



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST II - (2024-2025)

Class-XI

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY (CODE-055)

Time Allowed: - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks - 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
3. Part – A and Part – B both are compulsory for all candidates.
4. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
5. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
6. Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each.
7. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each.
8. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

Q. No.	PART A	Marks
1.	Carriage of Rs.8,000 paid on purchase of Second-hand Machinery is treated as _____. (A) Revenue Expenditure (B) Capital Expenditure (C) Deferred Revenue Expenditure (D) Recurring Expenditure	1
2.	Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): It is not necessary to match “revenues” of a period with the “expenses” of that period to determine correct profit or loss for the accounting period. Reason (R): Therefore, it is not relevant when the payment was made or received. All adjustments are made for all outstanding expenses and prepaid expenses. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.	1
3.	Principle of conservation takes into account – (A) All future profits and losses (B) All future profits and not losses (C) All future losses and not profit (D) Neither profits nor losses of future OR The cost of a calculator is accounted as an expense and not shown as an asset in a financial statement of business entity due to: (A) Materiality concept (B) Matching concept (C) Periodicity concept (D) Principle of full disclosure	1

4.	<p>Which of the following is not a limitation of accounting? (A) Based on the accounting conventions (B) Evidence in Legal Matters (C) Incomplete Information (D) Omission of Qualitative Information</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which of the following is not an objective of accounting? (A) To assist the Management. (B) To ascertain cost of a product. (C) To provide information to various users. (D) To record business transaction in terms of money</p>	1
5.	<p>Mr. Naveen dealing in electronic goods sold 20 TV sets costing Rs. 30,000 each at Rs. 40,000 each. Out of this Rs. 5,00,000 were received in cash and the balance is not yet received. Amount of Debtor is _____.</p> <p>(A) Rs. 2,00,000 (B) Rs. 3,00,000 (C) Rs. 4,00,000 (D) Rs. 7,00,000</p>	1
6.	<p>Which of the following is the most relevant accounting information for taxation department? (A) Cash Balance of the firm (B) Book Value of the Fixed Assets (C) Credit Sales of the year (D) Profit generated during the year</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Money spent on Acquire of Assets is known as: (A) Expenditure (B) Expenses (C) Deferred revenue expenditure (D) Both (B) and (C)</p>	1
7.	<p>M/s S Ltd. has invested Rs. 10,000 in the shares of Reliance industries Ltd. Current market value of these shares is Rs. 10,500. Accountant of S Ltd. wants to show Rs. 10,500 as value of investment in the books of accounts. Which accounting convention restricts him from doing so? (A) Full Disclosure (B) Consistency (C) Conservatism (D) Materiality</p>	1
8.	<p>Goods Given as charity (Sales price Rs.500) of Rs.450 – (A) Increase in debtor by Rs.500 and increase in stock by Rs.500 (B) Decrease in cash by Rs.500 and decrease in stock by Rs.450 (C) Decrease in stock by Rs.500 and decrease in capital by Rs.500 (D) Decrease in stock by Rs.450 and decrease in capital by Rs.450</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>While returning the goods to customers, we prepare: (A) Debit Note (B) Credit Note (C) Invoice (D) Cash-memo</p>	1
<p>Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions: After completing his 12th class with commerce stream, Raman started to assist his father in their family business named, Raman & Sons. One day while going through the Cash Book of Raman & Sons, he found that the cash book showed a balance of Rs.2,500 at Bank as on 31st December,2021. He recalled the topic of Bank reconciliation statement studied by him during his 11th standard in Accountancy subject. Thus, he tried to tally the balance of Cash book with Pass book. He found out that there is some mismatch, so he enquired and found that they sent cheques amounting to Rs.13,500 for collection before 31st December, but it seems from Pass Book that cheques for</p>		

	<p>Rs.8,500 had been credited by this date. Similarly, they issued cheques for Rs.9,800 in the month of December, but cheques for Rs.1,350 were presented in January, 2022.</p> <p>The pass book also revealed that bank collected dividend on securities Rs.1,000 as per standing instruction. Bank also charged Rs.210 as incidental charges. Both of these entries were not passed in the Cash Book. So, he tried to prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement to reconcile the balance of cash book with the balance of pass book.</p>																					
9.	<p>When Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared with debit balance as per Cash Book, the Balance derived will be –</p> <p>(A) Credit Balance as per Pass Book (B) Debit Balance as per Cash Book (C) Debit Balance as per Pass Book (D) Either (A) or (C)</p>	1																				
10.	<p>In Bank Reconciliation Statement, Cheques deposited but not yet cleared would be recorded as:</p> <p>(A) Plus Rs. 5,000 (B) Minus Rs. 5,000 (C) Plus Rs. 8,500 (D) Minus Rs. 8,500</p>	1																				
11.	<p>Which of the following about cash book is not true?</p> <p>(A) It serves the purpose of both journal as well as the ledger (cash) account. (B) It is also called the book of original entry. (C) When a cash book is maintained, transactions of cash are not recorded in the journal, and no separate account for cash or bank is required in the ledger. (D) It records both cash and credit transactions.</p>	1																				
12.	<p>Mr. A of Baroda purchased goods of Rs. 50,000 from Mr. B of Surat and Rs.1,20,000 From Mr. X of Jaipur. Mr. A sold goods costing of Rs. 1, 30,000 to a businessman in Gujarat for Rs. 1,50,000. Rate of IGST is 10%, Rate of SGST is 5 % and Rate of CGST is 5%. Amount of IGST charged by Mr. A is _____.</p> <p>(A) Rs.12000 (B) Rs.17000 (C) Nil (D) Rs.13000</p>	1																				
13.	<p>Mohan starting his Clothes business with Rs. 2,00, 000. He purchases Clothes for Rs.1, 20,000 in cash and Rs.50,000 in credit from Ram. He also purchases furniture for Rs. 20,000. He appoints Mr. X to attend the customers. Salary of Mr. X is Rs. 6000 per month. Capital A/c is a –</p> <p>(A) Real Account (B) Personal Account (C) Nominal Account (D) Representative Personal Account</p>	1																				
14.	<p>Match the followings:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%;">COLUMN A</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 45%;">COLUMN B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a)</td> <td>Journal, Ledger</td> <td>(i)</td> <td>Like a Statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td> <td>Real Accounts</td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Contra Entry</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td>Simple Petty Cash Book</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Book-Keeping</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d)</td> <td>Cash Book</td> <td>(iv)</td> <td>Related to Assets</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii (B) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii (C) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii (D) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv</p>		COLUMN A		COLUMN B	(a)	Journal, Ledger	(i)	Like a Statement	(b)	Real Accounts	(ii)	Contra Entry	(c)	Simple Petty Cash Book	(iii)	Book-Keeping	(d)	Cash Book	(iv)	Related to Assets	1
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15.	<p>Imprest amount Rs. 5000. What will be the amount of reimbursement if following expenses were incurred by the petty cashier during the month – Wages Rs.1,450; Tiffin Rs.1,050; Small Repairs Rs.500; General expenses Rs. 400. (A) Rs.1,600 (B) Rs.3,400 (C) Rs.3,050 (D) Rs.3,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The balance of sales column in sales book is Rs. 90,000. If Rs. 3,000 is recovered from debtors. What will be the balance in the sales book? (A) Rs. 90,000 (B) Rs. 93,000 (C) Rs. 87,000 (D) Rs. 96,000</p>	1
16.	<p>What will be the effect on accounting equation if Goods returned to supplier being defective costing Rs. 1000 and selling Price Rs. 1100 – (A) Increase in creditor by Rs. 1000 and increase in stock by Rs.1000 (B) Decrease in cash by Rs. 1100 and decrease in stock by Rs. 1000 (C) Increase in creditor by Rs. 1100 and increase in stock by Rs. 1100 (D) Decrease in stock by Rs. 1000 and decrease in creditor by Rs. 1000</p>	1
17.	<p>Show the effect of the following transactions on assets, liabilities and capital through Accounting Equation: (i) Amit started business with cash Rs. 40000 and bank balance Rs.10,000. (ii) Purchased goods for cash Rs.15000 and on credit Rs.5000. (iii) Sold goods costing Rs.8000 for Cash at a profit of 10% on cost. (iv) Rent due, but not paid Rs.500</p>	3
18.	<p>Journalise the following in the books of Shiv Enterprises, Delhi: (a) Purchased goods from Shyam & Co., Delhi of list price Rs. 25,000 at 20% trade discount and 3% cash discount on value of goods. Paid CGST and SGST @ 6% each. Payment was made immediately and cash discount availed. (b) Purchased goods from Sunder Agencies, Delhi of list price Rs. 20,000 at 25% trade discount and 2% cash discount. Paid CGST and SGST @6% each. 50% of the payment was made immediately.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Journalise the following transactions in the books of Rajesh, Delhi: (a) Purchased goods from Rama & Sons, Delhi of list price Rs. 50,000 at 20% trade discount and 3% cash discount. Paid CGST SGST @ 6% each. 75% of the payment was made immediately by cheque. (b) Sold to Ramesh & Co., Chandigarh goods of list price Rs. 40,000 at 15% trade discount and 3% cash discount on value (cost) of goods and charged IGST @ 12%. Ramesh & Co. paid the full amount by cheque and availed cash discount.</p>	3

19. Prepare analytical petty cash book from the following particulars under imprest system:

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2017 July	
1	Received advance form cashier Rs. 2,000
7	Paid for writing pads and registers Rs. 100
8	Purchased white papers Rs. 50
10	Paid auto charges Rs. 200
15	Paid wages Rs. 300
18	Postal charges Rs. 100
21	Purchased stationery Rs. 450
23	Tea expenses Rs. 60
25	Paid for speed post Rs. 150
27	Refreshment expenses Rs. 250
31	Paid for carriage Rs. 150

OR

Enter the following transactions in an analytical petty cash book on Imprest system for June, 2011. Imprest money was maintained at Rs. 1,700.

2011 June	
1	Cash Balance Rs 135.
2	Gave gift to clerk Omkar Rs 151.
5	Paid for sending registered post and speed post Rs 104.
7	Washing charges paid to peon Rs 72.
10	Paid lunch bill of travelling salesman Rs 143.
13	Gave loan to peon Arun Rs 250.
16	Paid for cartage Rs 80.
19	Purchased chair for office use Rs 200.
22	Purchased stamp pad, paper clips and carbon paper Rs 107.
26	Purchased office files Rs 90.
30	Paid for repairs of machinery Rs 153.

20. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Harpreet Brothers.
 (i) Goods worth Rs. 2,000 were used by the proprietor, plus CGST 6% and SGST 6%.
 (ii) Charge depreciation @ 10% p.a. for 2 months on machine costing Rs.30,000.
 (iii) Provide interest on capital of Rs.1,50,000 at 6% per annum for 9 months.
 (iv) Rahul became insolvent, who owed us Rs.2,000. A final dividend of 60 paise in a rupee is received from his estate.

3

21. On 31st March, 2019, Cash Book of Ramesh showed debit bank balance of Rs. 75,000. When compared with the Bank Statement, following facts were discovered.

- On 30th March, two cheques of Rs. 5,000 and Rs.7,000 were deposited in the bank but were not realised till date.
- On 28th March, three cheques of Rs. 6,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 12,000 were issued but none of these were presented to the bank for payment.
- On 31st March, bank credited Rs. 1,250 as interest but this was not recorded in the Cash Book. Similarly, the bank had charged Rs. 150 as bank charges but this was not recorded in the Cash Book.
- Bank paid insurance premium of Rs. 5,000 but it was recorded as Rs. 500 in Cash Book.

Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31st March, 2019.

4

22.	<p>From the following transactions, prepare the purchases returns book of Karim & co., a saree dealer. 2019</p> <p>Jan 4 Returned to Mohan mills, Kerala, 10 polyester sarees @ Rs.1,600 each. Trade discount @10% (debit note no. 101)</p> <p>Jan 8 Srimala mills, Kota accepted the returns of goods (which were purchased for cash) from us, 8 kota sarees @ Rs.640 each (debit note no. 102).</p> <p>Jan 12 Returned to Sonica mills, Bombay, 12 silk sarees @ Rs.1040 each. Trade discount @ 10% (debit note no. 103).</p> <p>Jan 30 Returned one typewriter (being defective) @ Rs.7,200 to Vishaka & co.</p>	4
23.	<p>On 30th June 2014, the Cash Book of a trader shows a bank overdraft of Rs.2,500. Following informations are available: -</p> <p>i. Cheques amounting to Rs.14,600 had been paid to the bank, but of these only Rs.12,200 were credited in the Pass Book, up to 30th June, 2014.</p> <p>ii. He had also issued cheques amounting to Rs.10,000, out of which only Rs.3,600 had been presented for payment.</p> <p>iii. A cheque of Rs.500 which he had debited to the bank account was not sent to bank for collection by mistake.</p> <p>iv. There is a debit in the Pass Book of Rs.10 for Bank Charges and Rs.50 for interest.</p> <p>v. A customer directly paid into his bank Rs.1,000, but it was not shown in the Cash Book.</p> <p>vi. Bank has paid insurance premium of Rs.400 according to his instructions, but this is not recorded in the Cash Book.</p> <p>Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>On 30th June 2014 Pass Book showed a balance of Rs.5,200. Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement from the following particulars.</p> <p>i. Out of total cheques amounting to Rs.16,000 deposited, cheques amounting to Rs.9,000 were credited in June 2014, Cheques amounting to Rs.3,000 were credited in July 2014, and the rest have not been collected so far.</p> <p>ii. Out of total cheques amounting to Rs.45,000 drawn, cheques amounting to Rs.7,500 were presented in June 2014, Cheques amounting to Rs.18,000 were presented in July 2014, and the rest have not been presented so far.</p> <p>iii. Amount wrongly credited by bank Rs.3,400.</p> <p>iv. Payment side of the Cash Book has been undercast by Rs.200.</p> <p>v. Cheques recorded in the Cash Book in June 2014 but sent to bank in July 2014 Rs.2,500.</p> <p>vi. A cheque of Rs.20,000 deposited in the bank has been dishonoured but no intimation was received till June 2014.</p>	6

24.	<p>Pass Journal Entries in the books of Shri Zahid of Rajasthan assuming CGST@9% and SGST @9% for the following transactions:</p> <p>(a) Purchased goods for Rs.3,00,000 from Jitender of Gujrat. (b) Sold goods costing Rs.80,000 to Mr. Babudin of Rajasthan at a profit of 25% on cost less trade discount 10%. (c) Paid for advertisement Rs.50,000. (d) Proprietor withdrew for personal use Rs.10,000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Pass entries in the books of Ganguli & Sons. assuming all transactions have been entered in the state of West Bengal:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">(i)</td> <td>Purchased goods for Rs. 2,00,000 and payment made by cheque.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Sold goods for Rs. 1,60,000 to Patel & Sons.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Paid for printing and stationery Rs. 4,000.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>Received for commission Rs. 5,000.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Assume CGST @ 6% and SGST @ 6%</p>	(i)	Purchased goods for Rs. 2,00,000 and payment made by cheque.	(ii)	Sold goods for Rs. 1,60,000 to Patel & Sons.	(iii)	Paid for printing and stationery Rs. 4,000.	(iv)	Received for commission Rs. 5,000.	6		
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25.	<p>Write up Return Outward Book of Malhotra & Co., Bhiwani (Haryana) from the following transactions assuming CGST @ 6% and SGST @ 6%: -</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">2017</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>August 4</td> <td>Returned to Saraswati House, Bhiwani 25 Chairs @ Rs. 1,800 per Chair, being not of specified quality. Trade Discount 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>Sent back one Dining Table to Navneet Enterprise, Karnal (Haryana) for not being polished @ Rs. 10,000 and 20 Chairs @ Rs. 2,000 each.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>Returned to Yadav & Co., Patiala (Punjab), being not according to sample. 20 Chairs @ Rs. 1,500 each. 2 Dressing Tables @ Rs. 7,500 each.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28</td> <td>Allowance claimed from Navneet Enterprise, Ludhiana (Punjab) on account of mistake in the invoice Rs. 5,000.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2017		August 4	Returned to Saraswati House, Bhiwani 25 Chairs @ Rs. 1,800 per Chair, being not of specified quality. Trade Discount 10%	12	Sent back one Dining Table to Navneet Enterprise, Karnal (Haryana) for not being polished @ Rs. 10,000 and 20 Chairs @ Rs. 2,000 each.	20	Returned to Yadav & Co., Patiala (Punjab), being not according to sample. 20 Chairs @ Rs. 1,500 each. 2 Dressing Tables @ Rs. 7,500 each.	28	Allowance claimed from Navneet Enterprise, Ludhiana (Punjab) on account of mistake in the invoice Rs. 5,000.	6
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26.	<p>Prepare Double Column Cash Book with Cash and Bank Columns from the following information:</p> <p>2020 Sept 1 Cash in hand Rs. 85,000 Bank Overdraft Rs. 45,000 Sept 2 Paid Wages Rs. 2,000 Sept 5 Cash Sales Rs.70,000 including cash Discount Rs. 500 Sept 10 Cash Deposited into Bank Rs.40,000 Sept 15 Goods purchased for Rs. 20,000 and paid by Cheque including Cash Discount Rs. 500 Sept 20 Paid Rent Rs.5,000 Sept 25 Drew from bank for personal use Rs.4,000 Sept 30 Salary Paid Rs.10,000</p>	6										
PART B												
27.	<p>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Cheque issued but not presented in the bank are called unpresented cheque. Reason (R): It is not compulsory to present the cheque in the bank to receive the payment. Options: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1										

	<p>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Interest collected by bank is recorded on the credit side of Cash Book in Bank column. Reason (R): Customer can give instruction to the bank to collect interest on behalf of customer. Options: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p>	
28.	<p>Which of the following is not a feature of Trial Balance? (a) It is a complete record of all ledger accounts and cash book. (b) It is prepared as a result of the double entry system of book keeping, though it is not a part of it. (c) It assists in verifying the arithmetic accuracy of posting entries from journal to ledger accounts. (d) It is a conclusive proof of the accuracy of the books of account.</p>	1
29.	<p>Which of the following errors is revealed by the Trial Balance: (a) Wrong amount entered into the book of original entry (b) Wrong amount posted in the ledger account (c) Complete omission of an entry from the books of original entry (d) When accounting principle is violated while recording a transaction in the books of Account.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>If the Rent of one month is still to be paid the adjustment entry will be: (a) Debit outstanding rent a/c and Credit Rent a/c (b) Debit Profit & Loss a/c and Credit rent a/c (c) Debit Rent a/c and Credit Profit & Loss a/c (d) Debit Rent a/c and Credit Outstanding rent a/c</p>	1
30.	<p>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Trial balance is prepared to check the arithmetical accuracy of books of accounts. Reason (R): Any wrong recording in the book of original entry and wrong posting in the principal book will lead to mismatch of trial balance. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p>	1
31.	<p>Elucidate the difference between return inwards and return outwards.</p>	3
32.	<p>Prepare Accounting Equation: a) Started business with cash Rs.50,000, cheque Rs.50,000 and Goods of Rs.50,000. b) Purchased furniture for Rs.15,000 from Furniture House. c) Sold goods costing Rs.20,000 for Rs.23,000. d) Paid Rs.14,000 to Furniture House in full settlement.</p>	3

33. A book-keeper extracted the following Trial Balance as at 31st March, 2017:

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Name of Accounts	Dr. (Rs)	Cr. (Rs)
Stock on 1.4.2016	2,50,000	
Purchases	6,50,000	
Sales		10,00,000
Motor Vans	3,80,000	
Debtors and Creditors	1,50,000	94,000
Premises		3,00,000
Shop fittings		20,000
Interest on Bank Overdraft		16,000
Purchases Returns	10,000	
Sales Returns		20,000
Lighting and heating	18,000	
Capital		5,00,000
Discount Received	2,000	
Repairs	2,500	
Electricity		6,500
Bank Overdraft	2,00,000	
Stock on 31.3.2017	3,30,000	
Rent from subletting		15,000
Bills Receivable		8,000
Suspense Account (difference in books)		13,000
Total	19,92,500	19,92,500

You are required to redraft the trial balance correctly.

OR

Salman is a sole proprietor who lives in Gurugram and deals in sanitary ware. He started his business on 1 April 2021 with capital of Rs. 1,40,000. Salman asked his daughter, Suhina a student of class12th of Modern school to prepare his trial balance as on 31 March, 2024.

Following is an extract of trial balance prepared by Suhina.

Name of Accounts	Debit Balance (Rs.)	Name of Accounts	Credit Balance (Rs.)
Cash in hand	10,000	Machinery	50,000
Loan from bank	3,000	Drawings	15,000
Purchases	25,000	Return Inwards	500
Return outwards	600	Creditors	10,000
Sundry Expenses	100		
Rent	1,200		
Debtors	1,140		
	41,040		75,500

You are required to redraft the trial balance correctly.

34. Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31st March 2019 from the following transactions:

6

- Bank Overdraft as per Pass Book Rs.22,000.
- On 28th March, Cheques had been issued for Rs.50,000 of which cheques worth Rs.6000 only had been encashed up to 31st March.
- Cheques amounted to Rs.4,500 had been paid into Bank for collection but out of these only Rs.1000 had been credited in the Pass Book.
- The bank had charged Rs.1,500 as interest on overdraft and the intimation of which has not been received as yet.
- Bank has collected Rs.1,600 directly in respect of interest on investment.
- A cheque of Rs.1,200 has been debited in the bank column of Cash Book, but it was not sent to bank at all.