

ROLL No.....

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR HOTEL MANAGEMENT  
AND CATERING TECHNOLOGY, NOIDA  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-2015**

COURSE : 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester of 3-year B.Sc. in H&HA  
SUBJECT : Accountancy  
TIME ALLOWED : 03 Hours MAX. MARKS: 100

(Marks allotted to each question are given in brackets)

Q.1. The Trial Balance given below contains certain mistakes. Redraft the Trial Balance:

Particulars	Debit (Rs.)	Particulars	Credit (Rs.)
Machinery	17,000/-	Capital	73,600/-
Bad Debts	2,800/-	Interest received	2,600/-
Bank overdraft	10,000/-	Sales	1,04,000/-
Building	60,000/-	Debtors	60,000/-
Cash	400/-	Furniture	5,600/-
Purchase return	2,600/-		
Discount received	3,000/-		
Purchases	1,00,000/-		
Creditors	50,000/-		
	<b>2,45,800/-</b>		<b>2,45,800/-</b>

(10)

**OR**

- (a) What is the meaning and purpose of Trial Balance?  
(b) Explain the methods of preparing Trial Balance.

(5+5=10)

Q.2. What is the meaning of Journal? Explain the contents of Journal format and show how posting is done in it by any two imaginary transactions.

(10)

- Q.3. (a) Explain briefly **any five** Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.  
(b) How Accounting, Book-keeping and Accountancy are different?

(2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5)

Q.4. What do you understand by Bank Reconciliation Statement? Briefly explain **any four** reasons for preparing this statement.

(5)

Q.5. Enter the following transactions in suitable Cash Book:

2013		In Rupees
April 1	Cash balance	50,000/-
	Bank balance	1,70,000/-
April 6	Rent paid by cheque	20,000/-
April 10	Goods purchased for	35,000/-
April 18	Received interest in cash	7,000/-
April 22	Withdrew from bank for office use	15,000/-
April 27	Sold goods for cash	17,000/-
April 29	Paid wages	3,000/-
April 30	Purchased stationery	4,000/-
April 30	Received cheque from Rishi	10,000/-
April 30	Paid to Hari by cheque	25,000/-

(10)

**OR**

- Why Cash Book is maintained in the business?
- Give format of three column cash book.
- What is the difference between Cash Book and Petty Cash Book?
- What is 'Contra Entry'?

(2+3+3+2=10)

Q.6. (a) Explain why 'Ledger' is the principal book of business. Give the procedure for balancing Ledger account.

(b) Differentiate Ledger and Journal.

(5+5=10)

**OR**

Post the following transactions into Ledger. Balance each Ledger at the end of the month:

04.05.2013	Purchased furniture worth Rs.65,000/-
13.05.2013	Paid wages Rs.5,000/-
21.05.2013	Sold goods to M/s. Durga Traders for Rs.80,000/-
24.05.2013	Purchased equipment and paid cheque of Rs.27,000/- for it.
28.05.2013	Purchased stationery for Rs.3,000/-
30.05.2013	Sold goods for Rs.90,000/-

(10)

Q.7. Journalise the following transactions:

- 01.04.2013 Mr. Shiv started business with cash Rs.5,00,000/-  
02.04.2013 Purchased goods from M/s. Lakshmi Rs.35,000/-  
10.04.2013 Deposited into bank Rs.3,00,000/-  
14.04.2013 Paid by cheque the telephone charges Rs.7,000/-  
20.04.2013 Sold to Vishnu goods worth Rs.14,000/-  
22.04.2013 Withdrew for personal use Rs.6,000/- from business  
22.04.2013 Vishnu returned goods worth Rs.200/- as being defective  
25.04.2013 Paid M/s. Lakshmi Rs.15,000/-  
27.04.2013 Vishnu settled his account by paying cheque Rs.13,500/-  
30.04.2013 Paid rent by cheque Rs.12,000/-

(10)

**OR**

Explain the three types of Accounts with examples. Give their respective rules of journalizing the transactions. Is it possible to pass a single journal entry for two or more transactions?

(6+3+1=10)

Q.8. State in which subsidiary books the following transactions will be recorded:

- (a) Credit sale of assets.
- (b) Cash purchases of goods.
- (c) Loss of goods by fire.
- (d) Credit sale of goods.
- (e) Return of goods to the business which was sold earlier.
- (f) Furniture purchased for cash.
- (g) Withdrawal of goods for personal use from the business.
- (h) Purchased machinery on credit.
- (i) Goods purchased earlier returned back to the supplier as being damaged.
- (j) Sold goods in cash.

(10)

Q.9. (a) Explain the meaning and purpose of preparing Final Accounts.  
(b) Identify the following under Capital Expenditure, Revenue Expenditure and Deferred Revenue Expenditure:

- (i) Maintenance charges paid for machinery of the business.
- (ii) Purchased laundry machine for commercial use.
- (iii) Installed photocopier in the office.
- (iv) Purchased material for production.
- (v) Expenditure on purchase of stationery.
- (vi) Expenditure incurred on research and experiments.

(4+6=10)

Q.10. From the following Trial Balance, prepare Trading Account and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 and a Balance Sheet as on that date:

**TRIAL BALANCE AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2013**

Particulars	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
Capital		2,00,000/-
Drawings	17,000/-	
Plant & Machinery	1,20,000/-	
Furniture	26,000/-	
Debtors	36,000/-	
Creditors		26,000/-
Purchases	20,000/-	
Sales		42,000/-
Wages	8,000/-	
Cash at Bank	26,000/-	
Salaries	8,000/-	
Repairs	1,900/-	
Opening stock	16,000/-	
Rent	4,500/-	
Manufacturing expenses	1,500/-	
Bills payable		23,500/-
Bad debts	5,000/-	
Carriage	1,600/-	
	<b>2,91,500/-</b>	<b>2,91,500/-</b>

Adjustments:

- 1) The value of closing stock is Rs.16,000/-
- 2) Outstanding wages Rs.1,500/-
- 3) Prepaid rent is Rs.500/-
- 4) Depreciate Plant & Machinery by 10% and Furniture by 15%.

(20)

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