

EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM

13.02.20 TT – Accountancy
 STD:XI (Con) Marks:25

1. Net profit of a firm before charging manager’s commission is ₹21,000. If a manager is entitled to 5% commission on Net profit after charging such commission, what is the commission payable to the manager. (1)

2. Manjeet purchases a machine costing ₹90,000 and pays ₹2,000 as freight charges. He is to depreciate the machinery @ 10%. The amount of depreciation to be shown in profit and loss account is ----- (1)

3. Is renewal fee of licence a revenue expenditure or a capital expenditure? (1)

4. Opening capital ₹ 1,00,000 (1)
 Closing capital ₹ 1,25,000
 Drawings ₹ 30,000
 Additional capital ₹ 37,500

Find profit / loss

5. From the following details, calculate missing figure (3)
 capital as on 1st January 2018 27,500
 Goods taken for the personal use of the proprietor 5,000
 Additional capital introduced during the year 2,500
 Profit for the year 10,000

6. Pass necessary Adjusting entries for the following items: (4)

- i) Interest on capital
- ii) Income received in advance
- iii) Outstanding expenses
- iv) Further Bad debts.

7. On 1st April 2017, Ganesh started his business with a capital of ₹75,000. He did not maintain proper books of accounts. Following particulars are available from his books as on 31.03.2018. (6)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Cash	5,000	Debtors	16,000
Stock of goods	18,000	Creditors	9,000
Bills receivable	7,000	Cash at bank	24,000
Furniture	3,000	Bills payable	6,000
Land and Buildings	30,000		

During the year he withdrew ₹15,000 for his personal use. He introduced further capital of ₹20,000 during the year. Calculate his profit or loss.

8. From the trial balance of Ajith and the adjustments given below, prepare trading and profit and loss A/c for the year ended 31st march 2016 and the balance sheet as on that date. (8)

Particulars	Debit ₹	Particulars	Credit ₹
Sundry debtors	61,000	Capital	70,000
Plant and Machinery	80,000	Purchase return	2,000
Bank charges	4,200	Sales	2,55,000
Wages	7,000	Bank overdraft	77,000
Sales return	5,000		
Purchases	1,52,000		
Opening Stock	30,000		
Drawings	22,000		
Establishment expenses	20,000		
Bad debts	800		
Business premises	22,000		
	4,04,000		4,04,000

Adjustments:

- 1. The closing stocks was ₹ 80,000
- 2. Provided depreciation on plant and machinery @ 20%
- 3. Write off ₹ 800 as further Bad debts
- 4. Provide the doubtful debts @ 5% on sundry debtors.

I. Answer in one word or one sentence:

5x1=5

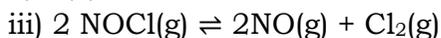
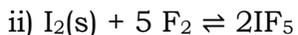
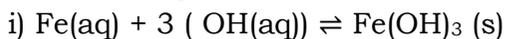
1. What is called an equilibrium mixture?
2. What is meant by dynamic equilibrium?
3. State Henry's law.
4. What is the other name for equilibrium equation?
5. State the Law of chemical equilibrium.

II. Answer in short:

3x2=6

6. What is K_c for the following equilibrium when the equilibrium concentration of each substance is $[SO_2] = 0.60M$, $[O_2] = 0.82M$ and $[SO_3] = 1.90M$? $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$

7. Write the expression for the equilibrium constant K_c for each of the following reactions:



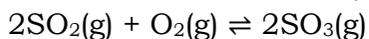
8. Find out the value of K_c for each of the following equilibria from the value of K_p :



III. Answer in Brief:

3x3=9

9. At 450k, $K_p = 2.0 \times 10^{10}$ /bar for the given reaction at equilibrium.



What is K_c at this temperature?

10. The equilibrium constant expression for a gas reaction is,

$$K_c = \frac{[NH_3]^4 [O_2]^5}{[NO]^4 [H_2O]^6}$$

Write the balanced chemical equation corresponding to this expression.

11. Explain why pure liquids and solids can be ignored while writing the equilibrium constant expression.

IV. Answer in Detail:

1x5=5

12. The value of $K_c = 4.24$ at 800k for the reaction.

$CO(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO_2(g) + H_2(g)$. Calculate equilibrium concentrations of CO_2 , H_2 and H_2O at 800k, if only CO and H_2O are present initially at concentrations of 0.10M each.