Set - 2
Sample Paper
Accountancy
Class XI

Timing : 3hrs MM: 100

General Instruction:

1. This question paper contains two Parts A and Part – B.
2. Marks are shown against each question.
3. All questions are to be attended.
4. All parts of the question should be attempted at one place.

Part –A

1. Rahul the proprietor of M/S RK & Co. purchased an air conditioner and installed it at his residence. The payment was made by issuing a cheque from the account of M/s R.K. & Co. the accountant debited the Drawing Account with the amount where as Rahul is of the view that is should be debited to the fixed Assets . In your view , who is correct and why? (1)

2. Give the formula to calculate Annual Depreciation as per " Straight Line Method." (1)

3. What is meant by Retiring an bill under Rebate? (1)

4. Define a promissory note. (1)

5. Sale of old furniture was credited to Sales Account . Is it an error? (1)

6. Wages paid to a worker for making addition to machinery amounting to ₹ 5000 were debited to the wages Account. Identify the type of error. (1)

7. Explain Accounting Standards briefly. (3)

8. Explain any three of the following accounting conventions :

   i) Full Disclosure ii) Consistency

   iii) Materiality iv) Conservatism (3)

9. What are the branches of Accounting? (3)

10. Chand and Sons have the following balance on 1st April 2009:

    Fixed Assets (at cost) ₹ 10,00,000

Provision for Depreciation ₹ 5,50,000

Depreciation is provided on written down value method @10% .

Determine the amount of depreciation for 2009-2010 and also show the two accounts.

11. Define the following basic accountancy term with example :

i) Revenue ii) Drawing iii) Capital

iv) Debtor. (4)

12. Pass the Journal entries for the following transactions :

i) Purchased goods from Sanjiv worth ₹40,000 at term 10% Trades Discount and 5% Cash Discount . Half of the amount was paid at the time of purchase.

ii) Withdrawn goods for personal use (cost ₹500 , Sales Price ₹700)

iii) Paid rent ₹1500 to landlord. 1/3 of the premises is occupied by the proprietor for his own residence.

iv) Sold good costing ₹6000 to M/s Kalu singh at an invoice price 10% above cost less 5% Trade discount. (4)

13. Prepare Bank reconciliation Statement from the following particulars and show the balance as per the Cash Book.

i) Balance as per the Pass Book on 31st Dec 2010 overdrawn ₹10,000.

ii) Cheque drawn in the last week of Dec 2010 but not clear till 3rd Jan 2011 ₹20,000.

iii) Interest on bank overdraft not entered in the Cash Book ₹1500.

iv) Cheques of ₹20,000 lodged in the bank in Dec 2010 but not collected and Credited till 3rd Jan 2011.

v) ₹100 Insurance premium paid by the bank under a standing order has not been entered in the Cash Book. (6)

14. Enter the following transactions in a Cash Book with Cash and Bank columns :

2010 Jan 1	Cash in hand ₹8000 Bank overdraft ₹57000
2010 Jan 5	Received a cheque from Ram ₹ 32,500

2010 Jan 7	Deposited Ram's cheque into bank
2010 Jan 10	Paid to Mohan by cheque ₹24,250.
2010 Jan 15	Ram's cheque returned dishonoured
2010 Jan 20	Withdrew from bank for office use ₹2500
2010 Jan 25	Cheque received from Hari ₹12000
2010 Jan 26	Hari's cheque was endorsed in favour of Mukesh
2010 Jan 29	Rent paid by cheque ₹1500
2010 Jan 31	Bank charge ₹250

(6)

15. rectify the following errors :

i) Goods (Cost ₹5000 sales price ₹6000) distributed as free samples among prospective customers were not recorded anywhere.

ii) Wages paid to the firm's workers for making additions to machinery amounting to ₹350 were debited to the wages account.

iii) The Sales Book has been totaled ₹100 short.

iv) A purchase of goods from Ram amounting to ₹ 1500 has been wrongly passed through the Sales Book.

v) A cheque for ₹ 1000 received from Man Mohan was dishanoured and had been posted to the debit of the Sales Returns Account.

vi) Repair made were debited to the Building Account ₹500. (6)

16. X Ltd imported a machine on 1st July 2005 for ₹2,00,000 paid custom duty and freight ₹60,000 and incurred erection charge ₹40,000 . Another local machinery costing ₹ 1,00,000 was purchased on 1st Jan 2006. On 1st July 2007 one third of the imported machine got out of order and was sold for ₹30,000 . Another machinery was purchased to replace the same for ₹1,00,000 on the same date. Depreciation is to be calculated at 20% per annum on the straight line Method.

Accounts are closed each year on 31st Dec. Prepare machinery account and provision for depreciation A/c for 2005 , 2006 and 2007 and Machinery Disposal Account. (8)

Or

On 1st October 2008 the Sohan transport Company purchased a truck for ₹8,00,000 . On 1st April 2010 this truck was involved in an accident and was completely destroyed and ₹5,50,000 were received from the insurance company in full settlement. On the same date another truck was purchased by the company ₹10,00,000. The company write off 20% depreciation per annum on written down value Method and closed its books on 31st Dec every year.

Prepare track account from 2008 to 2010 .

17. A sells goods for ₹8000 to B on 1st Jan 2009 and on the same date draws a bill for 3 months on the letter for the amount. B accepts it and returns it to A. Who discounts it with his banker for ₹7850. . On the due date the bill is dishonoured . Noting change of ₹ 150 were paid by the bank. B then pays ₹3000 in cash and accepts a new bill at 3 months for ₹5350. Before maturity, B became insolvent and a final dividend of ₹50 paisa in the rupee was received. Give the journal entries to record these transaction in the book of A. (8)

Part – B

18. What is meant by computer? (1)

19. Write two advantages of AIS. (1)

20. If Closing stock is given outside the Trail Balance , where will you show it in the final accounts?

(1)

21. The following is not a data validation: (1)

a) Entity integrity b) Domain Integrity c) Verification of Data

22. What are the features of MS – Access which enable to manage the data efficiently? (3)

23. What is role of computer in Accounting ? (4)

24. From he following information relating to the business of Mr X who keeps books by single entry system, ascertain the profit or loss for the year 2009-2010.

	April 2009	31 March 2010
Machinery	80,000	80,000
Furniture	20,000	20,000
Stock	70,000	50,000

Sundry Debtors	40,000	45,000
Bank Balance	2,000(Cr)	18000(Dr)
Sundry Creditors	50,000	35,000

Mr. X witdrew ₹41000 during the year to meet his household expenses. He introduced ₹3000 as fresh capital on 15th Jan 2010. (5)

25. a) From the following , you are required to calculate the total sales made during the period :

Debtor as on 1st Jan 2008	₹40800
Cash received from debtors during the Year (as per cash book)	₹121600
Return inward	₹10800
Bad debts	₹4800
Debtors as 31st Dec 2008	₹55200
Cash sales (as per cash book)	₹113600

b) Distinguish between Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (3+3 = 6)

26. What is meant by Grouping and Marshalling of assets and liabilities ? Explain the ways in which a balance sheet may be marshalled. (6)

27. The following were the balance extracted from books of Yogita as on March 31st 2010:

Cash in hand	5400	Sales	9,87,800
Cash at bank	26,300	Returns out wards	5000
Purchases	4,06,750	Capitals	6,20,000
Return Inwards	6,800	Creditors	63,000
Wages	84,800	Rent	90,000
Fuel and Power	47,300		
Carriage on sales	32,000		

Carriage on purchase	20,400		
Opening stock	57,600		
Building	3,20,000		
Freehold land	1,00,000		
Machinery	2,00,000		
Salaries	1,50,000		
Patents	75,000		
General Expenses	30,000		
Insurance	6,000		
Drawing	52,450		
Debtors	1,45,000		
	17,65,800		17,65,800

Additional information :

a) Stock in hand March 31st 2010 was 68,000.

b) Machinery is to be depreciated at the rate of 10% and Patents @20%.

c) Salaries for the month of March 2010 amounting to ₹ 15000 were outstanding.

d) Insurance includes a premium of ₹ 1700 on a policy expiring on Sept 30th 2011.

e) Further bad debts are ₹ 7250 . Create a provision @5% on Debtors.

f) Rent receivable ₹ 10,000.

Or

The following balances were extracted from the books of Shri R.Lal on March 31st 2010.

Drawing	1,76,000	Capital	10,00,000
Purchases	8,00,000	Sales	14,03,700
Stock(on April 11 2009)	1,14,600	Purchases Return	28,200
Bad debts	14,000	Doubtful debts reserve	32,400
Rate and Insurance	13,000	Discount	1,900
Bills receivable	12,400	Rent	21,000
Sales returns	42,400	Creditors	1,89,200
Wages	62,800		
Building	2,50,000		
Railway freight on sales	1,69,400		
Carriage inwards	23,100		
Office expenses	13,400		
Printing and stationery	6,600		
Postage and Telegram	8,200		
Debtors	6,20,700		
Cash in Bank	1,24,000		
Cash in Hand	22,100		
Furniture	35,000		
Salaries & Commission	98,700		
Additional to building	70,000		
	26,76,400		26,76,400

Prepare the trading and Profit and Loss account and a balance sheet as on March 31st 2010 after keeping in view the following adjustments :

1. Depreciation of old building by ₹6250 and addition to building at 2% and office furniture at 5%.
2. Write off further bad debts ₹5700.
3. Increase the bad debts reserve to 6% of debtors.
4. On March 2010 ₹5700 are outstanding for salary.
5. Rent receivable ₹2000 on March 31st 2010.
6. Interest on Capital at 55 to be charged.
7. Unexpired insurance ₹2400.
8. Stock was valued at ₹1,42,900 on March 31st 2010. (12)