

CBSE
Class XI Accountancy
Sample Paper-5
Questions

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 90

General Instructions:

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Show your working notes clearly.

1. Why non-cash expenditure such as depreciation is not shown in the Receipts and Payments Account? [1]
2. Why are the rules for debit and credit same for both liabilities and capital? [1]
3. Dr. Khan, a retired army doctor running his own clinic has been advised by his accountant to follow accrual basis of accounting instead of currently followed cash basis of accounting. What will be your advice? [1]
4. Define revenue. [1]
5. Nikhil sold 500 yoga mats to Kalyan Sports @ 400 each less 25% Trade discount and 2% cash discount if Kalyan Sports pays the amount in 15 days. Kalyan Sports paid the amount on 10th day. What will be the amount with which sales account should be credited by Nikhil on the date of sale? [1]
6. Name any two source documents. [1]
7. In 2016-17, the subscriptions received were ₹42,000. These subscriptions include ₹600 for 2015-16 and ₹800 for 2017-18. On March 31, 2017, the subscriptions due but not received were ₹1,000. The corresponding amount on April 01, 2016 was ₹1, 200. What amount should be credited to the Income and Expenditure Account as subscriptions for the year 2015-17? [3]
8. Calculate amount of stationery to be recorded in income and expenditure A/c for the year ending 31.03.2017: [3]
Stock on 01.04.2016 ₹8,400
Creditors on 01.04.2016 ₹9,000
Advance paid for stationery on 01.04.2016 ₹6,000
Stock on 31.03.2017 ₹5,000
Creditors on 31.03.2017 ₹3,600
Advance paid for stationery on 31.03.2017 ₹5,600
Amount paid for stationery during the year ₹37,000
9. On which side will the decrease in the following accounts be recorded? Also, mention the nature of the account. [3]

(i) Adi (Proprietor)	(iv) Salary Outstanding A/c
(ii) Freight A/c	(v) Jay (Supplier)
(iii) Cartage A/c	(vi) Karan (Customer)
10. Give two Difference between Gross Profit and Net Profit. [3]
11. Journalise the following transaction in the books of Ajay: [3]

1. Received from Vijay ₹50,000 by cheque allowed him discount of ₹2,000.
 2. Purchased goods costing ₹30,000 against Cheque and availed discount of 3%.
 3. Sold goods of ₹21,000 against cash and availed discount of 3%.
12. A firm purchased a machinery for ₹6,60,000 on 1st April 2016 and ₹40,000 is spent on its installation. Its useful life is estimated to be of 10 years. Its estimated realisable or scrap value at the end of the period was estimated at ₹20,000. Find out the amount of annual Depreciation and rate of Depreciation. [3]
13. Pass the necessary journal entries to rectifying the following errors: [4]
- (i) A credit sale of ₹500 to Ramesh omitted to be recorded in the books
 - (ii) A credit sale of old furniture to Suresh for ₹500 omitted to be posted
 - (iii) Goods (Cost ₹1,000, Sale Price ₹1,100) taken away by the proprietor were not recorded anywhere
 - (iv) Goods (Cost ₹2,000, Sale Price ₹2,100) distributed as free samples among prospective customers were not recorded anywhere
14. From the following information, prepare Trading Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017:
Adjusted Purchases ₹4,40,000; Sales ₹5,64,000; Closing Stock ₹45,600; Freight and Carriage Inwards ₹5,400; Wages ₹5,000; Freight and Cartage Outwards ₹4,000 [4]
15. Correct the following Trial Balance: [4]
- | Debit Balance | ₹ | Credit Balance | ₹ |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Opening Stock | 10,260 | Debtors | 4,500 |
| Returns Outward | 4,800 | Carriage outwards | 1,500 |
| Salaries | 3,600 | Capital | 16,560 |
| Creditors | 8,400 | Machinery | 5,400 |
| Bank | 13,500 | Returned Inward | 900 |
| Carriage Inwards | 1,800 | Discount Received | 1,200 |
| Rent Received | 900 | Trade Expenses | 1,800 |
| Discount Allowed | 600 | Sales | 42,000 |
| Purchases | 30,000 | Building | 6,000 |
| Bill Payable | 6,000 | | |
| | 79,860 | | 79,860 |
16. On 01.04.2016 the position of Rakesh was as under: [4]
Loan from friend ₹20,000, Cash ₹24,000, Bank ₹50,000, Stock ₹8,000, Debtors ₹36,000, Furniture ₹16,000, Creditors ₹16,000.
His position on 31.03.2017 was as under:
Cash ₹5,000, Bank ₹9,600, Stock ₹15,000, Debtors ₹38,400, Furniture ₹19,200, Creditors ₹15,000.
During the year he repaid 50% of his friend's Loan and withdrew ₹2,400 per quarter for domestic use. Find profit or Loss after providing 10% depreciation on furniture and write off ₹1,200 and create a provision of 5% on debtors.
17. Explain Money measurement concept in brief. Also mention two values considered by businessman by following this concept. [4]
18. For the mutual accommodation of Rushi and Shashi on 1st April 2017, Rushi draw a four months bill on Shashi for ₹4,000. Shashi returned the bill after acceptance of the same date. Rushi discounts the bill from his bankers @6% per annum and remit 50% of the proceed to Shashi. On due date Rushi is unable to send the amount due and therefore Shashi draws a bill for ₹7,000, which is duly accepted by Rushi. Shashi discounts the bill for ₹6,600 and sends ₹1,300 to Rushi. Before the bill is due for payment Rushi becomes insolvent. Later 25 paise in a rupee received from his estate.
Pass the journal entries in the books of Rushi. [6]

19. Enter the following transactions in proper Subsidiary Books of Raja:

[6]

2017	Particulars	₹
Jan 1	Sold goods to Ravi	5,250
	Bought of Harish	7,800
Jan 2	Ravi returned goods	750
	Sold to Dina Nath	5,500
Jan 2	Purchased goods from Mangal	7,000
Jan 4	Returned goods to Mangal	1,000
Jan 4	Bought of Devi Dayal	3,250
Jan 4	Sold to Zakir Hussain	3,500
Jan 5	Zakir Hussain returned goods	450
Jan 6	Sold to Ram Saran	5,000
Jan 6	Sold to Ghanshyam	3,000
Jan 7	Ram Saran returned goods	5,00
Jan 7	Bought of Devi Dayal	7,000
Jan 8	Returned goods to Devi Dayal	750
Jan 9	Purchased goods from Raghu Nath subject to a trade discount of 10%	10,000
Jan 10	Sold to Raja Ram goods subject to trade discount of 5%	5,000

20. On comparing the Cash Book of Mr. Amar with the Bank Pass Book, the following discrepancies were noted:

[6]

- Out of ₹20,500 paid in cash and by cheques into the bank on 27th March, cheque amounting to ₹7,500 were collected on 7th April.
- Cheque and cash amounting to ₹4,800 were deposited in bank on 26th March but credit was given for ₹3,800 only.
- Out of cheques amounting to ₹7,800 drawn on 26th March a cheque for ₹2,500 was encashed on 3rd April.
- Cheques issued to creditor amounting to ₹20,000 on 25th March of which cheques worth ₹3,000 were presented to bank up to 31st March.
- A cheque for ₹1,000 entered in Cash Book but omitted to be banked on 31st March.
- A cheque for ₹600 deposited into bank but omitted to be recorded in Cash Book and was collected by the bank on 30th March.
- A bill receivable for ₹520 previously discounted (Discount ₹20) with the bank had been dishonoured but advice was received on 1st April.
- A bill for ₹10,000 was retired/paid by the bank under a rebate of ₹150 but the full amount of the bill was credited in the bank column of the Cash Book.
- A cheque of ₹1,080 credited in the Pass Book on March 28 being dishonoured is debited again in the Pass Book on 1st April. There was no entry in the Cash Book about the dishonour of the cheque until 15th April.
- A cheque of ₹200 drawn on his Saving Deposit Account has been shown as drawn on Current Account in Cash Book.

Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement as at 31st March if the Balance as per Cash Book on 31st March was ₹39,570.

21. Following information is supplied to you by a shopkeeper:

[6]

	1st April, 2016 (₹)	31st March, 2017 (₹)
Cash	6,000	7,000
Sundry Debtors	68,000	64,000
Stock	59,000	87,000
Furniture	15,000	13,500

Sundry Creditors	20,000	18,000
Bills Payable	15,000	11,000

During the year the shopkeeper withdrew ₹2,500 per month for domestic purposes. He also borrowed from a friend at 9% a sum of ₹20,000 on 1st October, 2016. He has not yet paid the interest. A provision of 5% on debtors for doubtful debts is to be made.

Ascertain the profit or loss made by him during the period.

22. On 1st April, 2011, X Ltd purchased a machinery for ₹58,000 and spent ₹2,000 on its erection. On 1st Oct. 2011 an additional machinery costing ₹20,000 was purchased. On 1st Oct. 2013 the machine purchased on 1st April 2011 was sold for ₹28,600 and on the same date, a new machine was purchased at a cost of ₹40,000.

Show the Machinery Account for the first four years ending 31st March as per Written Down Value Method taking the rate of depreciation at 10% p.a. [6]

23. Following is the Trial Balance of Aaditya Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017. You are required to prepare Final Accounts: [8]

	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Sundry creditors		63,000
Sundry debtors	1,45,000	
Capital		7,10,000
Drawings	52,450	
Insurance	6,000	
General expenses	30,000	
Salaries	1,50,000	
Patents	75,000	
Machinery	2,00,000	
Freehold land	1,00,000	
Building	3,00,000	
Stock on 1.4.2016	57,600	
Carriage on purchases	20,400	
Carriage on sales	32,000	
Fuel and power	47,300	
Wages	1,04,800	
Returns outwards		5,000
Return inwards	6,800	
Sales		9,87,800
Purchases	4,06,750	
Cash at bank	26,300	
Cash in hand	5,400	
	17,65,800	17,65,800

Following adjustments are to be made:

1. Stock on 31st March, 2017 was valued at ₹68,000.
2. A Provision for Doubtful Debts is to be created to the extent of 5% on Debtors.
3. Depreciate Machinery by 10%. Patents by 20%.
4. Wages include a sum of ₹20,000 spent on the erection of a cycle shed for employees and customers.
5. Salaries for the month of March 2017, amounted to ₹15,000 were unpaid.
6. Insurance includes a premium of ₹1,700 on a policy expiring on 30th September, 2017.

24. Given below is the Receipts and Payments Account of a Sakshi club for the year ended 31st March, 2017:[8]

Receipts And Payments Account

Dr.				Cr.
	Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
	To Balance b/d	1,02,500	By Salaries	60,000
	To Subscription:		By Expenses	7,500
	2015-16 4,000		By Drama Expenses	45,000
	2016-17 2,05,000		By Newspapers	15,000
	2017-18 6,000	2,15,000	By Municipal Taxes	4,000
	To Donations	54,000	By Charity	35,000
	To Proceeds of Drama			
	Tickets	95,000	By Investments	2,00,000
	To Sale of Waste Paper	4,500	By Electricity Charges	14,500
			By Balance c/d	90,000
		4,71,000		4,71,000

Prepare club's Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017 and Balance Sheet as at that date after taking the following information into account:

- There are 5,000 members, each paying an annual subscription of ₹50, ₹5,000 are still in arrears for the year 2015-16.
- Municipal Taxes amounted to ₹4,000 per year have been paid up to 30th June and ₹5,000 are outstanding of salaries.
- Building stands in the books at ₹5,00,000.
- 6% interest has accrued on investments for five months.