

**Class – X**  
**Elements of Book Keeping and Accountancy**  
**Sample Question Paper (2018-19)**

S.No.		marks
1	Depreciation is charged on: 1. Stock of goods 3. Fixed Assets	1
	2. Current Assets 4. Current Liabilities.	
	Or Out of the following which is not considered while calculating Depreciation by straight line method: 1. Useful life. 2. Scrap Value. 3. Market Value. 4. Original Cost.	
2	The amount by which the credit side of Trading account exceeds the debit side is called: 1. Net loss. 3. Gross Loss.	1
	2. Gross Profit. 4. Net Profit	
	OR The amount by which the debit side of P&L account exceeds the credit side is called: 1. Net loss. 3. Gross Loss.	
3	In Statement of affairs the difference of assets and liabilities side is known as: 1. Profit. 3. Capital.	1
	2. Loss. 4. Revenue.	
4	Out of the following which is the cause of Depreciation: 1. Normal wear and tear. 2. Scrap Value. 3. Market Value. 4. Decrease or increase in market price.	1
5	Which of the following is not shown in profit and loss account? 1. Postage and Stationery. 3. Interest received.	1
	2. Discount Allowed. 4. Carriage Inwards.	
	Or Which of the following is shown on credit side of trading account? 1. Rent. 3. Interest received.	
	2. Closing stock. 4. Carriage Inwards.	
6	The amount of Depreciation to Machinery is credited to: 1. Machinery Account. 3. Profit and loss account.	1
	2. Depreciation Account. 4. Balance Sheet.	

7	Bank reconciliation statement is the comparison of a bank statement with: 1. Profit and loss account. 2. Balance Sheet. 3. Cash Book. 4. None of the above.	1
8	Statement of financial position produced from incomplete accounting record is commonly known as: 1. Balance Sheet. 2. Profit and Loss account. 3. Statement of Affairs. 4. Statement of financial position.	1
9	If capital expense is recorded as revenue expense then which calculation will be wrong? 1. Bank Balance. 2. Debtors. 3. Creditors. 4. Net Profit.	1
10	Heavy amount spent on advertisement is: 1. Capital Expenditure. 2. Revenue Expenditure. 3. Deferred Revenue Expenditure. 4. None of the above.	1
11	Bank reconciliation statement is prepared by: 1. Accountant of Business. 2. Bank Manager. 3. Lenders to the business. 4. None of the above.	1
12	The parties to a bill of exchange are: 1. Drawer, Drawee & Maker. 2. Drawer, Drawee & Payee. 3. Payee, Drawee & Maker. 4. Drawer. Maker & Payee.	1
	<b>Or</b>	
	A bill was drawn and accepted on 12 <sup>th</sup> June 2018 for two months its date of maturity would be: 1. 15 <sup>th</sup> August 2018 2. 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2018 3. 14 <sup>th</sup> August 2018 4. 17 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	
13	Which of the following is correct: 1. Incomplete records provide satisfactory information. 2. Preparation of Incomplete records are scientific. 3. Comparative study is easy in incomplete records. 4. None of these.	1
14	From the following information, find out who can draw the bill if Mr. A sold goods to B: a) A will draw a bill on B b) B will draw a bill on A c) Third party will draw a bill on A d) None of these	1
15	While charging Depreciation by Reducing balance method. The value of asset taken into consideration is: 1. Original cost 2. Diminished Value. 3. Market Value. 4. Book Value.	1
	<b>Or</b>	

	Depreciation is not charged on which of the following assets: 1. Building. 3. Vehicles	2. Furniture. 4. Land.																			
16	Date of maturity of bill is: 1.Duration of the bill. 3. The date on which the bill will expire.	2. Due date + 3 Days of grace. 4. Due date.	1																		
17	From the following Information of Mr. Ajay calculate Gross Profit or Gross Loss of the business for the year ended 31st March 2018. <table><tr><td>Stock (01-04-2017)</td><td>26,500</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases</td><td>64,600</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>86,800</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases Returns</td><td>2,600</td></tr><tr><td>Sales Return</td><td>1,800</td></tr><tr><td>Freight Inwards</td><td>750</td></tr><tr><td>Wages</td><td>1,850</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing Stock</td><td>31,100</td></tr></table>		Stock (01-04-2017)	26,500	Purchases	64,600	Sales	86,800	Purchases Returns	2,600	Sales Return	1,800	Freight Inwards	750	Wages	1,850	Salary	2,000	Closing Stock	31,100	3
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> Calculate Cost of goods sold for the year 2017 with the of the following information:- <table><tr><td>Sales</td><td>40,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases</td><td>30,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Wages</td><td>4,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Stock( April 01,2016)</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Stock (March 31,2017)</td><td>8,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Freight Inward</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Carriage Inward</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr></table>		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						
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18	Differentiate between the Capital and Revenue Expenditure on the basis of purpose, earning capacity and placement in financial statements.		3																		
19	Ravi sold goods worth Rs.20,000 to Vijay and drew a bill for two months which was duly accepted by Vijay give journal entries (on maturity) in the books of Ravi in the following cases: 1.When the bill was retained by Ravi till maturity. 2. When the bill was sent by Ravi to bank for collection. 3. When Ravi had got the bill discounted from bank.		3																		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> On March 15, 2018 Shiv sold goods for Rs. 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 Rs. 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.									
20	Fill in the blanks with suitable word/ words : 1. The copy of customer’s account with the Bank is called ..... 2. The cheques deposited are entered on the ..... of the bank column of cash book. 3. Bank Reconciliation statement is prepared to ..... the bank balance as shown by the cash book and the bank statement. 4. Cheques issued are posted on the ..... side of the bank column of Cash Book. 5. The credit column of pass book should be equal to ..... column of cash book and debit column of pass book should equal to .....column of cash book, if there are no differences.	3								
21	Give three points of difference between Straight line and Diminishing Balance Method of charging Depreciation.	3								
22	A company purchased a building for Rs.70,00,000 and spent Rs.20,00,000 on construction of an additional floor. After 6 months Rs.12,000 were spent on repairs of window panes broken by strong winds. Also an advertisement board of the company costing Rs,2,00,000 was put up on the front gate. From the given information identify and calculate: 1. Capital Expenditure. 2.Revenue Expenditure. 3. Deferred revenue Expenditure.	3								
23	Enumerate the causes of difference in the balance of cash book and pass book.	4								
24	On 12th April 2018 Nikhil sold goods to Manoj for Rs.30,000 and on the same date drew a bill for 4 months. On the same date Nikhil discounted the bill from his bank @ 9%pa. The bill was duly met on due date. Give necessary journal entries in the books of Nikhil and Manoj.	4								
25	<div>The following Legder Balances were extracted from the books of Sunder Lal on 31-03-2018. Give journal entries to transfer these balances for preparation of profit and loss account and for transfer of profit to capital.</div> <table><tr><td>Gross profit</td><td>4,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rent paid</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Discount Received</td><td>2,000</td></tr></table>	Gross profit	4,00,000	Salaries	30,000	Rent paid	2,000	Discount Received	2,000	4
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Rent paid	2,000									
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26	Differentiate between Double entry and Single entry system (Incomplete Records)	4								
	OR									

	Discuss any four limitations of Single entry system of bookkeeping.																													
27	Starship Ltd. Purchased a machinery for Rs.9,50,000 on 1st July 2015 and spent Rs.20,000 on its installation and Rs.30,000 on its transportation. It is to be depreciated @10%pa on written down value. If the accounts are closed on 31st march each year give journal entry on the date of purchase and machinery account till 31-03-2018.	5																												
28	Balance shown by the passbook of M/s.Mohit traders is Rs. 40,000. Prepare Bank Reconciliation statement on December 31,2017. (a) Bank charges debited as per pass book Rs. 1,000 (b) Received a payment directly from customer Rs.7,000 (c) Cheques wrongly recorded in debit side of cash book Rs.4,000 (d) Cheques issued but not presented for payment Rs.9,800	5																												
	Or																													
	From the following particulars of Shayam & Co. prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on August 31, 2017.  1. Balance as per the cash book Rs. 59,000.  2. A cheque for Rs. 10,000 is issued by Shayam & Co. not presented for payment.  3. Cheques for Rs. 5,400 is deposited in the bank but not yet collected by the bank.  4. Rs. 200 bank incidental charges debited to Shayam & Co. account, which is not recorded in cash book.																													
29	Following is the position of Mr.Ravinder (who maintains his accounts in incomplete system) as on 31-03-2017 and 31-03-2018. <table><tr><td></td><td>31-03-2017 (in Rs.)</td><td>31-03-2018 (in Rs.)</td></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>2,000</td><td>1,800</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Debtors</td><td>78,000</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td>Stock</td><td>68,000</td><td>64,000</td></tr><tr><td>Plant and Machinery</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>1,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Creditors</td><td>30,000</td><td>29,800</td></tr><tr><td>Bills Payable</td><td>-----</td><td>10,000</td></tr></table> During 2017-18 he introduced Rs.20,000 as new capital and withdrew Rs.6,000 per month for house hold expenses. Ascertain his profit for the year ending 31-03-2018.		31-03-2017 (in Rs.)	31-03-2018 (in Rs.)	Cash	2,000	1,800	Sundry Debtors	78,000	90,000	Stock	68,000	64,000	Plant and Machinery	1,20,000	1,60,000	Sundry Creditors	30,000	29,800	Bills Payable	-----	10,000	5							
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30	Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss account of Mr. Rajan from the following information for the year ending 31-03-2018. <table><tr><td></td><td>Rs.</td><td></td><td>Rs.</td></tr><tr><td>Opening Stock 01-04-2017</td><td>14,600</td><td>Insurance</td><td>1,600</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases</td><td>68,700</td><td>Advertisement</td><td>2,400</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>85,300</td><td>Salesman Salaries</td><td>5,200</td></tr><tr><td>Returns outwards</td><td>2,200</td><td>Trading Expenses</td><td>1,450</td></tr><tr><td>Carriage inwards</td><td>2,100</td><td>Discount Allowed</td><td>1,250</td></tr><tr><td>Capital</td><td>50,000</td><td>Discount Received</td><td>800</td></tr></table>		Rs.		Rs.	Opening Stock 01-04-2017	14,600	Insurance	1,600	Purchases	68,700	Advertisement	2,400	Sales	85,300	Salesman Salaries	5,200	Returns outwards	2,200	Trading Expenses	1,450	Carriage inwards	2,100	Discount Allowed	1,250	Capital	50,000	Discount Received	800	5
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	Drawings	12,000	Bills receivable	4,500	
	Debtors	16,800	Closing Stock	28,700	