

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI – 6.**HSC FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION - MARCH 2024****ACCOUNTANCY - KEY ANSWER****NOTE :**

1. Answers written with blue or black ink only to be evaluated.
2. While answering part- I, Choose the correct answers and write with option code.
3. 0 mark only to be awarded if either the answer or the option code is wrong.

TOTAL MARKS : 90

PART - I**Answer all the questions****20X1=20**

A TYPE			B TYPE		
1	d	Current asset	1	a	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
2	d	Going Concern	2	d	Employee
3	d	Posting	3	a	The Suspense account
4	a	Large, Medium Business	4	d	Current asset
5	c	All accounts	5	a	Large, Medium Business
6	c	Indian Income Tax Act - 1961	6	d	Business
7	b	Amortisation	7	a	Invoice
8	c	Debited to Profit and Loss account	8	d	Financial Position
9	a	A customer's account in the Bank's book	9	a	Liabilities = Assets + Capital
10	a	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	10	d	(a), (b) and (C)
11	d	(a), (b) and (C)	11	b	Nominal account
12	b	Nominal account	12	d	Equal in the first year but higher in subsequent years
13	a	Liabilities = Assets + Capital	13	c	Indian Income Tax Act - 1961
14	a	The Suspense account	14	b	Amortisation
15	d	Employee	15	c	Debited to Profit and Loss account
16	d	Business	16	c	Petty Cash Book
17	d	Financial Position	17	d	Going Concern
18	d	Equal in the first year but higher in subsequent years	18	c	All accounts
19	a	Invoice	19	a	A customer's account in the Bank's book
20	c	Petty Cash Book	20	d	Posting

Part II											
Answer any 7 questions of which Question No. 30 is compulsory		7×2=14									
Q. No.	ANSWERS	MARKS									
21	<p>Accounting definition According to the American Institute Of Certified Public Accountants “ Accounting is the art of recording, classifying and summarizing in a significant manner and in terms of money, transactions and events which are in part, at least of a financial character and interpreting the results thereof.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>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.”</p>	2									
22	<p>Golden rules of double entry accounting system</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Personal account</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Debit the receiver</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Credit the giver</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Real account</td> <td>Debit what comes in</td> <td>Credit what goes out</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nominal account</td> <td>Debit all expenses and losses</td> <td>Credit all incomes and gains</td> </tr> </table>	Personal account	Debit the receiver	Credit the giver	Real account	Debit what comes in	Credit what goes out	Nominal account	Debit all expenses and losses	Credit all incomes and gains	2
Personal account	Debit the receiver	Credit the giver									
Real account	Debit what comes in	Credit what goes out									
Nominal account	Debit all expenses and losses	Credit all incomes and gains									
23	<p>Methods of preparing trial balance 1. Balance method 2. Total method 3. Total and balance method</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	2									
24	<p>Wasting assets These are the assets which get exhausted gradually in the process of excavation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other Relevant Answers)</p>	2									
25	<p>Mnemonic code A mnemonic code consists of alphabets or abbreviations as symbols to codify a piece of information.</p>	2									
26	<p>Debit or credit column of the trial balance</p> <p>i. Sundry creditors - credit ii. Furniture - debit iii. Discount allowed - debit iv. Bank overdraft - credit</p> <p>(Full marks can be awarded for trial balance method also)</p>	2									
27	<p>Rectification of error</p> <p>i. Purchases returns account should be credited with Rs. 500 ii. Purchases returns account should be debited with Rs. 600 iii. Sales returns account should be debited with Rs. 700 iv. Sales returns account should be credited with Rs. 800</p>	4 × ½ = 2									
28	<p>Cost of good sold = opening stock + purchases + direct expenses - closing stock = 10,000 + 80,000 + 7,000 – 15,000 = 97,000 – 15,000 = 82,000</p>	1									
29	<p>1. 14th August 2. 3rd November</p>	1 1									
30	<p>Annuity Factor = $\frac{i(1+i)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1}$</p>	2									

Part III					
Answer any 7 questions of which Question No. 40 is compulsory			7 X 3 = 21		
Q. No.	ANSWERS			MARKS	
31	Differences between book-keeping and accounting			3 x 1 = 3	
	Sl.No.	Basis of distinction	Book-keeping		Accounting
	1	Scope	It is concerned with recording and classifying the business transactions.		It is concerned with recording, classifying, summarizing, analysing and interpreting the financial data.
	2	Stage	Book keeping is the primary stage in accounting. It is the base for accounting.		Apart from the primary stage, it includes secondary stage of analysis and interpretation.
	3	Nature of job	It is routine and clerical in nature.		It is analytical in nature.
	4	Knowledge required	It requires basic knowledge of the principles of journalising and posting.		It requires thorough knowledge of accounting principles, procedures and Practices.
	5	Skill required	Analytical skill is not required for book keeping.	It requires analytical skill.	
(Any Three)					
32	classifying the accounts			6 x ½ = 3	
	Sl.No.	Items	Classification		
	(a)	Bank	Personal account		
	(b)	Purchases	Nominal account (or) real account		
	(c)	Kavitha	Personal account		
	(d)	Sales	Nominal account (or) real account		
	(e)	Commission received	Nominal account		
	(f)	Outstanding wages	Personal account (OR) Representative personal account		
33	Procedure for balancing ledger account			3 x 1 = 3	
	i. The debit and credit columns of an account are to be totalled separately,				
	ii. The difference between the two totals is to be ascertained.				
	iii. The difference is to be placed in the amount column of the side having lesser total. Balance c/d is to be entered in the particulars column against the difference and in the date column, the last day of the accounting period is entered.				
	iv. Now both the debit and credit columns are to be totalled and the totals will be equal. The totals of both sides are to be recorded in the same line horizontally. The total is to be distinguished from the other figures by drawing lines above and below the amount.				
	v. The difference has to be brought down to the opposite side below the total. Balance b/d is to be entered in the particulars column against the				

- difference brought down and in the date column, the first day of the next accounting period is entered.
- vi. if the total on the debit side of an account is higher, the balancing figure is debit balance and if the credit side of an account has higher total, the balancing figure is credit balance. If the two sides are equal, that account will show nil balance. **(Any three)**

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In the books of Ram
JOURNAL ENTRIES

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
2018 May 20	Salary A/c Dr. Electricity charges A/c Dr. Wages A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Expenses paid)		15,000 8,000 2,000	25,000

1

LEDGER ACCOUNTS

Dr. Salary account Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
2018 May 20	To Cash A/c		15,000				

1/2

Dr. Electricity charges account Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
2018 May 20	To Cash A/c		8,000				

1/2

Dr. Wages account Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
2018 May 20	To Cash A/c		2,000				

1/2

Dr. Cash account Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
				2018 May 20	By Salary A/c By Electricity charges A/c By Wages A/c		15,000 8,000 2,000

1/2

35	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">TRIAL BALANCE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">S.No.</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Name of account</th> <th style="width: 10%;">L.F.</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Debit Balance Rs.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Credit Balance Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Bank loan</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Bills payable</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Stock</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">35,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Capital</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>Purchases</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">90,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>Sales</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td>Debtors</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td>Bank</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,25,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,25,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TRIAL BALANCE					S.No.	Name of account	L.F.	Debit Balance Rs.	Credit Balance Rs.	1	Bank loan			1,00,000	2	Bills payable			50,000	3	Stock		35,000		4	Capital			1,25,000	5	Purchases		90,000		6	Sales			1,50,000	7	Debtors		2,00,000		8	Bank		1,00,000			Total		4,25,000	4,25,000	3																	
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36	<p>Objectives of providing depreciation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the true profit or loss 2. To present the true and fair view of financial position 3. To facilitate replacement of fixed assets 4. To avail tax benefits 5. To comply with legal requirements <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>	3 x 1 = 3																																																																								
37	<p>In the books of Kunal</p> <p>Cash Book (Single column)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: left;">Dr.</th> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">Cr.</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Receipts</th> <th style="width: 10%;">J.F.</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount Rs.</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Payments</th> <th style="width: 10%;">J.F.</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017 Jan 1</td> <td>To Balance b/d</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,200</td> <td>2017 Jan 7</td> <td>By Rent A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10</td> <td>By Mohan A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>To Ramesh A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> <td>27</td> <td>By Furniture A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>To Sales A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> <td>31</td> <td>By Salaries A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>31</td> <td>By Balance c/d</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,770</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">11,800</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">11,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb 1</td> <td>To Balance b/d</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,770</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dr.				Cr.				Date	Receipts	J.F.	Amount Rs.	Date	Payments	J.F.	Amount Rs.	2017 Jan 1	To Balance b/d		11,200	2017 Jan 7	By Rent A/c		30					10	By Mohan A/c		700	5	To Ramesh A/c		300	27	By Furniture A/c		200	8	To Sales A/c		300	31	By Salaries A/c		100					31	By Balance c/d		10,770				11,800				11,800	Feb 1	To Balance b/d		10,770					3
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38	Bank Reconciliation statement of Simon Traders as on 31st March, 2018				1/2 2 1/2	
	Particulars		Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.		
	Debit Balance as per bank statement			2,500		
	<u>Less:</u> Cheques deposited but not yet credited by bank Payment through net banking omitted in cash book		10,000 <u>2,000</u>	12,000 -----		
	Favourable Balance as per cash book			-9,500 -----		
39	<u>In the books of M/s.Ram and Co.</u> <u>Sales book</u>					
	Date	Particulars	Invoice No.	L.F.	Amount.	
					Details Rs. Total Rs.	
	2017 Jan 1	Anbu & Co. 20 reems of white paper @ Rs.150 per reem (20 × Rs.150)			3,000	1
	2	Jagadish Sons 6 dozen pens @ Rs.360 per dozen (6 × Rs.360)			2,160	1
	15	M/s.Elango & Co. 10 drawing boards @ Rs.170 per piece(10 × Rs.170)			1,700	1/2
		Sales A/c	Cr.		6,860	1/2
40	<u>Bad debts</u>					
	Debts which cannot be recovered or irrecoverable debts, are called bad debts				2	
	<u>Adjusting Entry</u>					
	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.	
		Bad Debts A/c Dr. To Sundry debtors A/c (Bad debts written off)		XXX	XXX	
						1

Part – IV					7 × 5 = 35
<u>Answer all the questions</u>					<u>MARKS</u>
<u>In the books of Sasikumar</u>					
<u>Journal entries</u>					
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.	
2017 Oct 1	Stock A/c Dr. To Sasikumar's Capital A/c (Commenced business with stock)		40,000	40,000	
3	Cash A/c Dr. To Sasikumar's Capital A/c (Cash introduced in the business)		60,000	60,000	
4	Purchases A/c Dr. To Arul A/c (Purchased goods from Arul on credit)		70,000	70,000	
6	Arul A/c Dr. To Purchases returns A/c (Returned goods to Arul)		10,000	10,000	
10	Arul A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Paid Cash to Arul)		60,000	60,000	
15	Chandar A/c Dr. To Sales A/c (Sold goods to Chandar on credit)		30,000	30,000	10 x 1/2 = 5
18	Sales Returns A/c Dr. To Chandar A/c (Chandar returned goods)		6,000	6,000	
20	Cash A/c Dr. Discount allowed A/c Dr. To Chandar A/c (Received Cash from Chandar)		23,000 1,000	24,000	
25	Salary A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Paid salary through ECS)		2,000	2,000	
30	Drawings A/c Dr. To Purchases A/c (Sasikumar took goods for personal use)		10,000	10,000	

(Full marks can be awarded even if there is no narration)

(OR)

41 .b							Marks
Accounting equation							
Sl .N o.	Transaction	Assets		=	Capital Rs.	Liabili ties Rs.	
		Cash Rs.	Stock Rs.				
i	Commenced business with cash	+ 80,000	0	=	+ 80,000	0	
	Equation	+80,000	0	=	+ 80,000	0	
ii	Purchased goods for cash	-30,000	+ 30,000	=	0	0	
	Equation	+50,000	+ 30,000	=	+ 80,000	0	5 x 1 = 5
iii	Paid salaries by cash	- 5,000	0	=	- 5,000	0	
	Equation	+45,000	+ 30,000	=	+ 75,000	0	
iv	Bought goods from Kumar and money deposited in CDM	-5,000	+ 5,000	=	0	0	
	Equation	+40,000	+ 35,000	=	+ 75,000	0	
v	Introduced additional capital	+ 10,000	0	=	+ 10,000	0	
	Equation	+50,000	+ 35,000	=	+ 85,000	0	

42. a)						Mark s
In the books of Nagarajan Dr. Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2016Cr.						
Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	
To Opening stock		1,000	By Sales		15,100	2
To Purchases		10,000	By Closing stock		2,100	
To Wages	600					1
Add: Outstanding	<u>200</u>	800				
To Freight inwards		750				
To Gross Profit c/d		4,650				
		<u>17,200</u>			17,200	
To Advertisement	500		By Gross Profit b/d		4,650	
Less: Prepaid	150	350	By Commission Recd	1,900		
To Carriage Outwards		400	Less: Recd in advance	400	1,500	
To Net Profit (transferred to capital a/c)		6,000	By Rent received		600	
		6,750			6,750	

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2016						
Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.	
<u>Capital</u>	5,000		Machinery		8,000	2
ADD: Net Profit	6,000	11,000	Closing Stock		2,100	
Creditors		2,400	Debtors		2,250	
Commission received in advance		400	Bills Receivable		300	
Outstanding Wages		200	Prepaid		150	
			Advertisement		1,200	
		14,000	Cash			
					14,000	

(OR)

42. b)	Capital or revenue	MARKS
(i)	Revenue	5 x 1 = 5
(ii)	Revenue	
(iii)	Revenue	
(iv)	Capital	
(v)	Revenue	

43. a)	Dr. Machinery account				Cr.	Marks
Date	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Date	Particulars	Amount Rs.	
2014 Apr 1	To Nila & Co. A/c	200000	2015 Mar 31	By Depreciation A/c	21000	1
	To Bank A/c	10000		By Balance c/d	189000	
		210000	“		210000	
2015 Apr 1	To Balance b/d	189000	2016 Mar 31	By Depreciation A/c	18900	1
				By Balance c/d	170100	
		189000	“		189000	
2016 Apr 1	To Balance b/d	170100	2017 Mar 31	By Depreciation A/c	17010	1
				By Balance c/d	153090	
		170100	“		170100	
2017 Apr 1	To Balance b/d	153090				

Dr.		Depreciation account		Cr.		
Date	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Date	Particulars	Amount Rs.	
2015 Mar 31	To Machinery A/c	21,000	2015 Mar 31	By Profit & Loss A/c	21,000	2
		21,000				
2016 Mar 31	To Machinery A/c	18,900	2016 Mar 31	By Profit & Loss A/c	18,900	
		18,900				
2017 Mar 31	To Machinery A/c	17,010	2017 Mar 31	By Profit & Loss A/c	17,010	
		17,010				

(OR)

43. b	Limitations of computerized accounting system	Marks
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heavy cost of installation 2. Cost of training 3. Fear of unemployment 4. Disruption of work 5. System failure 6. Time consuming 7. Unanticipated errors not known 8. Breaches of security 9. Health dangers <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five)</p>	5 x 1 = 5

44 a)							10 x 1/2 = 5
<u>LEDGER ACCOUNTS</u>							
Dr.		Cash account				Cr.	
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
2017 June 1	To Raja's Capital A/c		50,000	2017 June 15	By Purchases A/c		4,000
6	To Sales A/c		8,000				

Dr.		Raja's Capital account				Cr.	
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
				2017 June 1	BY Cash A/c		50,000

Dr.		Sales account				Cr.	
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
				2017 June 6	By Cash A/c		8,000
				8	By Devi A/c		9,000

Dr.		Devi account				Cr.	
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
2017 June 8	To Sales A/c		9,000				

Dr.

Purchase account

Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
2017 June 15	To Cash A/c		4,000				
20	To Shanthi A/c		5,000				

Dr.

Shanthi Account

Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
				2017 June 20	By Purchases A/c		5,000

(OR)

44. b)	Rectifying Entries				Marks
	Particulars	L. F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.	
i	Arun A/c Dr. To Suspense A/c (Wrong amount posted to Arun account rectified)		27	27	5 x 1 = 5
ii	Suspense A/c Dr. To Lakshmi A/c (Short credit to Lakshmi a/c rectified)		45	45	
iii	Suspense A/c Dr. To Furniture A/c (Excess debit to furniture a/c rectified)		36	36	
iv	Machinery A/c Dr. To Suspense A/c (Omission to debit machinery account rectified)		200	200	
v	Suspense A/c Dr. To Purchases A/c (Excess amount carried forward to purchases account rectified)		9	9	

(Full marks can be awarded even if there is no narration)

45. a)						ma rks
<u>In the books of Nalanda Book Stores</u>						
<u>Purchases Book</u>						
Date	Particulars	Invoice No.	L.F.	Amount Rs.		
				Details	Total	
2017 Dec 1	M/s. Umadevi 100 copies of Business Statistics Books @ Rs.80 each 100 copies of Accountancy Books @ Rs.150 each			8,000	23,000	
				15,000		
10	Subha & Co., 40 copies of Economics Books @ Rs.80 each Less: Trade Discount (15%)			3,200	2,720	
				480		
	Purchases A/c Dr.				25,720	

2

Purchase's Returns Book

Date	Particulars	Debit Note No.	L. F.	Amount Rs.		
				Details	Total	
2017 Dec 15	M/s. Umadevi 10 copies of Accountancy Books @ Rs.150 each				1,500	Damaged Books
26	Subha & Co., 6 copies of Economics Books @ Rs.80 each Less: Trade Discount 15%			480	408	
	Purchases Returns A/c Cr.				1,908	

1

Sales Book

Date	Particulars	Invoice No.	L.F.	Amount Rs.		
				Details	Total	
2017 Dec 7	Sridevi & Co., 240 copies of Business Statistics Books @ Rs.90 each 250 copies of Accountancy Books @ Rs.170 each			21,600	64,100	
				42,500		
18	Gupta Bros., 200 copies of Economics Books @ Rs.95 each				19,000	
	Sales A/c Cr.				83,100	

2

(OR)

45.b	In the books of Durairaj Three column cash book											marks	
	Dr.						Cr.						
Date	Receipts	R · N	L · F	Amount Rs.			Date	Payments	V · N	L · F	Amount Rs.		
				DIScount Allowed	Cash	Bank					DIScount Received	Cash	Bank
2017 Mar 1	To Balance b/d				12,000	15,000	2017 Mar 2	By Bank A/c		C		11,000	
2	To Cash A/c		C			11,000	12	By Bank A/c		C		6,900	
3	To Sales A/c				9,250	9,250	14	By Purchases A/c					8,500
8	To Jayaraj A/c			100	6,900		20	By Drawings A/c				3,000	5,000
12	To Cash A/c		C			6,900	25	By Vinod A/c			150		1,850
19	To Kannappan A/c			25	1,975		31	By Balance c/d				9,225	26,800
				125	30,125	42,150					150	30,125	42,150
Apr 1	To Balance b/d				9,225	26,800							

46.a											Marks
Dr.						Cr.					
Receipts	C · B · F · N	Date	Particulars	V. N.	Total Payme nts	Postage	Stationery	Carriage	Conveyance	Refreshment	L.F.
		1	To Cash		100						
		7	By writing pads and Registers		50		100				
		8	By White Papers				50				
		10	By Auto Charges		200				200		
		15	By Wages		300			300			
		18	By Postage		100	100					
		21	By Stationery		450		450				
		23	By Tea Expenses		60					60	
		25	By Speed Post		150						
		27	By Refreshment		250	150					
		31	By Carriage		150			150			250
		31	Total Expenses		1,810						
			By Balance c/d		190						
2,000					2,000						
190		Aug 1	To balance b/d								
1,810		Aug 1	To Cash								

(OR)

46. b)					Marks
<u>Adjusting Entry</u>					
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.	5 x 1
2017 Dec 31	Salaries A/c To Outstanding Salaries A/c (Salaries Outstanding provided)	Dr.	1,200	1,200	
Dec 31	Rent A/c To Outstanding Rent A/c (Provided for rent outstanding)	Dr.	300	300	
Dec 31	Prepaid insurance Premium A/c To Insurance Premium A/c (Insurance prepaid)	Dr.	450	450	
Dec 31	Accrued interest on investment A/c To Interest on investment A/c (Provided for interest accrued)	Dr.	400	400	
Dec 31	Bad debts A/c To Sundry debtors A/c (Bad debts written off)	Dr.	200	200	

(Full marks can be awarded even if there is no narration)

47. a)					mar ks
In the books of Ravichandran Trial Balance as on 31st December, 2016					
Sl.No.	Name of account	L.F.	Debit Balance Rs.	Credit Balance Rs.	5
1	Capital			1,50,000	
2	Debtors		22,800		
3	Rent Received			500	
4	Bank overdraft			3,100	
5	Creditors			5,500	
6	Premises		1,46,000		
7	Opening stock		10,000		
8	Purchases		45,000		
9	Sales			75,000	
10	Return inwards		1,000		
11	Discount Allowed		800		
12	Discount Received			1,000	
13	Wages		2,900		
14	Salaries		3,500		
15	Commission Paid		1,100		
16	General Expenses		2,000		
			2,35,100	2,35,100	

(OR)

47. b)			marks	
Bank reconciliation statement as on 31st March, 2018				
	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	
	Balance as per bank statement		15,000	
	<u>ADD:</u>			
	Bank charges not recorded the cash book	250		
	Interest charged not recorded the cash book	500		8x½ =4
	Insurance premium paid by bank not recorded the cash book	300		
	Cheques deposited but not yet credited	900	1,950	
			16,950	
	<u>LESS:</u>			
	Cheques issued but not presented for payment		2,500	
			14,450	1
	Balance as per cash book			