clearly before attempting the question.*
5. *25% marks of the marks allotted to the question would be deducted for not using the correct format, narrations and working notes.*
6. *Nothing should be written on the question paper.*
7. *All 8 marks questions have internal choice.*

Part-A

1. 'Rohan Garments' runs a garment manufacturing unit in Noida. During the year ended 31st March, 2017 the revenue earned by selling goods was ₹ 5,00,000 and expenses incurred were ₹ 3,50,000. They also sold investments costing ₹ 3,00,000 held by the business for ₹ 4,00,000. Calculate 'Gain' from the given information. (1)
2. What are 'Representatives Personal Accounts' ? Give two examples. (1)
3. The following balances existed in the books of Shyam traders as on 31st March, 2017 :

Particulars	Debit balance ₹	Credit balance ₹
Cash in hand	1,00,000	
Debtors	40,000	
Furniture	20,000	
Plant and Machinery	70,000	
Stock	90,000	
Creditors		55,000
Bank loan		30,000

Pass the opening entry on 1st April,2017. (1)

4. Find out the due date of a Bill of Exchange drawn on 21st July, 2017 for 60 days assuming that an emergency holiday was declared on 22nd September, 2017. (1)
5. State the Accounting Principle/Accounting Assumption/Modified Principle involved in the following situations :
- (a) Revenue is generally recorded at the point of sale.
- (b) It is assumed that the business will not be liquidated in the near foreseeable future.
- (c) The cash withdrawn by the owner to meet personal expenses in the books of business are to be treated as 'Drawings'. (3)
6. (a) An ice-cream vendor sold his old Deep-Freezer for ₹ 10,000. He recorded this transaction in Sales account. Is he correct in doing so ? Give reason to support your answer.
- (b) What is the motive behind allowing Cash-discount to customers ? (2+1=3)

7. Record the following transactions in the Cash Book with Cash and Bank Columns in the books of Suresh. Also prepare Journal Proper if required.

Date	Transaction
1/4/17	Cash in hand ₹ 30,000 and at bank 50,000
1/4/17	Goods sold and received a cheque ₹ 15,000
3/4/17	Deposited the above cheque in bank
4/4/17	Discounted a Bill of Exchange @ 2% with bank ₹ 10,000
5/4/17	Paid Life Insurance premium ₹ 1,000 by cheque
7/4/17	Deposited ₹ 10,000 in bank

(4)

8. Briefly explain any 2 assumptions in IFRS. Give any two values of adopting IFRS. (4)
9. (a) What is meant by 'Stock' ? What are its main components in case of manufacturing concern ?
 (b) How does Accounting help in the management of business ? (2+2=4)
10. Rectify the following entries assuming that the narrations in each case is correct :

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debt Amt. (₹)	Credit Amt. (₹)
2017				
Apr. 1	Purchases A/c Dr. Cartage A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Machinery purchased for cash and cartage paid in cash)		40,000 2,000	42,000
Apr. 3	Cash A/c Dr. To Sales A/c To Newspaper A/c (Sale of old chairs ₹ 1,200 and old newspapers for ₹ 200)		1,400	1,200 200

Contd.

Apr. 5	Cash A/c To Rakesh (Amount received from Rakesh which were written off as bad in previous year)	Dr.		5,000	5,000
Apr. 8	Charity A/c To Sales A/c (Goods costing ₹ 2,000 distributed as charity)	Dr.		2,000	2,000

(4)

11. Pass necessary Journal entries to rectify the following errors :

- (1) Credit purchases from Vinay for ₹ 2,100 were recorded in Sales book.
- (2) An item of ₹ 400 related to prepaid insurance was omitted to be brought forward from previous year books.
- (3) The total of Return inward book had been added ₹ 700 short.
- (4) An old plant sold for ₹ 4,000 has been entered in Sales account.
- (5) Credit purchases from Shyam for ₹ 1,700 were recorded in Purchase book.
- (6) Discount received ₹ 400 from a creditor has been duly entered in his account but not posted to discount received account. (6)

12. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on 31st January, 2017 from the following information of Sanjeev :

- (1) The bank balance as per cash book showed a balance of ₹ 20,100 (credit)
- (2) The bank paid fire insurance premium of ₹ 550 which was not recorded in cash book.
- (3) Sanjeev issued cheques of ₹ 25,000 during January but cheques of ₹ 6,500 were presented in February.
- (4) Interest and Dividend collected by bank ₹ 740 and ₹ 300
- (5) Cheques of ₹ 8,700 were sent to bank for collection but only ₹ 7,000 were credited by bank in January.
- (6) A customer deposited ₹ 620 in the bank without informing Sanjeev. (6)

13. On 1st January 2017 Kirti sold goods to Divesh for ₹ 18,000 and immediately drew two bills of ₹ 8,000 and ₹ 10,000 payable after 3 and 5 months respectively which were accepted by Divesh and returned to Kirti. On the same date Kirti endorsed the 1st bill to Sameer in full settlement of his debt of ₹ 8,200. On 4th February the 2nd bill is discounted with the bank @ 12% p.a. The 1st bill is met on due date but the 2nd bill is dishonoured and bank pays ₹ 250 as noting charges. Divesh immediately pays ₹ 4,250 in cash and accepts a new two months bill for the balance amount and interest @ 18% p.a. On the due date this new bill was duly honoured.

Pass necessary entries in the books of Kirti only. (6)

14. Fill in the missing information in the plant A/c given below. Depreciation was provided @ 20% on 'Reducing balance method' on 31st March each year.

Date	Particulars	Amt.	Date	Particulars	Amt.
1.4.15	To Bank A/c	_____	31.3.16	By _____	_____
		_____			31.3.16
1.4.16	To _____	_____	31.3.17	By _____	
		_____			31.3.17
1.4.17	To _____	_____	31.3.18	By _____	
		_____			31.3.18
1.4.18	To Balance b/d	4,09,600	31.12.18	By Bank A/c	
		_____	31.12.18	By _____	_____
		_____	31.12.18	By _____	_____

(6)

Part-B

15. Show the liabilities side of the balance sheet (prepared on the basis of liquidity) of a sole proprietor. (1)
16. State the basis of accounting on which 'Income and Expenditure account' is prepared by a 'Not for profit organisation'. (1)
17. The following balances appeared in the Trial Balance of M/s Aggarwal Shoes :

Particulars	Debit balance (₹)	Credit balance (₹)
Sundry debtors	6,10,000	
Bad debts	10,000	
Provision for doubtful debts		30,000

The proprietor decided to record the following adjustments :

1. Further bad debts ₹ 10,000
2. Maintain a provision for doubtful debts @ 10%

Pass necessary journal entries to record the adjustments. (3)

18. Shreya started a business of Suits and Sarees with a capital of 3,00,000 on 1st April, 2016. Her financial position on 31st March, 2017 was as follows :

Particulars	31st March, 2017 ₹
Cash in hand	50,000
Debtors	40,000
Furniture	60,000
Machinery	50,000
Stock	2,00,000
Creditors	50,000

During the year she withdrew ₹ 10,000 per month for household expenses. She sold her personal investment worth ₹ 1,50,000 at a premium of 20% and brought the money in the business.

Calculate the profit earned during the year by preparing a Statement of Profit of Loss. (3)

19. On the basis of the following information given by Treasurer of 'Aarogyam', a Charitable dispensary for old and disabled people, calculate the amount of medicines consumed during the year ended 31st March, 2017. Also identify the values displayed by the dispensary.

Particulars	1st April, 2016 (₹)	31st March, 2017 (₹)
Stock of Medicines	8,000	6,000
Creditors for Medicines	9,000	11,000

Medicines purchased during the year ₹ 47,000. (2+1=3)

20. (a) What is meant by 'Endowment Fund' ?
 (b) Differentiate between 'Profit and Loss A/c' and 'Income and Expenditure A/c' on the basis of 'Objective' and 'Balance'. (1+2=3)
21. 'Computerised Accounting is much better than Manual Accounting'. Justify this statement. (4)
22. Nitin runs a publishing house. His son Vineet completed his MBA and started helping his father in the business. Nitin always maintained his financial records manually. Vineet wanted to introduce computers in the accounts department. He was looking for an appropriate software in the market. What considerations (any 4) should he make while sourcing the accounting software ? What values will computerised accounting add to his business ? (4+2=6)

23. From the following Trial Balance of Sh. Prabhu Dayal and Sons prepare the Trading and Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31st March 2017 and Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017 :

Particulars	Debit Amt. (₹)	Credit Amt. (₹)
Purchases and Sales	2,75,000	5,20,000
Returns	15,000	9,000
Carriage	12,400	
Wages and Salaries	58,600	
Trade expenses	2,200	
Rent		13,000
Insurance	2,000	
Audit fees	1,200	
Debtors and Creditors	1,10,000	62,100
Bills Receivable and Bills Payable	3,300	2,200
Printing and advertising	5,500	
Commission		1,000
Stock (1st April, 2016)	36,000	
Cash in hand	12,800	
Cash at bank	26,800	
Bank loan		20,000
Interest on bank loan	1,500	
Capital		2,50,000
Life Insurance premium	15,000	
Fixed assets	3,00,000	
	8,77,300	8,77,300

Adjustments :

- (a) Stock at the end was valued at cost ₹ 60,000. (Market value ₹ 75,000)

- (b) Depreciated fixed assets @ 10%. p.a.
(c) Accrued commission ₹ 400
(d) Rent is ₹ 1,000 p.m.
(e) Allow interest on capital @ 8% p.a.
(f) Manager is to be allowed a commission @ 10% of Net Profit after charging such commission. (8)

OR

The following is the Trial Balance of Rahul as on 31st March 2017. Prepare the Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2017 and Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017 : (8)

Particulars	Debit Amt. (₹)	Credit Amt. (₹)
Wages	7,000	
Capital		40,000
Building	30,000	
Furniture	5,000	
Computer	4,000	
Returns	2,000	1,000
Opening Stock	10,000	
Purchases and Sales	36,000	60,000
Bad debts	400	
Carriage	2,000	
Repairs	1,500	
10% Bank Loan		6,000
Interest on bank loan	300	
Commission		2,300
Insurance and taxes	2,400	
Computer expenses	2,600	
Salaries	6,600	
Cash in hand	1,800	
Debtors and Creditors	12,200	14,500
	1,23,800	1,23,800

Adjustments :

- (a) Stock as at 31st March 2017 was ₹ 14,200.
- (b) Salaries for the month of March, 2017 was outstanding.
- (c) Commission include ₹ 150 for work to be done next year.
- (d) Write off ₹ 200 as further bad debts and maintain a bad and doubtful debt provision @ 5% on Debtors.
- (e) Depreciate furniture by 5% and computers to be revalued at ₹ 3,600.
- (f) Manager is to be allowed a commission @ 5% of Net Profits after charging such commission.

24. Following is the 'Receipts and Payments' A/c of Gyan Deep Literacy Club for the year ended 31st March 2017 :

Receipts and Payment A/c
for the year ended 31st March 2017

Receipts	Amt. (₹)	Payments	Amt. (₹)
To balance b/d	19,750	By Salaries	3,000
To Subscription :		By Newspaper	2,050
2015-16 1,200		By Electricity Bill	1,200
2016-17 26,500		By 9% Fixed Deposit (1.7.16)	20,000
2017-18 500	28,200	By Books	10,600
To sale of old newspaper	1,250	By Rent	6,800
To Grant	10,000	By Furniture	10,500
To Furniture (Book value ₹ 7,000)	5,500	By Balance c/d	11,000
To Interest on fixed deposit	450		
	65,150		65,150

Adjustments :

1. Subscription outstanding as on 31/3/2016 were ₹ 2,000 and on 31/3/2017 were ₹ 2,500.

2. On 31/3/17, Salary outstanding was ₹ 600 and rent outstanding was ₹ 1,200.
3. The club owned furniture ₹ 15,000 and Books ₹ 7,000 in the beginning of the year.

Prepare 'Income and Expenditure' A/c and Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017 (8)

OR

From the following Receipt and Payment account of Good Health Sports Club, prepare 'Income and Expenditure' A/c and Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017 : (8)

Receipts and Payment A/c
for the year ended 31st March 2017

Receipts	Amt. (₹)	Payments	Amt. (₹)
To balance b/d	15,000	By Furniture	18,000
To Subscription :		By Equipment	10,000
2015-16 18,000		By Salaries	72,000
2016-17 60,000		By General Expenses	18,000
2017-18 <u>12,000</u>	90,000	By Electric charges	12,000
To sale of old newspaper	10,800	By Newspaper	33,800
To Profit from entertainment	44,000	By Postage	3,000
To Furniture (Book value ₹ 6,000)	4,000	By Stationery	40,000
To Locker rent	84,000	By Audit Fees	8,000
		By Balance c/d	33,000
	<u>2,47,800</u>		<u>2,47,800</u>

Balance Sheet
as at 31st March, 2016

Liabilities	Amt. ₹	Assets	Amt. ₹
Outstanding salary	6,000	Cash in hand	15,000
Capital fund	6,94,000	Outstanding subscription	18,000
		Equipment	30,000
		Furniture	37,000
		Land and Building	6,00,000
	7,00,000		7,00,000

Adjustments :

1. The club had 500 members each paying an annual subscription of ₹ 150.
2. On 31st March 2017, salary outstanding was ₹ 1,200 and salaries paid included ₹ 6,000 for 2015-16.
3. Provide 5% depreciation on Land and Building.

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