23. Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement from the following particulars on 31st March 2023: Bank Statement showed a favourable balance of ₹ 12,400.

I. Cheques amounting to ₹ 45,000 were drawn on 27 March 2023 of which cheques of ₹ 33,000 were encashed on 2nd April 2023.

II. Cheque issued returned on technical grounds ₹ 4,000.

III. Bank recorded a Cash deposit of ₹ 3,210 as ₹ 3,120.

IV. Bill for collection not advised by the bank but credited to our account ₹ 8,000.

V. A bill for ₹ 10,000 was retired by the Bank under a rebate of ₹ 200 but the full amount of the bill was credited in the bank column of the Cash Book. [4]

OR

Prepare a bank reconciliation statement of Shri Bhandari as on 31 March 2017.

I. The Payment of cheques for ₹ 550 was recorded twice in the passbook.

II. Withdrawal column of the passbook undercast by ₹ 200.

III. A Cheque of ₹ 200 has been debited from the bank column of the Cash Book but it was not sent to bank at all.

IV. A Cheque of ₹ 300 debited to Bank column of the cash book was not sent to the bank.

V. ₹ 500 in respect of dishonoured cheque were entered in the passbook but not in the cash book.

Overdraft as per pass book is ₹ 20,000.

24. On 1st April 2023, XYZ Ltd started business with the following transactions. Pass necessary journal entries.

1. Invested ₹1,00,000 in cash.
2. Purchased furniture for ₹10,000 in cash.
3. Bought goods on credit from M/s ABC Trad... ₹25,000.
4. Sold goods t...
5. ...

Overdraft as per pass book is ₹ 20,000.

24. On 1st April 2023, XYZ Ltd started business with the following transactions. Pass necessary journal entries.

1. Invested ₹1,00,000 in cash.
2. Purchased furniture for ₹10,000 in cash.
3. Bought goods on credit from M/s ABC Traders for ₹25,000.
4. Sold goods to M/s DEF Traders for ₹15,000 on credit.
5. Paid rent ₹5,000 in cash.
6. Received cash from M/s DEF Traders ₹10,000. [6]

OR

On 1 April 2023, ABC Ltd started business with the following transactions. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of ABC Ltd Assume the GST rate is 12% (CGST 6% and SGST 6%).

1. Invested ₹2,00,000 in cash.
2. Purchased goods for ₹50,000 plus GST from M/s XYZ Traders on credit.
3. Bought furniture for ₹20,000 plus GST in cash.
4. Sold goods costing ₹30,000 to M/s PQR Traders for ₹40,000 plus GST on credit.
5. Paid rent of ₹10,000 plus GST in cash.
6. Received cash from M/s PQR Traders, ₹44,800 in full settlement.

25. Pass the journal entries to rectify the following errors detected during the preparation of the trial balance.

I. Purchase book is undercast by ₹ 1,000.

II. Wages paid for the construction of office debited to wages account ₹ 20,000.

III. A credit sale of goods ₹ 1,200 to Rishi has been wrongly passed through the purchase book

IV. Goods purchased for ₹ 5,000 were posted as ₹ 500 to the purchases account.

V. Credit purchase of ₹ 1,040 from Rishi was passed in the books as ₹ 1,400.

VI. Goods (cost ₹ 5,000, sales price ₹ 6,000) distributed as free samples among prospective customers were not recorded anywhere.

VII. Goods worth ₹ 1,500 returned by Green & Co have not been recorded anywhere. [6]

OR

A Book-keeper finds the difference in the Trial Balance amounting to ₹ 210 and puts it in the suspense account. Later on he detects the following errors. Rectify these and prepare the Suspense Account:-

I. Goods purchased from Roshan ₹ 700 was passed through sales book.

II. Returned goods to Shivank ₹ 1,500 was passed through returns inward book.

III. An Item of ₹ 450 relating to prepaid rent account was omitted to be brought forward.

IV. An Item of ₹ 120 in respect of purchase returns, instead of being recorded in Returns outward book has been wrongly entered in the purchase book and posted therefrom to the debit of Personal A/c.

V. Amount payable to Sahil for repairs done to radio ₹ 180 and a new radio supplied for ₹ 1,920, were entered in the Purchase book as ₹ 2,000.

Give full narrations for rectifying journal entries. Which of the above errors affected the agreement of Trial Balance?

Revenue Expenditure and Deferred Revenue Expenditure, stating reasons in each case: [3]

1. ₹50,000 spent on the construction of a factory building.
2. ₹10,000 spent on the repair of machinery to maintain its operating condition.
3. ₹5,000 paid as insurance premium for the factory building for 2 years.
4. ₹20,000 spent on advertisements for launching a new product.
5. ₹2,000 spent on the installation of a new air conditioner in the office.
6. ₹30,000 spent on the development of a new product, which will generate benefits over the next 5 years.

31. Calculate Cost of Goods Sold and Closing Stock from the following information: Sales ₹ 5,40,000; Sales Returns ₹ 16,000; Gross Profit ₹ 1,20,000; Opening Stock ₹ 20,000; Purchases ₹ 4,00,000; Purchase Returns ₹ 4,000; Carriage Inward ₹ 15,000. [3]

32. A Book keeper prepared a trial Balance on 31 March 2024 with showed difference of ₹ 2,715. The difference was placed to debit side of Suspense A/c. The errors were subsequently discovered. [3]

1. ₹ 710, the total of Sales Return Book has been posted to the credit of the Purchases Return Account.
2. An item of ₹ 626 written off as a bad-debt from Chanderkant has not been debited to Bad-Debts A/c.
3. Goods sold to X and Y for ₹ 1,600 and ₹ 1,200 respectively, but were recorded in the Sales Book as to X ₹ 1,200 and Y as ₹ 1,600.
4. Goods of ₹ 850 were returned to Bhardwaj. It was recorded in Purchase Book as ₹ 580.
5. An amount of ₹ 675 for a Credit Sale to Govind, although correctly entered in the Sales Book, has been wrongly posted as ₹ 756.
6. A sum of ₹ 375 owed by Ravi has been included in the list of Sundry Creditors.
7. An amount of ₹ 750 spent on the repairs of an old machinery has been debited to 'Repairs A/c'.

Pass Journal entries to rectify the errors and prepare as Suspense Account.