



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION
Class: XI

Subject : Accountancy (055)
Date : 12-03-2024

M.M : 80
Time : 3 Hours

General Instructions:

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. Question 1 to 16 and 26 to 29 carries 1 mark each.
4. Questions 17 to 20 and 30 to 31 carries 3 marks each.
5. Questions 21, 32 and 33 carries 4 marks each.
6. Questions 22 to 25 and 34 carries 6 marks each.

Part-A

1. Which of the following is not the limitation of accounting? (1)
(A) Based on accounting conventions (B) Incomplete information
(C) Evidence in Legal Matters (D) Omission of Qualitative Information
2. Identify the accounting concept which suggested that each transaction should be recorded in the books of account by supporting vouchers of transactions. _____ (1)
(A) Objectivity (B) Dual aspect (C) Materiality (D) Consistency
3. Which of the following errors do not affect the trial balance? (1)
(A) Errors of principle (B) Compensating errors
(C) Errors in carrying forward (D) Both (A) and (B)
4. **Assertion (A):** Certain accounting conventions like conventions of consistency, conservatism, full disclosure, etc. are allowed while preparing financial statements. (1)
Reason (R): Use of accounting conventions makes the financial statements comparable, simple and realistic.
(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.
5. Samir had cash sales of ` 1,80,000 and credit sales of ` 1,20,000 during the financial year 2019-20. His expenses for the year were ` 1,40,000 out of which ` 60,000 is still to be paid. Find out Samir's income for 2019-20 if he is following the Cash Basis of Accounting. (1)
(A) ` 3,00,000 (B) ` 1,00,000 (C) ` 1,60,000 (D) ` 2,20,000
6. Imprest amount is ₹5000. What will be the amount of reimbursement if the following expenses were incurred by the petty cashier during the month? (1)
Wages = ₹1450, Tiffin = ₹1050, Small Repairs = ₹500, General expenses = ₹400
(A) ` 1,600 (B) ` 3,050 (C) ` 3,400 (D) ` 3,000

7. The Trading and Profit and Loss Account is prepared under which attribute of accounting? (1)
 (A) Summarising (B) Recording (C) Classifying (D) Analysis and Interpretation
8. Calculate the value of the building at the time of preparing final account that is purchased for ₹ 50,00,000, if the market value is ₹ 52,00,000 as per the Historical Cost Concept. (1)
 (A) ₹ 50,00,000 (B) ₹ 72,00,000 (C) ₹ 10,20,000 (D) ₹ 2,00,000
9. Which of the following is not an importance of Reserve? (1)
 (A) It helps in meeting any unforeseen expenses.
 (B) It strengthens the financial position of the firm.
 (C) It helps in equal distribution of profit.
 (D) It helps in providing funds for the liabilities that may occur in future.
10. In case loan is taken to purchase goods, then two accounts that are affected are _____. (1)
 (A) Stock and Capital (B) Capital and Liability
 (C) Stock and Liability (D) Cash and Stock
11. Goods purchased from Raghav for ₹ 4,500 but goods recorded as ₹ 5,400 in the Purchases Book. Identify the type of error. (1)
 (A) Error of Omission (B) Error of Commission
 (C) Error of Partial Omission (D) Error of Principle
12. Assertion (A): Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet are financial statements showing financial position of a business unit. (1)
 Reason (R): Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet are prepared at the end of the financial year.
 (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.
13. Which of the following account should be credited for the goods worth ₹ 5,000 withdrawn for personal use? (1)
 (A) Sales A/c (B) Drawings A/c (C) Purchases A/c (D) Stock A/c
14. Use of common unit of measurement and common format of reporting promotes _____. (1)
 (A) Comparability (B) Understandability (C) Relevance (D) Reliability
15. (i) Double entry system can minimise the possibilities of frauds and mis-appropriations. (1)
 (ii) Every debit must have its corresponding credit.
 (iii) Single entry system is the complete system of maintaining records of the financial transaction.
 (iv) The arithmetic accuracies can be checked by preparing the trial balance in the single entry system.
 Which of the above options are correct?

- (A) Option (i) and option (ii) are the correct statements.
- (B) Option (ii) and option (iii) are the correct statements.
- (C) Option (i) and option (iii) are the correct statements.
- (D) Option (iv) and option (ii) are the correct statements.

16. ₹ 500 being the cost of a calculator is charged as revenue and not treated as an asset, although its useful life is extended to more than one year. Which accounting concept is being followed? (1)
- (A) Materiality concept
 - (B) Revenue Recognition Concept
 - (C) Cost Concept
 - (D) Matching Concept
17. Prove that the accounting equation is satisfied in all the following cases: (3)
- (i) Started business with cash ₹ 2,50,000 and goods ₹ 10,000.
 - (ii) Deposited cash into bank ₹ 50,000
 - (iii) Purchased goods for cash ₹ 10,000 and on credit ₹ 20,000.
 - (iv) Sold goods worth ₹ 10,000 for cash at a profit of 10%.
 - (v) Charged Interest on capital @ 10%
18. Accounting provides qualitative information about the financial transactions which are useful in making economic decisions. Accounting collects, records, classifies and summarizes the financial information which is communicated to its users. In the same context explain any three external users of accounting. (3)

OR

Briefly explain any three objectives of Accounting.

19. Differentiate between Provision and Reserve on the basis of following: (3)
- (a) Basic Nature
 - (b) Purpose
 - (c) Use for payment of dividend
20. Prepare a Sales Day book of Shiv Stationery from the following information. (3)

Date	Particulars
2022	
June 1	Gagan Stationery Mart 70 dozen pencils @ ₹ 25 per dozen 10 dozen registers @ ₹ 15 per register
June 10	Amrut Furniture 2 tables @ ₹ 1,500 per table
June 15	Laxmi Stationery Mart 3 dozen ink pots @ ₹ 80 per dozen
June 18	Roshan Bros. 20 reams of white paper @ ₹ 50 per ream 120 pens @ ₹ 20 per pen Less 10 % Trade Discount

OR

Record the following transactions during the week ending Dec.30, 2022, with a weekly, imprest amount of ₹ 500.

2022		
December		
24	Stationery	100
25	Bus fare	15
25	Cartage	40
26	Taxi fare	80
27	Wages to casual labour	90
29	Postage	80

21. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Rajeev. (4)
- Goods purchased from Ramesh ₹ 1,60,000; plus CGST 6% and SGST 6%.
 - Ramdas, who owed ₹ 20,000 was declared insolvent. A final compensation of 60 paise in a rupee received from him.
 - Received commission ₹ 5,000 including ₹ 1,000 as advance.
 - Cash received ₹ 29,800 from Sanjeev, in full settlement of his account ₹ 30,000.
22. On March 31, 2019, the Cash Book of Kumar Brothers showed a debit balance of ₹ 2,14,460. (6)
From the following particulars make out a Bank Reconciliation Statement and ascertain the Balance as per Pass Book.
- Cheque issued but not presented for payment ₹ 7,375.
 - Cheques paid into bank but not yet cleared ₹ 1,175.
 - Interest credited by bank but not entered in cash book ₹ 2,150.
 - Bank charges debited in the Pass Book but not entered in the Cash Book ₹ 700.
 - Bank deposited a dividend of ₹ 5,000 to the Bank Account. This transaction was not recorded in Cash Book.
23. A machine was purchased on 1st Jan, 2014 for ₹ 19,400 and ₹ 600 were spent on its (6)
installation. On 1st July, 2014, in the same year, additional machinery costing ₹ 10,000 was purchased. On 1st July, 2016, the machine purchased on January 2014, became useless and was sold for ₹ 8,000 and on the same date, a new machine was purchased at a cost of ₹ 15,000. Depreciation is provided on 31st December @ 10% per annum on original cost. Prepare Machinery Account from 1st Jan, 2014 to 31st Dec, 2016.
24. Trial Balance of Anurag did not agree. Anurag put the difference into Suspense Account. He (6)
located the following errors:
- Sales returns book was overcast by ₹ 1,000.
 - Goods returned to Ram ₹ 5,000 were recorded through Sales Book.
 - Credit purchases from Sundar ₹ 5,000 were recorded through Sales Book. However, Sundar's A/c was correctly credited.
 - Furniture purchased for ₹ 5,000 was posted to Purchases A/c as ₹ 500.
 - Salary paid ₹ 2,000 was debited to Employee's Personal Account as ₹ 20,000.
- Rectify the above errors and prepare Suspense A/C

25. Enter the following transactions in double column cash book of M/S Ambica Traders for July 2017: (6)
- | July | | ₹ |
|------|--|--------|
| 01 | Commenced business with cash | 50,000 |
| 03 | Opened bank account with ICICI | 30,000 |
| 05 | Purchased goods for cash | 10,000 |
| 10 | Purchased office machine for cash | 5,000 |
| 15 | Sales goods on credit to Rohan and received cheque | 7,000 |
| 18 | Cash sales | 8,000 |
| 20 | Rohan's cheque deposited into bank | |
| 22 | Paid cartage by cheque | 500 |
| 25 | Cash withdrawn for personal use | 2,000 |
| 30 | Paid rent by cheque | 1,000 |

PART – B

26. Arrange cash, building goodwill, debtors, and machine in the Balance Sheet in order of liquidity. (1)
- (A) Debtors, Cash, Building Goodwill, Machine
 (B) Cash, Debtors, Machine. Building, Goodwill
 (C) Cash, Building Goodwill, Debtors, Machine
 (D) Cash, Goodwill, Debtors, Machine. Building
27. Which of the following is correct? (1)
- (A) Operating profit = Operating profit – Non-operating expenses – Non-operating incomes
 (B) Operating profit = Net profit + Non-operating expenses + Non-operating incomes
 (C) Operating profit = Net profit + Non-operating expenses – Non-operating incomes
 (D) Operating profit = Net profit – Non-operating expenses + Non-operating incomes
28. Net profit of the firm before charging managers commission is ₹ 1,43,000. If manager is entitled to 10% commission after charging his commission, his commission will be _____. (1)
- (A) ₹ 14,300 (B) ₹ 13,000 (C) ₹ 1430 (D) ₹ 1,300
29. Which of the following expenses means the expenses which have become due during the accounting year but have not been paid? (1)
- (A) Capital Expenditure (B) Revenue Expenditure
 (C) Outstanding Expense (D) Deferred Revenue expenses
30. State whether the following expenses are capital or revenue in nature: (3)
- (i) Expenses on whitewashing and painting of a building purchased to make it ready for use.
 (ii) ₹ 10,000 spent on constructing platform for a new machine.
 (iii) Repair expenses of ₹ 25,000 incurred for whitewashing of factory building.

OR

Give the format of Trading A/c with imaginary figures.

31. From the information given below calculate Cost of goods sold and Gross Profit: (3)
- Opening Stock ₹ 20,000; Cash Purchases ₹ 2,50,000; Credit Purchases ₹ 5,00,000;
 Cash Sales ₹ 7,50,000; Credit Sales ₹ 3,50,000; Wages ₹ 80,000; Salaries ₹ 1,00,000;
 Closing Stock ₹ 35,000; Sales Returns ₹ 5,000; Purchases Returns ₹ 10,000.

32. Following is the extract from a Trial Balance: (4)

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Debtors	84,000	
Bad debts	2,000	
Provision for Bad debts		2,000

Adjustments:

- (i) Write off ₹ 4,000 as further bad debts.
- (ii) Create a provision for doubtful debts at 5% on Sundry Debtors.
- (iii) Provide for discount on debtors @ 2%

Show the treatment of the above items in the financial statement.

33. Amita maintains her account on single entry system. Calculate her profit on 31st March, 2019 (4) from the following information.

Particulars	1 st April 2018	31 st March 2019
Cash in hand	30,000	10,000
Bank balance	90,000	70,000
Furniture	40,000	40,000
Stock	20,000	60,000
Creditors	80,000	60,000
Debtors	60,000	80,000

During the year, her drawings were ₹ 20,000 and additional capital invested ₹ 40,000. A provision for doubtful debts is to be created at 5% on debtors. Show the working clearly.

34. From the following balances, prepare Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and Balance Sheet as at that date. Gross Profit of the firm is ₹ 32,700. (6)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Debit Balance		Patents	10,000
Cash in hand	1,500	Salaries	14,000
Cash at Bank	7,000	General Expenses	3,000
Purchases	70,000	Drawings	10,000
Return Inward	600	Debtors	40,000
Wages	10,400	Credit Balance	
Power and Fuel	7,000	Sales	1,20,000
Carriage Outward	3,000	Return Outward	700
Carriage Inward	4,000	Capital	80,000
Opening Stock	12,000	Creditors	60,000
Building	40,000	Bills Payable	6,800
Machinery	35,000		

Adjustments:

- (i) Closing Stock on 31st March, 2019 is ₹ 16,000.
- (ii) Machinery to be depreciated @ 10% p.a.
- (iii) Patents to be amortized @ 20% p.a.
- (iv) Salaries amounting to ₹ 4,000 were unpaid.