

SHIKSHA BHARTI PUBLIC SCHOOL

Assignment

Class 11 - Accountancy

Section A

1. If machinery is purchased for cash, indicate how accounting equation will be affected? [1]
2. State when is a capital account debited. [1]
3. What is the accounting equation? [1]
4. State true or false: [1]
Representative Personal Accounts are accounts that represent a certain person or a group of persons.
5. State true or false: [1]
If the effect of one error is cancelled by the effect of some other errors it is called compensating errors.
6. State true or false: [1]
Asset accounts are those accounts which relate to the economic resources of an enterprise.
7. Fill in the blanks: [1]
Rule of _____ A/c is debit all expenses and losses and credit all incomes and gains.
8. Fill in the blanks: [1]
Rule of _____ A/c is debit the receiver and credit the giver.
9. Fill in the blanks: [1]
All the transactions are first recorded in a primary book called _____.

10. What does the debit balance of a Nominal Account indicate? [1]
11. Explain the meaning of posting of journal entries. [1]
12. What does the debit balance of a Personal Account indicate? [1]
13. Match the following: [1]

(a) It helps to prepare	(i) Errors of principal
(b) It is not a part of	(ii) Ledgers and cash book
(c) It is a list of	(iii) Double entry system
(d) It does not disclose	(iv) Final Accounts

14. Match the following: [1]

(a) ledgers does not include	(i) Debit balance
(b) Methods of Trail balance are	(ii) Cash and bank balance
(c) Returns outward Account has	(iii) posting to wrong Account
(d) Trail balance can't detect	(iv) Total and balance

15. Match the following: [1]

(a) Trial can't detect	(i) Conclusive proof of Accounts
(b) Credit balance of Accounts are recorded in	(ii) Any date
(c) Trial can be prepared on	(iii) Credit columns of Trial
(d) Trial is not a	(iv) incomplete amount entered in journal

16. Give the four reasons for the popularity of the double-entry system. [3]

17. What is a Cash Discount? [3]

18. Enter the following transactions in Double Column Cash Book of M/s, Gupta Store and give one option: [3]

- 800 Dr. , 5850 Cr.
- 900 Dr., 5500 Cr.
- 700 Dr., 7700 Cr.
- 200 Dr., 9900 Cr.

2018		Rs.
June 1	Cash in hand Rs.800, Bank overdraft Rs.5,700	
June 7	Received a cheque from Bharati, discount allowed Rs.150	3,250
June 9	Deposited the above cheque into Bank	
June 15	Cheque received from Panna Lal	1,200
June 20	Bharati's cheque returned dishonoured	
June 28	Panna Lal's cheque was endorsed to Kamal	
June 30	Income tax paid by cheque	150

19. Give an example for each of the following type of transactions: [4]

- Increase in one asset, decrease in another asset.

- ii. Increase in asset, increase in liability.
- iii. Increase in asset, increase in owner's capital.
- iv. Decrease in asset, decrease in liability.
- v. Decrease in asset, decrease in owner's capital.

OR

Open T shape account for furniture and write the following on the proper side:

- i. Furniture purchased for ₹20,000
- ii. Furniture sold costing ₹5,000
- iii. Furniture again purchased for ₹8,000
- iv. Old Furniture discarded for ₹2,500
- v. Value of Furniture was reduced by ₹2,000

20. Describe how accounts are used to record information about the effects of transactions? [4]

21. Prepare a correct trial balance from the following trial balance in which there are certain mistakes [4]

Name of Accounts	Debit Balance (Rs.)	Credit Balance (Rs.)
Cost of Goods Sold	75,000	
Closing Stock		20,000
Debtors		30,000
Creditors		15,000
Fixed Assets	25,000	
Opening Stock	30,000	
Expenses		10,000
Sales		1,00,000
Capital	45,000	
Total	1,75,000	1,72,000

22. Prepare accounting equation on the basis of the following transactions: [5]

- i. Ram started business with cash Rs 50,000
- ii. Purchased goods on credit Rs 4,000
- iii. Purchased goods for cash Rs 1,000
- iv. Purchase furniture for cash Rs 500
- v. Withdrawal for private use Rs 700
- vi. Paid rent Rs 200
- vii. Received interest Rs 100
- viii. Sold goods on credit (cost Rs 500) Rs 700
- ix. Paid to creditors Rs 400
- x. Paid salaries Rs 200

OR

Prepare Accounting Equation from the following and also prepare a Balance Sheet:

- i. Raghu started business with Cash ₹1,50,000.

- ii. Bought goods for cash ₹80,000 and on credit for ₹40,000.
- iii. Goods costing ₹75,000 sold at a profit of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$. Half the payment received in cash.
- iv. Goods costing ₹10,000 sold for ₹12,000 on credit.
- v. Paid for Rent ₹2,000 and for salaries ₹4,000.
- vi. Goods costing ₹20,000 sold for ₹18,500 for Cash.

23. Pass entries in the books of Sh. Gopi Chand of Kerala

[5]

2018	
April 1	Purchased goods for ₹ 3,00,000 from Karunakaran of Chennai (Tamilnadu).
April 3	Purchased goods for ₹ 50,000 from Ganeshan of Ernakulam (Kerala).
April 10	Sold goods costing ₹ 80,000 to Naidu of Hyderabad (Telangana) at a profit of 25% on cost less trade discount 10%.
April 15	Sold goods at Kottayam (Kerala) costing ₹ 2,50,000 at 60% profit less trade discount 15% against cheque which was deposited into bank.
April 16	Advertisement charges of ₹ 8,000 paid in cash.
April 20	Purchased a Computer for office use for ₹ 30,000 and payment made by cheque.
April 25	Proprietor withdrew ₹ 10,000 for his personal use.
April 30	Payment made of the balance amount of GST.

24. Record the following transactions in Double Columns Cash Book and balance the book on 31st March. 2018.

[6]

2018		Rs.
Mar.1	Cash in Hand	12,750
	Cash at Bank	72,400
Mar.4	Received from Asha cash Rs.1,200 and a cheque for Rs.3,200, allowed discount Rs.400	
Mar.7	Paid Salary to Staff by cheque	25,600
Mar.9	Withdrawn cash from bank for office use	21,900
Mar.12	Interest paid by bank on bank balance	1,200
Mar.16	Purchased furniture in cash	16,500
Mar.21	Paid Mohan & Co. by cheque,	10,900

	discount received Rs.100	
Mar.24	Proprietor withdrew from office cash for his personal use	11,600
Mar.29	Sold goods to Manoj for cash	14,800
Mar.31	Deposited office cash into bank	21,200

25. Journalise the following transactions

[8]

- Paid rent of building Rs 30,000 half of the building is used by the proprietor for residential use.
- Paid fire insurance of the above building in advance Rs2,500.
- Paid life insurance premium Rs 5,000.
- Paid income-tax Rs 7,500.
- Salary due to clerk Rs 1,250.
- Charge depreciation on furniture @ 10% per annum for Rs month (furniture Rs30,000)
- Provide interest on capital 1,50,000) at 15% per annum for 6 months.
- Charge interest on drawing (Rs 25,000) at 18% per annum for 6 months.

OR

On the basis of the narrations, fill in the missing values:

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amount (Rs)	Amount Cr. (Rs)
		Dr.	10,000	
(i)	To _____			10,000
	(Being the cheque paid to Akhil)			
		Dr.	15,000	
(ii)	To _____			15,000
	(Being the advance paid to Manoj along with the order of goods)			
		Dr.	10,000	
(iii)	To _____			10,000
	(Being the advance received from Harman along with the order of goods)			
		Dr.	20,000	
(iv)	To _____			20,000
	(Being the loan taken against fixed deposit)			
		Dr.	500	
(v)	To _____			500
	(Being the cartage paid on purchases)			
(vi)	_____	Dr.	600	

	To _____			600
	(Being the cartage paid on sales)			
	_____	Dr.	200	
(vii)	To _____			200
	(Being the interest charged by bank from the account)			
	_____	Dr.	_____	
	_____	Dr.	_____	
(viii)	To _____			50,000
	(Being the goods sold to Vivek against 50% payment)			
	_____	Dr.	_____	
	_____	Dr.	_____	
(ix)	To _____			_____
	(Being 75 paise in a rupee received out of Rs 10,000 due from Charan on his becoming bankrupt)			
	_____	Dr.	5,000	
(x)	To _____			5,000
	(Being the cash received against bad debt written off)			

Section B

26. **Assertion (A):** Management uses accounting information for short-term and long-term planning. [1]

Reason (R): Accounting provide comprehensive information financial status of the company.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

27. Current Liabilities include [1]

- a) Creditors b) All of these
c) Bills Payable d) Outstanding Expenses

28. The amount invested by the proprietor in a business is called _____. [1]

- a) capital b) revenues
c) cash d) loan

29. _____ implies that accounting practices once selected and adopted should be applied consistently year after year. [1]

- a) Accrual b) Consistency
c) Cost d) Going concern

30. As per the Dual Aspect Concept:

[1]

a) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Capital}$

b) $\text{Assets} = \text{Capital} - \text{Liabilities}$

c) $\text{Capital} = \text{Assets} + \text{Liabilities}$

d) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} - \text{Capital}$

31. During the financial year, Rajan had cash sales of Rs.4,50,000 and credit sales of Rs.3,00,000. Expenses incurred for the year were Rs.3,50,000 out of which Rs.1,50,000 are still to be paid. Find out Rajan's income following: [3]
- i. Cash basis of accounting
 - ii. Accrual basis of accounting
32. Basic objective of accounting is to provide useful information to various users. Beside these, there are many other objectives of accounting. Explain any four of them. [4]
33. Explain the following: [4]
- i. Bills Receivable
 - ii. Bills Payable
 - iii. Income

OR

Define revenues and expenses?

34. Explain the Matching Concept and Accounting Period Concept. [4]