

Sample Question Paper  
**Elements of Book Keeping And Accountancy**  
**Class - X**

Time: 3 hours

MM: 70

Q.No.		Marks
1	M/s Singh and Bros. purchased a machine costing ₹ 10,000 on April 1, 2018. Calculate its book value on March 31, 2019 if it is depreciated at 20% per annum on Straight Line Basis.	1
2	The amount by which the credit side of Profit and Loss Account exceeds the debit side is called: a) Net loss b) Gross Profit c) Gross Loss d) Net Profit	1
3	In a firm which follows single entry system, ascertains, Capital in the beginning of accounting year by preparing a) Creditor's Account b) Cash Account c) Opening statement of affairs d) Profit and Loss Account	1
4	Out of the following which is not the cause of Depreciation: a) Normal wear and tear b) Decrease or increase in market price. c) Use of asset d) Rate of obsolescence	1
5	Which of the following is not shown in trading account? a) Returns inward b) Wages c) Salaries d) Closing Stock	1
6	What is Depreciation?	1
7	Copy of customer's account with the bank is called a) Pass book b) Cash book c) Bank account d) Petty cash book	1
8	Statement of financial position produced from incomplete accounting record is commonly known as _____ ((fill in the blank )	1
9	Classify the Following as Capital Expense and Revenue Expense i) Repair of building ii) Construction of cycle shed for workers	1
10	Purchase of machinery for production: a) Capital Expenditure. b) Revenue Expenditure c) Deferred Revenue Expenditure. d) None of the above.	1

11	Which of following transactions increases the balance as per pass book? a) Bank charges charged by bank. b) Payment made by bank as per standing instructions of customer. c) Interest on overdraft charged by bank. d) Interest on investment collected by bank	1														
12	Three days added for ascertaining the date of maturity of a bill is known as days of _____.	1														
13	Single Entry System is a _____ a) Hybrid System b) Complete system c) Incomplete system d) Difficult system	1														
14	The acceptor of bill of exchange is known as _____ a) Drawer b) Drawee c) Endorsee d) Bank	1														
15	Which among the following asset is never depreciated :- a) Building b) Land c) Furniture d) Machinery	1														
16	A 3 month bill drawn on 1 <sup>st</sup> January,2019 will mature for payment on a) 3 <sup>rd</sup> April,2019 b) 4 <sup>th</sup> April, 2019 c) 5 <sup>th</sup> April,2019 d) 10 <sup>th</sup> April,2019	1														
17	Complete the table below to indicate where the following will appear in Trial Balance Debit or Credit <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Account</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Trial Balance Debit or Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital Account</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furniture and Fixtures Account</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales Expenses Account</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales Returns Account</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bills Payable Account</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank Loan</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Account	Trial Balance Debit or Credit	Capital Account		Furniture and Fixtures Account		Sales Expenses Account		Sales Returns Account		Bills Payable Account		Bank Loan		3
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18	Differentiate between the Capital and Revenue Receipts. Or Write any three examples of Revenue Expenditure.	3														

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19	<p>Anand sold goods worth ₹.20,000 to Gursimar and drew a bill for two months which was duly accepted by Anand give journal entries (on maturity) in the books of Anand, when the bill duly met on maturity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Ravi sold goods worth ₹.45,000 to Raman paid 20,000 and accepted a bill for forty five days for the balance. Give journal entries (on maturity) in the books of Ravi, When the bill got dishonoured on maturity..</p>	3												
20	Even when it's is not compulsory to prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement; It is prepared on any date decided by firm to check that all transactions relating to money deposited with and withdrawn from bank are properly recorded by the firm's personnel. What purpose does Bank Reconciliation Statement solve?	3												
21	<p>Distinguish between Straight line and Diminishing Balance Method of charging Depreciation on the basis of:</p> <p>(a) Depreciation Charge  (b) Amount of Depreciation  (c) Suitability</p>	3												
22	What is deferred revenue expenditure? Give one example.	3												
23	Discuss any two causes of difference in the balances of cash book and pass book.	4												
24	<p>Anita drew a bill on Kavita for ₹ 15,000 on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019 for two months. Anita endorsed the bill to Sunita in full settlement of her dues of ₹ 16,000. The bill was met on maturity. Journalize in books of Anita and Kavita</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>On March 15, 2018 Shiv sold goods for ₹. 16,000 to Himank on credit. Himank accepted a bill of exchange drawn upon him by Shiv payable after three months. On April, 15 Shiv endorsed the bill in favour of his creditor Priya in full settlement of her debt of ₹ 16,500. On May 15, Priya discounted the bill with her bank @ 12% p.a. On the due date Himank met the bill. Record the necessary journal entries in the books of Shiv.</p>	4												
25	<p>The following Ledger Balances were extracted from the books of Aakash Deep on 31-03-2019. Prepare Profit and Loss account for him.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Gross Loss</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest Received</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent (paid)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discount Allowed</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation on machinery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td> </tr> </table>	Gross Loss	6,000	Interest Received	30,000	Rent (paid)	5,000	Discount Allowed	3,000	Telephone expenses	2,000	Depreciation on machinery	4,000	4
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26	Differentiate between Double entry and Single entry system, any four. (Incomplete Records)  <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> Discuss any four limitations of Single entry system of bookkeeping.	4																								
27	Starwars Toys Pvt Ltd. purchased a machinery for ₹ 5,00,000 on 1st July 2017 and spent ₹.20,000 on its installation and insurance and also spent ₹.30,000 on its transportation. It is to be depreciated @10% p.a. on straight Line Basis method. If the accounts are closed on 31st march each year give journal entry on the date of purchase and prepare Machinery account for two years ending 31-03-2019.  <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> On 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2016, a company purchased a machinery for ₹ 1,80,000. It spent ₹ 20,000 on its erection. On 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2017 it purchased second machinery for ₹ 40,000. The company writes off Depreciation at 10% p.a. on Diminishing balance method. Prepare machinery account for three years ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019.	5																								
28	Debit balance shown by the cashbook of M/s. Rattan Lal Dealers is ₹. 75,000. Prepare Bank Reconciliation statement on September 31, 2019. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Bank charges debited as per pass book ₹ 1,000, no entry regarding same has been there in Cash Book.</li> <li>b) Interest collected by bank but not recorded in Cash Book ₹ 8,000</li> <li>c) Insurance premium of Mr Rattan Lal ₹ 5,000 paid by bank directly as per standing instructions, accountant has not made any entry in Cash book for same.</li> <li>d) Cheque recorded in Cash Book but not sent for collection ₹.9,000</li> </ol>	5																								
29	Following is the position of M/s Kabir and Sons (who maintains his accounts in incomplete system) as on 31-03-2018 and 31-03-2019. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">31-03-2018 (in ₹)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">31-03-2019 (in ₹.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash in hand</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash at Bank</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>5,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sundry Debtors</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventory</td> <td>65,000</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land and Building</td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td>2,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sundry Creditors</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bills Receivables</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> During 2018-19 he introduced ₹.30,000 as new capital and withdrew ₹.20,00 per quarter for personal expenses. Ascertain his profit for the year ending 31-03-2019.		31-03-2018 (in ₹)	31-03-2019 (in ₹.)	Cash in hand	2,000	5,000	Cash at Bank	5,000	5,800	Sundry Debtors	75,000	90,000	Inventory	65,000	50,000	Land and Building	1,50,000	2,50,000	Sundry Creditors	30,000	25,000	Bills Receivables	5,000	10,000	5
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30	Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss account for M/s Green Electricals and Sons from the following information for the year ending 31-03-2019 when Closing stock is valued at 20,000. <p style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"><b>Trial Balance as on 31.3. 2018</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Name of account</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Debit balance (₹)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Credit balance (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Opening Stock</td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase and Sales</td> <td>5,05,000</td> <td>8,00,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Returns</td> <td>800</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of account	Debit balance (₹)	Credit balance (₹)	Opening Stock	10,000		Purchase and Sales	5,05,000	8,00,800	Returns	800	5,000	5												
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Misc Income		10,400
Debtors and Creditors	88,000	54,800
Capitals		13,00,000
Wages	35,000	
Telephone Expenses	7,200	
Patents	25,000	
Land and Machinery	15,00,000	
	<b>21,71,000</b>	<b>21,71,000</b>

Or

Calculate Cost of goods sold for the year 2017 with the of the following information:-

Sales	₹ 40,00,000
Purchases	₹ 30,00,000
Wages	₹ 4,00,000
Stock( April 01,2016)	₹ 6,00,000
Stock (March 31,2017)	₹ 8,00,000
Freight Inward	₹ 1,00,000
Carriage Inward	₹ 2,00,000