# அறம் பயிற்சி மையம், மடத்துக்குளம். 

தொகுப்பு: ந.சண்முகசுந்தரம் (அறம் ஆசிரியர்) அ.எண்: 9659838789

## HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR

## ACCOUNTANCY

## Unit -1: ACCOUNTS FROM INCOMPLETE RECORDS

## [IMPORTANT QUESTIONS - 2023]

## I.Multiple choice questions:

1. Which of the following items relating to bills payable is transferred to total creditors account?
(a) Opening balance of bills payable
(b) Closing balance of bills payable
(c) Bills payable accepted during the year
(d) Cash paid for bills payable
2. Opening statement of affairs is usually prepared to find out the
(a) Capital in the beginning of the year
(b) Capital at the end of the year
(c) Profit made during the year
(d) Loss occurred during the year
3. Opening balance of debtors: ` 30,000 , cash received: \({ }^{`} 1,00,000\), credit sales: ` 90,000 ; closing balance of debtors is
(a) 30,000
b) $1,30,000$
c) 40,000
d) 20,000
4. Which one of the following statements is not true in relation to incomplete records?
(a) It is an unscientific method of recording transactions
(b) Records are maintained only for cash and personal accounts
(c) It is suitable for all types of organisations
(d) Tax authorities do not accept
5. Statement of affairs is a
(a) Statement of income and expenditure
(b) Statement of assets and liabilities (c) Summary of cash transactions
(d) Summary of credit transactions

## II. Answer the following questions

6. What is a statement of affairs?
7. State the differences between double entry system and incomplete records.
8. Differentiate between statement of affairs and balance sheet.
9. From the following details, calculate the missing figure.

| Particulars |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Closing capital as on 31.3.2018 | 80,000 |
| Additional capital introduced during <br> the year | 30,000 |
| Drawings during the year | $?$ |
| Opening capital on 01.4.2017 | $?$ |
| Loss for the year ending 31.3.2018 | 25,000 |

10. On $1_{\text {st }}$ April 2018 Subha started her business with a capital of ` $1,20,000$. She did not maintain proper book of accounts. Following particulars are available from her books as on 31.3.2019.

| Particulars | Particulars |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank overdraft | 50,000 | Stock-in-trade | $1,60,000$ |  |  |
| Debtors | $1,80,000$ | Creditors | 90,000 |  |  |
| Bills receivable | 70,000 | Bills payable | $2,40,000$ |  |  |
| Computer | 30,000 | Cash in hand | 60,000 |  |  |
| Machinery |  |  |  |  | $3,00,000$ |

11. From the following particulars, calculate total sales.

| Particulars | - | Particulars |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Debtors on 1st <br> April 2018 | $2,50,000$ | Bills receivable <br> dishonoured | 15,000 |

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| Bills receivable on <br> $1_{\text {st }}$ April 2018 | 60,000 | Returns inward | 50,000 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Cash received <br> from debtors | $7,25,000$ | Bills receivable on <br> $31_{\text {st }}$ March, 2019 | 90,000 |
| Cash received for <br> bills receivable | $1,60,000$ | Sundry debtors on <br> $31_{\text {st }}$ March, 2019 | $2,40,000$ |
| Bad debts | 30,000 | Cash sales | $3,15,000$ |

12. From the following details you are required to calculate credit sales and credit purchases by preparing total debtors account, total creditors account, bills receivable account and bills payable account.

| Particulars | Particulars |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Balances as on 1st April 2018 | Balances as on 31st March 2019 |  |  |  |
| Sundry debtors | $2,40,000$ | Sundry debtors | $2,20,000$ |  |
| Bills receivable | 30,000 | Sundry creditors | $1,50,000$ |  |
| Sundry creditors | $1,20,000$ | Bills receivable | 8,000 |  |
| Bills payable | 10,000 | Bills payable | 20,000 |  |
| Other information: |  |  |  |  |
| Cash received <br> from debtors | $6,00,000$ | Payments against <br> bill payable | 30,000 |  |
| Discount allowed <br> to customers | 25,000 | Cash received for <br> bills receivable | 60,000 |  |
| Cash paid to <br> creditors | $3,20,000$ | Bills receivable <br> dishonoured | 4,000 |  |
| Discount allowed <br> by suppliers | 10,000 | Bad debts | 16,000 |  |

13. Selvam does not keep his books under double entry system. From the following information prepare trading and Profit and loss A/c and Balance Sheet as on 31-12-2018


Adjustments:
Write off depreciation of $10 \%$ on machinery. Create a reserve of $1 \%$ on debtors for doubtful debts.
14. From the following particulars, calculate total sales. Particulars

| Debtors on 1st April 2017 | $1,50,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Bills receivable on 1st April 2017 | 40,000 |
| Cash received from debtors | $3,90,000$ |
| Cash received for bills receivable | 90,000 |

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| Bills receivable dishonoured | 10,000 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Sales return | 40,000 |
| Bills receivable on 31 st March, 30,000 <br> 2018  |  |
| Sundry debtors on 31 st March, 2018 | $1,30,000$ |
| Cash sales | $2,00,000$ |

15. Arjun carries on grocery business and does not keep his books on double entry basis. The following particulars have been extracted from his books:

| Particulars | $\mathbf{1 - 4 - 2 0 1 8}^{`}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 - 3 - 2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Plant and machinery | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Stock | 9,000 | 16,000 |
| Sundry debtors | 2,000 | 5,300 |
| Sundry creditors | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| Cash at bank | 4,000 | 6,000 |

Other information for the year ending 31-3-2019 showed the following:

| `Advertising | 4,700 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Carriage inwards | 8,000 |
| Cash paid to creditors | 64,000 |
| Drawings | 2,000 |

doubtful debts. Prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 2019 and a balance sheet as on the date.


