



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA ANNUAL EXAMINATION

Class: XI

Subject: Accountancy (055)

Date : 22-02-2025

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.
6. Questions from 22 to 25 and 34 carries 6 marks each.

Part A

1. 'Manipulation of accounts in a way is to show the better position than the actual position' is called _____. (1)
2. Due to which principle, contingent liabilities are shown in the balance sheet? (1)
(A) Dual aspect principle (B) Principle of full disclosure
(C) Principle of materiality (D) Going concern concept
3. Transactions that cannot be recorded in any special journal are recorded in journal called the _____. (1)
(A) Cash book (B) Ledger (C) Journal proper (D) Journal
4. Contra entries on the debit side of the Cash Book are posted to _____. (1)
(A) Debit of Bank Account in the Ledger.
(B) Debit of Cash Account in the Ledger.
(C) Credit of Cash Account in the Ledger.
(D) Not posted in the Ledger
5. As per the Duality principle calculate the total outsider's liability if the raw materials cost ₹ 15,000, machine cost ₹ 1,50,000, Furniture used in the firm cost ₹ 60,000, cash at bank is ₹ 90,000 and the owner's equity is ₹ 2,10,000. (1)
(A) ₹ 1,05,000 (B) ₹ 5,25,000 (C) ₹ 2,10,000 (D) ₹ 4,20,000
6. Match the given Expenses below with their relevant transaction: (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Capital expenditure	a. Large amount spent on Advertising
2. Revenue Expenditure	b. Cost of goods sold
3. Deferred Revenue Expenditure	c. Building
4. Expenses	d. Benefit received in one year

- (A) 1-c 2-a 3-d 4-b (B) 1-c 2-d 3-a 4-b (C) 1-b 2-d 3-a 4-c (D) 1-d 2-a 3-b 4-c

7. Statement I: There may be a difference in balance of cash book and pass book caused by the timings gap both for payment as well as for receipts. (1)
Statement II: Sometimes there may be an error while recording a transaction that can result in a difference in balances of cash book and pass book.
(A) Both statements are correct.
(B) Both statements are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct
8. Assertion (A): Provision is the amount of any unknown liability to be determined with substantial accuracy. (1)
Reason (R): Provision and Reserves cannot be used interchangeably.
(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 and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is False
(D) Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is True.
9. Which of the following is/are not recorded in purchase book? (1)
(i) Cash purchase of goods worth ₹ 5,000.
(ii) Purchase of goods on credit worth ₹ 75,000.
(iii) Purchase of furniture of ₹ 3,000 on credit.
(A) Only (i) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
10. Omission of paisa and showing the round figures in financial statements is based on which concept. (1)
(A) Materiality convention (B) Conservatism convention
(C) Consistency concept (D) Money measurement concept
11. Assertion (A): Prepaid expenses are a part of current assets. (1)
Reason (R): Current assets involve assets which can be converted into cash within one year as well as assets for which service or benefit will be available against these assets without further repayment.
(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 and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is False
(D) Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is True.
12. Rent paid for ₹ 5,000 was posted as ₹ 5,200 and carriage outwards paid for ₹ 8,000 was posted as ₹ 7,800. Identify the type of error. (1)
(A) Error of commission (B) Error of omission
(C) Compensating errors (D) Compensating errors

13. Gopal is our debtor for ₹ 10,000. He became insolvent and only 60 paise in a rupee is received (1)
from him. The balance of ₹ 4,000 would be entered to the:
(A) Debit of discount A/c (B) Credit of Discount A/c
(C) Debit of bad debt A/c (D) Credit of bad debt A/c
14. Which of the following users need information to form policies at the macro level and for (1)
providing subsidies?
(A) Tax authorities (B) Competitors
(C) Management (D) Government and its agencies
15. The original cost of an asset is ₹ 2,50,000 and freight and installation charges are ₹ 25,000. (1)
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 every year under straight line method assuming
that the asset is purchased on 1st January, 2021?
(A) ₹ 22,500 (B) ₹ 25,000 (C) ₹30,000 (D) ₹ 27,500
16. Identify the type of Ledger Account that are not carried forward to next year. (1)
(A) Personal A/c (B) Real A/c (C) Nominal A/c (D) All of these
17. Name the accounting concept or convention associated with the following (3)
(a) Assets are recorded at cost, irrespective of the market price.
(b) Life of a business should be divided into smaller periods.
(c) Accounting transactions should be free from bias of accountants and others.
18. Enumerate main objectives of accounting. (3)
19. Distinguish between 'provision' and 'reserve'. (3)
20. Record the following transactions in a Petty Cash Book with suitable columns. The book is (3)
kept on imprest system, amount of imprest being ₹ 2,000.

Date		₹
April 2	Paid cartage	150
April 3	Paid wages for casual labourers	350
April 5	Paid for stationery	420
April 8	Auto fare	75
April 9	Courier charges	150
April 14	Paid for postage	325

OR

From the following transactions, prepare purchases returns book of Karim & Co., a saree dealer.

2023

- Jan 4 Returned to Mohan Mills, Kerala, 10 polyester sarees @ ₹ 1,600 each
Trade discount @ 10% (Debit note no. 101)
- Jan 8 Srimala Mills, Kota accepted the returns of goods (which were purchased for
cash) from us, 8 Kota sarees @ ₹ 640 each (Debit note no. 102).
- Jan 12 Returned to Sonica Mills, Bombay, 12 silk sarees @ ₹ 1040 each
Trade discount @ 10% (Debit note no. 103).
- Jan 30 Returned one typewriter (being defective) @ ₹ 7,200 to Vishaka & Co.

21. Journalise the following entries: (4)
- Goods worth ₹ 500 given as charity.
 - Sold goods to Mayank of ₹ 1,00,000 at 10% trade discount, payable 25% by cheque at the time of sale and balance after 30 days of sale.
 - Received ₹ 9,750 from Harikrishna in full settlement of his account for 10,000.
 - paid bank charges ₹ 750.

OR

Prove that the accounting equation is satisfied in all the following transactions of Tisya:

- Started business with cash ₹ 70,000 and goods worth ₹15,000.
 - Bought goods for cash ₹ 7,000 and on credit for ₹13,000.
 - Goods costing ₹ 20,000 sold at a profit of 10%. Half the payment received in cash.
 - Purchased furniture for office use ₹ 3,000 and for household use of ₹ 1,000.
22. On 30th June, 2024 the Pass Book of Sh. Mahabir Prashad showed a balance of ₹ 22,000. On (6)
comparing the Pass Book with Cash Book the following differences were found:
- Mahabir Prashad had paid into the Bank on 26th June four cheques for ₹ 3,000; ₹ 6,000; ₹ 8,000 and ₹ 10,000. Of these, the cheque for ₹ 6,000 was credited by the bank in July 2024.
 - On 23rd June three cheques were drawn for ₹ 12,000; ₹13,000 and ₹ 16,000. The first two cheques were presented to the bank for payment in June and the third in July 2024.
 - Cheques amounting to ₹ 3,600 were deposited in the bank but no entry was passed in the Cash Book.
 - Bank charges entered in Cash Book twice ₹ 50.
 - Cheque received entered twice in the Cash Book ₹ 3,200.
- Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 30th June 2024.
23. Record the following transactions in double column cash book of Mr. Rakesh Verma and (6)
balance it.
- Sept. 01 Balance of cash ₹ 22,000 and Bank overdraft ₹ 2,500.
- Sept. 06 Received cheque on August 28th, 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 the child of Rakesh Verma ₹ 5,000.
- Sept. 18 Withdrew cash from bank ₹ 10,000.
- Sept 20 Purchased goods for cash ₹ 10,000.
- Sept. 24 Cash deposited into the bank ₹ 12,000.
- Sept. 29 Sold goods (costing ₹ 25,000) at 20% profit for cash.

24. Complete the following Rectification entries: (6)

S.No	Particulars	LF	Debit	Credit
a.	<div style="text-align: right;">Dr.</div> <div style="text-align: left;">To _____</div> <div style="text-align: left;">To _____</div> (Furniture Purchased for ₹ 50,000 wrongly credited to Purchase Account as ₹ 5,000)		_____	_____
b.	<div style="text-align: right;">Dr.</div> <div style="text-align: left;">To _____</div> (Sales of machine wrongly recorded in Sales Book, now rectified)		10,000	10,000
c.	<div style="text-align: right;">Dr.</div> <div style="text-align: left;">To _____</div> (Total of Sales Return Book not posted to ledger, now rectified)		5,000	5,000

d.	<div style="text-align: right;">Dr.</div> <div style="text-align: right;">Dr.</div> <div style="text-align: right;">4,000</div>			
e.	<div style="text-align: right;">Dr.</div> <div style="text-align: right;">9,000</div>			
f.	<div style="text-align: right;">Dr.</div>			

25. Ace Mills purchased machinery on 1st August 2022 for ₹ 90,000. On 1st October, 2023 it purchased another machine for ₹40,000. On 30th June, 2024 it sold off the first machine purchased in 2022 for ₹58,000 and on the same date purchased a new machinery for ₹1,00,000. Depreciation is provided at 20% p.a. on the original cost each year. Accounts are closed each year on 31st March. (6)
- Show the Machinery Account for three years.

PART – B

26. The correct sequence for preparation of Final Accounts is: (1)
- (a) Preparation of Trial Balance
(b) Balancing of Accounts.
(c) Preparation of annual financial Statements.
(d) Passing Adjusting Entries.
- (A) a-c-b-d (B) b-a-d-c (C) d-b-a-c (D) b-a-c-d
27. From the following information, calculate the manager's commission after charging such commission @10%. Net Profit = ₹ 5,50,000. (1)
- (A) ₹ 26,190 (B) ₹ 55,000 (C) ₹ 27,500 (D) ₹ 50,000
28. Which type of expenses are shown in Trading Account? (1)
- (A) Direct expenses (B) Indirect expenses
(C) Opening expenses (D) Direct and Indirect expenses
29. Marshalling of various items in the Balance Sheet can be done in the order of _____ or _____. (1)
30. From the information given below, Calculate Cost of goods sold and Gross Profit/Loss; (3)
- Opening stock ₹ 20,000; Purchase ₹ 7,50,000; Cash Sales ₹7,50,000; Credit Sales ₹3,50,000; wages ₹80,000; Salaries ₹1,00,000; Closing Stock ₹ 35,000; Sales Return ₹ 5,000; Purchase returns ₹ 10,000.
31. Differentiate between Gross profit and Net Profit. (3)

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

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Debtors	3,08,000	
Bad debts	5,000	
Provision for Bad debts		20,000

Adjustments:

- Write off ₹ 3,000 as further bad debts.
- Create a provision for doubtful debts at 10% on Sundry Debtors.
- Provide for discount on debtors @ 2%

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

33. Anvi maintains her account on single entry system. Calculate her profit on 31st March, 2023 from the following information. (4)

Particulars	1 st April 2022	31 st March 2023
Cash in hand	2,000	1,800
Bills payable	-	10,000
Furniture	1,20,000	1,60,000
Stock	68,000	64,000
Creditors	30,000	29,800
Debtors	78,000	90,000

During the year, she withdrew ₹ 6,000 per month and additional capital invested ₹ 20,000. A provision for doubtful debts is to be created at 5% on debtors.

34. From the following balances, prepare Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2023 and Balance Sheet as at that date. (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:

- Closing Stock on 31st March, 2023 is ₹ 16,000.
- Machinery to be depreciated @ 10% p.a.
- Patents to be amortized @ 20% p.a.
- Salaries amounting to ₹ 4,000 were unpaid.
- Gross profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 is ₹ 32,700.