

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR**Annual Examination (2022 – 2023)**

Class / Section: XI Comm

MM: 80

Subject: ACCOUNTANCY

Time: 3 Hrs.

Name: _____

Roll No.: _____

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)*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. And part B in two options, students have to attempt anyone.
3. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
4. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
5. Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
6. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each
7. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

PART A : FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING - I

1.	A person who owes money to a firm for goods sold on credit is called a: (a) Creditor (b) Debtor (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these	1
2.	Accrual concept is based on: (a) Matching concept (b) Dual aspect concept (c) Cost concept (d) Going concern concept	1

7.	<p>Ledger is called a book of-</p> <p>(a) Primary entry (b) Secondary entry (c) Final entry (d) None of these</p>	6.	<p>On Intra-state purchase of goods, which of the following GST is levied?</p> <p>(a) CGST and SGST (b) SGST and CGST (c) CGST and IGST (d) IGST</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Journal entry for stock left unsold at the of the year is:</p> <p>(a) Dr. Closing Stock A/c and Cr. Trading A/c (b) Dr. Trading A/c and Cr. Closing Stock A/c (c) Dr. Closing Stock A/c and Cr. P & L A (d) Dr. P & L A/c and Cr. Closing Stock A/c</p>	5.	<p>X commenced business on 1st April, 2020 with a capital of ₹6,00,000. On 31st March, 2021 his assets were worth ₹8,00,000 and liabilities ₹50,000. Find out his closing capital.</p> <p>(a) ₹7,50,000 (b) ₹2,00,000 (c) ₹5,50,000 (d) None of these</p>	4.	<p>Which of the following is an example of a source document?</p> <p>(a) Cash memo (b) Invoice (c) Sales Bill (d) All of these</p>	3.	<p>Which of the following is not the user of accounting information?</p> <p>(a) Short-term creditors (b) Debtors (c) Government (d) Owners</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Which external user of accounting information is most interested in knowing the long-term solvency position of the firm?</p> <p>(a) Employees (b) Management (c) Bank and financial institutions (d) Researchers</p>
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	Or	
	In Ledger which types of accounts are balanced and which types of accounts are closed at the end of the accounting period? (a) Permanent A/c are closed and Temporary A/c are balanced. (b) Permanent A/c are balanced and Temporary A/c are closed. (c) Permanent A/c Temporary A/c both are balanced. (d) Permanent A/c Temporary A/c both are closed.	
8.	Sales Book records only sale of goods. (a) Cash (b) Credit (c) Revenue (d) Deferred revenue	1
9.	Which of the following is not recorded in the Cash Book? (a) Credit sales (b) Bad debts (c) Depreciation on Machinery (d) All of these Or Debit balance of ₹10,000 in the Cash Column of the Cash Book shows that: (a) ₹10,000 has been paid out. (b) ₹10, is owing. (c) The amount received exceeds the amount paid by ₹10,000. (d) ₹10,000 has been credited into the bank account.	1
10.	Credit Balance on the bank account of a Cash Book is: (a) Favourable balance (b) Unfavourable balance (c) Overdraft (d) Both (b) and (c) Or Credit Balance on the bank account of a Pass Book is: (a) Favourable balance (b) Unfavourable balance (c) Overdraft Balance (d) Both (b) and (c)	1
11.	Read the following statement - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Choose one of the	1

14.	<p>Arjun purchased a machinery for 2,00,000 and scrap value of the machinery is ₹30,000 and estimated life of the machinery is 10 years. What will be the rate of depreciation?</p> <p>(a) 10% (b) 17% (c) 12% (d) 11%</p>	1
13.	<p>The term 'Depletion' is used for which types of assets?</p> <p>(a) Liquid assets (b) Fixed Assets (c) Wasting Assets (d) Intangible Assets</p>	1
12.	<p>If seller receives back the goods sold i.e. in case of sales return, which of the following is prepared:-</p> <p>(a) Credit Note (b) Debit Note (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these</p>	1
	<p>Alternatives given below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Purchase account is credited when the proprietor withdrawal goods from the business for his personal use.</p> <p>Reason (R): Purchase account is credited because as a result of withdrawal of goods, net amount of purchase of the business is reduced.</p> <p>Alternatives:</p> <p>a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.</p>	

	<p>Enter the following transactions in the books of Riddhi Traders assuming that all transactions have taken place within the state of Jharkhand. Assuming CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9% (Entry of setting off is not required to be done):</p> <p>(i). Purchased goods for ₹5,00,000 from Astro Traders.</p> <p>(ii). Sold goods to Pushkar Bros. for ₹3,00,000.</p> <p>(iii). Commission of ₹10,000 received in cash.</p>	
19.	<p>Enter the following transactions in the purchase book of SR Cloth House, Ranchi, 2018</p> <p>April 4 Purchased from RK & Bros, of Ranchi</p> <p>100 Metre Cotton Cloth @200 per Metre 80 Metre</p> <p>Woollen Cloth @₹500 per metre</p> <p>April 12 Purchased from SK & co. of Patna Bihar</p> <p>50 Metre Silk Cloth @600 per Metre</p> <p>40 Metre Cotton Cloth @₹250 per Metre Trade Discount 10%</p> <p>April 20 Purchased from Fashion Furniture House, Delhi 10 Chairs @ ₹2,000 per Chair.</p> <p>April 25 Purchased from Shubham & Bros of West Bengal for cash 100 Metre Woollen Cloth @ ₹600 per Metre.</p> <p>Trade Discount is 15% and Freight Charges payable are ₹3,000</p>	3
20.	<p>What are the differences between reserve and provision? (Any Three)</p>	3
21.	<p>Explain the following terms in brief: -</p> <p>(a). Asset (b). Liability (c). Revenue (d). Expense</p> <p>Or</p> <p>What is accounting cycle, Explain in brief any four objectives of Accounting?</p>	4

22.	<p>a. If a firm believes that some of its debtors may default, it should act on this by making sure that all the possible losses are recorded in the books. This is an example of the _____ concept.</p> <p>b. Everything a firm owns, it also owns out to somebody. This coincidence is explained by the _____ concept.</p> <p>c. A firm may hold the stock which is heavily in demand. Consequently, the market value of this stock may be increased. Normal accounting procedure is to ignore this because of the _____.</p> <p>d. The management of a firm is remarkably incompetent, and the firm accountants can not take this into account while preparing the book of accounts because of the _____ concept.</p>	4																					
23.	<p>Trial Balance of a firm did not match and difference was placed in Suspense Account. The following errors were subsequently identified:</p> <p>(a). Sales Book was overcast by ₹200</p> <p>(b). Goods sold to Manohar for ₹550 was posted as ₹5,500.</p> <p>(c). Purchases Book was overcast by ₹800.</p> <p>(d). Purchase Building for ₹ 15,000 recorded in purchase book.</p> <p>(e) Depreciation written off on machinery ₹8000 not recorded in Machinery account.</p> <p>(f) Sold goods to Rakes for ₹ 18,000 recorded in purchase book.</p> <p>You are required to pass the Journal entries for rectification of the above errors.</p>	6																					
24.	<p>Prepare a Double Column Cash Book with Cash and Bank Columns from following information.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">01</td> <td style="width: 70%;">Cash in hand</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bank overdraft</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03</td> <td>Goods purchased for cash</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05</td> <td>Paid wages</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Cash sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>Deposited into bank</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>Sold goods to K. Krishna</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> </tr> </table>	01	Cash in hand	3,500		Bank overdraft	2,300	03	Goods purchased for cash	1,200	05	Paid wages	200	10	Cash sales	8,000	15	Deposited into bank	6,000	16	Sold goods to K. Krishna	25,000	6
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PART B: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING - II

<p>22 Sold goods for cheque which was deposited into bank same day 2,000</p> <p>25 Paid rent by cheque 1,200</p> <p>28 Drew from bank for personal use 1,000</p> <p>31 Bought goods by cheque 1,000</p>	<p>25. Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31st October 2022 from the following information:</p> <p>i) Favourable balance as per Cash Book ₹1,26,100.</p> <p>ii) Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment ₹46,000.</p> <p>iii) Deposited three cheques for ₹12,000, ₹25,000 and ₹20,000 respectively in the month of October but out of these the first 2 cheques could be cleared by the bank so far.</p> <p>iv) Bank charges of ₹500 not yet recorded in the cash book.</p> <p>v) Directly deposited by a customer ₹16,000 not yet entered in the cash book.</p> <p>vi) The bank has paid insurance premium on standing order ₹12,400.</p>	<p>26. AC Mills purchased machinery on 1st August 2015 for ₹90,000. On 1st October, 2016 it purchased another machine for ₹40,000. On 30th June, 2017 it sold off the first machine purchased in 2015 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.</p> <p>Show the Machinery Account for three years.</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Saraswati Ltd. purchased machinery costing Rs 10,00,000 on January 01, 2011. New machinery was purchased on 01 May 2012 for Rs 15,00,000 and another on July 01, 2014, for Rs 12,00,000. A part of the machinery that originally cost Rs 2,00,000 in 2011 was sold for Rs 75,000 on October 31, 2014. Show the machinery account from 2011 to 2015 if depreciation is provided at 10% p.a. on original cost and account are closed on December 31, every year.</p>
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27.	Which type of expenses is shown in Trading Account? a) Direct expenses b) Indirect expenses c) Opening expenses d) Direct and Indirect expenses	1
28.	If sales are ₹60,000 and the rate of Gross Profit on Cost of Goods sold is 25%, Cost of Goods sold will be: (a) ₹45,000 (b) ₹50,000 (c) ₹48,000 (d) None of these Or If sales are Rs.2,00,000 and the rate of Gross profit on cost of goods sold is 25%, then the cost of goods sold will be : (a). ₹1,60,000 (c). ₹1,70,000 (b). ₹1,50,000 (d). ₹1,80,000	1
29.	Sales is equal to (a). Cost of Goods sold – Gross Profit (b). Cost of Goods sold + Gross Profit (c). Gross Profit – Cost of Goods sold (d). Cost of Goods sold + Net Profit	1
30.	Closing stock is given inside the Trial Balance, is shown in- (a) Trading A/c and Balance Sheet (b) Profit and Loss Account (c) Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet (d) Balance Sheet	1
31.	From the following information, prepare Trading Account for the year ended 31 st March, 2022: Adjusted purchases ₹11,00,000; Sales ₹12,50,000; Freight and carriage Inwards ₹6,000; Wages ₹14,000; Freight And Cartage ₹5,000; Closing Stock ₹1,00,000.	3

32.	From the following information calculate gross profit and cost of goods sold: Net sales during the year ₹ 6,00,000 Gross profit @ 25% on cost		3
33.	From the following balances extracted from the books of M/s Ahuja and Nanda. Calculate the amount of - (a) Cost of goods available for sale (b) Cost of goods sold during the year (c) Gross Profit Opening stock ₹25,000. Credit purchases ₹7,50,000 Cash purchases ₹3,00,000 Credit sales ₹12,00,000 Cash sales ₹4,00,000 Wages ₹1,00,000 Salaries ₹1,40,000 Closing Stock ₹30,000 Sales Return ₹50,000 Purchases Return ₹10,000.	<p>34. From the following information prepare Trading & P&L A/C of M/s Indian Sports House for the ending December March 31st, 2022.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Trial Balance</p>	6

Account Title	Amount ₹	Account Title	Amount ₹
Drawings	20,000	Capital	2,00,000
Sundry Debtors	80,000	Return outwards	2,000
Bad Debts	1,000	Bank overdraft	12,000
Trade Exp.	2,400	Provision for bad Debts	4,000
Printing & Stationery	2,000	Sundry Creditors	60,000
Rent, Rates and Taxes	5,000	Bills payables	15,400
Freight	4,000	Sales	2,76,000
Returns inwards	7,000		
Opening Stock	25,000		
Purchases	1,80,000		
Furniture & Fixtures	20,000		
Plant and Machinery	1,00,000		
Bills Receivable	14,000		
Wages	10,000		
Cash in Hand	6,000		
Discount allowed	2,000		
Investments	40,000		
Motor Car	51,000		
	5,69,400		5,69,400

Adjustments:-

- i. Closing stock was ₹45,000
- ii. provision for bad debts is to be maintained @ 2% on Debtors
- iii. Depreciation charged on Furniture & Fixtures@5%,Plant and machinery @ 6% and Motor Car 10%.
- iv. A machine of ₹30,000 was purchased on July 1st, 2021.
- v. The manager is entitled to a commission of @ 10% of the net profit after charging such commission.

Or

From the following trial balance as on 31/03/2022, prepare Trading and Profit and loss Account and balance Sheet as on that date:

Trial Balance

- Additional information:**
- 1) Stock in hand on 31/03/2022 ₹ 6,000.
 - 2) Depreciate machinery by 10%.
 - 3) ₹200 of the debtors proved bad.
 - 4) Create provision for doubtful debts @ 5% on debtors.

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Opening stock	2,500	
Purchases and sales	20,000	50,000
Returns	2,500	1,000
Building	10,000	
Wages	2,500	
Debtors and creditors	5,000	2,500
Interest		500
Salaries	5,000	
Machinery	15,000	
Carriage inward	1,000	
Carriage outward	2,500	
Rent, rates and taxes	5,000	
Capital		24,500
Drawings	1,000	
Office expenses	1,000	
Office cleaning expenses	500	
Investment@20%	5,000	