

**OLD****2015****Part-I 3-Tier****ACCOUNTANCY****PAPER—X****(General)***Full Marks : 100**Time : 3 Hours*

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.*

1. Answer any *five* questions : 5×4
- (a) Define Ledger. Why Ledger is called the book of final entry ? 2+2
- (b) Distinguish between Cash Discount and Trade Discount.

*(Turn Over)*

- (c) What do you mean by the "Basic accounting Equation"? What are its uses?
- (d) What do you mean by marshalling of Balance Sheet?
- (e) Distinguish among Cash Book, Day Book & Pass Book.
- (f) What is Bank Reconciliation Statement? Mention two causes of disagreement between Cash Book & Pass Book. 2+2
- (g) What is "depreciation"? Name four methods of challenging depreciation. 2+2
- (h) Distinguish between Double entry and Single entry system.
- (i) X and Y sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3, admit Z into partnership, Z paying ₹ 20,000 in Cash as premium for goodwill for  $\frac{1}{4}$ th share and ₹ 50,000 as capital. Partners withdraw half the amount of premium.

Give Journal entries.

- (j) Distinguish between Equity Share and Preference Share.

2. Answer any five questions : 5×8

- (a) What is Mixed or Hybrid Basis of Accounting? Why is it recommended in professional concerns? 2+6
- (b) Distinguish between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account. Mention four items of adjustment necessary to ascertain income on account of subscription of a non-trading concern.

6+2

(c) The following errors have been detected in the books of Mr. Das after the preparation of Final Accounts. You are asked to pass Journal Entries to rectify the errors.

- (i) A credit purchase from Ram of Rs. 650 was posted to his account as Rs. 560.
- (ii) Repairs to Building Rs. 800 has been debited to Building Account.
- (iii) Cash Discount of Rs. 400 to Mihir has not been posted to his Account.
- (iv) The Return Inward Book was overcast by Rs. 200.

(d) From the following balances extracted from the books of Rohit on 31st December, 2005, prepare a Trading Account and a Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31.12.05.

Capital Account — Rs. 20,000 ; Sales — Rs. 2,55,000 ; Return outwards — Rs. 5,000 ; Bank overdraft — Rs. 12,000 ; Bad-debt reserve — Rs. 1,200 ; Creditors — Rs. 25,000 ; 6% Loan taken on 1.1.2005 Rs. 20,000 ; Stock on 1.1.05 — Rs. 20,000 ; Purchases — Rs. 1,85,000 ; Sales Return — Rs. 2,500 ; General expenses — Rs. 8,500 ; Wages and Salaries — Rs. 35,700 ; Freight — Rs. 10,300 ; Rent and Rates — Rs. 3,600 ; Bad-debts — Rs. 1,500 ; Debtors — Rs. 40,800 ; Discount allowed — Rs. 2,500. Notes : (i) Stock on 31.12.05 has been valued at Rs. 22,000. (ii) Cost of goods taken for private purpose is Rs. 700 (No entry has been passed for this item). (iii) Bad-debt reserve is to be increased to 5% on debtors. (iv) Provide 10% Depreciation on Plant and Machinery.

(e) Write Short Notes :

(i) Balance Sheet & Statement of affairs.

(ii) Net Profit & Excess of income over expenditure.

4+4

(f) Distinguish between :

(i) Profit & Loss appropriation A/c and Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c.

(ii) Sale A/c and Account Sale.

4+4

- (g) On 1.1.2013 Kamal sold goods to Kalyani valuing ₹ 8000. On 4.1.2013 Kamal received from Kalyani ₹ 3000 and drew a bill payable 2 months after date for the balance. On the same date Kamal endorsed the accepted bill to Shyamali in full settlement of a debt of ₹ 5,100. On the due date the bill was dishonoured and Kalyani having become insolvent met 60% of her acceptance.

Give Journal entries in the books of Kamal.

- (h) From the following particulars you are required to prepare Double Column Cash book of Mr. Z.

2012

- Jan. 1 Balance Cash in hand ₹ 7000 and at Bank ₹ 5000.
- 2 Received a cheque of ₹ 1000 and deposited in Bank.
- 3 Withdraw from bank ₹ 1000.
- 4 Cash withdraw from bank of ₹ 300 for personal use.
- 5 Cash deposited into bank of ₹ 500.
- 6 Purchase furniture in Cash of ₹ 700.
- 7 Received from sales of ₹ 10,000.
- 8 Paid for advertisement in Cash of ₹ 500.

(i) From the following particulars prepare bank reconciliation statement as on 31.3.2013.

(i) Bank balance as on 31.3.2013 as per pass book ₹ 20,000.

(ii) Bank charges debited ₹ 500.

(iii) Cheques issued but not presented to bank for payment ₹ 1200.

(iv) ₹ 300 paid into bank, had been entered twice in the Cash book.

(v) The payment Column of the Cash book had been overcast by ₹ 500.

(vi) A cheque amounting to Rs. 220 entered as a deposit in the Cash book instead of as a payment.

(j) From the following information given below prepare Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ended 31.3.2011.

Receipts and Payments A/c for the year ended 31.3.2011

Receipts		₹	Payments		₹
To	Cash in hand		By	Salaries	20,000
	1.4.2010	7,000	"	Sundry expenses	500
"	Subscription	50,000	"	Equipment	
"	Donations	15,000		purchased	15,000
"	Interest on investment	5,000	"	Rent	25,000
			"	Cash in hand	
				31.3.2011	16,500
		<u>77,000</u>			<u>77,000</u>

Additional information :

	1.4.2010	31.3.2011
(i) Subscription due	500	1,000
(ii) Subscription received in advance	1,000	500
(iii) Value of equipment	21,000	30,000

3. Answer any *two* questions : 15×2

- (a) Dhar Brothers of Calcutta sent on 1st September, 2009, 50 T. V. sets costing Rs. 9,000 each to Sen & Co, Agra on consignment basis. The invoice price of the consignment was Rs. 10,500 per set. Dhar Brothers paid Rs. 3,600 as freight and Rs. 2,400 as insurance. Sen & Co. received the consignment on 15th September, 2009 and accepted a bill of Rs. 1,50,000 at 3 months drawn upon him by Dhar Brothers.

On 31st December, 2009, Sen & Co. sent an Account Sales to Dhar Brothers. It was stated in the Account Sales that Sen & Co. was able to sell only 30 sets at the invoice price and further 5 sets @ Rs. 12,000 per set. Sen & Co. enclosed a bank draft with the Account Sales for the balance due to Dhar Brothers after deducting his following charges : Godown rent Rs. 8,000 ; Fire insurance Rs. 3,300 ; Commission @ 6% p.a.

You are required to show the ledger accounts in the books of the consignor. 10+5

(b) A, B and C were partners sharing profits & losses in the ratio 3:2:1 respectively. The balance sheet of the firm on 31.12.2012 stood as follows :

Liabilities		Assets	
	₹		₹
Creditors	19,000	Cash at Bank	2,500
Bill Payable	5,000	Debtors	16,000
Reserve	12,000	Less :	
		Provision	<u>500</u>
Capital A/c's		Stock	25,000
A	40,000	Motor vans	8,000
B	30,000	Machinery	35,000
C	<u>25,000</u>	Building	45,000
	<u>1,31,000</u>		<u>1,31,000</u>

B retired on the date subject to the following conditions :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm to be valued at ₹ 18,000.
- (ii) Machinery and Motor Vans are to be depreciated by 10% and 15% respectively.
- (iii) Stock and Building are to be appreciated by 20% and 10% respectively.
- (iv) The prov. for Doubtful debts was to be increased by ₹ 1,950.



It was agreed that A and C would share profits in future in the ratio 3:2 respectively.

The amount due to B was to be transferred to his loan A/c.

You are required to prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners Capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the firm after the retirement of B. 5+6+4

- (c) V P keeps his books in single entry system on 1. 1. 2013 his position was as follows :

Sundry Creditors ₹ 20,000, Cash in hand ₹ 300, Cash at Bank ₹ 10,500, Sundry Debtors ₹ 40,000, Stock ₹ 10,000, Plant ₹ 20,000.

31.12.2013 the position was as indicated below :

Sundry Creditors ₹ 35,000, Cash in hand ₹ 500, Cash at Bank ₹ 22,000, Sundry Debtors ₹ 49,000, Stock ₹ 12,000, Plant ₹ 45,000.

V P drew ₹ 500 at the end of every month. He introduced ₹ 25,000 by way of additional capital. Depreciate plant at 10% and raise a provision of 2.5% against sundry debtors.

You are required to prepare a statement of Profit and Loss for the year and a statement of Affairs as on 31.12.2013.

(d) XYZ Ltd. issued 20,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 each per share payable as follows :

On application	₹ 3
On allotment	₹ 7 (including premium)

Balance on Call.

Application were received for 24,000 shares. Excess application money were refunded. The shares were allotted to all other applicants.

A, the holder of 500 shares failed to pay the allotment money. On his subsequent failure to pay the call money, the shares were forfeited. All these shares were re-issued at ₹ 8 per share as fully paid up.

Show the Journal entries and Cash book in the books of XYZ Ltd. 11+4

**[Internal Assessment — 10 marks]**

## বঙ্গানুবাদ

দক্ষিণ প্রান্তস্থ সংখ্যাগুলি প্রশ্নমান নির্দেশক।

পরীক্ষার্থীদের যথাসম্ভব নিজের ভাষায় উত্তর দেওয়া প্রয়োজন।

- ১। যে-কোনো পাঁচটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও। ৫×৪
- (ক) খতিয়ানের সংজ্ঞা দাও। খতিয়ানকে কেন পাকা হিসাবের বই বলা হয়? ২+২
- (খ) নগদ বাট্টা এবং দস্তুরি বাট্টার মধ্যে পার্থক্য নিরূপণ কর।
- (গ) হিসাবরক্ষনের মৌলিক সমীকরণ বলতে কি বোঝ? ইহার ব্যবহার কি কি?
- (ঘ) Balance Sheet সাজানোর রীতি সম্পর্কে তুমি কি জান লেখ।
- (ঙ) Cash Book, Day Book এবং Pass Book-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য লেখ।
- (চ) Bank Reconciliation Statement বলিতে কি বোঝ? ক্যাশ বই এবং পাশ বই-এর জেরের অমিলের দুটি কারণ উল্লেখ কর।
- (ছ) 'অবচয়' বলিতে কি বোঝ? অবচয় ধার্য করিবার চারটি পদ্ধতির নাম লিখ।

- (জ) দুই তরফা ও এক তরফা দাখিলা পদ্ধতির মধ্যে পার্থক্য লেখ।
- (ঝ) X and Y sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3, admit Z into partnership, Z paying ₹ 20,000 in Cash as premium for goodwill for  $\frac{1}{4}$ th share and ₹ 50,000 as capital. Partners withdraw half the amount of premium.

Give Journal entries.

- (ঞ) Equity Share ও Preference Share-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য লেখ।

২। যে-কোনো পাঁচটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

৫×৮

- (ক) মিশ্রভিত্তিক হিসাব রক্ষণ পদ্ধতি কী? পেশাদারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের ক্ষেত্রে কেন উহাকে পছন্দ করা হয়?

২+৬

- (খ) নগদ আদান-প্রদান হিসাব ও আয়-ব্যয় হিসাবের মধ্যে পার্থক্যগুলি বর্ণনা কর। কোন অব্যবসায়িক প্রতিষ্ঠানের চাঁদা হিসাবে আয় নিরূপণ করার জন্য চারটি মিলকরণ সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ের নাম উল্লেখ কর।

৬+২

- (গ) কালান্তিক হিসাব প্রস্তুতকরণের পরে নিম্নের ভুলগুলি মিঃ দাসের বইতে চিহ্নিত হইয়াছে। সেইগুলি সংশোধন করিবার জন্য যথোপযুক্ত জাবেদার দাখিলা প্রস্তুত কর :

- (i) A credit purchase from Ram of Rs. 650 was posted to his account as Rs. 560.
- (ii) Repairs to Building Rs. 800 has been debited to Building Account.
- (iii) Cash Discount of Rs. 400 to Mihir has not been posted to his Account.
- (iv) The Return Inward Book was overcast by Rs. 200.

(ঘ) রহিতের হিসাবের বই হইতে গৃহীত নিম্নলিখিত জেরগুলি হইতে ৩১শে ডিসেম্বর ২০০৫ তারিখে সমাপ্ত বৎসরের জন্য তাহার একটি ট্রেডিং হিসাব ও লাভ-লোকসানের হিসাব প্রস্তুত করিয়া দেখাও :

Capital Account — Rs. 20,000 ; Sales — Rs. 2,55,000 ; Return outwards — Rs. 5,000 ; Bank overdraft — Rs. 12,000 ; Bad-debt reserve — Rs. 1,200 ; Creditors — Rs. 25,000 ; 6% Loan taken on 1.1.2005 Rs. 20,000 ; Stock on 1.1.05 — Rs. 20,000 ; Purchases — Rs. 1,85,000 ; Sales Return — Rs. 2,500 ; General expenses — Rs. 8,500 ; Wages and Salaries — Rs. 35,700 ; Freight — Rs. 10,300 ; Rent and Rates — Rs. 3,600 ; Bad-debts — Rs. 1,500 ; Debtors — Rs. 40,800 ; Discount allowed — Rs. 2,500.

মন্তব্য : (ক) ৩১শে ডিসেম্বর ২০০৫ তারিখে অবিক্রীত মজুতের মূল্যায়ন করা হইয়াছিল ২২,০০০ টাকা। (খ) ব্যক্তিগত ব্যবহারের

জন্য ৭০০ টাকা মূল্যের দ্রব্য লইলেও উহার জন্য কোন দাখিলা লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয় নাই। (গ) দেনাদারগণের উপর ৫% হারে অনিশ্চিত বাকীর সঞ্চিত রাখিতে হইবে। (ঘ) কলকজা ও বস্ত্রপাতির উপর বার্ষিক ১০% হারে অবচয় ধার্য করিতে হইবে।

(ঙ) টাকা লিখ :

(i) Balance Sheet এবং Statement of affairs.

(ii) Net Profit এবং Excess of income over expenditure. 8+8

(চ) পার্থক্য নিরূপণ কর :

(i) Profit & Loss appropriation A/c এবং Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c.

(ii) Sale A/c এবং Account Sale. 8+8

(ছ) On 1.1.2013 Kamal sold goods to Kalyani valuing ₹ 8000. On 4.1.2013 Kamal received from Kalyani ₹ 3000 and drew a bill payable 2 months after date for the balance. On the same date Kamal endorsed the accepted bill to Shyamali in full settlement of a debt of ₹ 5,100. On the due date the bill was dishonoured and Kalyani having become insolvent met 60% of her acceptance.

Give Journal entries in the books of Kamal.

- (ज) From the following particulars you are required to prepare Double Column Cash book of Mr. Z.

2012

- Jan. 1 Balance Cash in hand ₹ 7000 and at Bank ₹ 5000.
- 2 Received a cheque of ₹ 1000 and deposited in Bank.
- 3 Withdraw from bank ₹ 1000.
- 4 Cash withdraw from bank of ₹ 300 for personal use.
- 5 Cash deposited into bank of ₹ 500.
- 6 Purchase furniture in Cash of ₹ 700.
- 7 Received from sales of ₹ 10,000.
- 8 Paid for advertisement in Cash of ₹ 500.
- (ब) From the following particulars prepare bank reconciliation statement as on 31.3.2013.

- (i) Bank balance as on 31.3.2013 as per pass book ₹ 20,000.
- (ii) Bank charges debited ₹ 500.
- (iii) Cheques issued but not presented to bank for payment ₹ 1200.
- (iv) ₹ 300 paid into bank, had been entered twice in the Cash book.

(v) The payment Column of the Cash book had been overcast by ₹ 500.

(vi) A cheque amounting to Rs. 220 entered as a deposit in the Cash book instead of as payment.

(48) From the following information given below prepare Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ended 31.3.2011.

Receipts and Payments A/c for the year ended 31.3.2011

Receipts		₹	Payments		₹
To	Cash in hand		By	Salaries	20,000
	1.4.2010	7,000	"	Sundry expenses	500
"	Subscription	50,000	"	Equipment	
"	Donations	15,000		purchased	15,000
"	Interest on		"	Rent	25,000
	investment	5,000	"	Cash in hand	
				31.3.2011	16,500
		<u>77,000</u>			<u>77,000</u>

Additional information :

	1.4.2010	31.3.2011
(i) Subscription due	500	1,000
(ii) Subscription received in advance	1,000	500
(iii) Value of equipment	21,000	30,000



৩। যে-কোনো দুইটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

১৫×২

(ক) কোলকাতার ধর ব্রাদার্স ১লা সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০০৯ তারিখে প্রতিটি ৯,০০০ টাকা মূল্যের ৫০টি টি.ভি সেট আগ্রার সেন ও কোং-এর নিকট চালানী কারবারের ভিত্তিতে প্রেরণ করিল। এই চালানী পণ্যের চালান-মূল্য ছিল প্রতিটি ১০,৫০০ টাকা। ধর ব্রাদার্স ৩,৬০০ টাকা জাহাজ ভাড়া এবং ২,৪০০ টাকা বীমা খরচ বাবদ দিয়াছিল। সেন ও কোং চালানটি ১৫ই সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০০৯ তারিখে পাইল এবং ধর ব্রাদার্স কর্তৃক তাহার উপর কাটা ৩ মাস অন্তে দেয় ১,৫০,০০০ টাকার একটি ঋণ্ডিতে স্বীকৃতি দিল। ৩১শে ডিসেম্বর, ২০০৯ তারিখে সেন ও কোং ধর ব্রাদার্সকে একটি বিক্রয়ের হিসাব প্রেরণ করিল। ইহাতে উল্লেখ ছিল যে, সেন ও কোং কেবল ৩০টি সেট চালান মূল্যে এবং আরও ৫টি সেট প্রতিটি ১২,০০০ টাকা দরে বিক্রয় করিতে সমর্থ হইয়াছিল। সেন ও কোং বিক্রয় হিসাবের সঙ্গে নিম্নের খরচগুলি বাদ দিয়া ধর ব্রাদার্সের নিকট পাওনা অর্থের জন্য একটি ব্যাল্ক ড্রাফট সংযুক্ত করিয়া পাঠাইয়া ছিল — গুদাম ভাড়া ৮,০০০ টাকা ; অগ্নিবীমা ৩,৩০০ টাকা ; কমিশন ৬% হারে consignor-এর বইতে লেজারের হিসাবগুলি দেখাও।

(খ) A, B and C were partners sharing profits & losses in the ratio 3:2:1 respectively. The balance sheet

of the firm on 31.12.2012 stood as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	19,000	Cash at Bank	2,500
Bill Payable	5,000	Debtors	16,000
Reserve	12,000	Less :	
		Provision	<u>500</u>
Capital A/c's			15,500
		Stock	25,000
A	40,000	Motor vans	8,000
B	30,000	Machinery	35,000
C	<u>25,000</u>	Building	45,000
	<u>95,000</u>		
	<u>1,31,000</u>		<u>1,31,000</u>

B retired on the date subject to the following conditions :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm to be valued at ₹ 18,000.
- (ii) Machinery and Motor Vans are to be depreciated by 10% and 15% respectively.
- (iii) Stock and Building are to be appreciated by 20% and 10% respectively.
- (iv) The prov. for Doubtful debts was to be increased by ₹ 1,950.

It was agreed that A and C would share profits in

future in the ratio 3:2 respectively.

The amount due to B was to be transferred to his loan A/c.

You are required to prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners Capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the firm after the retirement of B. C+6+8

(9) V P keeps his books in single entry system on 1.

1. 2013 his position was as follows :

Sundry Creditors ₹ 20,000, Cash in hand ₹ 300,  
Cash at Bank ₹ 10,500, Sundry Debtors ₹ 40,000,  
Stock ₹ 10,000, Plant ₹ 20,000.

31.12.2013 the position was as indicated below :

Sundry Creditors ₹ 35,000, Cash in hand ₹ 500, Cash at Bank ₹ 22,000, Sundry Debtors ₹ 49,000, Stock ₹ 12,000, Plant ₹ 45,000.

V P drew ₹ 500 at the end of every month. He introduced ₹ 25,000 by way of additional capital. Depreciate plant at 10% and raise a provision of 2.5% against sundry debtors.

You are required to prepare a statement of Profit and Loss for the year and a statement of Affairs as on 31.12.2013.

(ঘ) XYZ Ltd. issued 20,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 each per share payable as follows :

On application ₹ 3

On allotment ₹ 7 (including premium)

Balance on Call.

Application were received for 24,000 shares. Excess application money were refunded. The shares were allotted to all other applicants.

A, the holder of 500 shares failed to pay the allotment money. On his subsequent failure to pay the call money, the shares were forfeited. All these shares were re-issued at ₹ 8 per share as fully paid up.

Show the Journal entries and Cash book in the books of XYZ Ltd. ১১+৪

[অভ্যন্তরীণ মূল্যায়ণ — ১০ নম্বর]

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