

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW REGION

CUMULATIVE EXAMINATION 2023-24

SUBJECT ACCOUNTANCY 055

CLASS XI

TIME 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. All parts of questions should be attempted at one place.
3. Questions 1 to 20 carries 1 mark each.
4. Questions 21 to 26 carries 3 marks each.
5. Questions from 27 to 29 carries 4 marks each
6. Questions from 30 to 34 carries 6 marks each
7. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 Questions of 1 mark, 2 questions of 3 marks, 1 questions of 4 marks and 2 questions of six marks

Q. No	Questions	Marks अंक
1.	The realisation concept determines when goods sent on credit to customers are to be included in the sales figure for the purpose of computing the profit or loss for the accounting period. Which of the following tends to be used in practice to determine when to include a transaction in the sales figure for the period. When the goods have been: a. Dispatched. b. Invoiced. c. Delivered d. Paid for	1
2.	Cash, goods or assets invested by the proprietor in the business for earning profit is called- (a) Profit (b) Capital (c) Fixed assets (d) None of these. OR Out of the following assets which one is an intangible asset a. Building. b. Land. c. Goodwill. d. Plant and Machinery.	1
3.	Which concept denotes that the existence of a business is separate from its owner.	1
4.	The person, firm, or institution who does not pay the price in cash for the goods purchased or the services received is called _____. (a) Creditor (b) Proprietor (c) Debtor (d) None of these.	1
5.	Which principle states that the accounting data should be definite, verifiable and free from the personal bias? OR A concept that a business enterprise will not be sold or liquidated in the near future is known as (a) Going Concern. (b) Economic Entity.	1

	(c) Money Measurement concept. (d) None of these.	
6.	Which is the last step of accounting as a process of information? (i) Recording of data in the books of accounts (ii) Preparation of summaries in the form of financial statements (iii) Communication of information (iv) Analysis and interpretation of information.	1
7.	In India, the accounting standard board was set up in the year- (a) 1972 (b) 1977 (c) 1956 (d) 1932.	1
8.	Give any three examples of revenues.	1
9.	Which of the following is correct? (a) Profit/Loss = Closing Capital + Additional Capital – Drawings – OpeningCapital (b) Profit/Loss = Closing Capital-Drawings-Additional Capital – OpeningCapital (c) Profit/Loss = Opening Capital + Drawings made – Additional Capital–ClosingCapital (d) Profit/Lose = Closing Capital + Drawings made – Additional Capital – Opening Capita	1
10.	Both debit and credit aspects of a transaction are shown by vouchers.	1
11.	The process of recording a business transaction in the journal is called (a) Costing (b) Balancing (c) Posting (d) Journalising	1
12.	Cash – book is a main book as well as book. OR Which one of the following is not recorded in cash book (a) Cash Sales (b) Credit Sales (c) Cash Receipt (d) All of the above.	1
13.	The Mathematical Expression defining the comparative relationship between Assets and Liabilities of any person, institution or Business concern is called- (a) Accounting (b) Accounting Equation (c) Book – keeping (d) None of these	1
14.	The cash book meant for recording petty expenses is called- (a) Simple Cash Book (b) Petty Cash Book (c) Double Column Cash book (d) None of the above OR Balance in the Petty Cash Book is (a) An expense (b) A Profit (c) An asset (d) Income	1

15.	The entry which is passed for bringing forward the balances of personal and Real Account as shown in the last year's balance sheet is called- (a) Closing entry (b) Journal entry (c) Opening entry (d) None of these	1										
16.	Match the following <table><tr><td>Column A</td><td>Column B</td></tr><tr><td>1. Increase of Assets & Liabilities</td><td>(a) Investment of capital in business.</td></tr><tr><td>2. Decrease of Assets and Liabilities</td><td>(b) Drawings or Expenses.</td></tr><tr><td>3. Increase of Capital and Assets</td><td>(c) Payment of Liabilities.</td></tr><tr><td>4. Decrease of Capital and Assets</td><td>(d) Credit purchase of Assets.</td></tr></table> OR An increase in one asset is accompanied by (a) Decrease in another asset. (b) Increase in another liability. (c) Increase in Capital (d) All of these.	Column A	Column B	1. Increase of Assets & Liabilities	(a) Investment of capital in business.	2. Decrease of Assets and Liabilities	(b) Drawings or Expenses.	3. Increase of Capital and Assets	(c) Payment of Liabilities.	4. Decrease of Capital and Assets	(d) Credit purchase of Assets.	1
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17.	Farkhanda Jabeen Ltd. receives a cheque for ₹10000 records it in cash book and deposits it on the same day. A statement sent by the bank that day does not show this ₹10000. How is this shown on the bank reconciliation statement? (a) As an uncredited deposits added to the bank statement balance (b) As an uncredited deposits deducted from the bank statement balance (c) As an Unpresented check added to the bank statement balance (d) As an Unpresented check deducted from the bank statement balance	1										
18.	Which method of depreciation suffers from the limitation of unequal burden on profit and loss account? (a) Fixed Instalment Method (b) Reducing Balance Method (c) Depletion Method (d) Annuity method. OR A machinery which costs ₹ 2,00,000 is depreciated at 25% P.a. using the Written Down Value Method. At the end of three years, it will have a net book value of (a) ₹ 1,50,000 (b) ₹ 84,375 (c) ₹ 1,12,500 (d) ₹ 1,00,000	1										
19.	If the cash book balance is taken as starting point the items which make the cash book balance smaller than the passbook must be for the purpose of reconciliation.	1										
20.	Which of the following statements is NOT true about Provisions? a) It is an appropriation of profit. b) It is a charge against profits.	1										

	c) It is shown on the liability side of Balance sheet. d) It is discretionary as a matter of financial prudence. OR Profit on sale of fixed asset is used to create (a) Specific reserve. (b) General Reserve (c) Capital Reserve (d) None of these.							
21.	Accounting information should be comparable'. Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons	3						
22.	What entry (debit or credit) would you make to: (a) increase revenue (b) decrease in expense, (c) record drawings (d) record the fresh capital introduced by the owner. OR Define Accounting? Explain any two limitations of Accounting.	3						
23.	What do you understand by Imprest amount in petty cash book.	3						
24.	Briefly explain the statement 'wrongly debited by the bank' with the help of an example.	3						
25.	Distinguish between debtors and creditors; Profit and Gain.	3						
26.	Give four examples each of 'provision' and 'reserves' Or Distinguish between 'revenue reserve' and 'capital reserve'.	3						
27.	A) Do not anticipate a profit but provide for all possible losses' - State and explain the principle behind. B) State the difference between the Accrual Basis of Accounting and the Cash Basis of Accounting? OR Define Accounting Standards? Explain its any three objectives.	4						
28.	M/s Ram Narain & Sons of Kerala, who are dealers in readymade garments, purchased the following :- <table border="1"><tr><td>2017</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>May 2</td><td>Purchased from Fashion House, Mumbai (Maharashtra) :- 100 Shirts @ ₹1,800 per Shirt 75 T-shirts @ ₹1,600 per piece Less: Trade Discount 20%; and freight charges payable ₹ 10,000.</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Purchased from Appolo Garments, Kerala :- 65 Shirts @ ₹ 2,000 per piece 80 T-shirts @ ₹1,500 per piece</td></tr></table>	2017		May 2	Purchased from Fashion House, Mumbai (Maharashtra) :- 100 Shirts @ ₹1,800 per Shirt 75 T-shirts @ ₹1,600 per piece Less: Trade Discount 20%; and freight charges payable ₹ 10,000.	10	Purchased from Appolo Garments, Kerala :- 65 Shirts @ ₹ 2,000 per piece 80 T-shirts @ ₹1,500 per piece	4
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		Less: 20% Trade Discount and freight charges payable ₹2,000. May 15 Purchased from Garden Furniture House, Kolkata :- 12 Chairs @ ₹5,000 per Chair 25 Purchased from Amitabh Shirts, New Delhi for cash :- 120 Shirts @₹ 1,500 per Shirt		
	Prepare Purchase Book assuming CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9%.			
29.	Prepare double column cash book from the following transactions for the year December 2005:			4
	01	Cash in hand	17,500	
		Cash at bank	5,000	
	03	Purchased goods for cash	3,000	
	05	Received cheque from Jasmeet	10,000	
	08	Sold goods for cash	7,000	
	10	Jasmeet's cheque deposited into bank		
	12	Purchased goods and paid by cheque	20,000	
	15	Paid establishment expenses through bank	1,000	
	18	Cash sales	7,000	
	20	Deposited into bank	10,000	
	24	Paid trade expenses	500	
	27	Received commission by cheque	6,000	
	29	Paid Rent	2,000	
	30	Withdrew cash for personal use	1,200	
	31	Salary paid	6,000	
30.	Describe the role of accounting in the modern world? Or Explain the qualitative characteristics of accounting information.			6

31.	<table> <tr> <th>2018</th><th></th><th>₹</th></tr> <tr> <td>Jan. 1</td><td>Started business with cash</td><td>50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jan. 2</td><td>Opened a Current Account by personal cheque</td><td>3,50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jan. 10</td><td>Purchased machinery against cheque</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jan. 15</td><td>Paid wages for installation of machinery</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jan. 20</td><td>Purchased timber from Singh & Co., Ludhiana (Punjab) of the list price of ₹ 20,000, allowed 10% trade discount</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Jan. 25</td><td>Out of the above, timber used for furnishing the office</td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jan. 31</td><td>Sold timber to Rakesh of the list price of ₹ 10,000 and allowed him 10% trade discount</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Feb. 10</td><td>Issued to Singh & Co. a cheque in full settlement</td><td>21,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Feb. 15</td><td>Received from Rakesh in full and final settlement</td><td>10,220</td></tr> <tr> <td>Feb. 20</td><td>Paid Wages</td><td>15,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Feb. 28</td><td>Issued a cheque for ₹ 5,000 in favour of the landlord for rent of February</td><td></td></tr> </table> CGST and SGST is levied @ 6% each on intra-state sale and purchase. IGST is levied @ 12% on inter-state sale and purchase. Record the given transactions in the Journal of Ashoka Furniture Traders, Ludhiana (Punjab):	2018		₹	Jan. 1	Started business with cash	50,000	Jan. 2	Opened a Current Account by personal cheque	3,50,000	Jan. 10	Purchased machinery against cheque	1,00,000	Jan. 15	Paid wages for installation of machinery	2,000	Jan. 20	Purchased timber from Singh & Co., Ludhiana (Punjab) of the list price of ₹ 20,000, allowed 10% trade discount		Jan. 25	Out of the above, timber used for furnishing the office	5,000	Jan. 31	Sold timber to Rakesh of the list price of ₹ 10,000 and allowed him 10% trade discount		Feb. 10	Issued to Singh & Co. a cheque in full settlement	21,000	Feb. 15	Received from Rakesh in full and final settlement	10,220	Feb. 20	Paid Wages	15,000	Feb. 28	Issued a cheque for ₹ 5,000 in favour of the landlord for rent of February		6
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32.	Complete the following statement and explain briefly (Any four) - 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. - Everything a firm owns, it also owns out to somebody. This coincidence is explained by the _____ concept. - 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 _____. - The management of a firm is remarkably incompetent, and the firm accountants can't take this into account while preparing the book of accounts because of the _____ concept. - The fact that the business is separate and distinguishable from its owner is best exemplified by the _____ concept.	6																																				

33.	On comparing the cash book with the passbook of Naman it is found that on March 31, 2017, the bank balance of ₹ 40,960 shown by the cash book differs from the bank balance with regard to the following: (a) Bank charges ₹ 100 on March 31, 2017, are not entered in the cash book. (b) On March 21, 2017, a debtor paid ₹ 2,000 into the company's bank in settlement of his account, but no entry was made in the cash book of the company in respect of this. (c) Cheques totaling ₹ 12,980 were issued by the company and duly recorded in the cash book before March 31, 2017, but had not been presented at the bank for payment until after that date. (d) A bill for ₹ 6,900 discounted with the bank is entered in the cash book with a recording of the discount charge of ₹ 800. (e) ₹ 3,520 is entered in the cash book as paid into the bank on March 31st, 2017, but not credited by the bank until the following day. (f) No entry has been made in the cash book to record the dishonor or on March 15, 2017, of a cheque for ₹ 650 received from Bhanu. Prepare a reconciliation statement as of March 31, 2017.	6
34.	On October 01, 2019 Juneja Transport Company purchased 2 Trucks for ₹ 10,00,000 each. On July 01, 2021, One Truck was involved in an accident and was completely destroyed and ₹ 6,00,000 were received from the insurance company in full settlement. On December 31, 2021 another truck was involved in an accident and destroyed partially, which was not insured. It was sold off for ₹ 1,50,000. On January 31, 2022 company purchased a fresh truck for ₹ 12,00,000. Depreciation is to be provided at 10% p.a. on the written down value every year. The books are closed every year on March 31. Give the truck account from 2011 to 2022. OR On January 01, 2019, Satkar Transport Ltd, purchased 3 buses for ₹ 10,00,000 each. On July 01, 2021, one bus was involved in an accident and was completely destroyed and ₹ 7,00,000 were received from the Insurance Company in full settlement. Depreciation is written off @15% p.a. on diminishing balance method. Prepare bus account from 2020 to 2022. Books are closed on December 31 every year.	6