KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN REGIONAL OFFICE LUCKNOW

SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2024-25

CLASS: XI **SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

TIME: 3 HOURS **M. MARKS: 80**

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 Part – B.
3. Part- A: Financial Accounting – I and Part- B: Financial Accounting –II.
4. Attempt all parts of a question together and show your working clearly.
5. Question No. 1 to 16 and 26 to 29, carries 1 mark each.
6. Question No. 17 to 20 and 30 to 31, carries 3 mark each.
7. Question No. 21 and Question No. 32 to 33 carries 4 marks each.
8. Question No. 22 to 25 and Question No. 34 carries 6 mark each.
9. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of 1mark, 2 questions of 3 marks, 1 questions of 4 marks and 2questions of six marks.

S.NO	Question	M
1	Last step of accounting process is: (a) Provide information to various parties who are interested in business enterprise. (b) Record transactions in the books. (c) To make summary in the form of financial statements. (d) To classify the transactions under separate heads in the ledger.	1
2	**Assertion (A):** Double Entry System of accounting is an Accounting System by which both aspects, i.e. Debit and Credit of a financial transaction are recorded. **Reason (R): Single** Entry System of accounting is a System of accounting by which both aspects, i.e. Debit and Credit may or may not be recorded. (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.	1
3	Which of the following statements correctly describes the Cost Concept? a) Assets are shown in the books at the price it was purchased. b) Assets are shown in the books at the price it was purchased plus cost improvement. c) Assets are shown in the books at the price it was purchased plus cost of improvement minus depreciation till date. d) Assets are shown in the books at the price it was purchased or market price whichever is lower.	1
4	Accrual Basis of Accounting gives a true and fair view of profit and financial position. **(TRUE/FALSE)**	1
5	Assets (except Securities) may be valued under Ind-AS on: a) Historical cost b) Fair Value c) Both historical cost and fair value d) None of these	1
6	The term sales is used only for the sales of …………….. and is never used for the sale of ………………………. a) Assets, Investments b) Assets, Goods c) Intangible Assets, Goods d) Goods, Assets **OR** Which of the following limitations of accounting states that accounts may be manipulated to conceal vital facts: a) Accounting is not fully exact. b) Accounting may lead to window dressing. c) Accounting ignores price level changes. d) Accounting ignores qualitative elements.	1

7	**Assertion (A) :**.Accounting Standards are mandatory for Sole Proprietorship Firms, Partnership Firms and Companies. **Reason (R) :**They ensure uniformity in the preparation and presentation of financial statements. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) (c) (A) is false, but (R) is true. (d) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	**1**
8	On intra - state (i.e., within the state) purchase of goods, which of the following GST is levied? a) CGST b) SGST c) CGST & SGST d) SGST & IGST OR On inter- state (i.e., outside the state) purchase of goods, which of the following GST is levied? a) IGST b) IGST & CGST c) CGST d) SGST	**1**
9	Due to the following transactions, the total of accounting equation will be : i) Commenced business with cash Rs. 4,00,000. ii) Purchased goods on credit Rs. 75,000. iii) Goods costing Rs. 1,00,000 sold at a profit of 20% for cash. iv) Rent paid Rs. 5,000. a) Rs. 4,90,000 b) Rs. 5,90,000 c) Rs. 4,40,000 d) Rs. 3,40,000 OR Which of the following is a contra entry: a) Cash sales deposited into bank immediately. b) Cheque received and deposited into bank on the same day. c) Cash deposited into bank. d) A customer directly deposited money in our bank account.	
10	The owner of the firm records his medical expenses in firms' income statement. Indicate the principle that is violated: a) Cost Concept b) Prudence c) Full Disclosure d) Business entity	**1**
11	Debit balance of pass book means: (a) Positive i.e.Favourable Balance (b) Negative i.e.Unfavourable Balance (c) Either Positive or Negative Balance (d) None of the above	**1**
12	Which of the following errors will not affect the trial balance: a) Wrong balancing of an account. b) Wrong totaling of an account. c) Omission of an account from the trial balance. d) Writing an amount in the wrong account but on the correct side. **OR** A machine is purchased for Rs. 10,000 which was wrongly recorded in purchase account. Due to this error ……. a) Trial Balance will show difference of Rs. 10,000. b) Trial Balance will not show any difference. c) Trial Balance will show the difference of Rs. 20,000. d) Trial balance will show a difference of Rs. 5,000.	**1**
13	If the amount of any known liability cannot be determined with accuracy: a) A liability should be provided b) A provision should be made c) A reserve should be set aside d) None of these	**1**
14	The term amortization is used to write off: a) Fixed Assets b) Intangible Assets c) Tangible Assets d) Wasting Assets	**1**

15	Balance as per Bank Pass Book is Rs. 31,000 (Debit). If a direct deposit of Rs. 20,000 and bank charges of Rs, 1,000 are not recorded in Cash Book, balance as per Cash Book will be Rs. 50,000 (credit). TRUE/FALSE **OR** Which of the following will not require adjustment in the Cash Book Balance? a) Error in Bank Pass Book. b) Cheque issued but not presented for payment. c) Cheque deposited but not cleared. d) All of these.	**1**
16	A machine is purchased on 1st April, 2022 for Rs. 80,000. Expenses incurred on its installation is Rs. 20,000. The residual value at the end of its expected useful life of 4 years is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The amount of depreciation under Straight Line Method, for the year ended on 31st March, 2023 will be: a) Rs. 22,500 b) Rs. 20,000 c) Rs. 17,500 d) Rs. 13,125 **OR** Original cost of an asset is Rs. 1, 26,000; Salvage value is Rs. 6,000; Useful life is 6 years. The rate of depreciation under Straight Line Method will be: a) 15.87% b) 16.67% c) 15.80% d) 16.56%	**1**
17	Jornalise the following transactions in the books of Raja Ram: a) Goods costing Rs. 500 given as charity (Sales Price Rs. 600). b) Paid Life Insurance Premium Rs. 5,000 by cheque. c) Out of the rent paid this year, Rs. 2,000 relates to the next year. OR What do you mean by Opening Entry? Pass the Opening Entry on 1st April 2024 on the basis of the following information: Cash in Hand 20,000; Sundry Debtors 60,000; Stock of Goods 40,000; Plant 50,000; Land and Building 1,00,000; Sundry Creditors 1,00,000.	**3**
18	What does the balance of Suspense Account indicate? How is the balance of Suspense Account treated?	**3**
19	Distinguish between **Reserves and Provisions** on the basis of : a. Nature. b. Purpose. c. Investment	3
20	Explain any three objectives of accounting. OR Explain any three of the following: i) Expenditure ii) Inventory iii) Fictitious Assets	3
21	From the following particulars, prepare Sales Book of M/s. Gyan & Bros., Kolkata, dealer of furniture:	4

2024 Jan.5	Sold to Hari & Co. Kolkata: 10 Tables @ Rs. 1,100 each 20 Chairs @ Rs. 1,000 each Less : Trade Discount @ 5%
Jan. 10	Sold to M/s. Sharma & Co., Delhi: 5 Almirahs @ Rs. 5,000 each 5 Stools @ Rs. 1,000 each
Jan. 20	Sold old printer for Rs. 600 to Raja & Co. , Kolkata
Jan. 25	Sold to M/s. Sohan Lal & Bros., Kolkata: 5 Tables @ Rs. 2,500 each 1 Revolving Chair @ Rs. 5,000 Less : Trade Discount @ 5%

22	On 31st March 2024, Bank Pass book of Naresh & Co. showed an overdraft of Rs. 10,700. From the following particulars, prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement: i) Cheques issued before 31st March,2024 but presented for payment after that date amounted to Rs. 900. ii) Cheques paid into the bank but not collected and credited until 31st March, 2024 amounted to Rs. 2,200. iii) Interest on overdraft amounting to Rs. 1,200 did not appear in the Cash Book. iv) Rs. 5,000 being interest on investments collected by the bank and credited in the Pass Book were not shown in the Cash Book. v) Bank charges of Rs. 50 were not entered in the Cash Book. vi) Rs. 800 in respect of dishonored cheque were entered in the Pass Book but not in the Cash Book.	6
23	Prepare Two-Column Cash Book from the following transactions:	6

DATE		AMOUNT (RS).
2024 SEP.01	Cash in hand	42,000
SEPT.01	Cash at bank	15,000
SEP. 04	Purchase goods by cheque	12,000
SEP. 13	Purchased Machinery by cheque	5,500
SEP.16	Sold goods and received cheque (deposited on the same day)	4,500
SEP.17	Purchased goods from Mridula in cash.	17,400
SEP. 20	Purchased stationery by cheque	1,100
SEP. 24	Cheque given to Rohit	1,500
SEP.27	Cash withdrawn from bank	10,000
SEP.30	Rent paid by cheque	2,500
SEP.30	Paid salary	3,500

24	Rectify the following errors by passing Journal entries: i) Rs. 10,800 received from Mohan was posted to the debit of his account. ii) Rs. 2,000 being purchase return was posted to the debit of Purchase Account. iii) Discount received Rs. 400 was posted to the debit of Discount Allowed Account. iv) Rs. 11,480 paid for repairs of motor car were debited to Motor Car Account as Rs. 1,480. v) A sale of Rs. 23,500 to Raman was entered in the Sales Book as Rs. 25,300. vi) While carrying forward the balance on one page in Pawan's Account, the amount of Rs. 2,500 was written on the credit side instead of the debit side.	6
25	Following balances appear in the books of Kaushal Traders as on 1st April 2022: 2022 Rs. 1st April Machinery A/c 60,000 Provision for Depreciation A/c 36,000 On 1st April, 2022, they decided to dispose off a machinery for Rs. 8,400 which was purchased on 1st April 2018 for Rs.16,000. Prepare Machinery Account, Provision for Depreciation Account and Machinery Disposal Account for the year ended 31st March, 2023. Depreciation was charged @10% p.a. on cost following Straight Line Method. OR Raja Traders purchased on 1st April, 2020, a second-hand machinery for Rs. 1,80,000. Further expenses of Rs. 20,000 was incurred to improve its technical reliability. Useful	6

	life of the machinery is estimated to be 10 years. Maintenance during the year was Rs. 10,000. On 1st July, 2021, additional machinery costing Rs. 1,00,000 was purchased. On 1st April, 2022, the machinery purchased on 1st April, 2020 having become obsolete was sold for Rs. 1,10,000 and on 1st October, 2022, new machinery was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. Depreciation is charged @ 10% p.a. following Straight Line Method (SLM). Prepare the Machinery Account for three years ending on 31st March, 2023.	
	PART – B **FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING–II**	
26	Cost of goods sold Rs. 1,50,000; Closing Stock Rs. 40,000; Opening Stock Rs. 60,000; Amount of purchase will be: a) Rs. 1,30,000 b) Rs. 1,70,000 c) Rs. 50,000 d) None of these.	1
27	Trial Balance contains the following information: 15% Bank Loan Rs. 40,000 Interest Paid Rs. 4,500 Interest debited to P/L A/c will be: a) Rs. 6,000 b) Rs. 3,000 c) Rs. 4,500 d) Rs. 1,500	1
28	Net profit of a firm before charging manager's commission is Rs. 21,000. If the manager is entitled to 5% commission after charging such commission, how much manager will get as commission. a) Rs. 1,050 b) Rs. 1,000 c) Rs. 2,100 d) Rs. 2,000	1
29	Closing stock is shown in Financial Statements at : a) Cost Price b) Realiasable Value c) Cost price or Reliasable Value whichever is greater d) Cost price or Reliasable Value whichever is less	1
30	Calculate Closing Stock from the following details: Opening Stock – Rs. 20,000; Cash Sales – Rs. 60,000; Credit Sales – Rs. 40,000; Purchases – Rs. 70,000. Rate of Gross Profit on Cost 33 1/3 %.	3
31	Explain any three advantages of Single Entry System of Accounting.	3
32	Following is the extract from the Trial Balance of a firm as at 31st March, 2023: TRIAL BALANCE as at 31st March, 2023	4

Heads of Accounts	Dr. (Rs.)	Cr. (Rs.)
Sundry Debtors	4,10,000	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	20,000
Bad Debts	6,000	-

Additional Information:
i) Additional bad debts Rs. 10,000.
ii) Maintain the Provision for Doubtful Debts@ 10% on sundry debtors.
Show the treatment of the above adjustments in Profit & Loss Account and in Balance sheet as on 31st March 2023.

33	Kumaran, a trader, does not keep proper books of account. However, he furnishes you the following particulars:	4

	31st March, 2023(Rs.)	31st March, 2024(Rs.)
Cash at bank	4,500	3,000
Cash in hand	300	4,000
Stock- in - Trade	40,000	45,000
Debtors	12,000	20,000
Office Equipment	5,000	5,000
Sundry Creditors	30,000	20,000

Furniture	4,000	4,000

During the year Kumaran introduced Rs. 6,000 as further capital and withdrew Rs. 4,000as drawings. Write off Depreciation on furniture at 10% and on office equipment at 5%. Prepare a statement showing the Profit or Loss made by him for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

OR

What is a Statement of Affairs? Differentiate between Statement of affairs and Balance Sheet on the basis of Objective, Accounting System and Reliability.

34 From the following balances of M/s Keshav Bros. You are required to prepare Trading and profit & loss account for the year ended March 31, 2024. 6

Trial Balance
(As on 31st March, 2024)

	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Plant & Machinery	1,30,000	
Cash on hand	22,500	
Cash at Bank	35,000	
Purchases and Sales	2,50,000	3,00,000
Return inwards	2,000	
Return outwards		2,500
Carriage inwards	500	
Carriage outwards	700	
Factory rent	1,450	
Stock as on 01-04-2023	60,000	
Bad debts	3,500	
Office rent	2,300	
Bad debts provision		1,550
Debtors	50,000	
Creditors		2,50,000
Capital		2,20,000
Insurance	780	
Rent received		10,380
Bills payable		70,000
Furniture	22,500	
Buildings	2,80,000	
Wages	1,200	
Salary	2,500	
Commission received		16,000
Commission paid	500	
Bills Receivable	3,000	
Interest	2,000	
	8,70,430	**8,70,430**

Additional information:

a. Closing stock is valued at ₹ 70,000.
b. Provision for bad debts @ 5% and further bad debts ₹ 2,000.
c. Rent received in advance ₹6,000.
d. Prepaid insurance ₹200.
e. Depreciation on furniture @ 5%, plant and machinery @ 6%, building @ 7%.

OR

From the following balances of R Ltd and adjustments, Profit & Loss Account for the year ending 31.03.2024 and Balance Sheet as on that date if gross profit during the year Rs 66,000

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Opening Stock	15000	Sales	18000
Purchases	109000	Interest on Loan to Manav	30
Manufacturing Wages	8000	Commission Received	450
Fuel, power, light	12000	Rent Outstanding	60
Salaries	11000	Provision for Doubtful Debts	100
Bad Debts	500	Bills Payable	160
Income Tax	5500	Sundry Creditors	1300
Loan to Manav	5000	Capital	10000
Cash in hand	20000		
Rent	4000		
Furniture (Includes Purchased on 01.10.2020 for Rs 1,000)	5000		
Bills Receivable	6000		
Machinery	72000		
Sundry Debtors	28000		
	3,01,000		3,01,00

Adjustments

(a) Closing Stock at cost was ₹ 35,000. Its net realisable value (market value) was ₹ 30,000.

(b) Write off further ₹ 500 as bad debt.

(e) Depreciate furniture by 10% p.a

(f) Salaries for the month of March, 2024 were outstanding.

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