

Roll No. _____

Code : 11201819AE-A

Please check that this question paper contains 24 questions and 8 printed pages.

Class : XI
ACCOUNTANCY

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

1. Question Paper is divided into two parts, Part-A (55 Marks) and Part-B (35 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% of the marks allotted to the question would be deducted for not using correct format, narrations and working notes.
6. Nothing should be written on the Question Paper.
7. Internal choices are given in some Questions.

PART - A

1. It refers to the expenditure which are revenue in nature but the benefit of which is likely to be derived over a number of years. Identify the 'Term' highlighted in the given statement. 1
2. Can GST paid on purchase of 'Goods' (input GST) be treated as 'Cost' for the purchaser? Give reason in support of your answer. 1

OR

"GST is a comprehensive Indirect Tax". Comment.

3. Depreciation charged on machinery. Which 'Voucher' will be prepared for it? 1

OR

Name the source document prepared by the seller for credit sale.

4. Differentiate between 'Bill of Exchange' and 'Promissory Note' on the basis of 'Drawer'. 1

OR

If B's acceptance which was endorsed by us in favour of C is dishonoured, then whose account will be debited in our books?

5. State any one internal and one external user of accounting informations. Also describe their needs. 3

OR

Accounting provides information about the profitability and financial soundness of the concern. In addition it provides various other valuable information also. However, accounting has certain limitations. Explain any three of such limitations.

6. What does the term 'IFRS' stand for? State any three IFRS based Financial Statements. 4
7. From the following transactions prepare 'Sales Book' of M/S Craft Furnitures for the month of March, 2018 and also post these transactions in 'Ledger'. 4

Date	Transaction
March 14	Sold to Modern Furniture House 50 Chairs @₹300 each 40 Tables @₹650 each Less : 10% Trade discount
March 18	Sold to Jain Traders for cash 100 Chairs @₹300 each Less : 10% Trade discount
March 22	Sold to Sharda School 80 Benches @₹1,200 each 10 Tables @₹650 each Less : 10% Trade discount

OR

Enter the following transactions in the Purchase Book of Gopi Chand & Sons and post it into ledger.

Date	Transaction
2018	
March 5	Bought goods from Ronit Sharma on credit of list price ₹5,00,000 Less : 20% trade discount
March 13	Purchased goods from Dheeraj Industries of the list price ₹2,40,000, less 20% trade discount
March 18	Purchased office furniture of the list price ₹1,00,000 less 20% discount

8. From the following particulars prepare the Accounting equation. 4
1. Started business with cash ₹75,000, Machinery ₹25,000 and Stock ₹50,000
 2. Sold goods to Teena costing ₹15,000 at a profit of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ and received half the amount in cash.
 3. Purchased goods from Rohit for ₹50,000 and paid half amount in cash.
 4. Depreciate Machinery by ₹5,000
 5. Paid Salary ₹5,000
 6. Rent of office outstanding ₹10,000
 7. Commission received ₹2,000
9. (a) Differentiate between 'Reserves' and 'Provisions' on the basis of : 2+2=4
- (i) Purpose
 - (ii) Presentation in Balance Sheet
- (b) Differentiate between 'Cash Book' and 'Cash Account' on the basis of :
- (i) Nature
 - (ii) Recording of Transactions
10. (a) Manish purchased a machinery for ₹50,000. He wants to treat the entire amount of ₹50,000 to be treated as an expense of the year. Do you think he is justified in treating full cost of the machinery as an expense in the year of purchase itself? Give reason in support of your answer highlighting the 'Accounting Assumption' involved.
- (b) In the financial year 2017-18, A man earned a total revenue of ₹6,90,000, out of which ₹4,70,000 was received in cash. The total expense paid by him were ₹4,40,000, out of which ₹20,000 pertained to 2018-19 and expenses of ₹30,000 are still outstanding. Determine Aman's income for the year 2017-18 as per :
- (i) Cash basis of accounting
 - (ii) Accrual basis of accounting 3+3=6

OR

- (a) While preparing the accounts, the accountant of the firm created the provision for doubtful debts @5% on debtors, assuming that some of the debtors may default. Is he correct in doing so? Give reason.
 - (b) Excel Ltd. imported a hitech machinery costing ₹20,00,000 from Russia for improving the production capacity and shown this amount in Assets. Is the company right in doing so? State reason.
11. On 2nd February, 2018 Amit purchased goods from Manisha of list price ₹50,000 at 30% Trade discount. Amit paid ₹5,000 by cheque immediately and

accepted a Bill for the balance payable after 60 days. Manisha immediately endorsed the bill in favour of her creditor Kapil. On the due date the bill was dishonoured and noting charges ₹100 were paid. Manisha settled her debt to Kapil by ₹30,100. After 10 days Amit settled Manisha's claim by a new acceptance of Rs. 31000 including interest of the same amount. Pass journal entries in the books of 'Drawer' only.

6

12. The following balances appeared in the books of Sanjeev sons as on 1st April, 2017.

6

Machinery account	₹40,000
Provision for Depreciation account	₹18,000

On 1st April 2017, they decided to sell a machinery for ₹4350. This machinery was purchased for ₹8,000 on 1st April 2013.

Prepare Machinery account and Provision for depreciation account as on 31st March 2018 assuming that the firm has been charging depreciation @10% p.a. on Straight line Method.

13. (a) From the following details prepare a Bank Reconciliation statement 3+3=6

1. Debit balance as per Bank statement ₹25,000 as on 30th June 2018
2. Interest collected by bank recorded twice in Cash book ₹200
3. A cheque of ₹7700 deposited into Bank recorded by Bank in customer's a/c as ₹7000.
4. A cheque of ₹2,000 drawn on current account has been shown as drawn on savings account in cash book.
5. Out of cheques issued of ₹7,500 cheques of ₹5,000 were presented for payment till 30th June 2018.

- (b) Pass necessary Journal entries to rectify the following errors :

1. A cash-sale of ₹5,000 to Black was recorded correctly in Cash book and posted to credit of Black's account in Ledger
2. Wages paid for construction of building was debited to Wages a/c ₹1,00,000
3. Sale of old furniture ₹2,500 was credited to Sales a/c as ₹250

14. Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of Sumati traders, Bihar. Assume GST rate to be 18% (CGST 9% and SGST 9%) throughout the question. Do not pass entries to set-off GST.

8

1. Bought goods costing ₹3,50,000 from Jharkhand and paid by cheque immediately
2. Sold goods to Bunty of Uttar Pradesh of List price ₹2,50,000 at trade discount of 20% and received a cheque immediately which was deposited in Bank

3. Sold goods for ₹4,00,000 to Babli of Bihar.
4. Goods purchased from Bihar earlier for ₹10,000 were used by Proprietor for personal use
5. Bought Furniture for office use ₹50,000 and paid by cheque (also subject to GST)
6. Salary paid by cheque ₹10,000 and salary outstanding ₹5,000
7. Received ₹5,000 for 'Accrued interest' on investment directly by bank
8. Paid Rent ₹10,000 to Landlord (also subject to GST)

OR

From the following transactions of Rainbow Stationers Delhi, prepare a Two Column Cash Book 2018

Date	Transaction	Amount (₹)
1st April	Cash in hand Cash at Bank	80,000 1,00,000
3rd April	Purchased goods for ₹14,000 plus GST @12% from M/S Agarwalla, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) and paid by cheque	
12th April	Cash sales and deposited into bank (CGST and SGST @6% each)	1,00,000
15th April	Withdrew from bank for office use	16,000
25th April	Paid to M/S Chandra sons cash ₹6,000 and cheque ₹10,000 and discount allowed by them ₹720	
26th April	Manish, a customer deposited in our bank	12,000
30 April	Bank charged commission and CGST and SGST @6% each	2,000

PART - B

15. While preparing Financial Statements of a sole proprietor, where will you show 'Closing Stock' if it appears inside the Trial Balance? 1
16. Differentiate between 'Balance Sheet' and 'Statement of Affairs' on the basis of 'Objective'. 1
17. Vikas is keeping his records according to 'Single entry system'. His capital on 31/12/17 was ₹2,50,000 and on 31/12/18 was ₹4,25,000. He further informs you that during the year he gave a loan of ₹30,000 to his brother from business Bank account and also withdrew ₹1,000 per month for household purposes. He used a flat for his personal residence the rent of which was ₹1,800 per month

and electricity charges at an average rate of 10% of rent per month were paid out of business funds. During the year he sold his personal 7% Government bonds of ₹50,000 at 1% premium and brought that amount into the business. Prepare a Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ending 31/12/18. 3

18. Fill in the blank spaces. 3

Trading A/C
For the year ended 31/3/18

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Opening Stock	?	By Sales	5,20,000
To Purchase	2,50,000	Less Returns	20,000
To Direct Expenses	50,000	By Closing Stock	1,50,000
To Gross Profit	?		
	6,50,000		6,50,000

Gross Profit = 100% on cost of goods sold

19. Differentiate between 'Capital receipt' and 'Revenue receipt' on the following basis : 3

1. Meaning
2. Presentation
3. Examples

20. Pass necessary 'Closing entries' to be passed at the time of preparation of Financial Statements in the following cases : 3

1. Net profit ₹50,000 transferred from Profit & Loss a/c to Capital a/c
2. Create a provision for doubtful debts @5% on Debtors (Book value ₹2,00,000)
3. Out of rent received previously, ₹5,000 is to be treated as Received in Advance.

21. From the following information Calculate 'Total Sales' of Krishna Traders 3

	₹
Bills Receivable in the beginning	15,000
Debtors in the beginning	60,000
Bills receivable encashed during the year	40,000
Cash received from Debtors	1,40,000
Bad debts written off	5,600
Sales return	17,400
Bills receivable dishonoured	3,000
Bills receivable at the end	12,000
Debtors at the end	51,000
Cash Sales	79,000

22. Discuss briefly any 4 types of Accounting related MIS (Management Information System) reports. 4

OR

'Accounting software is an integral part of computerised accounting system' In the view of the statement briefly list any four generic considerations before sourcing accounting software.

23. Briefly explain any 3 advantages and 3 limitations of Computerised Accounting System.. 6
24. The following is the Trial-Balance of Shagun as at 31st March, 2018 8

Name of Accounts	Debit Balance (₹)	Credit Balance (₹)
Capital		25,000
Building	30,000	
Furniture	2,600	
Scooter	4,000	
Returns	2,300	1,600
Stock on 1st April, 2017	8,000	
Purchase and Sale	33,800	56,000
Bad debt	300	
Carriage inwards	700	
General expenses	1,200	
Provision for doubtful debts		700
10% Bank loan		5,000
Interest on bank loan	300	
Commission		900
Insurance and Taxes	2,000	
Scooter expenses	2,600	
Salaries	4,400	
Cash in Hand	2,000	
Debtors and Creditors	3,000	8,000
Total	97,200	97,200

You are required to prepare the Financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 2018 considering the following adjustments :

1. Closing stock on 31st March, 2018 was ₹4,500 at cost (Market value ₹4,300)
2. Commission include ₹300 being received in advance.
3. Salaries for the month of March, 2018 is unpaid.

4. Depreciate Building by 5% and scooter by 15%.
5. Write off ₹200 as further bad debts and maintain a provision for doubtful debts @5% on Debtors.

OR

The following is the Trial-Balance of Kritigya as at 31st March, 2018

Name of Accounts	Debit Balance (₹)	Credit Balance (₹)
Drawings and Capital	18,000	80,000
Purchase and Sales	82,600	1,55,000
Stock on 1.4.17	42,000	
Returns		1,600
Carriage	1,200	
Wages	6,400	
Outstanding wages		2,400
Machinery	50,000	
Power	6,000	
Furniture	14,000	
Rent	22,000	
Salary	15,000	
Insurance	3,600	
8% Bank Loan (Taken on 1.10.17)		25,000
Debtors	20,600	
Creditors		18,900
Cash in hand	2,300	
Rent received		800
	2,83,700	2,83,700

You are required to prepare the Financial statements for the year ending 31st March, 2018 considering the following adjustments :

1. Closing stock on 31st March, 2018 was ₹64,000 at cost (Market value ₹70,000)
2. Write off 600 as further bad debts and maintain a provision for bad and doubtful debts @5% on Debtors
3. Rent is paid for 11 months only.
4. Provide depreciation on machinery @10% p.a.
5. Provide Manager's commission @10% on Net profits after charging such commission.