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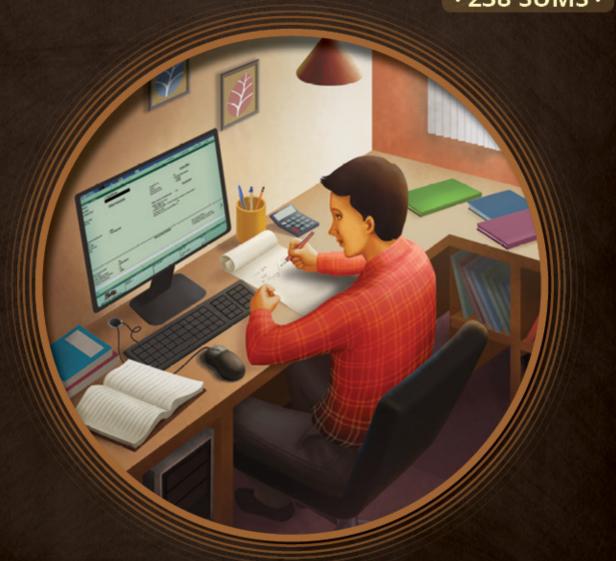


SMART NOTES

Std. XI

Book Keeping and Accountancy (PRACTICE)

· 238 SUMS ·



Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

SMART NOTES

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY (PRACTICE BOOK)

F.Y.J.C.

MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD

(As per the new textbook published by Maharashtra State Burea, of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. w.e.f. Acac 2019-20)

Salient Features:

- Based on the new textbook
- Includes only additional sums for pract.
- 238 sums covered in total across all chapters
- Sums in this book are NOT vered at textbook & Smart Notes main book
- Type-wise bifurcation of sums for systematic study
- Board Problems c 201 2 19 included in "Single Entry System" chapter
- Final ar swell final questions provided at the end of the book

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PREFACE

Practice makes a student perfect, doesn't it? Book-Keeping & Accountancy — Practice Book 'Smart Notes' is a book curated to facilitate additional practice for students to make them perfect in this core subject of commerce.

This book is a complete and thorough guide which is critically analysed and drafted to serve as a supplementary problem-solving book for students. Book-Kee, no of Accountancy is a subject that can be perfected only with thorough practice and this cook is a perfect aid to help students form a strong base for the subject to provide a biggeochallenges ahead in Std. XII.

This book is apt for students who have understood concepts of this schiect clearly and now want to only solve more sums. Therefore, this book includes only questions and does not include any theory or objective questions. We have consided a sums in this book which are apart from the sums available in the government to thook and our book "Book Keeping & Accountancy - Smart Notes". In order to enable the students to study the chapter in a systematic step-by-step manner, we have rearral ged the sums type-wise on the basis of adjustments in selected chapter. A table for the same is provided at the start of such chapters. The 'final solution' for a sums is provided at the end of the book for your reference.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly misse 'sor ething or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write trus t: \ \ail@'argetpublications.org

From,

Publisher

Edition: First

Disclaimer

refe. 100 book is transformative work based on 'Book - Keeping & Accountancy; First Edition: 2019' published by the Maharashtra State ureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair ye of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to restand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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Why to study Book-Keeping & Accoutancy?

Apart from the basic objective of doing well in your exams, there are various reasons for studying Book Keeping & Accountancy (BK):

- 1. BK is the fundamental subject of commerce. Most courses of commerce have BK as one of the primary subjects.
- 2. Finance is the core of any business. It is difficult to understand finance without to basic knowledge of accounts.
- 3. All organizations have to regularly maintain books of accounts and fie income tax returns. All these organizations require qualified accountants to find ize fine books of accounts.
- 4. Accounts is required everywhere from household budget to national judget.

How to study from this book?

- 1. Read the theory of the chapter thoroughly from your textbook / Smart Notes main book.
- 2. Seek help of your *Lachers to understand concepts that you haven't understood yourse'
- 3. Now start solving the sams in this book in the order given.
- 4. You can refer the solution, at the end of the book to check whether you have solved the simple solved.

You are now moing towards perfection. ©

INDEX

Sr. No.	Titles	Page No.
2	Meaning and Fundamentals of Double Entry Book-Keeping	1
3	Journal	6
4	Ledger	11
5	Subsidiary Books	19
6	Bank Reconciliation Statement	30
7	Depreciation	37
8	Rectification of Errors	41
9	Final Accounts of a Proprietary Conc rn	45
10	Single Entry System	68
	Answer Key	81

2

Meaning and Fundamentals of Double Entry Book-Keeping

Sr. No.	Problem Type	Q. No.
1.	Stating the types of two accounts involved	Q. 1, 2
2.	Classification of accounts under Personal, Real and Nominal Account	Q. 3 to Q. 6
3.	3. Classification of accounts under Asset, Liability, Income and Expenditure Account	
4.	Classification of Accounts under Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenditure and Capital	Q. 9, 10
5.	Analysis of transactions as per Traditional Approach	Q. 11, 12
6.	Analysis of transactions as per Modern Approach	0 13.14
7.	Problems based on accounting approach	Q. 5 to u

Stating the types of two accounts involved

Q.1. State the types of two accounts involved in the following transactions.

- i. Chunilal commenced business with cash ₹ 1,25,000.
- ii. Purchased furniture worth ₹ 35,000 on credit from Vinayak Industries.
- iii. Brought personal computer worth ₹ 25,000 into business.
- iv. Purchased goods worth ₹ 20,000 for cash.
- v. Sold goods worth ₹ 10,000 on credit to Manilal.
- vi. Sold goods worth ₹ 5,000 for cash.
- vii. Deposited ₹ 25,000 into Bank of India.
- viii. Paid wages ₹ 1,700.
- ix. Withdrawn from bank ₹ 5,000 for personal use.
- x. Received interest ₹ 300.

Q.2. State the types of two accounts involved in the followin transactions.

- i. Maganlal commenced business with hank balance 7 7 ,000.
- ii. Purchased goods worth ₹ 1,20,000 on credit from Chhaganlal.
- iii. Withdrawn cash for office use ₹ 0,000
- iv. Purchased machinery worth ₹ 18, \(\gamma \) issuir \(\frac{1}{3} \) cheque.
- v. Sold goods worth ₹ 45,000 for cash.
- vi. Sold goods worth ₹ 32,0 ? on credit to .ungerilal.
- vii. Purchased mobile w +h ₹ 000 for personal use.
- viii. Paid electricity b'amounting ₹ 50.
- ix. Received comparision ₹ 1,500.
- x. Paid ₹ 700 r pring visiting cards.

Classification c a oun under Personal, Real and Nominal Account

Q.3. Class, the following accounts into Personal, Real and Nominal Account.

i. 📶	Postage Telegram A/c	ii.	Furniture & Fixtures A/c
iii.	Go. '- distributed as free sample A/c	iv.	Land A/c
V.	Par ant Ay	vi.	Computer A/c
vii.	arendra's A/c	viii.	Capital A/c
	Ir ome Tax A/c	х.	Bank of India A/c
xi.	Repairs & Maintenance A/c	xii.	Salary A/c

4. Classify the following accounts into Personal, Real and Nominal Account.

i.	Cash A/c	ii.	Building A/c
iii.	Prepaid Advertisement A/c	iv.	Bank Loan A/c
٧.	Outstanding Salary A/c	vi.	General Insurance A/c
vii.	Copyright A/c	viii.	Loss by Fire A/c
ix.	Chunilal's A/c	Х.	Dividend A/c
xi.	Investment in Shares A/c	xii.	Fixed Deposit A/c

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Q.5. Classify the following accounts into Personal, Real and Nominal Account.

i. Goodwill A/c ii. Drawings A/c

iii. Sale of Scrap A/c iv. Plant & Machinery A/c

v. Commission A/c vi. Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation A/c

vii. Trademark A/c viii. Bank of Maharashtra A/c ix. Outstanding Rent A/c x. Loss on Sale of Asset A/c

xi. Sundry Income A/c xii. Laptop A/c

Q.6. Classify the following accounts into Personal, Real and Nominal Account.

i. Freight A/c ii. Sadbhavana Trust A/c

iii. Closing Stock A/c
 iv. Discount A/c
 v. Tools and Equipments A/c
 vi. Carriage A/c
 vii. Live Stock A/c
 viii. Giridhar's A/c

ix. Profit on Sale of Asset A/c x. Legal Expenses A/

xi. Motor Car A/c xii. GST A/c

xiii. Pune Municipal Transport A/c xiv. Income Rec ivable A/c

xv. Stock of Stationery A/c xvi. Loss by Theft A.

Classification of accounts under Asset, Liability, Income and Coenast Account

Q.7. Classify the following accounts into Asset, Liability, Income and Lopen Sture Account.

i. Land & Building A/c ii. Prepaid surance A/c

iii. Bad Debts A/c

v. Commission Received in Advance A/c
vii. Bank Loan A/c
viii. Dividend Received A/c

ix. Furniture A/c x. Printing & Stationery A/c

xi. Discount Received A/c Creditors A/c

Q.8. Classify the following accounts to / set, Liability, Income and Expenditure.

i. Goodwill A/c ii. Outstanding Audit Fees A/c

iii. Sales A/civ. Depreciation A/cv. Trademark A/cvi. Profit on Sale of Asset A/c

vii. Carriage A/c viii. Bank Loan A/c
ix. Investment A/c x. Advertisement A/c

ix. Investment A/c x. Advertisement A/c xi. Creditors A xii. Sale of Scrap A/c

Classification o Ac punes under Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenditure and Capital

Q.9. Classin, the way mentioned accounts into Asset, Liability, Income, Expenditure and Capital Account.

ii. Dividend A/c
iii. Frei arc 's iv. Salary A/c

v. ank Loan A/c vi. Cash in Hand A/c
viii. Sumit's Capital A/c

ix. Telephone Bill A/c x. Prepaid Insurance A/c

xi Patents A/c xii. Bad Debts A/c xiii. Discount Received A/c xiv. Trademark A/c

xv. Purchases A/c xvii. Carriage A/c xviii. GST Payable A/c xviii. Outstanding Wages A/c

xix. Sundry Creditors A/c xx. Discount Allowed A/c xxi. Cash at Bank A/c xxii. Rent Payable A/c

xxiii. Goods Lost by Fire A/c xxiv. Coal and Gas A/c



Chapter 2: Meaning and Fundamentals of Double Entry Book-Keeping

Q.10. Classify the below mentioned accounts into Asset, Liability, Income, Expenditure and Capital Accounts.

i. Plant & Machinery A/c

iii. Discount Received A/c

٧. Bank Overdraft A/c

Carriage A/c vii.

Outstanding Rent A/c ix.

Prepaid Advertisement A/c xi.

xiii. Bills Receivable A/c Licence Fees A/c

Bills Payable A/c xvii.

XV.

xix. Fixed Deposits A/c

Loan from Friends A/c xxi.

Donations A/c ii.

iv. Sunil's Capital A/c

Sundry Debtors A/c vi.

Interest on Fixed Deposits A/c viii.

Investment in Land A/c Х.

Interest on Bank Overdraft A/c xii.

xiv. Sales A/c

Live Stock A/c xvi.

xviii. Cash Discount Received A/c

Electricity Bill A/c XX.

Goods distributed as free samples xxii.

Analysis of transactions as per Traditional Approach

Q.11. Prepare a chart showing analysis of the following transactions in a tabular orm acculing of Traditional Approach.

- Soham started business with cash ₹ 75,000. i.
- Purchased computer for office use ₹ 17,500. ii.
- iii. Deposited ₹ 25,000 in State Bank of India.
- Purchased goods worth ₹ 10,000 on credit from Giridhar. iv.
- Purchased goods worth ₹ 9,000 for cash. ٧.
- vi. Paid wages ₹ 4,500.
- Purchased table and chair worth ₹ 12,500 for office use. vii.
- Sold goods worth ₹ 17,000 to Shyam on credit. viii.
- Withdrawn cash for office use ₹ 10,000. ix.
- Purchased stationery for ₹ 2,500. х.
- Received commission ₹ 750. xi.
- Paid rent ₹ 3,000. xii.

Q.12. Prepare a chart showing analys' of the following transactions in a tabular form according to Traditional Approach.

- John started business with bank ba. ce of ₹ _,50,000. i.
- Withdrawn cash for offi e use ₹ 1,00,00 ii.
- Purchased furniture wort₁ ₹ 25,000. iii.
- Purchased goods firea 'n ₹ 5 000 iv.
- Withdrawn cas' for per anal us < 5,000. ٧.
- Purchased roods 'o' . 1₹ 30,000 from Johnny. vi.
- Sold goods > th ₹ 2.000 for cash. vii.
- viii. Sold goods work ₹ 10, 00 to Janardan on credit.
- Pai h to Jchnn, ₹ 28,000. ix.
- Received as 2011 t from Johnny ₹ 2,000. Х.
- Paid elec icity bill ₹ 1,250 by cheque. xi.
- Dep **ed cush in bank ₹ 5,000. xii.

Ana sis of transactions as per Modern Approach

Q.1. Prepare a chart showing analysis of the following transactions in a tabular form according to Modern Approach.

Abhinav started business with cash ₹ 2,00,000.

- Opened a bank account and deposited ₹ 1,00,000. ii.
- Spent ₹ 4,000 on electrical fittings. iii.
- Purchased a computer worth ₹ 25,000 for office use by making payment through cheque. i۷.
- ٧. Bought table & chair worth ₹ 20,000 on credit from Furniture Mart.
- Purchased goods worth ₹ 25,000 for cash. vi.
- vii. Sold goods worth ₹ 17,000.

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- viii. Purchased goods worth ₹ 40,000 on credit from Ambika Traders.
- ix. Paid carriage ₹ 450.
- x. Withdrawn cash ₹ 5,000 from bank for personal use.
- xi. Sold goods worth ₹ 12,000 on credit to Abhishek.
- xii. Received cash from Abhishek ₹ 5,000.

Q.14. Prepare a chart showing analysis of the following transactions in a tabular form according to Mr., n Approach.

- i. Abhishek started business with cash ₹ 1,50,000.
- ii. Purchased furniture worth ₹ 35,000 by making payment through cheque.
- iii. Paid ₹ 1,150 for printing bill books.
- iv. Deposited cash ₹ 50,000 in bank.
- v. Purchased goods for cash ₹ 20,000.
- vi. Paid wages ₹ 400.
- vii. Purchased goods worth ₹ 30,000 on credit from Nikhilesh.
- viii. Sold goods worth ₹ 10,000 for cash.
- ix. Received interest ₹ 100.
- x. Paid by cheque ₹ 10,000 to Nikhilesh.
- xi. Withdrawn through ATM ₹ 2,000 for personal use.

Problems based on accounting approach

Q.15. Show the accounting equations for the following trans ctions.

- i. Arun started business with cash ₹ 1,00,000.
- ii. Purchased furniture for cash ₹ 15,000.
- iii. Purchased goods worth ₹ 70,000 on credit fror Varun.
- iv. Sold goods worth ₹ 60,000 on credit to Varsha
- v. Deposited into bank ₹ 25,000.
- vi. Received commission ₹ 500.

Q.16. Show the accounting equation or the ollowing transactions.

- i. Kiran started business with cash \ 1 5,000.
- ii. Purchased machinery worth ₹ 35,00. on cruit from Bhairav Traders.
- iii. Purchased stationery wc th ₹ 1,500.
- v. Deposited into bank ₹ 1 000.
- vi. Received intere ₹ 1,5 J.

Q.17. Show the a conting equations for the following transactions.

- i. Ankush started by iness with cash ₹ 2,75,000.
- ii. Pure ase 'machinery worth ₹ 1,50,000 on credit from Rajesh Brothers.
- iii. Purcha. d toc. vorth ₹ 2,000 for cash.
- iv. rchased roods worth ₹ 30,000 on credit from Jagdamb Traders.
- v. Pair' ... +enance charges ₹ 3,000.
- vii \ ithdrawn for personal use ₹ 2,000.

Q.17 Show the accounting equations for the following transactions.

Omkar started business with bank balance ₹ 3,00,000.

- ii. Withdrawn cash from bank for office use ₹ 2,00,000.
- iii. Purchased computer worth ₹ 30,000 on credit from Jai Ambe Traders.
- iv. Paid for printing bill books ₹ 1,000.
- v. Paid to a supplier ₹ 10,000.
- vi. Purchased goods worth ₹ 1,25,000 on credit.
- vii. Withdrawn ₹ 4,000 for personal use.



Q.19. Show the accounting equations for the following transactions.

- i. Madhura started business with cash ₹ 3,00,000.
- ii. Purchased goods worth ₹ 75,000 on credit from Swara.
- iii. Purchased machinery worth ₹ 25,000.
- iv. Brought personal furniture worth ₹ 30,000 into business.
- v. Deposited ₹ 1,00,000 in Bank of Maharashtra.
- vi. Sold goods worth ₹ 50,000 for cash.
- vii. Paid ₹ 2,500 for advertisement.

Q.20. Show the accounting equations for the following transactions.

- i. Aishwarya started business with bank balance ₹ 2,25,000.
- ii. Purchased furniture worth ₹ 60,000 by issuing a cheque.
- iii. Purchased goods worth ₹ 30,000 by issuing cheque.
- iv. Withdrawn ₹ 50,000 for personal purpose.
- v. Purchased chair worth ₹ 15,000 on credit.
- vi. Purchased goods worth ₹ 35,000 on credit.
- vii. Spent ₹ 10,000 on repairs & maintenance.

Q.21. Show the accounting equations for the following transactions.

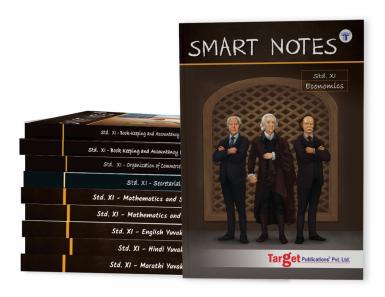
- i. Yasmeen started business with cash ₹ 1,75,000.
- ii. Purchased machinery worth ₹ 50,000 on credit from Perv an.
- iii. Purchased goods worth ₹ 40,000 for cash.
- iv. Brought personal laptop worth ₹ 35,000 into business.
- v. Goods lost by fire ₹ 5,000.
- vi. Sold goods costing ₹ 32,000 at profit of ₹ 8,00 on credit to Ameen.
- vii. Paid to a supplier ₹ 25,000.

Q.22. Show the accounting equations for the following transactions.

- i. Joseph started business with cas¹ < 2,00 ^00.
- ii. Purchased goods worth ₹ 1,00,000 or ,redit from Jack.
- iii. Withdrawn goods worth ₹ 5,000 for erson use.
- iv. Sold goods costing ₹ 70, `00 at profit o. ₹ 25,000.
- iv. Brought personal table wo h ₹ 3,000 into business.
- v. Goods worth ₹ 8 J0 lo. by i.
- vi. Depreciated ta e by ₹ ,000.
- vii. Paid ₹ 90,0 ? to i. uppliers.



Sta.XI **SMART NOTES** COMMERCE



Available Subjects:

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