



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-3
Class: XI

Subject: Accountancy
Date : 03-01-2024

M.M: 40
Time: 1 Hour 30 mins

General Instructions:

1. There are **16** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. Question nos. **1 to 10** are very short answer type questions carrying **1** mark each.
3. Question nos. **11 to 13** are short answer type–II questions carrying **4** marks each.
4. Question no. **14 to 16** are long answer type–I questions carrying **6** marks.

1. Shah Bros. purchased a Building for 3 crores in the year 2020. The accountant wants to record the building at its market value. Identify which accounting principle is violated by the accountant. (1)
(A) Materiality (B) Historical cost (C) Money Measurement (D) Matching
2. **Assertion (A):** Depreciation is fall in the value of a Fixed Tangible Asset because of usage, passage of time and accident etc. (1)
Reason (R): Depreciation can be charged on all fixed assets whether they are tangible or intangible.
(A) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(B) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(C) Only Assertion is correct.
(D) Only Reason is correct.
3. The revenue will be recognized when _____. (1)
(A) Received an order for the goods worth ₹ 50,000 on 1st April'18.
(B) Goods worth ₹ 50,000 is supplied to the customer on 10th Apr'18.
(C) Received amount of ₹ 25,000 from the customer on 15th Apr'18.
(D) Balance amount is received on 25th Apr'18.
4. During life time of an entity, accounting produces financial statements in accordance with which of the following accounting concepts? (1)
(A) Accounting period (B) Cost concept (C) Dual Aspect (D) Matching

Read the following hypothetical situation, answer question no. 5 and 6

On 1st October 2020 a business sold machinery costing ₹ 2,00,000 for ₹ 95,000. Business provide depreciation every year on 31st March and maintains provision for depreciation Account. All the machines are depreciated at the same rate. Provision for depreciation A/c for the year appears in the books as under:

Date	Particular	Amount	Date	Particular	Amount
1/10/21	To Machine	70,000	1/4/21	By balance b/d	92,500
31/3/22	To Balance c/d	82,500	1/10/21	By Depreciation	10,000
			31/3/22	By Depreciation	50,000
		1,52,500			1,52,500

5. What is the amount of accumulated depreciation on the Machine sold? (1)
 (A) ₹ 70,000 (B) ₹ 60,000 (C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 50,000
6. What is the amount of Gain or Loss on the sale of Machine? (1)
 (A) Gain ₹ 95,000 (B) Loss ₹ 1,05,000 (C) Loss ₹ 35,000 (D) Gain ₹ 45,000
7. The Indian Company's Act 2013 and SEBI, has provided a format for the preparation of Profit/Loss and Balance sheet of the Company which can enable the users to make correct assessment about the profitability and financial soundness of the enterprise under the accounting concept popularly known as _____. (1)
 (A) Materiality (B) Prudence (C) Full Disclosure (D) Consistency
8. Which of the following is not an example of indirect manufacturing expenses? (1)
 (A) Depreciation on Machinery (B) Repairs & Maintenance
 (C) Insurance Premium for goods (D) Raw Materials Consumed
9. Purchase of furniture for ₹ 1,200 was debited to the General Expenses Account. Identify the type of error. (1)
 (A) clerical error (B) error of commission
 (C) error of Principle (D) error of omission.
10. State the principle which enables the comparison of the financial result inter- firm as well as intra firm. (1)
 (A) Consistency (B) Prudence (C) Full Disclosure (D) Matching
11. Differentiate between Provision and Reserve on the basis of: (4)
 (i) Basic Nature (ii) Purpose (iii) Dividend payment (iv) Effect on taxable profit
12. What do you mean by Suspense Account? Explain giving examples errors that can be rectified using Suspense Account. (4)
13. Opening Stock ₹ 15,000; Sales ₹ 48,000; Carriage Inwards ₹ 3,000; Sales Returns ₹ 3,000; Gross Profit ₹ 18,000; Purchases ₹ 30,000; Purchase Return ₹ 2,700. Calculate Closing Stock Cost of goods available for sale and Cost of Goods Sold. (4)
14. Pass Journal Entries to rectify the following errors: (6)
- (a) Credit purchases from Vinay for ₹ 2,100 were recorded in the Sales Book.
- (b) An item of ₹ 400 relating to prepaid Insurance A/c was omitted to be brought forward from the previous year's book.
- (c) The total of Return Inward book has been added ₹ 700 short.
- (d) An old Plant sold for ₹ 4,000 has been entered in the Sales Account.
- (e) Credit purchases from Shyam for ₹ 1,700 were recorded in the Sales Book. However, Shyam's account was correctly credited.
- (f) Discount received of ₹ 400 from a creditor had been duly entered in his account but not posted to Discount Received Account.

15. Suyashi Ltd. purchased on 1st January, 2009 a machinery for ₹ 36,000 and spent ₹ 4,000 on its installation. On 1st July, 2009 another machine purchased for ₹ 20,000. On 1st July, 2011, machine bought on 1st January, 2009 was sold for ₹ 12,000 and a new machine was purchased for ₹ 64,000 on the same date. Depreciation is provided on 31st December @ 10% p.a. on the written down value method. Prepare machinery A/c from 2009 to 2011. (6)

16. Following is the Trial Balance of Rahul as on 31st December, 2018: (6)

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Wages	7,000	
Capital		40,000
Building	30,000	
Furniture	5,000	
Computer	4,000	
Return Inward and Outward	2,000	1,000
Opening Stock	10,000	
Purchases and Sales	36,000	60,000
Bad Debts	400	
Carriage	2,000	
Repairs	1,500	
Bank Loan		6,000
Interest on Bank loan	300	
Commission		2,300
Insurance and Taxes	5,000	
Cash in hand	1,800	
Salaries	6,600	
Debtors and Creditors	12,200	14,500
	1,23,800	1,23,800

You are required to prepare the Trading Account and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December.

Closing Stock on 31st December, 2018 was valued at ₹ 14,200.