

JB Academy
Annual Examination 2019-20
Class XI (Commerce – Accountancy : 055)

Time : 03 hrs.

MM : 80

General Instructions :-

- i) This question paper contain two parts – A and B.
- ii) All parts of a question should be attempted at one place.
- iii) Show your workings clearly.

(Part A : Financial Accounting - I)

- Q1. In accounts recording is made of (1)
(A) Only financial transaction (B) Only non financial transactions
(C) Financial as well as non financial (D) Personal transactions of the proprietor
- Q2. Which stakeholder group would be most interested in knowing the long- term solvency position of the firm? (1)
(A) Lender (B) Government and other regulators
(C) Society (D) Investors
- Q3. Which of the Following is not a fixed asset? (1)
(A) Building (B) Plant and Machinery
(C) Balance with bank (D) Furniture
- Q4. When cash is received from the customer, what is issued to him (1)
(A) Cheque (B) Receipt
(C) Invoice (D) None of these
- Q5. Which of the following source document is prepared by the seller for goods sold against cash? (1)
(A) Cash memo (B) Cheque
(C) Invoice (D) Receipt
- Q6. If the business` s owner withdraws cash for his/her personal use what will be the effect on capital? (1)
(A) Increase in capital (C) Decrease in capital
(B) Remain the same (D) No effect on capital
- Q7. Fresh capital introduced will increase (1)
(A) Assets and liabilities (B) Assets and equity
(C) Liabilities and equity and bank balance (D) Capital and liabilities
- Q8. Intangible Asset is : (1)
(A) Leasehold Property (B) Goodwill
(C) Investment (D) Machinery.
- Q9. A person who owes money to the firm is called a : (1)
(A) Creditor (B) Debtor
(C) Proprietor (D) None of these
- Q10. In accordance with going concern concept a business is considered as having : (1)
(A) A limited life (B) A very long life
(C) An indefinite life (D) 20 years life.
- Q11. According to Revenue Realisation principle, the bases may be used to determine the time and period of revenue realisation: (1)
(A) Sales Basis (B) Cash Basis
(C) Production basis (D) All of the above.

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- Q12. Modifying principle is : (1)
 (A) Principle of revenue realisation (B) Principles of full disclosure
 (C) Cost -benefit principle (D) Historical cost principle
- Q13. Contingent Liability is shown in the shown in the Balance Sheet because of : (1)
 (A) Principle of consistency (B) Principle of materiality
 (C) Principle of full disclosure (D) Convention of conservation
- Q14. Accounting does not record non-financial transaction because of : (1)
 (A) Business entity concept (B) Money measurement
 (C) Principles of industrial practice. (D) Cost- benefit principle
- Q15. Debit balance of a real account shows : (1)
 (A) Loan on the business (B) Loss of the business
 (C) Asset of the business (D) Expenses of business
- Q16. System of accounting are : (1)
 (A)Single Entry System (B) Double Entry System
 (C) Single and double Entry System (D) Simple Entry System
- Q17. The rule of Personal account is : (1)
 (A)Debit the Receiver and Credit The Giver
 (B) Debit the giver and Credit the Receiver
 (C)Debit what comes in and Credit what goes out
 (D)Debit what goes out and Credit what comes in.
- Q18. Source Document of Accounting are : (1)
 (A) Cash memo (B) Invoice and Bill
 (C)Pay-in-slip (D) All of above.
- Q19. The amount of Accrued Interest is for trade: (1)
 (A)Liability (B) Asset
 (C) Expense (D) Income.
- Q20. Salary paid to business manager will: (1)
 (A) Decrease in Asset and Liability (B) Increase in Asset and Capital
 (C) Decrease in Liability and Capital (D) Decrease in Asset and Capital
- Q21. Pass the opening entry as on 1st April 2019. (3)
 1st April 2019
- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| Cash in hand | Rs.36,000 | |
| Cash at bank | Rs. 51,200 | |
| Stock of goods | Rs.1,00,000 | |
| Furniture | Rs.20,000 | |
| Building | Rs.9,02,000 | |
| Sundry Debtors | Rs.26,000 | |
| Sundry Creditors | Rs.4,68,800 | |
- Q22. Record the following in the appropriate book of original entry (3)
- | | Rs. |
|---|--------|
| June 1 Cash-in- hand | 12,400 |
| June 1 Bank overdraft | 1,400 |
| June7 Deposited into bank | 3,000 |
| June15 Received cheque from Sharma | 5,400 |
| June 20 Deposited Sharma's cheque into bank | |
| June29 Bank charges | 65 |
- Q23. State whether the balance of the following account should be placed in the debit or the credit columns of the trial balance:- i)Plant and machinery ii) Discount allowed iii) Bank overdraft iv)Sales v) Interest paid vi)Bad debts vii) provision for bad debts viii)Accrued income. (3)

Q24. Kumar find that the bank balance shown by his cash book on 31st December, 2019 is Rs.90,600 (credit) but the passbook shows a difference due to the following reason
A cheque (post dated) for Rs.1,000 has been debited in the bank column of the cash book but not presented for payment. Also, a cheque for Rs. 8,000 drawn in favour of Manohar has not yet been presented for payment. Cheques totaling Rs.1,500 deposited in the bank have not been collected and cheque for Rs.5,000 has been dishonoured. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement. (4)

Q.25. Rectify the following errors:-

I) Depreciation provided on machinery Rs.4,000 was posted as Rs.4,00.

II) Bad debts written off Rs.5,000 were posted as 6,000.

III) Credit sales to Manas RS. 16,000 were recorded in the purchase book as Rs.10,000 and posted to the debit of Manas as Rs.1,000. (1+1+2)

Q26. On January 1, 2011 Singh Transport Co. purchased five trucks for Rs. 20,000 each. Depreciation has been provided at @ 10 % p.a. using straight line method and accumulated to provision for depreciation account. On Jan. 1, 2012 one truck was sold for Rs. 15,000. On July 1, 2013, another truck purchased for 20,000 on Jan.1, 2011 was sold for Rs. 18,000. A new truck costing Rs.30,000 was purchased on October 1, 2013. You are required to prepare Trucks account, Provision for Depreciation account and Truck disposal account for the years ended on December 2011,2012 and 2013 assuming that the firm closes its accounts in December every year. (6)

OR

A company whose accounting year is the calendar year, purchased on 1st,April, 2010 machinery costing Rs.30,000 . It purchased further machinery on 1st October 2010 costing Rs.20,000 and on 1st July, 2011 costing Rs.10,000.

On 1st January,2012 one third of the machinery which was installed on 1st April, 2010 become obsolete and was sold for Rs.3,000.

Prepare a machinery a/c for three years if machinery was depreciated by fixed installment systm@10% p.a.

Q27. On 1st July 2011, Gupta Ltd. , Purchased a Machinery For Rs.3,00,000 . On 31st March, 2013, a part of the Machinery purchased on 1st July, 2011 for 60,000 was sold for Rs.20,000 . On the same date a fresh Machinery was purchased for Rs. 200,000. Depreciation is charged @ 20 % p.a. on the Written down value method and the books closed on 31st Dec. each year . You are required to prepare Machinery A/C and Provision for Depreciation A/C. (6)

OR

The following balance appear in the books of Crystal Ltd. On 1st Janury,2015.

Machinery account----- Rs.15,00,000

Provision for depreciation----- Rs. 5,50,000

On 1st April ,2005, a machinery which was purchased on 1st January, 2002 for Rs.2,00,000 was sold for Rs.75,000. A new machine was purchased on 1st July, 2005 for Rs.6,00,000. Depreciation is provided on machinery at 20% per annum on straight line method and books are closed on 31st December every year. Prepare the machinery account and provision for depreciation account for the year yending 31st December,2015.

Q28. A sold goods worth Rs.19,000 to B on 2nd March, 2011.Rs. 4,000 were paid by B immediately and for the balance he accepted a bill of exchange drawn upon him by A payable after 3 months . A discounted the bill immediately with his bank. On the due date, B dishonourd the bill and the bank paid Rs. 30 as noting charges
Record the necessary journal entries in the books of A and B.

OR

Kapil purchased goods for Rs. 21,000 from Gaurav on 1st February, 2011 and accepted a bill of exchange drawn by Gaurav for the same amount. The bill was payable after a month . On 25th February , 2008, Gaurav sent the bill for collection. The bill was duly presented by the bank. Kapil dishonoured the bill and the bank paid Rs.100 as noting charges .

Record the necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Kapil and Gaurav. (6)

(Part B: Financial Accounting-II)

Q29. Mr.Abhay does not keep proper records of his business, he provided following information. You are required to prepare a statement showing the profit or loss for the year:-

Items	Amount(Rs.)
Capital at the beginning of the year	15,00,000
Bills receivable	60,000
Cash in hand	80,000
Furniture	9,00,000
Building	10,00,000
Creditors	6,00,000
Stock –in trade	2,00,000
Further capital introduced	3,20,000
Drawings during the period	80,000

Ascertainment of statement of affairs at the end of the year and calculation of profit and loss. (6+4)

Q30. From the following ledger balances of Mr. Rohit, prepare trading and profit and loss a/c for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and the balance sheet as at that date after making the necessary adjustments

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Trade expenses	800	Purchases	82,000
Freight and duty	2,000	Stock(1st April2018)	15,000
Carriage outwards	5,00	Plant /Machinery(1st April2018)	20,000
Sundry debtors	20,600	Plant/Machinery(additions on 1st	5,000
Furniture and fixtures	5,000	October,2018)	
Return inwards	2,000	Drawings	6,000
Printing / stationery	4,00	Capital	80,000
Rent, rates and taxes	4,600	Provision for doubtful debts	8,00
Sundry creditors	10,000	Rent for Premises sublet	1,600
Sales	1,20,000	Insurance charges	7,00
Return outwards	1,000	Salaries and wages	21300
Postage/telegraphs	800	Cash in hand	6,200
		Cash at bank	20,500

Additional information

- i) Stock on 31st March, 2019 was Rs.14000.
- ii) Written-off Rs.6,00 as bad debts.
- iii) Provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained @5%.
- iv) Provision for depreciation on furniture and fixture at 5% per annum and on plant and machinery at 20% per annum.
- v) Insurance prepaid was Rs.100.
- vi) A fire occurred in the godown and stock of the value of Rs.5,000 was destroyed. It was insured and the insurance company admitted full claim. (4+5+6)