



**Date:- 1<sup>st</sup> May 2019**  
**S.Y.J.C. / Accounts**

**Test No:-2**  
**Topic:- Single Entry**

**Marks:- 30**  
**Time:- 1 hr**

**Q.1. Select the most appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the statements (6)**

- Under single entry system, ..... is prepared to find out capital.  
(a) Statement of affairs (b) Statement of profit  
(c) Balance Sheet (d) Income statement
- Under single entry system, ..... is prepared to find out net profit or loss.  
(a) Statement of affairs (b) Balance Sheet  
(c) Income statement (d) Statement of profit or loss
- Further capital introduced during the year is ..... from closing capital in order to find out the correct Profit.  
(a) added (b) deducted (c) divided (d) multiplied
- Single Entry System is more popular for .....  
(a) Sole trader (b) Company (c) Government (d) All of the above
- It is not possible to prepare ..... under single entry system.  
(a) trial balance (b) balance sheet (c) receipt and payments a/c (d) sales a/c
- If opening capital is ₹50,000; closing capital is ₹70,000; withdrawals are ₹10,000 and fresh capital brought in is ₹5,000; Profit is .....  
(a) ₹35,000 (b) ₹25,000 (c) ₹45,000 (d) ₹15,000

**Q.2. Mr. Balasaheb is dealing in the business of fruits. He maintains his accounting record with single entry. The following figures are taken from his record. (8)**

Particulars	Balance as on 1-4-2004	Balance as on 31-3-2005
Land and Building	40,000	50,000
Machinery	30,000	40,000
Furniture	10,000	10,000
Sundry Debtors	20,000	40,000
Stock	10,000	25,000
Cash Balance	5,000	15,000
Bills Receivable	5,000	5,000
Sundry Creditors	25,000	25,000
Bank Overdraft	5,000	--
Bank Balance	--	10,000

Mr. Balasaheb introduced ₹ 10,000 as further capital.

He spent ₹ 45,000 from the business for his daughter's marriage.

Depreciate Land and Building by ₹ 5,000.

Create 5% Reserve for Doubtful Debts on Sundry Debtors.

**Prepare: (1) Opening Statement of Affairs (2) Closing Statement of Affairs  
(3) Statement of Profit and Loss.**

**Q.3 Mr. Keshave** keeps his books on single entry system & disclosed the following information of his business: (8)

Particulars	1 <sup>st</sup> April,12 (₹)	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 13 (₹)
Investments	-	30,000
Bills payable	-	18,000
Creditors	52,500	69,000
Furniture	15,000	45,000
Debtors	60,000	90,000
Stock in trade	30,000	37,500
Cash in bank	36,000	54,000

**Additional information:-**

- Mr. Keshav transferred ₹ 3,000 per month during the first half year & ₹ 2,000 per month for the second half year from business account to his personal account.
- He also took goods worth ₹ 7,000 for private use.
- He sold his private asset for ₹ 27,000 & brought the proceeds into his business.
- Furniture to be depreciated by 10%.
- Provide reserve for doubtful debts at 5% on debtors.

**Prepare: (a) Opening statement of affairs. (b) Closing statement of affairs. (c) Statement of profit & loss for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013.**

**Q.4. Mr. Anil** keeps his books by single entry method. Following are the details of his business. (8)

Particulars	01.04.2012 Amt (₹)	31.03.2013 Amt (₹)
Cash in hand	10,000	16,000
Cash at bank	20,000	36,000
Stock	16,000	24,000
Furniture	18,000	18,000
Plant & Machinery	60,000	90,000
Creditors	15,000	18,000
Debtors	24,000	30,000

During the year Mr. Anil has withdrawn ₹ 10,000 for his private purpose and bought goods of ₹ 2,000 for household use. On 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012, he sold his household furniture for ₹ 2,000 and deposited the same amount in the business bank account. Provide depreciation on Machinery @ 10% p.a. (assuming additions were made on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2012) and on furniture @ 5%.

**Prepare: (a) Opening Statement of Affairs; (b) Closing Statement of Affairs; (c) statement of Profit or Loss for the for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013.**

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**Date:- 1<sup>st</sup> May 2019**  
**S.Y.J.C. / Accounts**

**Test No:2**  
**Topic:- Single Entry**

**Marks:- 30 Time:- 1 hr**  
**(Solution)**

**Q.1. Select the most appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the statements**

- Under single entry system, ..... is prepared to find out capital.  
(a) **Statement of affairs** (b) Statement of profit  
(c) Balance Sheet (d) Income statement
- Under single entry system, ..... is prepared to find out net profit or loss.  
(a) Statement of affairs (b) Balance Sheet  
(c) Income statement (d) **Statement of profit or loss**
- Further capital introduced during the year is ..... from closing capital in order to find out the correct Profit.  
(a) added (b) **deducted** (c) divided (d) multiplied
- Single Entry System is more popular for .....  
(a) **Sole trader** (b) Company (c) Government (d) All of the above
- It is not possible to prepare ..... under single entry system.  
(a) **trial balance** (b) balance sheet (c) receipt and payments a/c (d) sales a/c
- If opening capital is ₹50,000; closing capital is ₹70,000; withdrawals are ₹10,000 and fresh capital brought in is ₹5,000; Profit is .....  
(a) ₹35,000 (b) **₹25,000** (c) ₹45,000 (d) ₹15,000

**Q.2.**

**In the books of Mr. Balasaheb**

**Statement of Affairs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005**

Liabilities	01.04.04	31.03.05	Assets	01.04.04	31.03.05
Capital	90,000	1,70,000	Land & Machinery	40,000	50,000
Creditors	25,000	25,000	Machinery	30,000	40,000
Bank Overdraft	5,000	---	Furniture	10,000	10,000
			Debtors	20,000	40,000
			Stock	10,000	25,000
			Cash Balance	5,000	15,000
			Bills Receivable	5,000	5,000
			Bank Balance	--	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,20,000</b>	<b>1,95,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,20,000</b>	<b>1,95,000</b>

**Statement of Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March. 2005**

Particulars	₹	₹
Closing Capital		1,70,000
<b>Add :</b> Drawings		45,000
		2,15,000
<b>Less:</b> Additional capital introduced		10,000
Adjusted Closing Capital		2,05,000
<b>Less:</b> Opening Capital		90,000
Profit before adjustments		1,15,000
<b>Add:</b> Incomes & Gains	---	---
<b>Less:</b> Expenses		
1. Depreciation on land & building	5,000	
2. RDD (5%)	2,000	7,000
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>1,08,000</b>

**Working Note 1:- To calculate 5% RDD on Debtors**

$$\frac{5}{100} \times 40,000 = \text{Rs. } 2,000$$

**Q.3.**

**In the books of Mr. Kushave**

**Statement of affairs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013**

Liabilities	01.04.12	31.03.13	Assets	01.04.12	31.03.13
Capital	88,500	1,69,500	Investments	--	30,000
Bills payable	--	18,000	Furniture	15,000	45,000
Creditors	52,500	69,000	Debtors	60,000	90,000
			Stock in trade	30,000	37,500
			Cash in hand	36,000	54,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,41,000</b>	<b>2,56,500</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,41,000</b>	<b>2,56,500</b>

**Statement of Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March. 2013**

Particulars	₹	₹
Closing Capital		1,69,500
<b>Add :</b> Drawings		
Cash	30,000	
Goods	7,000	37,000
		2,06,500
<b>Less:</b> Additional capital introduced		27,000
Adjusted Closing Capital		1,79,500
<b>Less:</b> Opening Capital		88,500
Profit before adjustments		91,000
<b>Add:</b> Incomes & Gains	---	---
<b>Less:</b> Expenses and losses		
1. Depreciation on land & building	4,500	
2. RDD (5%)	4,500	9,000
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>82,000</b>

**Working Note 1:** To calculate total amount of drawings

3,000 × 6	=	18,000
2,000 × 6	=	<u>12,000</u>
		30,000
Goods	+	<u>7,000</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>37,000</u></b>

**Working Note 2:** To calculate depreciation on furniture

$$10\% \text{ of } 45,000$$
$$45,000 \times \frac{10}{100} = ₹4,500$$

**Working Note 3:** To calculate 5% R.D.D. on debtors

$$4,000 \times \frac{5}{100} = ₹4,500$$

**Q.4. In the books of Mr. Balasaheb**

**Statement of Affairs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013**

Liabilities	01.04.12	31.03.13	Assets	01.04.12	31.03.13
Capital	1,33,000	1,96,000	Cash in hand	10,000	16,000
Creditors	15,000	18,000	Cash at bank	20,000	36,000
			Stock	16,000	24,000
			Furniture	18,000	18,000
			Plant & Machinery	60,000	90,000
			Debtors	24,000	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,48,000</b>	<b>2,14,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,48,000</b>	<b>2,14,000</b>

**Statement of Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013**

Particulars	₹	₹
Closing Capital		1,96,000
<b>Add:</b> Drawings		
Cash	10,000	
Goods	20,000	12,000
		2,08,000
<b>Less:</b> Additional capital introduced		2,000
Adjusted Closing Capital		2,06,000
<b>Less:</b> Opening Capital		1,33,000
Profit before adjustments		73,000
<b>Add:</b> Incomes & Gains		---
<b>Less:</b> Expenses and losses		
1. Depreciation on machinery	7,500	
2. Depreciation on furniture	900	8,400
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>64,600</b>

**Working Note 1:** To calculate depreciation on Machinery

$$\begin{array}{rcc} & 90,000 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \text{Old} & & \text{New} \\ 60,000 & & 30,000 \\ 6,000 \times \frac{10}{100} & & \frac{30,000 \times 10 \times 6}{100 \times 2} \\ & & = 7,500 \end{array}$$

**Working Note 2:** To calculate depreciation on furniture

$$10,000 \times \frac{5}{100} = 900$$

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