



<b>Date: 16.02.2024</b> <b>GRADE: XI</b>	<b>ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2023-24)</b> <b>ACCOUNTANCY [055]</b>	<b>Max marks: 80</b> <b>Time: 3 Hours</b>
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General Instructions:

- 1 This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions 1 to 20 carries 1 mark each.
4. Questions 21 to 26 carries 3 marks each.
5. Questions 27 to 29 carries 4 marks each.
6. Questions 30 to 34 carries 6 marks each.

Qn. No		Marks
1	<p>Due to which accounting principle, contingent liabilities are shown in the balance sheet?</p> <p>(a) Dual aspect principle                      (b) Principle of Full disclosure (c) Principle of Materiality                      (d) Going concern Principle</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Goodwill is a / an:</p> <p>(a) Tangible Asset                                      (b) Intangible Asset (c) Current Asset                                      (d) Fictitious Asset</p>	1
2	<p>If the Rent of one month is outstanding, the adjustment entry will be:</p> <p>(a) Debit Profit &amp; Loss a/c and Credit rent a/c (b) Debit Rent a/c and Credit Profit &amp; Loss a/c (c) Debit Rent a/c and Credit Outstanding rent a/c (d) Debit outstanding rent a/c and Credit Rent a/c</p>	1
3	<p>Which of the following errors is revealed by the Trial Balance:</p> <p>(a) Wrong amount entered into the book of Original entry (b) Wrong amount posted in the ledger account (c) Complete omission of an entry from the books of original entry (d) When accounting principle is violated while recording a transaction in the books of Account.</p>	1
4	<p>Capital invested by owner is shown as a liability in balance sheet due to:</p> <p>(a) Business Entity Concept                      (b) Matching Concept (c) Accounting Period Concept                      (d) Historical cost concept</p>	1

	<b>OR</b> Amount received from sale of goods is: (a) Revenue receipts (b) Capital receipts (c) a and b both (d) None of these	
5	Imprest amount ₹5000. What will be the amount of reimbursement, if following expenses were incurred by the petty cashier during the month: Wages = ₹1,450, Tiffin = ₹1,050, Small Repairs = ₹500, General expenses = ₹400. (a) ₹1600 (c) ₹ 3400 (b) ₹3050 (d) ₹ 3000  <b>OR</b> Credit balance of bank account in the cash book shows: (a) Overdraft (b) Cash deposited in bank (c) Cash withdrawn from bank (d) None of these	1
6	Sumit, who owed ₹10,000 become insolvent. 70 paise in a rupee was received from his estate. Bad Debts Account will be debited by: (a) ₹10,000 (b) ₹5,000 (c) ₹1,500 (d) ₹3,000	1
7	"Valuation of stock to be made either at its book value or its market value whichever is lower". It is stated by which accounting concept? (a) Cost (b) Money measurement (c) Objectivity (d) Prudence	1
8	Goods purchased from Raju for ₹ 4,500 recorded as ₹ 5,400 in the Purchases Book. Identify the type of error: (a) Error of Omission (b) Error of Commission (c) Compensating Error (d) Error of Principle	1
9	The excess of expenses of a period over its related revenues is termed as: (a) Profit (b) Loss (c) Gain (d) Expenses	1
10	The accounting concept which suggests that each transaction should be recorded in the books of account with supporting vouchers of it. (a) Objectivity (b) Dual aspect (c) Materiality (d) Consistency	1
11	Vijay started a business on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2022 with a capital of ₹ 3,50,000. The total assets of the business on 31st March, 2023 were ₹6,00,000. The amount of bills payable and bank loan on the same date were ₹1,50,000. Calculate the amount of capital on 31st March, 2023.	1

	(a) ₹7,50,000 (c) ₹3,50,000	(b) ₹4,50,000 (d) ₹5,00,000	
12	Rony started business on 1st April 2022 with a capital of ₹ 2,00,000. He introduced additional capital of ₹20,000 during the year. He made a profit of ₹30,000 and withdrew ₹10,000 for personal use. Calculate his capital as on 31st March 2023. (a) ₹2,50,000 (c) ₹2,60,000		1
13	The liability arising from the purchase of goods on credit is called: (a) Creditors (c) Loan <b>OR</b> If the capital of a business is Rs 5,00,000 and outside liabilities are Rs 2,00,000. Calculate the total assets of the business (a) ₹7,00,000 (c) ₹9,00,000		1
14	If the trial balance total does not agree, the difference must be entered in: (a) Profit & Loss account (c) Capital account		1
15	Withdrawal of cash from business by the proprietor for personal use is credited to: (a) Drawings A/c (c) Cash A/c		1
16	Identify the personal account from the following; (a) Bank a/c (c) Goodwill a/c <b>OR</b> What is full form of GAAP? (a) Generally Accurate Accounting Principles (b) Generally Access Accounting Principles (c) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (d) Generally Authorised Accounting Principles		1
17	The purchase cost of the asset is ₹2, 50,000 and freight and installation charges are ₹25,000. The useful life of the asset is 10 years and net residual value is estimated to be 50,000. What is the amount of depreciation to be charged at the end of every financial year under straight line method? (a) ₹22,500 (c) ₹30,000		1
18	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).		1

	<p>Assertion (A) Charging depreciation is important to represent true and fair financial position. Reason (R) If depreciation on assets is not provided for, then the assets will be overvalued.</p> <p>Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below:</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) (c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true (d) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false</p>	
	<p><b>Read the following case study and answer question 18 and 19 on the basis of the same.</b></p> <p>On 1st April, 2021, A Ltd. purchased a machine for ₹2,40,000 and spent ₹10,000 on its erection. On 1st October, 2021, an additional machinery costing ₹1,00,000 was purchased. On 1st October, 2023 the machine purchased on 1st April, 2021 was sold for ₹1,43,000 and on the same date, a new machine was purchased at a cost of ₹2,00,000. Company is charging Depreciation at 5% p.a. by the Straight-Line Method on 31st march every year.</p>	
19	<p>What is the total amount of depreciation charged on 31st march 2022?</p> <p>(a) ₹20,000 (b) ₹15,000 (c) ₹17,500 (d) ₹12,500</p>	1
20	<p>What is the amount of profit/loss on machinery sold on 1st October 2023?</p> <p>(a) Loss ₹82,000 (b) Loss ₹75,750 (c) Profit ₹17,500 (d) Profit ₹12,500</p>	1
21	<p>From the following figures, calculate <b>Net Profit</b>:</p> <p>Gross Profit ₹1,00,000 Rent Paid ₹10,000 Gain on Sale of Machinery ₹15,000 Interest on Loans paid ₹20,000 Donation paid ₹2,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>From the following information, determine <b>Gross Profit</b> for the year ended 31st March, 2021:</p> <p>Opening Stock (1st April, 2018) 25,000 Freight and Packing 10,000 Sales 1,90,000 Goods purchased during the year 1,40,000 Stock on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 20,000</p>	3

22	Pass Journal Entries in the books of Shri Zahid of Rajasthan: (a) Purchased goods for ₹3,00,000 from Jitender. (b) Sold goods costing ₹80,000 to Mr. Babu less trade discount 10%. (c) Received a cheque from Mr. Babu for ₹39,600 and discount allowed is ₹400.	3																																
23	Prepare Mr. Babu's account from the above transactions.	3																																
24	Prepare a Trial Balance from the following items: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Account</b></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><b>₹</b></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Account</b></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><b>₹</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24,000</td> <td>Building</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening stock</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,500</td> <td>Returns inward</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furniture</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,600</td> <td>Returns outward</td> <td style="text-align: right;">350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,950</td> <td>Trade expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,300</td> <td>Discount received</td> <td style="text-align: right;">970</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carriage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> <td>Salary</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22,500</td> <td>Office rent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,270</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Account</b>	<b>₹</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>₹</b>	Capital	24,000	Building	12,000	Opening stock	8,500	Returns inward	1,900	Furniture	2,600	Returns outward	350	Purchases	8,950	Trade expenses	1,000	Cash	7,300	Discount received	970	Carriage	300	Salary	3,000	Sales	22,500	Office rent	2,270	3
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25	On 1st April 2021, Jute Glass Ltd. purchased a machine for ₹1,00,000 and spent ₹16,000 on its carriage and ₹4,000 on its erection. On the date of purchase, it was estimated that the effective life of the machine will be 10 years and its scrap value will be ₹20,000.  Calculate the following amounts: (i) The original cost of the asset (ii) Annual depreciation under straight line method (iii) Book value of the machine on 1st April, 2023.	3																																
26	Identify and explain the accounting principles/concepts followed or violated in the following situations: (a) Malhotra and sons are running a readymade garments business. The accountant adopts Written down value method of depreciation year after year for their machines. (b) On 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2023, a fire broke out in the premises of Raghav Ltd. and destroyed a part of its plant and machinery. Due to this, a sharp decline in production is expected for the next 6 months. The company did not show this fact in the report of the company for the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023. (c) The owner paid his personal income tax of ₹5,000 for the assessment year 2023. The accountant recorded the transaction in the books of business.	3																																

27	<p>Prepare a <b>Purchase Day book</b> of Shiv Stationery from the following information.</p> <p>Date Particulars</p> <p>2018 Purchased from Gagan Stationery Mart on credit June 1  70 dozen pencils @ ₹ 25 dozen  10 dozen registers @ ₹ 15 per register  Trade discount 10%</p> <p>June 10 Purchased from Amrit Furniture 2 tables @ ₹ 1,500 per table.</p> <p>June 15 Purchased 3 dozen ink pots @ ₹ 80 per dozen from Mehar paper Company.  Trade discount 5%.</p> <p>June 18 Purchased from Rehman Bros. on credit:  5 reams of white paper @ ₹ 50 per ream  120 pens @ ₹ 60 per dozen.  Less Trade Discount of 10%</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Record the following transactions in the <b>Sales Book</b> of Ganesh Electronics, Kolkata (West Bengal):  2023</p> <p>Jan. 3. Sold to Ruchika Electronics, Kolkata, Vide Invoice No. 431 5 colour T.V. Sets @ 20,000 each  Less: Trade Discount 20%</p> <p>10. Sold to Garima Electronics , Patna (Bihar), Vide Invoice No. 432 10 Washing Machines @ 8,000 each  Less: Trade Discount 25%.</p> <p>12. Sold to Raghav &amp; Sons, Kolkata, Vide Cash Memo No. 2510 6 Colour T.V. Sets @ 18,000 each  Less Trade Discount 15%.</p> <p>16. Sold to Nitin Trading Company, Ranchi (Jharkhand) Vide Invoice No. 433. 8 Music Systems @ 15,000  10 Colour T.V. Sets @ 22,000 each  Less: Trade Discount 20%</p>	4
28	<p>From the following information, prepare an <b>Analytical Petty Cash Book</b>:</p>	4

	<b>2018</b>		<b>₹</b>	
	April 1	Received for cash payment	20,000	
	April 2	Paid for postage	1,600	
	April 5	Paid for stationery	1,000	
	April 8	Paid for advertisement	2,000	
	April 12	Paid for wages	800	
	April 16	Paid for carriage	600	
	April 20	Paid for conveyance	880	
	April 25	Paid for travelling expenses	3,200	
	April 27	Paid for postage	480	
	April 28	Paid for office cleaning	400	
	April 29	Paid for telegram	800	
	April 30	Sent registered notice to landlord	190	
29	<p>From the following information supplied by Sanjay, prepare his <b>Bank Reconciliation statement</b> as on December 31, 2022.</p> <p>(i) Bank balance as per pass book ₹16,500.  (ii) Cheque issued but not presented for payment ₹8,750.  (iii) Cheque deposited with the Bank but not collected ₹10500.  (iv) Cheques recorded in the cash book but not sent to the bank for collection ₹2000.  (v) Payments received from customers directly by the bank ₹3,500.  (vi) Bank charges debited in the pass book ₹200.</p>			4
30	<p>Record the following transactions in <b>double column Cash Book</b> of Mr. Rakesh Verma and balance it.</p> <p>Sept. 01: Balance of cash ₹ 22,000 and Bank ₹ 25,000.  Sept. 06: Received cheque for ₹ 4,000 from Gaurav sent into the bank.  Sept. 10: Bank has collected and deposited: Interest of ₹ 6,000; Dividend of ₹ 8,000.  Sept. 16: Bank has paid several payments on its due date: Insurance premium of ₹ 3,000 and School fees of</p>			6

	<p>the child of Rakesh Verma ₹ 5,000.  Sept. 24: Cash deposited into the bank ₹ 12,000.  Sept. 29: Sold goods for ₹ 30,000 for cash.</p>	
31	<p>Trial balance of M/s Rathi Brothers did not agree and the accountant put the difference to Suspense account. He discovered the following errors:</p> <p>(a) Sales return book overcast by ₹ 800.  (b) Purchases return to Sahu ₹ 2,000 were not posted to Sahu's account.  (c) Goods purchased on credit from Narula ₹ 4,000, though taken into stock, but no entry was passed in the books.  (d) Installation charges on new machinery purchased ₹ 500 were debited to sundry expenses account.  (e) Rent paid for residential accommodation of Mohan (the proprietor) ₹ 1,400 was debited to Rent account.  (f) Sales ₹5,000 to Arun was posted to Varun's account.</p> <p>Pass the <b>Rectification Journal Entries</b>.</p>	6
32	<p>Bhushan &amp; Company purchased Machinery on 1st April, 2019, for ₹54,000 and spent ₹6,000 on its installation. On 1st December, 2020, it purchased another machine for ₹30,000. On 30th June 2021, the first machine purchased on 1st April, 2019, was sold for ₹36,000 and on the same date it purchased new machinery for ₹80,000. Depreciation was provided on machinery @ 10% p.a. on Original Cost Method annually on 31st March. Draft the <b>Machinery Account</b> for four years.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Green Ltd. Purchased a machinery on 1st August, 2018 for ₹ 60,000. On 1st October, 2019, it purchased another machine for ₹ 20,000. On 30th June, 2020, it sold the first machine for ₹38,500 and on the same date Purchased a new machinery for ₹ 50,000. Depreciation is provided @ 20% p.a. on Written Down Value method each year. Accounts are closed each year on 31st March. Show the <b>Machinery Account</b> for three years.</p>	6
33	<p>From the following particulars of Mr. Vinod, prepare <b>bank reconciliation statement</b> as on March 31, 2021.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bank balance as per cash book ₹ 50,000.</li> <li>2. Cheques issued but not presented for payment ₹ 6,000.</li> </ol>	6



	<p>3. The bank had directly collected dividend of ₹ 8,000 and credited to bank account but was not entered in the cash book.</p> <p>4. Bank charges of ₹ 400 were not entered in the cash book.</p> <p>5. A cheque for ₹ 6,000 was deposited but not collected by the bank.</p> <p>6. Discounted bill from the bank was dishonoured but not taken into cash book of ₹ 12,000.</p>																																																													
34	<p>From the following balances, prepare the trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet as on March 31, 2017.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Debit ₹</th> <th>Credit ₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital</td> <td>-</td> <td>3,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Machinery</td> <td>70,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales</td> <td>-</td> <td>8,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td> <td>4,00,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales Return</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stock on 1st April 2019</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawings</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wages</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carriage inwards</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Expenses</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases Return</td> <td>-</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debtors</td> <td>3,00,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carriage Outwards</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advertising</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creditors</td> <td>-</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>12,35,000</td> <td>12,35,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Adjustments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closing stock ₹70,000</li> <li>Create a provision for bad and doubtful debts @ 10% on book debts.</li> <li>Provide depreciation on Machinery @ 10% p.a.</li> <li>Rent outstanding ₹150.</li> </ol>	Particulars	Debit ₹	Credit ₹	Capital	-	3,60,000	Machinery	70,000	-	Sales	-	8,20,000	Purchases	4,00,000	-	Sales Return	10,000	-	Stock on 1st April 2019	1,00,000	-	Drawings	40,000	-	Wages	1,00,000	-	Carriage inwards	5,000	-	Salaries	60,000	-	General Expenses	20,000	-	Rent	50,000	-	Purchases Return	-	5,000	Debtors	3,00,000	-	Cash	40,000	-	Carriage Outwards	20,000	-	Advertising	20,000	-	Creditors	-	50,000		12,35,000	12,35,000	6
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