### CHAPTER - 4 BASIC ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES LEDGER AND TRIAL BALANCE

In the <u>Journal</u>, each transaction is dealt with <u>separately</u>. Therefore, it is not possible to know at a glance, the net result of many transactions.

So, in order to ascertain the net effect of all the transactions relating to a particular account are collected at one place in the **Ledger**.

A Ledger is a book which contains all the accounts whether personal, real or nominal, which are first entered in journal or special purpose subsidiary books.

The ledger that is normally used in a <u>majority</u> of business concern is a bound note book. This can be preserved for a long time. Its pages are consequently numbered. Each account in the ledger is opened preferably on a separate page.

### The Advantages of ledger:

### i. Complete information at a glance:

All the transactions pertaining to an account are collected at one place in the ledger. By looking at the balance of that account, one can understand the collective effect of all such transactions at a glance.

### ii. Arithmetical Accuracy

With the help of ledger balances, Trial balance can be prepared to know the arithmetical accuracy of accounts.

### iii. Result of Business Operations

It facilitates the preparation of final accounts for ascertaining the operating result and the financial position of the business concern.

### iv. Accounting information

The data supplied by various ledger accounts are summarized, analyzed and interpreted for obtaining various accounting information.

### Format

### Name of Account

Dr.							Cr.
Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
Year	To (Name of Credit			Year	By (Name of		
Month	Account in Journal)			Month	Debit account		
					in Journal)		
Date				Date			

### Explanation:

*i.* Each ledger account is divided into two parts. The left hand side is known as the debit side and the right hand side is known as the credit side.

*ii.* The name of the account is mentioned in the top (middle) of the account.

*iii. The date of the transaction is recorded in the date column.* 

iv. The word 'To' is used before the accounts which appear on the debit side of an account in the particulars column. Similarly, the word 'By' is used before the accounts which appear on the credit side of an account in the particulars column.

v. The name of the other account which is affected by the transaction is written either in the debit side or credit side in the particulars column.

vi. The page number of the Journal or Subsidiary Book from where that particular entry is transferred, is entered in the Journal Folio (J.F) column.

vii. The amount pertaining to this account is entered in the amount column.

Personal Accounts									
Dr.	Ahmad Ac	ccount Cr.							
Debit Ahmad when he receives or value from the busi		Credit Ahmad when he gives goods, or value to the business	money						

### Real Accounts

Debit Purchase of asset Credit Sale of asset	Dr.	Machinery Account	Cr.
	Debit Purchase of asset		Credit Sale of asset

### Nominal Accounts

Dr.	Salaries Account	Cr.	
Debit expenses or losses		Credit incomes or gains	

### Posting

The <u>process of transferring</u> the entries recorded in the journal or subsidiary books to the respective accounts opened in the ledger is called **Posting**. In other words, posting means <u>arouping</u> of all the transactions relating to a particular account at one place. It is necessary to post all the journal entries into various accounts in the ledger because posting helps us <u>to know the net effect of various transactions during a given period on a particular account.</u>

### Procedure of posting

### *I. Procedure of posting for an Account which has been DEBITED in the journal entry.*

**Step 1.** Locate in the ledger, the account to be debited and enter the date of the transaction in the date column on the debit side.

**Step 2.** Record the name of the account credited in the Journal in the particulars column on the debit side as "To..... (Name of the account credited)".

**Step 3.** Record the page number of the Journal in the J.F column on the debit side and in the Journal, write the page number of the ledger on which a particular account appears in the L.F. column.

**Step 4.** Enter the relevant amount in the amount column on the debit side.

### *II. Procedure of posting for an Account which has been CREDITED in the journal entry.*

**Step 1.** Locate in the ledger the account to be credited and enter the date of the transaction in the date column on the credit side.

**Step 2.** Record the name of the account debited in the Journal in the particulars column on the credit side as "By..... (Name of the account debited)"

**Step 3.** Record the page number of the Journal in the J.F column on the credit side and in the Journal, write the page number of the ledger on which a particular account appears in the L.F. column.

**Step 4.** Enter the relevant amount in the amount column on the credit side.

### From the following transactions prepare journal entries and post them into ledger.

Date	Particulars	Amount
2015		
Feb.01	Business started with cash	80,000
02	Purchased goods for cash	60,000
03	Purchased goods from Adel	20,000
04	Goods sold for cash	25,000
05	Sold to Osman	8,000
06	Cash deposited into Rajhi Bank	20,000
10	Paid carriage	500
13	Paid rent	700
15	Paid for advertisement	1,000
19	Commission received	400
26	Machinery purchased	6,000
28	Furniture purchased	3,000
28	Cash withdrawn from Rajhi Bank for personal use	800
28	Goods destroyed by fire	900

### Solution:

### Journal Entries in the book of\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the month of \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Particulars	L.	.F.	Amount-Dr.	Amount-Cr.

### Ledger

### Cash Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J. F	Amount
2015.Feb.01	To Capital a/c		80,000	2015.Feb.02	By Purchase a/c		60,000
Feb.04				Feb.06	By Rajhi Bank a/c		20,000
Feb.19				Feb.10			500

### **Capital Account**

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount
2015 Feb.28				2015 Feb.01			

### **Purchase Account**

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount
2015 Feb.02				2015 Feb.28			
2015 Feb.03							
			80,000				80,000

### Adel's Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount
2015 Feb.28				2015 Feb.03			

### Sales Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	<i>J.F.</i>	Amount

### Osman's Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### Rajhi Bank Account

Date	Particulars	<i>J.F.</i>	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### Carriage Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### Rent Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### Advertisement Account

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### **Commission Account**

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### Machine Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### Furniture Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### **Drawing Account**

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### Loss by Fire Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount

### Posting the Opening Entry

The opening entry is passed to open the books of accounts for the new financial year. The debit or credit balance of an account what we get at the end of the accounting period is known as closing balance of that account. This **closing balance becomes the opening balance in the next accounting year**.

The procedure of posting an opening entry is same as in the case of an ordinary journal entry. An account which has a **debit balance**, the words '**To balance b/d**' are recorded on the debit side in the particulars column. An account which has a **credit balance**, the words "**By balance b/d**" are recorded in the particulars column on the credit side. In fact, opening entry is not actually posted but the accounts are merely incorporated in the ledger, if the ledger is a new one or old.

Post the opening entry into the ledger of Fahad Co. as on 1st Feb. 2017, cash in hand SR. 10,000; Loan SR. 100,000.

### Solution:

### In the Books of Fahad

### Cash Account

Dr.

Dr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount
2017 Feb.01			10,000				

### Loan Account

Cr.

Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount
2017 Feb.01							

### **Balancing an Account**

**Balance** is the difference between the total debits and the total credits of an account. When posting is done, many accounts may have entries on their debit side as well as credit side. The net result of such debits and credits in an account is the balance.

**Balancing** means the writing of the difference between the amount columns of the two sides in the lighter (smaller total) side, so that the grand totals of the two sides become equal.

### Significance of balancing

There are three possibilities while balancing an account during a given period. It may be a debit balance or a credit balance or a nil balance depending upon the debit total and the credit total.

### Cash Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount
2017 Feb.01	To Sales A/c		15,000	2017 Feb.15	By Purchase A/c		8,000
Feb.20	To Farhan's A/c		4,000	Feb.25	By Salary A/c		2,500
				Feb.28	By Balance c/d		8,500
			19,000				19,000
Mar.1	To Balance b/d		8,500				

### **Capital Account**

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount
2015 Feb.28	To Balance c/d		80,000 80,000	2015 Feb.01	By Cash a/c		80,000 80,000
				2015 <b>Mar.1</b>	By Balance b/d		<i>80,00</i> 0

### Nawaz Account

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount
2015	To Sales a/c		90,000	2015 April30	By Cash a/c		90,000
April.5			90,000				90,000

### Procedure for Balancing

While balancing an account, the following steps are involved:

**Step 1.** Total the amount column of the debit side and the credit side separately and then ascertain the difference of both the columns.

**Step 2.** If the debit side total exceeds the credit side total, put such difference on the amount column of the credit side, write the date on which balancing is being done in the date column and the words "**By Balance c/d**" (**c/d** means carried down) in the particulars column.

### OR

If the credit side total exceeds the debit side total, put such difference on the amount column of the debit side, write the date on which balancing is being done in the date column and the words "**To Balance c/d**" in the particulars column.

**Step 3** Total again both the amount columns, put the total on both the sides and draw a line above and a line below the totals.

**Step 4** Enter the date of the beginning of the next period in the date column and bring down the debit balance on the debit side along with the words "**To Balance b/d**" (**b/d** means brought down) in the particulars column and the credit balance on the credit side along with the words "**By balance b/d**" in the particulars column.

### **Trial Balance**

As so far you have learnt how to record and classify the transactions in the various accounts along with balancing thereof. The next step in the accounting process is to prepare a statement to check the arithmetical accuracy of the transactions recorded so for. This statement is called '**Trial Balance**'.

**Trial balance** is a statement which shows debit balances and credit balances of all accounts in the ledger. Since, every debit should have a corresponding credit as per the rules of double entry system, the total of the debit balances and credit balances should tally (agree). In case, there is a difference, one has to check the correctness of the balances brought forward from the respective accounts. Trial balance can be prepared in any date provided accounts are balanced.

### Definition

**"Trial balance** is a statement, prepared with the debit and credit balances of <u>ledger accounts</u> to test the arithmetical accuracy of the books" – **J.R. Batliboi**.

### Methods

A trial balance can be prepared in the following methods.

i. The Total Method: According to this method, the total amount of the debit side of the ledger accounts and the total amount of the credit side of the ledger accounts are recorded.
ii. The Balance Method: In this method, only the balances of an account either debit or credit, as the case may be, are recorded against their respective accounts.
The balance method is more widely used, as it supplies ready figures for preparing the final accounts.

### Format

### Trial Balance of ABC Ltd.

as on.....

SI.No	Name of Account		Debit Balance	Credit Balance
	Total			

### Sundry Debtors and Sundry Creditors

In the ledger there are many personal accounts, some of them may show debit balances, some others may show credit balances. If all the names are to be written in the trial balance it will be unduly long.

Therefore, a list of names with the debit balances is prepared. This list is known as '**Sundry Debtors**' (Sundry means '<u>many</u>'). Similarly, a list of names with the credit balances is prepared. This list is known as '**Sundry Creditors**'.

SI.No.	Name of Account	L.F.	Debit Balance	Credit Balance
1	Capital (Cr.)			-
2	Drawings		-	
3	Sales (Cr.)			-
4	Sales return (Return Inwards)		-	
5	Purchases		-	
6	Purchases return (Return Outwards) (Cr.)			-
	Expenses		-	
7	Incomes			-
8	Carriage Inwards		-	

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
9	Carriage Outwards	-	
10	Bad Debts	-	
11	Trade Expenses	-	
12	Insurance	-	
13	Rent, Rates & Taxes	-	
14	Traveling Expenses	-	
15	Discount Received (Cr.)		-
16	Discount Allowed	-	
17	Loan taken (Cr.)		-
18	Stock (Opening)	-	
19	Interest Paid	-	
20	Loan Given	-	
21	Interest received (Cr.)		-
22	Suppliers (Creditors) (Cr.)		-
23	Investment	-	
24	Goodwill	-	
25	Cash	-	
26	Patents	-	
27	Machinery	-	
28	Furniture & Fixture	-	
29	Plant	-	
30	Land	-	
31	Building	-	
32	Debtors	-	
33	Bills Receivables	-	
34	Bills Payables (Cr.)		-
35	Bank Overdraft (Cr.)		-
36	Printing & Stationery Exp.	-	
37	Wages	-	
38	Salaries	-	
39	Advertisement	-	
40	Motor Car Exp.	-	
41	Cash at Bank		
42	Note Payable (Cr.)		-
43	Account Payable (Cr.)		-
44	Outstanding Expenses (Cr.)		-
45	Prepaid Expenses	-	
	Total.		

Debit Balance:All assets (Tangible, Intangible, and Current & Fixed)All losses & Expenses

**Credit Balance:** All gains and Incomes

Personal Account may Debit or Credit Balance as case may be.

Particulars	Totals
Capital	763,050
Furniture & Fixture	40,000
Land & Building	403,000
Plant & Machinery	200,000
Drawings	60,000
Patents	20,000
Stock	400,000
Purchases	950,000
Wages	50,000
Salaries	72,000
Sundry Debtors	350,000
Sales	1,320,000
Sales Returns	61,000
Purchases Returns	10,000
Loan from Ammar	400,000
Rent, Rates & Taxes	48,000
Bad Debts	4,000
Sundry Creditors	224,000
Discount received	9,000
Trade Expenses	700
Interest on Loan	4,500
Insurance	6,500
Traveling Expenses	3,000
Cash in Hand	2,100
Cash at Bank	51,250

Prepare a Trial Balance from the following items:

### The Solution is at the NEXT page

### Trial Balance as on\_\_\_\_\_

Serial No.	Name of Account	Amount	Amount
1	Capital		
2	Furniture & Fixture		
3	Land & Building		
4	Plant & Machinery		
5	Drawings		
6	Patents		
7	Stock		
8	Purchases		
9	Wages		
10	Salaries		
11	Sundry Debtors		
12	Sales		
13	Sales Returns		
14	Purchases Returns		
15	Loan from Ammar		
16	Rent, Rates & Taxes		
17	Bad Debts		
18	Sundry Creditors		
19	Discount received		
20	Trade Expenses		
21	Interest on Loan		
22	Insurance		
23	Traveling Expenses		
24	Cash in Hand		
25	Cash at Bank		
	TOTAL		

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From the jo	nowing aetails	s prepare the	r triai baiance	as at 31 July 2009

Name of account	Amount (SR)
Bank	990
Capital introduced	2000
Motor vehicles	800
Motor expense	180
Purchase	250
A. Brown (trade payable)	60
Sales revenue	450
B.Green(trade receivable)	135
Purchases returns	50
Sales returns	75
Carriage outwards	20
Telephone and postage	65
Heat and light	45

### Solution.

### Trial Balance as at 31 July 2009

Name of account	L.F.	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Bank			
Capital introduced			
Motor vehicles			
Motor expense			
Purchase			
A.Brown (trade payable)			
Sales revenue			
B.Green(trade receivable)			
Purchases returns			
Sales returns			
Carriage outwards			
Telephone and postage			
Heat and light			
Total			

The following is the list of the balances appearing in the general ledger of T. Wall at 30 September2010. You are required to prepare a trial balance.

Name of account	Amount (SR)
Capital	32,890
Drawings	5,200
Loan from M. Head	10,000
Cash	510
Bank overdraft	1,720
Sales revenue	45,600
Purchases	29,300
Returns inwards	3,800
Returns outwards	2,700
Carriage inwards	960
Carriage outwards	820
Trade receivables	7,390
Trade payables	4,620
Land and buildings	26,000
Plant and machinery	13,500
Listed investments	4,800
Interest paid	1,200
Interest received	450
Rent received	630
Salaries	3,720
Repairs to buildings	810
Plant hire charges	360
Bank charges	240

### Trial Balance as at 30 September 2010

Name of account	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Capital		
Drawings		
Loan from M. Head		
Cash		
Bank overdraft		
Sales revenue		
Purchases		
Returns inwards		
Returns outwards		
Carriage inwards		
Carriage outwards		
Trade receivables		
Trade payables		
Land and buildings		
Plant and machinery		
Listed investments		
Interest paid		
Interest received		
Rent received		
Salaries		
Repairs to buildings		
Plant hire charges		
Bank charges		
Total		

The following is the list of the balances appearing in the ledger of C. Rick at 31May 2011.Prepare a trial balance.

Name of account	Amount (SR)	
Cash at bank	2,368	
Purchases	12,389	
Sales revenue	18,922	
Wages and salaries	3,862	
Rent and rates	504	
Insurance	78	
Motor expenses	664	
Printing and stationary	216	
Light and heat	166	
General expenses	314	
Premises	10,000	
Motor vehicles	3,800	
Fixtures and fittings	1,350	
Trade receivables	3,896	
Trade payables	1,731	
Cash in hand	482	
Drawings	1,200	
Capital	12,636	
Bank loan	8,000	

### Trial Balance as at 31 May 2011

Name of account	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Cash at bank		
Purchases		
Sales revenue		
Wages and salaries		
Rent and rates		
Insurance		
Motor expenses		
Printing and stationary		
Light and heat		
General expenses		
Premises		
Motor vehicles		
Fixtures and fittings		
Trade receivables		
Trade payables		
Cash in hand		
Drawings		
Capital		
Bank loan		
Total		

The following is the list of the balances in the general ledger of R.Keith at 30 June 2012. Prepare a Trial balance.

Name of account	Amount (SR)
Capital	39,980
Drawings	14,760
Loan-Bromsgrove Bank	20,000
Leasehold premises	52,500
Motor vehicles	13,650
Investment	4,980
Trade receivables	2,630
Trade payables	1,910
Cash	460
Bank overdraft	3,620
Sales revenue	81,640
Purchases	49,870
Returns outwards	960
Returns inwards	840
Carriage	390
Wages and salaries	5,610
Rent and rates	1,420
Light and heat	710
Telephone and postage	540
Printing and Stationary	230
Bank interest	140
Interest received	620

### Trial Balance as at 30 June 2012

Name of account	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Capital		
Drawings		
Loan-Bromsgrove Bank		
Leasehold premises		
Motor vehicles		
Investment		
Trade receivables		
Trade payables		
Cash		
Bank overdraft		
Sales revenue		
Purchases		
Returns outwards		
Returns inwards		
Carriage		
Wages and salaries		
Rent and rates		
Light and heat		
Telephone and postage		
Printing and Stationary		
Bank interest		
Interest received		
Total		

The following is the list of the balances in the general ledger of J. McKee at 30 June 2011. Prepare a Trial balance.

Name of account	Amount (SR,000)
Drawings	50
Loan-Mainstreet Bank	500
Freehold premises	1,000
Vans	250
Fixtures and fittings	35
Trade receivables	650
Sundry tools	20
Capital	551
Trade payables	500
Cash	2
Bank overdraft	56
Deposit account	100
Sales revenue	3,300
Purchases	1,800
Returns outwards	150
Returns inwards	100
Carriage inwards	80
Carriage outwards	10
Wages and salaries	850
Rent and rates	58
Light and heat	45
Telephone and postages	18
Printing and stationery	25
Bank interest	5
Interest received	6
Rent received	23
Commission received	12

### Trial Balance as at 30 June 2011

Name of account	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Drawings		
Loan-Mainstreet Bank		
Freehold premises		
Vans		
Fixtures and fittings		
Trade receivables		
Sundry tools		
Capital		
Trade payables		
Cash		
Bank overdraft		
Deposit account		
Sales revenue		
Purchases		
Returns outwards		
Returns inwards		
Carriage inwards		
Carriage outwards		
Wages and salaries		
Rent and rates		
Light and heat		
Telephone and postages		
Printing and stationery		
Bank interest		
Interest received		
Rent received		
Commission received		
Total		

The following is the list of the balances of accounts of B.Good as at 31st March2012.Draw up a trial balance.

Name of account	Amount (SR)
Sundry expenses	1,090
Rent received	200
Office expenses	560
Insurance	525
Wages and expenses	4,580
Telephone	1,250
Purchases	125,560
Sales revenues	189,560
Motor expenses	569
Rent	2,500
Rates	1,250
Carriage outwards	546
Carriage inwards	200
Returns outwards	302
Returns inwards	560
Building	230,000
Motor vehicle	12,500
Fixtures	5,365
Trade receivables	28,560
Trade payables	48,560
Cash	12
Bank	32,250
Drawings	5,562
Capital	178,907
Opening inventories	28,590

### Trial Balance as at 31 March 2012

Name of account	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Sundry expenses		
Rent received		
Office expenses		
Insurance		
Wages and expenses		
Telephone		
Purchases		
Sales revenues		
Motor expenses		
Rent		
Rates		
Carriage outwards		
Carriage inwards		
Returns outwards		
Returns inwards		
Building		
Motor vehicle		
Fixtures		
Trade receivables		
Trade payables		
Cash		
Bank		
Drawings		
Capital		
Opening inventories		
Total		

*Prepare a trial balance of Sulphur Products from the given information as at 30 September2012.* 

99,000 9,000 60,000 47,000
60,000
47,000
37,000
12,000
15,400
1,800
300
2,100
22,000
4,000
2,500
900
213,000
370,000
147,000
6,000
1,800

### Trial Balance as at 31 September 2012

Name of account	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Capital		
Drawings		
Vehicles		
Trade payables		
Trade receivables		
Inventories(1 October2011)		
Rent		
Telephone		
Postage		
Electricity		
Bank		
Returns inwards		
Returns outwards		
Provision for doubtful debts		
Purchases		
Sales revenue		
Plant and equipment		
Discount received		
Bank charges		
Total		

Prepare a trial balance of C. Jones as at 31st December2009

Name of account	Amount (SR)
Owner's capital	45,214
Drawings	9,502
Purchases	389,072
Sales revenue	527,350
Wages and salaries	33,440
Rent and rates	9,860
Light and heat	4,142
Bad debts	1,884
Provision for doubtful debts	3,702
Trade receivables	72,300
Trade payables	34,308
Cash at bank	2,816
Cash in hand	334
Inventories	82,124
Motor car	7,200
Provision of depreciation on Motor Car	2,100

### Solution.

### Trial Balance as at 31 December 2009

Name of account	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Owner's capital		
Drawings		
Purchases		
Sales revenue		
Wages and salaries		
Rent and rates		
Light and heat		
Bad debts		
Provision for doubtful debts		
Trade receivables		
Trade payables		
Cash at bank		
Cash in hand		
Inventories		
Motor car		
Provision of depreciation on Motor Car		
Total		

### Illustration 12.

The following balances have been extracted from the book of J. Clark as at 31st March 2011. Prepare a trial balance.

Name of account	Amount (SR)
Capital	60,000
Drawings	5,600
Purchases	34,260
Sales revenue	58,640
Returns inwards	3,260
Returns outwards	2,140
Carriage inwards	730
Carriage outwards	420
Discount allowed	1,480
Discount received	1,970
Plant and Machinery at cost	11,350
Provision for depreciation on plant	4,150
Motor vehicles	13,290
Provision for depreciation on vehicles	2,790
Goodwill	5,000
Investments	6,470
Freehold premises at cost	32,000
Mortgage on premises	10,000
Interest paid	1,000
Interest received	460
Inventories	4,670
Bank and cash	2,850
Salaries	7,180
Rent and rates	4,300
Provision for bad debts	530
Trade receivable	8,070
Trade payables	4,340
Light and heat	2,640
Stationery	450

### Trial Balance as at 31 March 2011

Name of account	Amount (DR)	Amount (CR)
Capital		
Drawings		
Purchases		
Sales revenue		
Returns inwards		
Returns outwards		
Carriage inwards		
Carriage outwards		
Discount allowed		
Discount received		
Plant and Machinery at cost		
Provision for depreciation on plant		
Motor vehicles		
Provision for depreciation on vehicles		
Goodwill		
Investments		
Freehold premises at cost		
Mortgage on premises		
Interest paid		
Interest received		
Inventories		
Bank and cash		
Salaries		
Rent and rates		
Provision for bad debts		
Trade receivable		
Trade payables		
Light and heat		
Stationery		
Total		

### QUESTIONS

### a) Fill in the blanks:

1. Ledger is the \_\_\_\_\_ book of account.

2. The process of transferring entries from Journal to the Ledger is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

*3. c/d means* \_\_\_\_\_\_ *and b/d means* \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- 4. c/f means \_\_\_\_\_\_ and b/f means \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Debiting an account signifies recording the transactions on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ side.
- 6. The left hand side of an account is known as \_\_\_\_\_and the right hand side as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Credit Balance means \_\_\_\_\_\_ is heavier than \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. Real accounts cannot have \_\_\_\_\_\_ balance.
- 9. Account having debit balance is closed by writing \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. L.F. column in the journal is filled at the time of \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 11. Trial Balance should be tallied by following the rules of \_\_\_\_\_.

### b) Choose the correct answer:

- 1. Ledger is a book of:
- a. original entry b. final entry c. all cash transactions.
- 2. Personal and real accounts are:
- a. closed b. balanced c. closed and transferred
- 3. The column of ledger which links the entry with journal is
- a. L.F column b. J.F column c. Particulars column
- 4. Posting on the credit side of an account is written as
- a. To b. By c. Being
- 5. Nominal account having credit balance represents
- a. income / gain b. expenses / losses c. assets
- 6. Nominal account having debit balance represents
- a. income / gain b. expenses / losses c. liability
- 7. Real accounts always show
- a. debit balances b. credit balances c. nil balance.
- 8. Account having credit balance is closed by writing
- a. To Balance b/d b. By Balance c/dc. To Balance c/d
- 9. When the total of debits and credits are equal, it represents

a. debit balance b. credit balance c. nil balance

10. The balances of personal and real accounts are shown in the

a. profit and loss account b. balance sheet c. both.

11. Trial balance is prepared to find out the

a) Profit or loss b) financial position c) arithmetical accuracy of the accounts

### III. Problems:

### **1.** Journalize the following transactions of Mr. Majid and post them in the ledger and balance the same.

2016, June 1 Majid invested SR 500,000 cash in the business

- 3 Paid into Bank SR 80,000 5 Purchased building for SR 300,000 7 Purchased goods for SR 70,000 10 Sold goods for SR 80,000 15 Withdrew cash from bank SR 10,000 25 Paid electric bills SR 3,000
- 30 Paid Salary SR 15,000

### 2. Record the following transactions in the Journal of Mr.Hadi and post them in the ledger and balance the same.

2004, Jan. 1Mr.Hadi commenced business with cash, SR.1,500,000.

3 Paid into Bank SR 500,000

- 5 Bought goods for SR 360,000
- 7 Paid travelling charges SR 5,000
- 10 Sold goods for SR 250,000
- 15 Sold goods to Saud SR 240,000
- 20 Purchased goods from Mr. Turki SR 210,000
- 25 Withdrew cash SR 60,000

### *3. Journalize the following transactions in the Journal of Mr. Tariq, post them in the ledger and balance them.*

2003, Aug. 1 Started business with SR 450,000

- 3 Goods purchased SR 70,000
- 5 Goods sold SR 51,000
- 10 Goods purchased from Salim SR 200,000
- 16 Goods returned to Salim SR 5,000
- 23 Drew from bank SR 30,000
- 26 Furniture purchased SR 10,000
- 27 Settled Salim's account
- 31 Salaries paid, SR 12,000

### **4.** Journalize the following transactions in Mr.Suhail's Journal and post them to ledger and balance them. 2003, Sept. 1Mr.Suhail started business with 300,000

5 Opened a current account with Indian Overseas Bank 50,000 12 Bought goods from Mr. Faisal 90,000 18 Paid to Mr. Faisal 90,000 20 Sold goods to Mr. Omar 126,000 28 Mr. Omar's settled his account

### 5. Journalize the following transactions in Mr. Green's book sand post them to ledger and balance them. 2003, Aug 5 Sold goods to Mr.Shadab on Credit SR 17,500 9 Bought goods for cash from Mr. Brown SR 22,500 12 Met Travelling expenses SR 2,500 15 Received Rs.80,000 from Mr. Shahadat as loan 21 Paid wages to workers SR.3, 000

### 6. Enter the following transactions in journal and post them in the ledger of Mr.Yosuf and balance them.

2003, Aug 1Mr.Yosuf commenced his business with the following assets and liabilities.

1 Plant and Machinery SR.250,000.

Stock SR. 90,000.

Furniture SR. 7,000.

Cash SR. 50,000.

Sundry creditors SR 150,000.

2 Sold goods to Naïf SR. 150,000.

3 Bought goods from Natarajan SR 65,000.

4 Naïf paid cash SR. 125,000.

6 Returned damaged goods to Natarajan SR 2,000.

10 Paid to Natarajan SR 28,000.

31 Paid rent SR. 5,000.

Paid salaries SR. 9,000.

7. Post the following transactions direct into ledger of Abdul Karim and balance them.
2016, Oct 1 Received cash from Rahim SR.160,000.
5 Bought goods for cash SR 60,000.
7 Sold to Ibrahim SR 30,000.
15 Bought from Danish SR.40,000.
18 Sold to Ahmad SR. 50,000.
20 Withdrew cash for personal use SR.18,000.
25 Received commission SR.20, 000.
30 Paid rent SR 5,000.
31 Paid salary SR 10,000

### Trial Balance

8. The following balances were extracted from the ledger of Mr. Abdullah as on 31st March 2016. You are required to prepare a trial balance as on that date. Drawings 60,000 Salaries 95,000(SR)

Capital 2, 40,000 Sales return 10,000 Sundry creditors 430,000 Purchases return 11,000 Bills payable 40,000 Commission paid 1,000 Sundry debtors 546,000trading expenses 25,000 Bills receivable 52,000 Discount earned 5,000 Plant & Machinery 45,000 Rent 20,000 Opening stock 370,000 Bank overdraft 60,000 Cash in hand 9,000 Purchases 708,000, Cash at bank 25,000 Sales 11, 80,000

9. Prepare Trial Balance as on 31.12.2016 from the following balances of Mr. Khalid Capital 340,000 Purchases 94,000 SR Creditors 13,000 Sales Returns 3,400 Drawings 4,000 Purchases Return 2,400 Salaries 38,200 Carriage inwards 1,400 Bill Receivable 5,800 Printing & Stationery 5,000 Bills Payable 7,000 Stock 29,900 Debtors 16,000 Machinery 50,000 Sales 144,000 Wages 5,000 Insurance 2,200 Rent 1,600 Land 250,000 Interest received 1,700 Commission received 800 Electricity charges 2,400 ACCO 201

# 10. The following balances are extracted from the books of Mr. Salman. Prepare Trial<br/>Balance as on 30.6.2016.SRCapital 470,200 Machinery 158,800SRCash in hand 6,000 Sundry Debtors 48,000Building 320,000 Repairs 5,400Stock 33,000 Insurance premium 3,300Sundry creditors 26,000 Sales 2, 90,000Commission paid 750 Telephone charges 6,450Rent & Taxes 6,300 Furniture 11,000Purchases 165,000 Discount earned 1,100Salaries 70,600 Loan from Mohammed 51,000Discount allowed 650 Reserve fund 5,900Drawings 5,000 Bills receivable 8,600Bad debts 1,350 Bills payable 6,000

### 11-Prepare Trial Balance as on 31.3.2016 from the books of Mr. Omar.

SR

Capital 249,000 Drawings 24,000 General expenses 97,000 Building 78,000 Machinery 118,680 Stock 132,400 Wages 14,400 Insurance 2,610 Bad debts 1,100 Creditors 5,000 Sales 330,720 Loan (Cr.) 75,000 Commission 5,500 Purchases 210,800 Bills payable 7,700 Reserve Fund 15,000 Bank overdraft 28,600 Cash in hand 25,320 Discount 1,210

### **12. Prepare Trial Balance as on 31.12.2017 from the following balances of Ms. Fatima.**Drawings 74,800 Purchases 295,700SRStock (1/1/2000) 30,000 Discount received 1,000Capital 250,000 Discount allowed 950

Furniture 33,000 Sales 335,350

Sundry creditors 75,000 Rent 72,500 Printing charges 1,500 Sundry expenses 21,000 Bank Ioan 1, 20,000 Bills receivable 52,500 Freight 3,500 Carriage outwards 1,500 Income tax 9,500 Insurance 1,200 Machinery 215,400 Bills payable 31,700

## 13. Prepare trial balance as on 31.3.2003 from the following balances of Mr. FarooqDrawings 43,000 Purchases 298,000SRCapital 212,000 Sales 364,000SRSundry creditors 61,500 Salaries 44,950Sills Payable 22,000 Sales return 500Bills Payable 22,000 Sales return 500Sundry Debtors 55,000 Purchases return 2,550Bills Receivable 72,600 Travelling expenses 12,300Loan from Samba 250,000 Commission paid 250Furniture & Fittings 12,250 Discount earned 2,000Opening stock 223,500 Cash in hand 65,450Cash at bank 86,250Salaries 44,950

### 14. Prepare Trial Balance from the following balances of Mr. Dilshad as on 31.12.2016.

Capital 420,000 Cash in hand 25,000 SR Building 115,000 Cash at bank 84,700 Machinery 60,000 Salaries 94,000 Furniture 11,000 Rent 48,000 Car 68,000 Commission 1,400 Opening stock 86,000 Rates and Taxes 2,600 Purchases 94,000 Bad debts 3,200 Sales 196,000 Insurance 2,400 Sundry debtors 16,200 General Expenses 800 Reserve for doubtful debts 7,300 Sundry Creditors 68,000