**UNIT-1**

**SECTION-A**

1. A Company Purchased a Plant for Rs. 50,000. The useful life of the Plant is 10 years and the Residual value is Rs. 10,000. Find out the rate of Depreciation under the Straight Line Method.
2. A Company Purchased Machinery for Rs. 1,00,000. Its Installation Costs amounted to Rs. 10,000. It's estimated life is 5 years and the Scrap Value is Rs. 5,000. Calculate the amount and Rate of Depreciation.
3. Recall the factors affecting the Amount of Depreciation.
4. Ram Manufacturing Company Purchased on 1st April 2002, Machinery for Rs. 1,00,000. After having used it for three years it was sold for Rs. 85,000. Depreciation is to be Provided every year at the rate of 10% per annum on the fixed instalment method. Books are closed on 31st March Every Year. Find out the Profit or Loss on Sale of Machinery.
5. Define Depreciation and Label the Characteristics of Depreciation.
6. A mine was acquired at a Cost of Rs. 40,00,000 on 1st July 2001. It was expected that it would yield 4,00,000 tonnes of minerals in all. The actual output was 2001- 20,000 Tonnes, 2002- 80,000 Tonnes and 2003- 64,000 Tonnes. Write up the Mine Account for the above years using Depletion Method of Charging Depreciation.

**SECTION-B**

1. A Machine Purchased on 1st July 2013 at a cost of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 1,000 was spent on its Installation. The Depreciation is written off at 10% on the original cost every year. The books are closed on 31st December each year. The machine was sold for Rs. 9,500 on 31st March 2016. Show the Machinery A/c for all the years under Straight Line Method
2. A Company acquired a machine on 1.1.2018 at a cost of Rs. 40,000 and Spent on Rs. 1,000 on its Installation. The firm writes off depreciation at 10% on the Diminishing Balance. The books are closed on 31st Dec of each year. Show the Machinery A/c for 3 years.
3. A Machine was acquired on 1st April 2012 at a cost of Rs. 2,70,000, the cost of installation being Rs. 30,000. It is Expected that its total life will be 60,000 Hours. During 2012, it worked for 15,000 hours and during 2013 for 24,000 hours. Writeup the Machinery account for 2012 & 2013.
4. X Limited leased on June 30, 2009 on iron ore mine for a sum of Rs. 1,00,000. It is estimated that the total quantity of ore in the mine is 20,000 tonnes. The Annual output is as Follows: 2009 - 1,000 Tonnes, 2010- 4,000 Tonnes, 2011- 3,200 Tonnes and 2012 - 4,200 Tonnes. Using the Depletion Method of Depreciation to Show the Mine A/c for the four years.
5. List out the Various Causes for Depreciation.
6. A firm had purchased loose tools costing Rs. 4,000 on 1st April 2000. The tools were independently valued at the end of every year and the values placed on them was under: 31.12.2000- Rs. 3,800, 31.12.2001- Rs. 3,000, 31.12.2002- Rs. 2,400, 31.12.2003- Rs. 1,600. Find out the amount of depreciation and show the loose tools A/c from 2000 to 2003 under Revaluation Method.

**SECTION-C**

1. Difference between Reserves and Provisions.
2. A firm purchases a 5 years lease for Rs. 80,000 on 1st January. It decides to write off depreciation on the Annuity Method, Presuming the rate of interest to be 5% per annum. The annuity tables shows that a sum of Rs. 18,478 should be written off every year. Show the lease account for 5 years. Calculations are to be made to the nearest rupee.
3. Rajan & Co. provides Rs. 50,000 annually towards provision for Repairs and Renewals. On 1.1.2001 the provision account showed a balance of Rs. 38,000. Actual Repairs for three accounting years 2001, 2002 and 2003 were as follows: 2001- Rs. 42,000; 2002- Rs. 46,000; 2003 - Rs. 69,000. Draw up the provision for Repairs & Renewals A/c for all the 3 Years.

**UNIT-2**

**SECTION-A**

1. From the following details, ascertain the amount of subscriptions to be credited to Income and Expenditure Account for the Year 2009. Subscription received in 2009- Rs. 48,000 which include Rs. 4,000 for 2008 and Rs. 8,000 for 2010. Subscriptions due but not received at the end of the year 2009 were Rs. 20,000. Subscriptions received in 2008 in advance for 2009 were Rs. 12,000.
2. How do you in Corporate the following in the Tanjore Turf Club Balance Sheet for the Year 31-3-2009? Medal Distribution Fund- Rs. 98,400; Interest on the Fund Investments- Rs. 28,900; Medals Distributed- Rs. 28,700; Medal Distribution Fund Investment- Rs. 98,000.
3. How will the following appear in the final accounts of a Club for the year 2017-2018. a) Prize Fund on 1.4.2017 -Rs. 60,000 b) Prize Fund Investment on 1.4.2017 -Rs. 60,000 c) Interest received on Prize Fund Investment -Rs. 6,000 d) Prizes Distributed -Rs. 8,000 e) Donation received for Prize Fund -Rs.12,000
4. Infer the Features of Non-for-Profit Organisations?
5. Compute Income from Subscription for the Year 2018 from the following particulars relating to a Club. Outstanding Subscription for the Year 1.1.2018 was Rs. 10,000 and 31.12.2018 was Rs. 7,000. Subscription Received in Advance 1.1.2018 was Rs. 3,000 and 31.12.2018 was Rs. 5,000. Subscription Received during the year 2018 was Rs. 1,50,000.
6. Outline the Various Types of Non-Profit Organization.

**SECTION-B**

1. How will the Following items appear in the final accounts of a Club for the year ending 31st March 2017? A Club received Subscription of Rs. 25,000 during the year 2016-2017. This includes Subscription of Rs. 2,000 for 2015-2016 and Rs. 1,500 for the year 2017-2018. Subscription of Rs. 500 is Still outstanding for the year 2016-17.
2. From the Following details relating to Subscriptions of Coimbatore Sports Club, Calculate the Subscriptions income for the year ending 31st December 2000. Subscriptions received as per Receipts and Payments Accounts for the year ending 31-12-2000- Rs. 10,000. Subscription outstanding as on 31-12-1999- Rs. 2,000, Subscription Outstanding as on 31-12-2000- Rs. 4,000, Subscriptions received in advance as on 31-12-1999- Rs. 3,000 and Subscriptions received in advance as on 31-12-2000- Rs. 2,000.
3. How will the Following appear in the Final Accounts of Trichy Sports Club? Stock of Sports Materials on 1-1-2009 was Rs. 3,000; Sports Material Purchased during 2009 was Rs. 8,500; Sale of Old Sports Material during 2009 was Rs. 100 and Stock-of-Sports Material on 31-12-2009 was Rs. 600.
4. Find out the amount of Salaries to be debited to Income and Expenditure Account for the 2019 from the details given below: Payments made for Salaries during 2019 was Rs. 48,000; Outstanding Salary as on 31-12-2018 was Rs. 2,000; Outstanding Salary as on 31-12-2019 was Rs. 3,200; Prepaid Salary as on 31-12-2018 was Rs. 1,200 and Prepaid Salary as on 31-12-2019 was Rs. 1, 600.
5. From the Following Particulars Prepare a Receipts and Payments Account: Cash in Hand - Rs. 100; Cash at Bank - Rs. 500; Subscription Received - Rs. 3,300; Donation Received - Rs. 260; Investment Purchased - Rs. 1,000; Rent Paid - Rs. 400; General Expenses -Rs. 210; Postage and Stationery - Rs. 70; Sundry Expenses -Rs. 30; Closing Cash Balance -Rs.20.
6. Discuss about the i) Subscriptions ii) Life Membership Fees iii) Legacy

**SECTION-C**

1. Difference between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account.
2. From the Following Particulars of Vellore Recreation Club, Prepare Receipts and Payments account for the Year Ended 31st March 2017. Opening Cash Balance as on 1.4.2016 - Rs. 3,000; Opening Bank Balance as on 1.4.2016 -Rs. 12,000; Furniture Purchased - Rs.11,000; Sports Equipment Purchased - Rs. 11,000; Donations Received for Pavilion - Rs. 8,000; Sale of Old Tennis Balls -Rs.1,500; Newspapers Bought -Rs. 500; Travelling Expenses -Rs. 4,500; Receipts from Entertainment -Rs. 20,000; Admission Fees Received -Rs. 1,000; Municipal Taxes - Rs. 22,000; Expenses of Charity Show - Rs. 2,000; Billiards Table Purchased - Rs. 15,000; Construction of new tennis court - Rs. 18,000; Receipts from Charity Show -Rs. 2,500; Closing Balance of Cash in Hand -Rs. 8,000.
3. Construct a Note on a) Receipts and Payment Account b) Income and Expenditure Account

**UNIT-3**

**SECTION-A**

1. Recall the Needs for Departmental Accounting.
2. From the Following Particulars Prepare a Branch Account Showing the Profit or Loss at the Branch? i) Opening Stock at the Branch -Rs. 15,000; ii) Goods Sent to the Branch -Rs.45,000; iii) Sales -Rs. 60,000; iv) Salaries -Rs. 5,000; v) Other Expenses -Rs.2,000; Closing Stock could not be ascertained but it is known that the branch usually sells at cost plus 20%. The Branch Manager is entitled to a Commission of 5% on the Profit of the Branch before charging such Commission.
3. Predict a Note on a) Dependent Branch b) Independent Branch
4. The Kanpur Shoe Company opened a Branch at Delhi in 2008. From the Following particulars Prepare Delhi Branch A/c for the Year 2008. i) Goods Sent to Branch -Rs. 15,000; ii) Cash Sent to Branch for Expenses - Rs. 6,000; iii) Cash Received from the Branch -Rs. 24,000; iv) Stock on 31.12.2008 - Rs. 2,300; v) Petty Cash in Hand -Rs. 40
5. The Nagpur Shoe Company opened a branch at Delhi on 1st April 2010. From the following figures, prepare all the necessary accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2011 and Delhi Branch Account for the year ended 31st March 2012: i) Goods Sent to Delhi Branch -Rs. 2,15,000; ii) Cash Sent to Branch for: Rent - Rs. 31,800; Salaries -Rs. 33,000; Other Expenses -Rs. 11,200; iii) Cash Received from the Branch -Rs. 3,24,000; iv) Closing Stock -Rs. 32,300; v) Closing Petty Cash in Hand -Rs. 1,040.
6. From the Following details, Prepare Departmental Trading Accounts. Department-A a) Opening Stock -Rs.9,000 b) Total Purchases -Rs. 27,000 c) Total Sales -Rs. 42,000 d) Closing Stock -Rs. 10,800 e) Credit Purchase -Rs. 17,000 f) Credit Sales - Rs. 5,000. Department -B a) Opening Stock -Rs.8,400 b) Total Purchase -Rs. 21,600 c) Total Sales -Rs. 36,000 d) Closing Stock -Rs. 4,800 e) Credit Purchase -Rs. 10,600 f) Credit Sales- Rs.6,000

**SECTION-B**

1. Layal Shoe Company opened a Branch at Madras on 1.1.2009. From the Following particulars, Prepare the Madras Branch Account for the Years 2009 and 2010. For the Year 2009 i) Goods Sent to Madras Branch - Rs. 15,000; ii) Cash Sent to Branch for Rent -Rs. 1,800; Salaries -Rs. 3,000; Other Expenses -Rs. 1,200; Cash Received from the Branch -Rs. 24,000; Stock on 31st December- Rs. 2,300; Petty Cash in Hand on 31st December -Rs. 40. For the Year 2010 i) Goods Sent to Madras Branch -Rs.45,000 ii) Cash sent to Branch for Rent- Rs.1,800; Salaries- Rs.5,000; Other Expenses- Rs.1,600 iii) Cash Received from the Branch- Rs.60,000 iv) Stock on 31st December- Rs.5,800 v) Petty Cash in hand on 31st December - Rs.30
2. A Madras Head Office has a Branch at Salem to which goods are invoiced at Cost Plus 20%. From the Following particulars prepare Branch Account in the Head Office Books: i) Goods Sent to Branch -Rs.2,11,872; ii) Total Sales - Rs. 2,06,400; iii) Cash Sales -Rs. 1,10,400; iv) Cash Received from Branch Debtors -Rs. 88,000; v) Branch Debtors on 1-1-2006 - Rs. 24,000; vi) Branch Stock on 1-1-2006 -Rs. 7,680; vii) Branch Stock on 31-12-2006 -Rs. 13,440.
3. From the Following Particulars ascertain the Profit or Loss from the Branch: a) Opening Stock at the Branch -Rs. 45,000 b) Goods Sent to the Branch - Rs. 1,35,000 c) Sales at the Branch -Rs. 1,80,000 d) Salaries -Rs. 15,000 e) Other Expenses -Rs. 6,000. The Branch Manager is Entitled to a Commission of 5% before charging such Commission. Closing Stock could not be ascertained, but it is known that the branch usually sells at cost plus 20%.
4. Distinguish between Departmental Accounts and Branch Accounts.
5. Manian Limited of Calcutta has a Branch at Patna. Goods are invoiced to the Patna Branch, the selling price being cost plus 25%. The Patna Branch keeps its own Sales Ledger and transmits all Cash Received to Calcutta. All Expenses are paid from Calcutta. From the Following Details Prepare the Patna Branch Account for the Year 2009. i) Stock (1.1.2009) -Rs. 1,250; ii) Stock (31.12.2009) -Rs. 1,500; iii) Debtors (1.1.2009) -Rs. 700; iv) Debtors (31.12.2009) -Rs. 900; v) Cash Sales for the Year -Rs. 5,400; vi) Credit Sales for the Year -Rs. 3,500; vii) Goods invoiced from Calcutta -Rs. 9,100; viii) Rent -Rs. 400; ix) Wages -Rs. 340; x) Sundry Expenses -Rs. 80
6. Distinguish between Wholesaler and Retailer.

**SECTION-C**

1. Explain about the Meaning of Departmental Accounting and its Advantages.
2. Naga of Trichy has a branch at Madras. Goods are sent by Head Office at Invoice Price which is the Profit of 20% on Cost Price. All expenses of the branch are paid by Head Office. From the Following Particulars, Prepare Branch Account in the Head Office Books. i) Opening Balances: Stock at Invoice Prices -Rs. 11,000, Debtors -Rs. 1,700, Petty Cash -Rs. 100, Goods sent to Branch at Invoice Branch - Rs. 20,000, (ii) Expenses paid by Head Office: Rent -Rs. 600, Wages -Rs. 200, Salary -Rs.900, iii) Remittance made to Head Office: Cash Sales- Rs. 2,650, Cash Collected from Debtors -Rs. 21,000, Goods returned by branch at invoice price -Rs. 400, iv) Balances at the End: Stock at Invoice Price -Rs. 13,000, Debtors -Rs. 2,000, Petty Cash -Rs. 25.
3. Following is the Trial Balance of Mr.Rajan as on 31-12-2002. Capital A/c -Rs. 40,000(Cr); Drawings A/c -Rs. 1,500(Dr); Opening Stock for Department A- Rs. 8,500(Dr), Department B- Rs.5,700(Dr) and Department C- Rs. 1,200(Dr); Purchases for Department A- Rs.22,000(Dr), Department B- Rs. 17,000(Dr) and Department C- 8,000(Dr); Sales for Department A- Rs.54,000(Cr), Department B- Rs. 33,000(Cr), Department C-Rs.21,000(Cr); Sales Return for Department A- Rs. 4,000(Dr), Department B- Rs.3,000(Dr) and Department C- Rs. 1,000(Dr); Freight and Carriage for Department A- Rs. 1,400(Dr), Department B- Rs. 800(Dr) and Department C- Rs. 200(Dr); Wages for Department A- Rs. 800(Dr), Department B- Rs. 550(Dr), Department C- Rs. 150(Dr); Furniture -Rs. 4,600(Dr); Plant and Machinery -Rs. 20,000(Dr); Bills Receivable- Rs. 4,200(Dr); Bills Payable- Rs.8,000(Cr); Motor Vehicles- Rs. 40,000(Dr); Sundry Debtors -Rs. 8,000(Dr); Sundry Creditors- Rs. 7,000(Cr); Salaries- Rs.4,500(Dr); Power and Water- Rs.1,200(Dr); Telephone Charges- Rs. 2,100(Dr); Bad Debts- Rs.750(Dr); Rent and Taxes- Rs. 6,000(Dr); Insurance- Rs. 1,500(Dr); Printing and Stationery- Rs. 2,000(Dr); Advertising- Rs. 3,500(Dr); Bank Overdraft- Rs. 12,000(Cr); Cash-in-Hand- Rs.850. Prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss A/c and the Balance Sheet taking into account the following adjustments: a) Outstanding Wages for Department B- Rs. 150 and Department C- Rs.50; (b) Salaries Payable -Rs. 500; (c) Depreciate Plant & Machinery and Motor Vehicle @10%; (d) Create a Reserve of 5% for Bad & Doubtful Debts; (e) Each Department shall share the Expenses in Proportion to their Sales; (f) Closing Stock for Dept A- Rs. 3,500, Dept B-Rs. 2,000 and Dept C- Rs. 1,500

**UNIT-4**

**SECTION-A**

1. On 1.1.2019, Mr. X Bought some trucks under Hire-Purchase system for Rs. 51,000 payable by Three Equal Instalments Combining Principal and Interest, the latter being a normal rate of 5% per annum. Calculate the Cash Price. (The Present value of an Annuity of one rupee for three years at 5% is Rs. 2.72325).
2. Linda Purchased a Motor Car on Hire Purchase System Payable Rs. 40,000 annually for 10 Years. The Rate of Interest is 5%. Given the Present Value of an Annuity of Rs. 1 for 10 Years at 5% is Rs. 7.7217, Calculate Cash Price.
3. Justify the Objectives of Hire Purchase System.
4. Define Hire Purchase Instalments System.
5. Infer the Salient Features of Hire Purchase System?
6. Asha purchased a truck on hire purchase system. As per terms he is required to pay Rs. 70,000 down; Rs. 53,000 at the end of first year; Rs. 49,000 at the end of second year and Rs. 55,000 at the end of third year. Interest is charged @ 10% p.a.

**SECTION-B**

1. Raman Purchases a motor car from Bharathan whose cash price is Rs. 56,000 on 1.1.2013. Rs. 15,000 is paid on signing the contract and the balance is to be paid in three equal instalments of Rs. 15,000 each. The rate of interest is 5% p.a. Calculate the amount of interest included in each instalment.
2. X Purchased a Machine under Hire Purchase System. According to the Terms of the Agreement Rs. 40,000 was to be paid on signing of the contract. The Balance was to be paid in four annual instalments of Rs. 25,000 each plus interest. The Cash Price was Rs. 1,40,000. Interest is Chargeable on Outstanding balance at 20% per annum. Calculate Interest for Each Year and the Instalment Amount.
3. Sundar Sells goods on H.P. System at Cost Plus 60%. From the Following Prepare Hire-Purchase Trading A/c. Jan 1, Goods out on H.P.System at H.P. Price -Rs. 32,000; Dec 31, Instalments not due and unpaid -Rs. 72,000 and Instalment due and Unpaid -Rs.4,000. The following transactions took place during the Year:- a) Goods Sold on H.P. Price -Rs. 1,60,000 b) Cash Received from Customers at H.P. Price -Rs. 1,12,000 c) Goods received bank on default valued at Rs. 800 (Instalment due Rs. 4,000).
4. On 1-1-2006, X Purchased Machinery on Hire Purchase System. The Payment is to be made Rs. 4,000 down (on signing of the contract) and Rs. 4,000 annually for Three Years. The Cash Price of the Machinery is Rs. 14,900 and the Rate of Interest is 5%. Calculate the Interest in Each Year's Instalment.
5. State the Merits and Demerits of Hire Purchase Instalment System.
6. Construct a Note on Hire Purchase Instalment System.

**SECTION-C**

1. Mr.X Purchased a Machine on Hire Purchase System Rs. 3,000 being paid on delivery and the balance in five instalments of Rs. 6,000 each, payable annually on 31st December. The Cash Price of the Machine was Rs. 30,000. Calculate the Amount of Interest for Each Year.
2. Distinguish between Hire Purchase and Instalment System.
3. Explain the Necessary Conditions for Accounting Treatment of Hire Purchase Instalment System.

**UNIT-5**

**SECTION-A**

1. Find out Profit from the Following Data: i) Capital at the Beginning of the Year -Rs. 8,00,000; ii) Drawings during the year -Rs. 1,80,000; iii) Capital at the End of the Year -Rs. 9,00,000; iv) Capital Introduced during the year -Rs. 50,000.
2. List out the Methods of Recoupment on Royalty Accounts.
3. From the Following Information, you are required to Calculate Total Purchases: i) Cash Purchase -Rs. 17,000; ii) Creditors as on April 1, 2002 - Rs. 8,000; iii) Cash paid to Creditors -Rs. 31,000; iv) Purchase Return -Rs. 1,000; v) Creditors as on March 31,2003 -Rs. 13,400.
4. From the Following details, Find out Credit Sales for the Year. i) Opening Balance of Sundry Debtors -Rs. 30,000; ii) Cash Received during the Year -Rs. 2,05,000; iii) Closing Balance of Sundry Debtors -Rs. 48,000; iv) Discount Allowed -Rs. 13,000; v) Goods Return by Customers -Rs. 14,000.
5. From the Following details, Find out Credit Purchases. i) Opening Balance of Sundry Creditors -Rs. 50,000; ii) Closing Balance of Sundry Creditors -Rs. 60,000; iii) Cash Paid -Rs. 2,65,000; iv) Discount Received -Rs. 15,000; v) Purchase Returns -Rs. 15,000.
6. From the Following Particulars ascertain Profit or Loss: i) Capital as on 1st April 2018 -Rs. 1,60,000; ii) Capital as on 31st March 2019 -Rs. 1,50,000; iii) Capital Introduced during the Year -Rs. 25,000; iv) Drawings made during the Year -Rs. 30,000.

**SECTION-B**

1. Following are the Balances of Shanthi as on 31st December 2018. a) Bills Receivable - Rs. 6,000; b) Bills Payable -Rs. 4,000; c) Machinery -Rs. 60,000; d) Furniture -Rs. 10,000; e) Sundry Creditors -Rs. 25,000; f) Stock -Rs. 45,000; g) Debtors -Rs. 70,000; h) Cash -Rs. 4,000. Prepare a Statement of Affairs as on 31st December 2018 and Calculate Capital as at that date.
2. From the Following Details Find out the Credit Purchases and Total Purchases: a) Cash Purchase -Rs. 29,000 b) Bills Payable (Opening) -Rs. 7,500 c) Bills Payable (Closing) -Rs. 2,500 d) Creditors (Opening) -Rs. 20,000 e) Creditors (Closing) -Rs. 18,000 f) Cash Paid to Creditors -Rs. 25,000 g) Bills Payable Paid during the year -Rs. 10,500 h) Purchase Returns -Rs. 1,500 i) Allowance from Creditors -Rs. 800 j) Bills Payable Dishonoured -Rs. 300
3. On 1st April 2017, Ganesh started his business with a Capital of Rs. 75,000. He did not Maintain proper book of Accounts. Following Particulars are available from his books as on 31.03.2018. a) Cash -Rs. 5,000; b) Stock of Goods -Rs. 18,000; c) Bills Receivable -Rs. 7,000; d) Furniture -Rs. 3,000; e) Land & Building -Rs. 30,000; f) Debtors -Rs. 16,000; g) Creditors -Rs. 9,000; h) Cash at Bank -Rs. 24,000; i) Bills Payable -Rs. 6,000. During the year he withdrew Rs. 15,000 for his Personal Use. He introduced further capital of Rs. 20,000 during the year. Calculate his Profit or Loss.
4. From the Following Particulars, Calculate Closing Balances Debtors and Creditors. i) Sundry Debtors as on 1.4.2001 -Rs. 28,680; ii) Sundry Creditors as on 1.4.2001 -Rs. 41,810; iii) Credit Purchase -Rs. 1,51,400; iv) Credit Sales -Rs. 1,65,900; v) Discount Earned - Rs. 5,200; vi) Discount Allowed -Rs. 4,800; vii) Return Outwards -Rs. 7,440, viii) Return Inwards -Rs. 6,444; viii) Cash Received from Debtors -Rs. 1,50,536; ix) Cash Paid to Creditors -Rs. 1,43,765.
5. Difference between Balance Sheet and Statement of Affairs Method.
6. Mohan a Retail Merchant Commenced Business with Capital of Rs. 12,000 on 1.1.2004. Subsequently on 1.5.2004 he invested further capital of Rs. 5,000. During the year, he has withdrawn Rs. 2,000 for his personal use. On 31.12.2004, his assets and liabilities were as follows: a) Cash at Bank - Rs. 3,000; b) Debtors -Rs. 4,000; c) Stock -Rs. 16,000; d) Furniture -Rs. 2,000; e) Creditors -Rs. 5,000. Calculate the Profit or Loss during the Year 2004.

**SECTION-C**

1. Distinguish between Double Entry and Single Entry System.
2. Mrs. Malathy Maintained her Account Books on Single Entry System. On 1.4.2003 her Capital was Rs. 2,50,000. (Additional Information): a) Opening Stock -Rs. 1,25,000; b) Cash Received from Sundry Debtors -Rs. 25,000; c) Cash Sales -Rs. 1,00,000; d) Cash paid to Sundry Creditors -Rs. 30,000; e) Opening Sundry Debtors -Rs. 20,000; f) Opening Sundry Creditors -Rs. 91,500; g) Business Expenses -Rs. 60,400; h) Free hold Premises -Rs. 2,00,000; i) Furniture -Rs. 3,600; j) Closing Stock -Rs. 1,30,000; k) Closing Sundry Debtors -Rs. 40,000; l) Closing Sundry Creditors -Rs. 1,00,000; m) Closing Cash Balance -Rs. 27,500. Prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2004 and Balance Sheet as on.
3. Find out Total Purchase and Total Sales from the Following Details: i) Opening Balance of Sundry Debtors -Rs. 50,000; ii) Opening Balance of Sundry Creditors -Rs. 30,000; iii) Cash Collected from Sundry Debtors -Rs. 3,00,000; iv) Discount Received -Rs. 1,500; v) Cash paid to Sundry Debtors -Rs. 20,000; vi) Discount Allowed -Rs. 5,000; vii) Return Inwards -Rs.6,000; viii) Return Outward -Rs.8,000; ix) Closing Balance of Sundry Debtors -Rs. 35,000; x) Closing Balance of Sundry Creditors -Rs. 25,000; xi) Cash Purchases -Rs. 12,000; xii) Cash Sales -Rs. 24,000.

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