

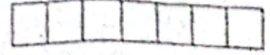
HMD

Madurai Dist

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION - 2023

11 - Std

ACCOUNTANCY



Marks : 90

Time : 3.00 Hrs.

PART - I

(20 X 1 = 20)

I Choose the correct answer :

1. Which one of the following is not a main objective of accounting?
 - (a) Systematic recording of transactions
 - (b) Ascertainment of the profitability of the business
 - (c) Ascertainment of the financial position of the business
 - (d) Solving tax disputes with tax authorities
2. In India, Accounting Standards are issued by
 - (a) Reserve Bank of India
 - (b) The Cost and Management Accountants of India
 - (c) Supreme Court of India
 - (d) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
3. Which one of the following is representative personal account?
 - (a) Building A/c
 - (b) Outstanding salary A/c
 - (c) Mahesh A/c
 - (d) Balan & Co
4. 'Cash withdrawn by the proprietor from the business for his personal use' causes
 - (a) Decrease in assets and decrease in owner's capital
 - (b) Increase in one asset and decrease in another asset
 - (c) Increase in one asset and increase in liabilities
 - (d) Increase in asset and decrease in capital
5. The process of finding the net amount from the totals of debit and credit columns in a ledger is known as
 - (a) Casting
 - (b) Posting
 - (c) Journalising
 - (d) Balancing
6. The trial balance contains the balances of
 - (a) Only personal accounts
 - (b) Only real accounts
 - (c) Only nominal accounts
 - (d) All accounts
7. Trial balance is prepared:
 - (a) At the end of the year
 - (b) On a particular date
 - (c) For a year
 - (d) None of the above
8. Sales book is used to record
 - (a) all sales of goods
 - (b) all credit sales of assets
 - (c) all credit sales of goods
 - (d) all sales of assets and goods
9. Purchases of fixed assets on credit basis is recorded in
 - (a) Purchases book
 - (b) Sales book
 - (c) Purchases returns book
 - (d) Journal proper
10. Cash book is a
 - (a) Subsidiary book
 - (b) Principal book
 - (c) Journal proper
 - (d) Both subsidiary book and principal book
11. If the debit and credit aspects of a transaction are recorded in the cash book, it is
 - (a) Contra entry
 - (b) Compound entry
 - (c) Single entry
 - (d) Simple entry

HMD 11 கணக்குப்பதிவியல் EM Pg.- 1

12. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared by
 (a) Bank (b) Business (c) Debtor to the business (d) Creditor to the business
13. When money is withdrawn from bank, the bank
 (a) Credits customer's account (b) Debits customer's account
 (c) Debits and credits customer's account (d) None of these
14. Errors not affecting the agreement of trial balance are
 (a) Errors of principle (b) Errors of overcasting
 (c) Errors of undercasting (d) Errors of partial omission
15. Which of the following errors will be rectified using suspense account?
 (a) Purchases returns book was undercast by RS.1000
 (b) Goods returned by Narendran was not recorded in the books
 (c) Goods returned by Akila RS.900 was recorded in the sales returns book as RS.90
 (d) A credit sale of goods to Ravivarman was not entered in the sales book.
16. Under straight line method, the amount of depreciation is
 (a) Increasing every year (b) Decreasing every year
 (c) Constant for all the years (d) Fluctuating every year
17. Depreciation is to be calculated from the date when
 (a) Asset is put to use (b) Purchase order is made
 (c) Asset is received at business premises (d) Invoice of assets is received
18. Pre-operative expenses are
 (a) Revenue expenditure (b) Prepaid revenue expenditure
 (c) Deferred revenue expenditure (d) Capital expenditure
19. Net profit of the business increases the
 (a) Drawings (b) Receivables (c) Debts (d) Capital
20. Closing stock is valued at
 (a) Cost price (c) Cost price or market price whichever is higher
 (b) Market price (d) Cost price or net realisable value whichever is lower

PART. -II

II ANSWER ANY 7 QUESTIONS (Q.NO.: 30 IS COMPULSORY). (7 X 2 =14)

21. Define accounting.
 22. What is meant by posting?
 23. Mention four types of subsidiary books.
 24. What is bank reconciliation statement?
 25. List out the various methods of depreciation.
 26. Complete the missing items.

	?	=	Liabilities	+	Capital
(a)	1,00,000	=	80,000	+	?

(b)	2,00,000	=	?	+	40,000
(c)	?	=	1,60,000	+	80,000

27. Enter the following transactions in a single column cash book of Seshadri for May, 2017.

- 1 Cash in hand 40,000
- 5 Cash received from Swathi 4,000
- 7 Paid wages in cash 2,000
- 10 Purchased goods from Sasikala for cash 18,000
- 15 Sold goods to Sabapathi on credit 9,000

28. The following errors were detected before the preparation of trial balance. Rectify them,

- (a) Sales book is undercast by RS.100
- (b) Sales book is overcast by RS.200
- (c) Purchases book is undercast by RS.300
- (d) Purchases book is overcast by RS.400

29. Pass adjusting entries for the following:

- (a) The closing stock was valued at RS.5,000
- (b) Outstanding salaries RS.150

30. From the following information, prepare trading account for the year ended 31.12.2016.

Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock (1.1.2016)	10,000
Purchases	26,100
Sales	40,600
Carriage inwards	4,000
Closing Stock (31.12.2016)	13,500

PART -III

III ANSWER ANY 7 QUESTIONS (Q.NO.: 40 IS COMPULSORY). (7 X 3 =21)

31. "Only monetary transactions are recorded in accounting". Explain the statement.

32. State whether the balance of the following accounts should be placed in the debit or the credit column of the trial balance:

- (i) Carriage outwards
- (ii) Drawings
- (iii) Discount received
- (iv) Interest paid
- (v) Purchase returns
- (vi) Capital

33. Bring out the differences between cash discount and trade discount.

34. Distinguish between capital expenditure and revenue expenditure.

35. The following balances appeared in the books of Kumaran on April 1, 2017.

Assets : Cash RS. 1,00,000; Stock RS. 40,000; Amount due from Rohit RS. 10,000; Furniture RS. 10,000;

Liabilities : Amount due to Anush RS. 40,000

Pass the opening journal entry and post them to Capital account.

36. From the following transactions write up the Sales day book of M/s. Ram & Co., a stationery merchant. 2017
- Jan. 1 Sold to Anbu & Co., on credit 20 reams of white paper @ RS. 150 per ream
 Jan. 2 Sold to Jagadish & Sons on credit 6 dozen pens @ RS. 360 per dozen
 Jan. 10 Sold old newspapers for cash @ RS. 620
 Jan. 15 Sold on credit M/s. Elango & Co., 10 drawing boards @ RS. 170 per piece
 Jan. 20 Sold to Kani & Co., 4 writing tables at RS. 1,520 per table for cash
37. Prepare analytical petty cash book from the following particulars under imprest system:
 2017 July
- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Received advance from cashier | 2,000 |
| 7 | Paid for writing pads and registers | 100 |
| 8 | Purchased white papers | 50 |
| 10 | Paid auto charges | 200 |
| 15 | Paid wages | 300 |
| 18 | Postal charges | 100 |
| 21 | Purchased stationery | 450 |
| 23 | Paid for carriage | 150 |

38. Find out the rate of depreciation under straight line method from the following details:

Original cost of the asset = RS. 10,000

Estimated life of the asset = 10 years

Estimated scrap value at the end = RS. 2,000

39. From the following information, prepare profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	RS.	Particulars	RS.
Gross profit b/d	1,50,000	Advertisement	3,800
Carriage outward	25,500	Bad debts	8,500
Office rent	7,000	Dividend received	9,000
Office stationery	3,500	Discount received	4,600
Distribution expenses	2,000	Rent received	7,000

40. Give the golden rules of double entry accounting system.

PART -IV

IV. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

(7 x 5 = 35)

41. (A) Enter the following transactions in the journal of Manohar who is dealing in textiles: 2018 March

- 1 Manohar started business with cash 60,000
- 2 Purchased furniture for cash 10,000
- 3 Bought goods for cash 25,000
- 6 Bought goods from Kamalesh on credit 15,000
- 8 Sold goods for cash 28,000
- 10 Sold goods to Hari on credit 10,000
- 14 Paid Kamalesh 12,000
- 18 Paid rent 500
- 25 Received from Hari 8,000
- 28 Withdrew cash for personal use 4,000

(OR) (B) Prepare three column cash book in the books of Thiru Durairaj. 2017, March

- 1 Cash in hand 12,000
- Cash at bank 15,000
- 2 Cash paid into bank 11,000
- 3 Goods sold RS.18,500. Half of it is received in cash and half of it is received by cheque which is immediately deposited in the bank
- 4 Sold on credit to Jayaraj for 7,000
- 8 Jayaraj sent a cheque in full settlement 6,900
- 12 Jayaraj's cheque was sent to bank
- 14 Bought goods from Iqbal and issued a cheque to him immediately 8,500
- 15 Bought goods from Murali on credit 4,000
- 19 Received a cheque of Rs.1,975 from Kannappan in full settlement of his account of RS.2,000
- 20 Drew cash RS.3,000 and by cheque RS.5,000 for personal use
- 25 Paid Rs. 1,850 to Vinod by cheque in full settlement of his account of RS.2,000

42. (A) Prepare necessary subsidiary books in the books of Niranjana and also Sachin account and Mukil account from the following transactions for the month of February, 2017.

- Feb. 1 Purchased goods from Mukil Traders on credit 12,480
- Feb. 4 Goods sold to Sachin Traders on credit 15,000
- Feb. 6 Sold goods to Manish Traders on credit 12,100
- Feb. 7 Sachin Traders returned goods for which cash is not paid 1,200
- Feb. 9 Returned goods to Mukil Traders for which cash is not received 1,500
- Feb. 10 Sold goods to Manish & Co., on credit 13,300
- Feb. 14 Purchased from Mukil Traders on credit 15,200 **(OR)**

(B) Selvi is a dealer in furniture. Show the accounting equation for the following transactions.

- (i) Started business with cash RS.1,00,000
 (ii) Deposited cash into bank RS.60,000
 (iii) Borrowed loan from bank RS.25,000
 (iv) Bought goods and paid by cheque RS.10,000
 (v) Cash withdrawn for personal use RS.5,000

43. (A) Show the direct ledger accounts for the following transactions: Aug. 2017

- 1 Dharma started business with cash 70,000
 6 Cash received from Ganesan 10,000
 10 Rent paid 3000
 20 Received commission from Anand 5000
 23 Purchased furniture for cash 4,000 (OR)

(B) Prepare trading and profit and loss account in the books of Ramasundari for the year ended 31st December, 2017 and balance sheet as on that date from the following information:

Particulars	RS.	Particulars	RS.
Opening stock	2,500	Sales	7,000
Creditors	2,700	Purchases	3,300
Wages	4,000	Salary	2,600
Closing Stock	2,500	Capital	52,000
Discount received	52,000	Cash at Bank	6,400
Machinery	8,000		
Creditors			

44. (A) The following balances are extracted from the books of Ravichandran on 31st December, 2016. Prepare the trial balance.

Particulars	RS.	Particulars	RS.
Capital	1,50,000	Sales	75,000
Debtors	22,800	Return inwards	1,000
Rent received	500	Discount allowed	800
Bank overdraft	3,100	Discount received	1,000
Creditors	5,500	Wages	2,900
Premises	1,46,000	Salaries	3,500
Opening stock	10,000	Commission paid	1,100
Purchases	45,000	General expenses	2,000

(OR) (B) Prepare bank reconciliation statement as on 31st December, 2017 from the following information:

- (a) Balance as per bank statement (pass book) is RS.25,000

- (b) No record has been made in the cash book for a dishonour of a cheque for RS.250
- (c) Cheques deposited into bank amounting to RS.3,500 were not yet collected
- (d) Bank charges of RS.300 have not been entered in the cash book.
- (e) Cheques issued amounting to RS.9,000 have not been presented for payment

45. (A) From the following balances of Niruban, prepare balance sheet as on 31st December, 2017.

Particulars	Dr . RS.	Cr. RS.
Plant and machinery	8,00,000	
Land and building	6,00,000	
Furniture	1,50,000	
Cash in hand	20,000	
Bank overdraft		1,80,000
Debtors and Creditors	3,20,000	2,40,000
Bills receivable and Bills payable	1,00,000	60,000
Closing stock	4,00,000	
Investments (short-term)	80,000	
Capital		15,00,000
Drawings	1,30,000	
Net Profit		6,20,000
Total	26,00,000	26,00,000

(OR)

(B) Record the following transactions in the purchases book of Shanthi Furniture Mart :2017

- March 1 Purchased from Mohan Furniture Mart, Madurai
20 chairs @ RS.450 each
- 2 tables @ RS.1,000 each
Less: Trade discount @ 10%
- March 6 Purchased for cash from Welcome Furniture, Vellore
2 almirahs @ RS.2,000 each
- March 7 Bought from Ramesh & Co., Royapettah
2 stools @ RS.500 each
10 rolling chairs @ RS.200 each
Delivery charges and cartage RS.150
- March 20 Purchased 2 computers for office use from Anandan & Co.,
Adyar on credit for RS.15,550 each
- March 21 Purchased from Kamal & Co., Karaikkal
10 chairs @ RS.750 each

- 15 steel cabinets @ RS.1,500 each
Packing and delivery charges RS.250
Less: Trade discount @ 10%
- March 25 Purchased from Jemini & Sons, Chennai
2 typewriters @ RS.7,750 for office use.
46. (A) Enter the following transactions in a cash book with cash and discount columns: 2017
- Jan 1 Cash in hand 11,500
Jan 5 Paid to Ramanathan by depositing in cash deposit machine 300
Discount allowed by him 10
Jan 8 Purchased goods for cash 400
Jan 10 Cash received from Rajagopal 980
Discount allowed 20
Jan 15 Sold goods for cash 400
Jan 21 Paid cash to Shanthy 295
Discount received 5
Jan 25 Paid wages by cash 50
Jan 31 Paid to Sanjeev RS.390 in full settlement of his account 400

(OR)

- (B) Pass journal entries to rectify the following errors located after the preparation of the trial balance. Assume that there exists a suspense account.
- (a) The total of sales book was undercast by RS.2,000.
(b) The purchase of machinery for RS.3,000 was entered in the purchases book.
(c) A credit sale of goods for RS.45 to Mathi was posted in his account as RS.54.
(d) The purchases returns book was overcast by RS.200.
(e) The total of sales book RS.1,122 were wrongly posted in the ledger as RS.1,222.
47. (A) M/s Ramco textile mills purchased machinery on 1st April 2014 for RS. 2,00,000 on credit from M/s. Nila & Co. and spent RS. 10,000 on its installation. Depreciation is provided at 10% per annum on the written down value method. Prepare machinery account and depreciation account for the first three years. Books are closed on 31st March every year. (OR)
- (B) Identify the following items into capital or revenue.
- (i) Audit fees paid RS.10,000.
(ii) Labour welfare expenses RS.5,000.
(iii) RS.2,000 paid for servicing the company vehicle.
(iv) Repair to furniture purchased second hand RS.3,000.
(v) Rent paid for the factory RS.12,000

+1 ACC Half Yrly Exam – 2023 MDU Dt.**Choose the best answer : 20 × 1 = 20**

1. D Solving Tax Disputes with tax authorities
2. D Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
3. B Outstanding Salary
4. A Decrease in assets and decrease in owner's capital
5. D Balancing
6. D All accounts
7. B On a particular date
8. C All credit sales of goods
9. D Journal Proper
10. D Both Subsidiary Book & Principal Book
11. A Contra Entry
12. B Business
13. B Debits customer's account
14. A Error of Principle
15. A PR Book was undercast by 100
16. C Constant for all years
17. A Asset is put to use
18. D Capital Expenditure
19. D Capital
20. D CP or Net Realisable value WEL

WRITE ANY SEVEN :**7 × 2 = 14**

21. Accounting – Definition : American Accounting Association has defined accounting as “the process of identifying, measuring, and communicating economic information to permit informed judgements and decisions by users of the information”.

22. Posting : Transferring the entries from the journal to the ledger is called posting.

23. Types of subsidiary books : Purchase book sales book PR book sales return book

24. Bank Reconciliation statement : If every entry in the cash book matches with the bank statement , then bank balance will be the same in the both records . But , practically it may not possible .

When the balances do not agree with each other , the need for preparing the statement to explain the causes. It is called bank reconciliation statement

B. SHANMUGA SUNDARAM, MADURAI.

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25. Methods of depreciation : Straight line method or fixed instalment method or Original cost method. Written down value method or Diminishing balance method or Reducing balance method. Sum of years digits method. Machine hour rate method. Depletion method. Annuity method. Revaluation method. Sinking fund method. Insurance Policy method.

26 a) ₹ 20,000 b) ₹ 1,60,000 c) ₹ 2,40,000

27. Single Column Cash Book of Seshadri

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To bal b/d	40,000	By wages	2,000
To swathi	4,000	By purchase	18,000
		By balance c/d	<u>24,000</u>
	<u>44,000</u>		<u>44,000</u>
To balance b/d	24,000		

28. a) Sales account should be **credited** with ₹ 100

b) Sales account should be **debited** with ₹200

c) Purchase account should be **debited** with ₹300

d) purchase account should be **credited** with ₹400

29. Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
	Closing stock a/c dr To Trading a/c (Being closing stock entered)	5,000	5,000
	Salaries a/c dr To Outstanding salaries a/c (Being outstanding salaries entered)	150	150

30. Trading account for the year ended 31.12.16

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To opening stock	10,000	By sales	40,600
To purchase	26,100	By closing stock	13,500
To carriage inward	4,000		
To gross profit c/b	14,000		
	<u>54,100</u>		<u>54,100</u>

WRITE SEVEN :**7 × 3 = 21**

31. This concept implies that only those transactions, which can be expressed in terms of money, are recorded in the accounts. Since, money serves as the medium of exchange transactions expressed in money are recorded and the ruling currency of a country is the measuring unit for accounting.

Transactions which do not involve money will not be recorded in the books of accounts. For example, working conditions in the work place, strike by employees, efficiency of the management, etc. will not be recorded in the books, as they cannot be expressed in terms of money.

32. Debit Debit Credit Debit Credit Credit

33. Basis	Cash discount	Trade discount
Purpose	Encourage the buyers of goods to make payment at an early date.	Trade discount is allowed to encourage buyers to buy goods in large quantities.
Time of Allowance	Cash discount is allowed by the seller or creditor to the buyer or debtor at the time of making payment.	Trade discount is allowed by the seller to the buyer when goods are sold.
Deduction from invoice value	Cash discount is not deducted from the invoice value of goods.	Trade discount is deducted from the list price of the goods.

34. Difference between Capital Expenditure and Revenue Exp:

Capital Expenditure	Revenue Expenditure
Purchase cost of fixed assets.	Maintenance expenses of fixed assets
Purchase cost of long term investments.	Insurance premium.
Expenses to increase the earning capacity of fixed assets.	Postage and stationery.

35. Journal Entry: (Opening)

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
2017 April 1	Cash a/c Dr	1,00,000	
	Stock a/c Dr	40,000	
	Debtors a/c Dr	10,000	
	Furniture a/c Dr	10,000	
	To creditors a/c		40,000
	To kumar's capital a/c		1,20,000
	(Being an opening entry)		

Kumaran's capital account

particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To bal c/d	<u>1,20,000</u>	By bal b/d	<u>1,20,000</u>
	<u>1,20,000</u>		<u>1,20,000</u>
		By bal b/d	1,20,000

36. Sales Book

Date	Particulars	Details	Amount
2017 Jan 1	Anbu & co., 20 reams of paper @ ₹150		3,000
Jan 2	Jadish sons & co., 6 dozens pens @ 350		2,160
Jan 15	M/S Elango & co., 10 boards @ 170 each		1,700
	Sales a/c		6,860

37. Petty Cash Book Pr&St Conv Wag P&T

2000	To Cash					
	By Pads	100	100			
	By Papers	50	50			
	By Auto	200		200		
	By Wages	300			300	
	By Post	100				100
	By Stat	450	450			
	By Carriage	150			150	
		<u>1350</u>				
	By Bal c/d	<u>650</u>	600	200	450	100
2000		2000				
650	To Bal b/d					
1350	To cash					

38. Amount of depreciation =

$$\frac{\text{original cost of an asset} - \text{scrap value}}{\text{estimated life}}$$

$$= 10,000 - 2,000 / 10 = 8,000 / 10 = ₹ 800 \text{ per year}$$

$$\text{Rate of depreciation} = \frac{\text{amount of depreciation}}{\text{original cost}} \times 100$$

$$= 800 / 10,000 \times 100 = 8\%$$

39. Profit & loss A/c for the year ended 31st march,2018

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To carriage outward	25,500	By G/P b/d	1,50,000
To office rent	7,000	By dividend received	
To stationery	3,500	By discount received	9,000
To distribution exp	2,000	By rent received	
To Ad expenses	3,800		4,600
To Bad debts	8,500		7,000
To Net profit	<u>1,20,300</u>		
	1,70,600		<u>1,70,600</u>

40.

Personal Account	Debit the receiver	Credit the giver
Real Account	Debit what comes in	Credit what goes out
Nominal account	Debit all the expenses and losses	Credit all incomes and gains

WRITE ANY SEVEN :

7 × 5 = 35

41. a) IN THE BOOKS OF MANOHAR JOURNAL ENTRIES

Date	Particulars	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
1	Cash A/c dr To Manohar's capital A/c	60,000	60,000
2	Furniture A/c dr To cash A/c	10,000	10,000
3	Purchase A/c dr To cash A/c	25,000	25,000
6	Purchase A/c dr To Kamalesh A/c	15,000	15,000
8	Cash A/c dr To sales A/c	28,000	28,000
10	Hari A/c dr To sales A/c	10,000	10,000
14	Kamalesh A/c dr To cash A/c	12,000	12,000
18	Rent A/c dr To cash A/c	500	500
25	Cash A/c dr To Hari A/c	8,000	8,000
28	Drawings A/c dr To cash A/c	4,000	4,000

41.B) Cash book with Discount and Bank column of DuraiRaj

Receipts	DC	CASH	BANK	Payments	DC	CASH	BANK
bal b/d		12,000	15,000	By bank	C	11,000	
To cash	C		11,000	By bank	C	6,900	
To sales		9,250	9,250	purchase			8,500
Jayaraj	100	6,900		drawings		3,000	5,000
To cash	C		6,900	vinod	150		1,850
kannap	25	1,975		bal c/d		9,225	26,800
		30,125	42,150			30,125	42,150
Balb/d		9,225	26,800				

42 A) Purchase book

Date	Particulars	Details	Amount
2017 Feb 1	Mukil traders		12,480
Feb 14	Mukil traders		15,200
	Purch a/c (dr)		27,680

Purchase return

Date	Particulars	Details	Amount
Feb 9	Mukil traders		1,500
	Pur.return (cr)		1,500

Sales book

Date	Particulars	Details	Amount
Feb 4	Sachin traders		15,000
Feb 6	Manish traders		12,100
Feb 10	Manish & co		13,300
	Sales a/c		40,400

Sachin a/c

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To sales	15,000	By sales return	1,200
		By bal c/d	13,800
	15,000		15,000
To bal b/d	13,800		

Mukil a/c

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To pur.return a/c	1,500	By purchase	12,480
To balance c/d	26,180	By purchase	15,200
	27,680		27,680
		To balance	26,180

42.B)

Transaction	Cash	Stock	Bank		Capital	Loan
St. bus	+100000				+100000	
	+100000				+100000	
Dep cash	-60000		+60000			
	40000		60000		100000	
Borrow loan			+25000			+25000
	40000		85000		100000	25000
Pur st by ch		+10000	+10000		100000	25000
	40000	10000	75000		100000	25000
Pur fur by ch	-5000				-5000	
	35000	10000	75000	=	95000	25000

43. A) Cash a/c

To Cap a/c	70000	By Rent a/c	3000
To Ganesan	10000	By Fur a/c	4000
To Anand Com	5000	By Bal c/d	78000
	85000		85000
To Bal b/d	78000		

Capital a/c

To Bal c/d	70000	By Cash a/c	70000
	70000		70000
		By Bal b/d	70000

Ganesan a/c

To Bal c/d	10000	By Cash a/c	10000
	10000		10000
		By Bal b/d	10000

Rent a/c

To Cash a/c	3000	By bal c/d	3000
	3000		3000
To Bal b/d	3000		

Anand Commission a/c

To Bal c/d	5000	By Cash a/c	5000
	5000		5000
		By Bal b/d	5000

Furniture a/c

To Cash a/c	4000	By ba; c/d	4000
	4000		4000
To Bal b/d	4000		

43.B) Trading and Profit & loss a/c for year ended...

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To opening stock	2,500	By sales	7,000
To purchase	3,300	By closing stock	4,000
To wages	2,700		
To G/P C/d	2,500		
	11,000		11,000
To salary	2,600	By G/P b/d	2,500
To net profit c/d	2,400		
	5,000		5,000

44. A) Trial Balance

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Capital		1,50,000
Debtors	22,800	
Bank overdraft		3,100
Rent received		3,100
Creditors		5,500
Premises	1,46,000	
Opening stock	10,000	
Purchases	45,000	
Sales		75,000
Return inward	1,000	
Discount allowed	800	
Discount received		1,000
Wages	2,900	
Salaries	3,500	
Commission paid	1,100	
General expenses	2,000	
Total	2,35,100	2,35,100

44. B) BRS as on 31st Dec 2017

Particulars	Amount	Amount
Balance as per statement		25,000
Add :Dishonour of cheque	250	
Cheques deposited but not collected	3,500	
Bank charges not entered	300	4,050
		29,050
Less :		
Cheq issued but not presented for payment		9,000
Balance as per cash book		20,050

45 A) Balance Sheet of Niruban as 31st Dec 2017

liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹
Capital	15,00,000		Land	6,00,000
Add : NP	6,20,000		Plant	8,00,000
	21,20,000		Furniture	1,50,000
(-) draw	1,30,000	19,90,000	Investments	80,000
Creditors		2,40,000	Stock	4,00,000
B/P		60,000	Debtors	3,20,000
BOD	1,80,000		B/R	1,00,000
			Cash	20,000
		24,70,000		24,70,000

45 B) Purchases Book of Shanthi Fur. Mart, 2017

Particulars	Details	Total
Mohan furniture		
20 chairs @ 450 each	9,000	
2 tables @ 1000 each	2,000	
	11,000	
Less : discount @ 10%	1,100	9,900
Ramesh & co		
2 stools @ 500 each	1,000	
10 rolling chairs @ 200	2,000	
	3,000	
Add : Delivery charges	150	3,150
Kamal &co .,		
10 chairs @ 750	7,500	
15 steel cabinets @ 1500	22,500	
	30,000	
Less : trade discount @ 10%	3,000	
	27,000	
Add : charges	250	27,250
		40,300

46 . A) cash book with cash and discount columns

Receipts	DC	Cash	Payments	DC	Cash
To bal b/d		11,500	By Ramanathan	10	300
To Rajagopal a/c	20	980	By purchase		400
To sales		400	By shanthi	5	295
			By wages		50
			By Sanjeev	10	390
			By bal c/d		11,445
	20	12,880		25	12,880
To bal b/d		11,445			

46 B) Rectification of Journal Entries:

Particulars	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
Suspense A/c Dr	2,000	
To sales A/c		2,000
Machinery A/c Dr	3,000	
To purchase A/c		3,000
Suspense A/c Dr	9	
To Mathi A/c		9
Purchase return A/c Dr	200	
To suspense A/c		200
Sales A/c Dr	100	
To suspense A/c		100

47 A) Machinery Account

Date	Particulars	₹	Date	Particulars	₹
14 Ap 1	To Nila & co	2,00,000	15Mar31	By dep	21,000
April 1	To bank	10,000	Mar	By bal c/d	1,89,000
		2,10,000			2,10,000
15Ap	To bal b/d	1,89,000	16Mar31	By dep	18,900
				By bal c/d	1,70,000
		1,89,000			1,89,000
16 Ap1	To bal b/d	1,70,000	17Mar31	By dep	17,010
				By bal c/d	1,53,090
		1,70,100			1,70,000
17Ap1	To bal b/d	1,53,090			

Depreciation account

Date	Particulars	₹	Date	Particulars	₹
2015 Mar 31	To Machinery	21,000	2015Mar 31	By P & L a/c	21,000
		21,000			21,000
2016 Mar 31	To Machinery	18,900	2016 Mar 31	By P & L a/c	18,900
		18,900			18,900
2017 Mar 31	ToMachinery	17,010	2016 Mar 31	By P & L a/c	17,010
		17,010			17,010

47. B) Revenue Revenue Revenue Capital Revenue