



9) Following are some types of electronic cash.

A - Cey bank Visa

B - Cat Super

C - Peoples Visa

It is considered as credit cards,

1. A, B

2. B, C

3. A, C

4. A, B, C

10) Sampath insured his motor vehicle worth Rs. 1000 000 on the same value. The Motor Vehicle met with an accident and got damaged with value of Rs. 200 000. Sampath has been received Rs. 200 000 from the insurance company as compensation. What is the related insurance principle for that?

1. utmost good faith

2. insurable interest

3. nearest reason

4. indemnity

11) Following are some communication mediums

A - Telephone

B - SMS

C - E-mail

D - Skype

Out of above mediums select the electronic oral communication mediums,

1. A & B

2. A & D

3. B & C

4. B & D

12) The load of goods that can be carried by a .....<sup>①</sup>..... of transportation in one instance is called as .....<sup>②</sup>.....

Select the correct answer for above blanks **1&2**.

1. Medium , Capacity

2. Terminal, Being Common

3. Way, Capacity

4. Power , Cost

13) Select the activity which relates to the management function leading.

1. The process of finding out whether the business activities are implemented as planned.

2. The process of directing human resources appropriately.

3. The process of distributing required resources, job roles and tasks in order to achieve the objectives.

4. The process of determining the objectives of a business and determining to achieve these objectives.

14) A - Quality

C - Distribution

E - Ware House

G - Advertising

B - Discounts

D - Allowances

F - transportation

H - Payment Methods

Select the items relate to variable price in marketing mix from above mentioned items.

1. ABC

2. DEF

3. BDH

4. FGH

15) It is not an activity for marketing.

1. Producing goods & services that can better satisfy human need or a want.

2. Marking a reasonable price

3. Distributing goods & services to the consumers

4. Attracting consumers by using different advertising strategies.

16) .....<sup>①</sup>..... means using resources to achieve the expected objectives and .....<sup>②</sup>..... means using resources to obtain the maximum output from minimum resources.

Select the correct answer for above blanks **1 & 2**.

1. Efficiency , Effectiveness

2. Productivity , Efficiency

3. Efficiency , Productivity

4. Effectiveness , Efficiency

17) " Owner has taken goods worth Rs. 25,000 for his personal uses "

Select the correct answer which indicates above transaction in accounting equation.

Assets (Rs)	=	Owner's Equity (Rs)	+	Liability (Rs)	
1. +25 000	=	+ 25 000		-	-
2. -25 000	=	-25 000		-	
3. -25 000	=	-		-25 000	
4. -	=	-25 000		-25 000	







## Part I – Business Studies

- Answer 02 questions only.
2. i. a) what is a consumer need?  
b) write 02 differences between human needs & wants.
- ii. State whether the following statements true or false.  
a) Goods exchanging system is called as Bartar system (.....)  
b) Retail businesses are provided services (.....)  
c) Buildings are related to factor of production ' Land' (.....)  
d) The decisions of the owners about the business are implemented by the managers (.....)
- iii. Nirmal creates wood carvings using the roots of trees and the parts of trees by finding out from his living area and sells them to tourists.  
a). write 02 production factors of this case.  
b). write an example each for the above mentioned iii (a) factors of production.
- iv. Sapumalee is living near Anuradhapura sacred place sells flowers which are picked from lakes nearby to the pilgrims with the assistance of her brother.  
a) state a stakeholder mentioned above case and write a reason that stakeholder intends to achieve from the business.  
b) write 02 opportunities which is having to conduct ' Sapumalee's business.
3. i. a) what is a business organization ?  
b) write 02 quantitative criteria used to classify business organizations according to the scale.
- ii. State whether the following statements are true or false.  
a) Cooperative societies are public sector business organizations (.....)  
b) The legal provisions are in greater level of incorporated company (.....)  
c) Coconut development authority is an incorporated company (.....)  
d) It is having a continued existence of a partnership (.....)
- iii. Following businesses commence in Gemunupura area.  
Pubudu Company Limited  
Rusiru Stores  
Rantharu Sports Club  
Gemunupura Cooperative Society Limited  
a) write 02 profit motive businesses from above mentioned businesses.  
b) write 02 characteristics which can be seen in Pubudu Company limited.
- iv. Amal & kamal are chartered accountants. Both of them are commenced an audit firm.  
a) what is type of business organization that Amal and Kamal are conducting?  
b) write 02 disadvantages which can be seen in this type of business organization.
4. i. a). identify the electronic cash.  
b). write 02 advantages which is maintaining a current account.
- ii. State whether the following statements are true or false.  
(a) It is not having close proximity to consumers in retail trade (.....)  
(b) Crossed cheque should be deposited to a bank account in order to obtain money. (.....)  
(c) The principle of indemnity applies to the life insurance. (.....)  
(d) Any certain place in which buyers and sellers meet is considered as a market. (.....)
- iii. a). Dimuthu received a life insurance Rs. 600,000 from Sri Lanka insurance. As his sudden death the amount of compensation has been paid to his wife Nipuni.  
a). Name the insurerer and the insureree of this case.  
b). " it is decided to introduce a new solar power system to generate power for motor vehicles." Name the element of transportation which directly relates to above mentioned statement.
- iv. Jeevaka who is conducting a bag producing business decided to produce a high quality school bag. For that purpose he purchased machinery with modern technology. His production manager always gives

required instructions to the quality controller and he examined the quality of product in every step of the regarding production process.

- State 04 management functions and give an example for each function from the above case. Write the answer by using following table.

Management function	Example in the case

### Part II

- Answer only 02 questions.

5. I. a). what is the objective of accounting?  
 b). write 02 characteristics of a liability.
- ii. Following transactions accrued in Avishka's business for the month of January 2017.
1. Invested Rs. 500, 000 as capital
  2. Obtained a bank loan Rs. 125,000
  3. Sold goods on credit Rs. 15,000 which were purchased at Rs. 10,000
  4. Paid electricity bill Rs. 6000
  5. Paid Rs. 20,000 bank loan installment including Rs. 2000 as the interest

Required.

- a). Indicate above transactions within following table.

Transaction No	Assets =	Equity	+ Liabilities
1	+ 500,000	+ 500,000	
2			
3			
4			
5			

- b). Calculate the equity of the business by ending above transactions.
- iii. Write the relevant Journal entries for following transactions.
- a). opened a fixed deposit Rs. 10,000
  - b). paid Rs. 4000 from business for the electricity bill of owners house.
- iv. Following transactions occurred in Dinuka's business for the month of January 2017.
- |            |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2017.01.01 | the cash balance Rs. 65000            |
| 2017.01.02 | sales on cash Rs.12000                |
| 2017.01.05 | paid to creditor Anura Rs. 8000       |
| 2017.01.07 | cash deposited in the bank Rs. 10000  |
| 2017.01.19 | paid the electricity bill Rs. 2000    |
| 2017.01.20 | obtained a bank loan Rs. 40000        |
| 2017.01.22 | received from debtors Rs. 15000       |
| 2017.01.28 | invested in a fixed deposit Rs. 25000 |

Required

- Prepare the cash book and balancing off it as at 31.01.2017

6. i. a) What is the main objective of preparing a bank reconciliation statement of a business?  
 b) State 02 source documents which is used to prepare the bank account.
- ii. The balance of the bank account of Sandaruwan's business was Rs. 21500 as at 31.01.2018. However the bank statement has a difference balance. Later followings are revealed.
1. Following deposited cheques are not yet realized  
 Cheque No. 0178 –Rs.1500  
 Cheque No 0271 – Rs. 6000
  2. Bank charges Rs. 1000 and insurance premium paid on standing orders by the bank Rs. 3000
  3. A debtor Ruwan has been directly deposited Rs. 5000 to the bank.
  4. Issued cheques to creditors Rs. 8000 has not been presented to the bank yet.

Required

- i. Adjusted bank account
  - ii. Bank reconciliation statement.
- iii. The total of the discount received column of the cash book Rs. 5200 and the total of the discount allowed column of the cash book was Rs. 2900 of Amanda's business for the year ending 31.12.2017.
- i. Write the relevant journal entries to post above discounts into the ledger.
- iv. The petty cash imp rest is Rs. 2000 and the balance of the petty cash book is Rs. 280 as at 01.01.2018 of Maheepala's business.  
 Following expenses occurred during the month of January 2018.

	Rs
Travelling charges	510
Stationary expenses	220
Entertainment expenses	500
Postal chargers	120
Paid to Vimukthi	400

Required

1. What is the amount of reimbursed on 31<sup>st</sup> January?
  2. Posting the above petty cash expenses to the ledger accounts.
7. i. Following transactions occurred in Aravinda's business during the month of January 2017.
- 01.05 purchased from Ravi Rs. 10000, discount deducted 10%
  - 01.08 purchased from Amal Rs. 15000
  - 01.12 purchased on cash Rs. 20000
  - 01.15 sales on cash Rs. 28000
  - 01.21 sales to Namal Rs. 12000
  - 01.25 Sales to Keerthi Rs. 15000, discount deducted 10%

Required

1. Prepare the purchases journal and the sales journal from above transactions.
  2. Post into the ledger only the information of purchases Journal.
- ii. The credit column of the Trial Balance of Sumudu's business was decreased from Rs. 700 as at 31.03.2017. Later following errors were disclosed
1. Paid insurance charges Rs. 4200 has been recorded only in the cash book.
  2. The balance of the rent income account Rs. 4000 has not been extracted to the trial balance.
  3. Discount received Rs. 3400 has been recorded in relevant creditors account as Rs. 4300

Required

1. The journal entries to rectify above errors.
2. The suspense account



- iii. a) State 02 examples for the types of transaction which is recorded in general journal.  
b). following balances can be seen in Asitha's business as at 31.03.2017.

Capital	430,000
Purchases	170,000
Sales	225,000
Debtors	28,000
Creditors	15,000
10% bank loan	30,000
Land & building (on cost)	400,000
Office equipment (on cost)	100,000
Electricity	30,000
Drawings	4,000
Insurance	5,000
Commission income	30,000
Bank loan interest	3,000
Cash in hand	10,000

Required

Prepare the Trial Balance of Asitha's business as at 31.03.2017 by using above balances.

**1<sup>st</sup> Term Test 2018**  
**Grade 11 – business & Accounting Studies I, II**  
**Answer script**

**Paper I**

(1) 4	(11) 2	(21) 1	(31) 2
(2) 2	(12) 1	(22) 1	(32) 3
(3) 1	(13) 2	(23) 3	(33) 2
(4) 3	(14) 3	(24) 2	(34) 2
(5) 3	(15) 1	(25) 3	(35) 1
(6) 3	(16) 4	(26) 4	(36) 3
(7) 3	(17) 2	(27) 2	(37) 2
(8) 2	(18) 3	(28) 1	(38) 3
(9) 3	(19) 4	(29) 4	(39) 2
(10) 4	(20) 1	(30) 4	(40) 3

(1 x 40 = 40)

**Paper II**

1. I. a). service providing business  
b). partnerships/private sector businesses /profit motive businesses / small scale/small& middle scale
- ii. a). Agreed/yes/should be registered  
b). as the business name and the owners names are different or as the business name is 'Dineth Wedding'
- iii. a).owners  
Employees / technicians  
Government/ Government institutions  
Suppliers  
Competitors / other beauty saloon in the city  
Customers / the parties who are taking part functions  
b). internal environmental factors.
  - Owners / managers/ Dineth Perera & Nethmini Perera
  - Employees / technicianExternal environmental factors
  - Competitors
  - Customers
  - Political environment
- iv. a). Planning – determining to convert into incorporated company  
Organizing - \* recruiting employees / technicians  
\*receiving required resources.  
b). Advantages
  - Can raise more capital
  - Receiving a legal personality
  - Having a continued existence
  - Having a limited liability
  - Managed by a board of directors  
Disadvantages
  - Greater level of legal provisions
  - Profits are shared
  - Ownership is shared
  - Not easy to start

v. Assets = Equity + Liabilities  
 1 600 000 = 1 100 000 + 500 000

Or

Cash + building = Equity + bank loan  
 +400 000 = +400 000  
 + 700 000 = +700 000  
 + 500 000 = + 500 000  


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 900 000 + 700 000 = 11 00 000 + 500 000  


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vi. \* cash book – receipt / paying voucher

\* General journal – journal voucher

vii. Electricity bill account .Dr. 20 000

Cash book Cr. 20 000

viii.

<b>Cash account</b>			
Capital	400,000	Flowers	75,000
Bank loan	500,000	Wedding clothes	250,000
income	1,000,000	Beauty culture equipment	150,000
		Camera & video	400,000
		Expenses	500,000
		Cameramen	200,000
		Electricity bill	20,000
		b/c/f	305,000
	1,190,000		1,190,000

ix. Non-Current Assets

- Camera & video equipments
- Beauty culture equipments
- Wedding clothes

Non Currant Liability

- Bank loan

x.

Assets	=	Equity	+	Liabilities
01/01 1600,000	=	1100000	+	500000
+ 75,000	=			
- 75,000	=			
+ 250,000	=			
- 250,000	=			
+ 150,000	=			
- 150,000	=			
+ 400,000	=			
- 400,000	=			
- 500,000	=	- 500000		
- 1,000,000	=	+ 1000000		
- 200,000	=	- 200000		
- 20,000	=	- 20000		
<hr/> 1880000		1380000	+	500000
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

(2 x 10 = 20)

2. i. a) Human needs are requirements that must be fulfilled essentially for existence.

b)

<u>Needs</u>	<u>Wants</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ being essential</li> <li>▪ being common</li> <li>▪ being limited</li> <li>▪ can't be created</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ not essential</li> <li>▪ being diverse</li> <li>▪ being unlimited</li> <li>▪ can be created</li> </ul>

ii. a) √                      b) √                      c) x                      d) √

iii. a). Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneurship

- b). Land – Parts of trees, roots of trees  
 Labour - Nimal's Labour  
 Capital – building, equipment, polish  
 Entrepreneurship – Nirmal's ability / combination of factors of production.

iv. a). Sapumalee/owner

- earning sufficient profit
  - growth of the business in future
  - security of investments
- Customers / pilgrims
- receiving fresh flowers/ obtaining quality products
  - Obtaining products at a reasonable price.

- b). \* living near Anuradhapura sacred place  
 \* having lakes in the area  
 \* More pilgrims come to Anuradhapura

3. I. a). A business organization consists of an individual or a group of individuals working together to produce goods and services required to fulfill human needs and want.

- b). \* amount of capital invested  
 \* Number of employees  
 \* Amount of the energy used  
 \* Market share of the business.

ii. a) x                      b) √                      c) x                      d) x

iii. a). Pubudu Company Limited

Rusiru Stores

- b). \* incorporation under the companies Act  
 \* continued existence  
 \* Ability to register with limited liability  
 \* can raise capital by issuing shares

iv. a). Partnerships

- b). \* unlimited liability  
 \* Profit shared among partners  
 \* Conflicts among partners  
 \* No continued existence  
 \* No legal personality

4. I. a). Electronic cash is an electronic payment settlement method which can be substituted for cash and cheques.

- b). \* ability to make payments via cheques  
 \* Ability to obtain bank overdraft facilities  
 \* To collect remittances  
 \* To activate standing orders  
 \* receiving a bank statement

ii. a) x                      b) √                      c) √                      d) x

- iii. a). Insurerer – Sri Lankan Insurance  
 Insureree – Dimuthu  
 b). power

iv.

Management function	Example from the case
1. Planning	* Determining to produce a high quality school bag.
2. Organizing	* Purchase a machinery with modern technology
3. Leading	* Production manager gives required instruction to the quality controller
4. Controlling	* Examining the quality of products in every moment of the production process.

### Part II

5. I. a). providing information to the stake holders to take decisions  
 b). \* arose as a result of a past transaction  
 \* Outflow part of economic resources when settlement is made.  
 \* having a current obligation.

ii. a).

Transaction No	Assets	Equity	Liabilities
1	+ 500,000	+500,000	-
2	+ 125,000	-	+125,000
3	- 10,000 + 15,000	+5000	
4	(- 6000)	(-6000)	
5	(- 12000)	(-2000)	(-10,000)

b).  
 500,000  
 5,000  
 505,000  
 (8000)  
 Equity 497000

iii. a). Fixed deposit Acc/Investment Acc Dr. 10 000

Cash book Cr. 10 000

b). Drawing Acc Dr 4 000

Cash book Cr 4 000

iv.

### Cash Book

Date	R N	Description	L P	Value Rs.	Date	V N	Description	L P	Value Rs.
01.01		B/B/F		65000	01.05		Creditors Acc		8000
01.02		Sales Acc		12000	01.17		Bank Acc		10000
01.20		Bank loan Acc		40000	01.19		Electricity bill		2000
01.22		Debtors Acc		15000	01.28		Fixed deposit Acc		25000
					01.31		B/C/F		87000
				132000					132000
02.01		B/B/F		87000					

6. I. a). When the bank balance of the business at the end of a certain time period does not agree with the balance in the bank statement, It shows the reasons to the difference.  
 b). receipt, paying vouchers, counterfoil

ii. **Adjusted bank account**

b/b/f	21500	Bank charges	1000
direct remittance	5000	Insurance	3000
	<u>26500</u>	b/c/f1000	<u>22500</u>
			<u>26500</u>

**Bank reconciliation statement**

The balance of the adjusted bank account		22500
+ Unpresented cheques		8000
		<u>30500</u>
- unrealized cheque	1500	
	<u>6000</u>	(7500)
The balance of the bank statement		<u>23000</u>

- iii. a). Discount allowed Acc Dr. 2900  
 Relevant debtors Acc Cr 2900  
 b). relevant creditors Acc Dr 5200  
 Discount received Acc Cr 5200

iv. Rs. 1750

v.

**Travelling charges Acc**

1.31 petty cash	510
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**Entertainment Acc**

1.31 petty cash	500
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**Vimukthi Acc**

1.31 petty cash	400
-----------------	-----

**Stationary Acc**

1.31 petty cash	220
-----------------	-----

**Postage Acc**

1.31 petty cash	120
-----------------	-----

7. I.

**Purchases Journal**

Date	In. N	Supplier	Value
01.05		Ravi	9000
01.08		Amal	1500
01.31		Debited to purchases Acc	<u>24000</u>

**Sales Journal**

Date	In. N	Supplier	Value
01.21		Namal	12000
01.25		Keerthi	13500
01.31		Credited to sales Acc	<u>25500</u>

<b>Purchases Acc</b>		<b>Ravi</b>	
1.31 Creditors	24000		1.5 Purchases Acc 9000
<b>Amal</b>			
			1.8 Purchases Acc 15000

General Journal

Date	Description	Dr	Cr.
	Insurance Acc Dr	4200	
	Suspense Acc		4200
	( )		
	Suspense Acc Dr.	4000	
	( )		
	Suspense Acc Dr.	900	
	Creditors Acc		900
	( )		

Suspense Acc

-----	4000	b/b/f	700
Creditors	900	Insurance	4200
	<u>4900</u>		<u>4900</u>

- iii. a).
- \* credit purchases of assets
  - \* credit sales of assets
  - \* goods drawings
  - \* error correction entries
  - \* adjusting entries

The Trial Balance

Capital		430000
Purchases	170000	
Sales		225000
Debtors	28000	
Creditors		15000
10% bank loan		50000
Land & business (on cost)	400000	
Office equipment (on cost)	100000	
Electricity	30000	
Drawings	4000	
Insurance	5000	
Commission income		30000
Bank loan interest	3000	
Cash in hand	10000	
	<u>750000</u>	<u>750000</u>