



APEEJAY SCHOOL, PANCHSHEEL PARK

Class XI
SUBJECT-ACCOUNTANCY
MID TERM EXAMINATION (2024-25)

Name of the student: Raghu Abred
Time Allowed: 3 hrs

Date: 9-09-2024
M.M. 80

General Instructions:

- This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- Question Nos. 1 to 20 carries 1 mark each.
- Questions Nos. 21 to 26 carries 3 marks each.
- Questions Nos. 27 to 29 carries 4 marks each
- Questions Nos. from 30 to 34 carries 6 marks each
- Attempt all parts of question at one place.

1 Which of the following is Revenue expenditure? 1

- a) Repair expenses
- b) Building construction expenses
- c) Expenses on construction of machinery
- d) Purchase of investments

2 Assertion (A): Principle of conservatism takes into account all probable losses but ignores prospective profits. 1

Reason(R): All significant information relating to the economic affairs of the enterprise should be completely disclosed.

- a) (A) and (R) both are correct and (R) correctly explains (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A)
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

3 Ind-AS are 1

- a) Rule based accounting standards.
- b) Principle based accounting standards.
- c) Partially rule based and partially principle based accounting standards.
- d) None of the above.

4 Which of the following is the most relevant accounting information for taxation authorities? 1

- a) Cash balance of the firm
- b) Book value of the fixed assets
- c) Credit sales of the year
- d) Profit generated during the year

5 On 31st March, 2024, total assets and external liabilities were ₹1,00,000 and ₹3,000 respectively. During the year, the proprietor had introduced additional capital of ₹10,000 and had withdrawn ₹6,000 for personal use. He earned profit of ₹10,000 during the year. Calculate the capital as on 1st April, 2023. 1

- a) ₹97,000
- b) ₹90,000
- c) ₹83,000
- d) ₹73,000

- 6 Mr. Jatinder dealing in electronic goods sold 20 TV sets costing ₹30,000 each at ₹40,000 each. Out of this ₹5,00,000 were received in cash and the balance is not yet received. State the amount of revenue.
- ₹6,00,000
 - ₹5,00,000
 - ₹4,00,000
 - ₹8,00,000
- 7 Credit Note is prepared _____.
- When credit is given to the account.
 - When debit is given to the account.
 - Both (a) and (b).
 - None of the above.
- 8 Assertion (A): On cash being withdrawn from Bank, Cash Account is debited and Bank Account is credited.
Reason (R): On cash being deposited in Bank, Cash Account is credited and Bank Account is debited.
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are not correct.
 - Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is not correct.
- 9 Debit balance of personal account shows _____.
- Amount payable
 - Amount receivable
 - Amount payable or receivable
 - Cash balance
- 10 Which one of the following is not an objective of accounting?
- To provide information about the assets, liabilities and capital of the enterprise
 - To provide information about the private assets and liabilities of the proprietor
 - To maintain records of the business
 - To provide information regarding the profit and loss of the enterprise
- 11 Which of the following has credit balance?
- Carriage inwards
 - Discount received
 - Carriage outwards
 - Discount allowed
- 12 Assertion (A) : Accrual basis of accounting makes a complete record of all cash as well as credit transactions. It, however does not follow matching principle of accounting.
Reason (R) : Accrual basis of accounting is superior to cash basis of accounting because it depicts true profit or loss of the business and is recognised by Companies Act, 2013.
- (A) and (R) both are correct and (R) correctly explains (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A)
 - (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
 - (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct
- 13 Due to which of the following window dressing is prohibited :
- Convention of Consistency
 - Accounting Period Concept
 - Convention of full Disclosure
 - Money Measurement Concept

- 14 Payment of wages for installation of machinery will be recorded as _____ 1
- Debit Machinery A/c and Credit wages A/c
 - Debit cash A/c and credit wages A/c
 - Debit Machinery A/c and credit cash A/c
 - Debit wages A/c and credit cash A/c

- 15 On 1st May 2023, cash book bank overdraft balance was ₹ 2,000. On depositing ₹10,000 into bank and giving a cheque of ₹7,200 for rent, the balance will be _____ 1
- ₹4,800 Dr.
 - ₹4,800 Cr.
 - ₹800 Dr.
 - ₹800 Cr.

- 16 Amount due from Rocky (Debtor) ₹50,000 and received a cheque from him in full and final settlement of his account after discount of 2%. Identify the correct entry from the following : 1
- Rocky's A/c
 Dr. 50,000
 To Discount Received A/c 1,000
 To Bank A/c 49,000
 - Bank A/c
 Dr. 49,500
 Discount Allowed A/c Dr. 500
 To Rocky 50,000
 - Bank A/c
 Dr. 49,000
 Discount Allowed Dr. 1,000
 To Rocky 50,000
 - Rocky's A/c
 Dr. 50,000
 To Discount Received A/c 500
 To Bank A/c 49,500

- 17 On intra-state purchase of goods, which of the following accounts are debited? 1
- Input IGST Account
 - Input CGST Account and Input SGST Account
 - Input IGST Account and Input CGST Account
 - Input IGST Account and Input SGST Account

- 18 Trial Balance is _____ 1
- An account
 - A statement
 - A subsidiary book
 - A principal book

Case Based MCQs (Q19 &20)

Chander Mohan & Sons entered into the following transactions:
2024, Feb.10 Sold goods to Akshra for ₹2,00,000 on terms 20% trade discount and 5% cash discount if the payment is received within seven days. 60% payment is received on Feb. 15 by cheque.
2024, Feb.20 Sold goods to Pariksha for ₹1,00,000 at 40% profit, allowing 20% trade discount and 5% cash discount. Pariksha made 60% payment immediately by cheque.

- 19 Amount received from Akshra on Feb.15 will be _____ 1
- ₹96,000
 - ₹91,200
 - ₹1,90,000
 - ₹1,52,000
- 20 Amount received from Pariksha on Feb.20 will be _____ 1
- ₹67,200
 - ₹68,400
 - ₹72,000
 - ₹63,840

- 21 a) Differentiate between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure.
 b) Define the following terms:
 i. Fictitious assets
 ii. Working capital

22 Mr. Anand gives the following information for the year ending 31st March, 2023:

	₹
Cash purchases	15,00,000
Cash sales	40,00,000
Credit purchases	3,00,000
Credit sales	5,00,000
Income received	80,000
Income received in advance (included in ₹80,000)	6,000
Income due but not yet received	15,000
Expenses paid	8,50,000
Expenses paid in advance (included in ₹8,50,000)	20,000
Expenses not yet paid	45,000

Ascertain the profit or loss if he adopts Accrual basis of accounting.

- 23 Define Vouchers? Explain its types. 3
 24 Prepare Trial Balance from the given ledger balances for the year ended 31st March, 2023: 3

	₹
Opening stock	50,000
Wages	30,000
Rent	12,000
Salaries	57,000
Adjusted purchases	3,00,000
Furniture	60,000
Debtors	36,000
Creditors	86,000
Bank overdraft	20,000
Cash in hand	10,000
Sales	2,29,000
Capital	2,70,000
Closing stock	1,00,000

- 25 Following balances appeared in the books of Ram & Shyam on January 1, 2017 : 3
 Assets : cash in hand ₹30,000, Stock ₹36,000; Lal Chand ₹7,600; Mukesh Khanna ₹16,200
 Furniture ₹8,000.
 Liabilities : Ghanshyam ₹6,000; Vinod ₹8,000

Following transactions took place during Jan. 2017 :

- 2017
 Jan.2 Purchased typewriter for ₹7,500.
 Jan.6 Sold goods to Gopal Seth for ₹10,000.
 Jan.8 Gopal Seth returned goods for ₹1,500.
 Jan.12 Purchased goods from Arun ₹12,000; and from Varun ₹15,000.
 Jan.13 Settled Arun's account in full after deducting 5% for cash discount.
 Jan.16 Received ₹7,500 from Lal Chand in full settlement of his account.
 Jan.20 Sold goods for cash ₹20,000.
 Jan.22 Received from Gopal Seth ₹4,850 and discount allowed ₹150.
 Jan.28 Withdrew goods for ₹2,000 and Cash ₹1,500 for private use.

Prepare ledger accounts of Accounts of Capital A/c, Gopal Seth A/c & Purchases A/c.

26 Record the following transactions in the books of Suraj & Sons assuming all transactions have been entered within the state of Bihar, charging CGST and SGST @ 9% each. 3

- a) Bought goods from Harman Bros, for ₹4,00,000 at 10% trade discount and 3% cash discount on purchase price. 25% of the amount paid at the time of purchase.
- b) Received from Gurman ₹38,000 by cheque after deducting 5% cash discount.
- c) Paid ₹50,000 for rent by cheque.
- d) Goods worth ₹10,000 distributed as free samples.

27 Classify the following accounts into Personal, Real and Nominal Accounts: 1+3

- i) Fixtures & Fittings
- ii) Bank Overdraft

b) From the following particulars, prepare 'T-Shape' Proprietor's Capital Account:

2023	Particulars	₹
April 1	Started business with cash	5,00,000
May 10	Withdrew from business from personal use	40,000
July 15	Further capital introduced	1,00,000
Nov. 30	Income Tax paid	20,000
2024		
March 31	Profit for the year	1,25,000

28 a) "Accounting information should be comparable." Do you agree with this statement? 2+2

Give two reasons.

- b) Identify the stakeholder group who would be most interested in the following information:
 - i. Whether the firm has a long term future.
 - ii. The ability of the firm to carry on providing quality products.

29 Record the following transactions in a Petty Cash Book in Analytical form. The book is kept on imprest system, amount of imprest being ₹4,000. 4

2017	
April 1	Petty cash in hand ₹540. Received cash to make-up the imprest. Paid for office clearing ₹100.
April 4	Paid railway fare ₹320, bus fare ₹280, wages ₹150.
April 5	Bought shorthand note books for office ₹ 370.
April 7	Paid carriage on parcels ₹150, paid for wages ₹ 220.
April 10	Bought stamps for ₹300, envelopes for ₹450 and an accounts register for ₹400
April 12	Paid for repairs ₹200, tips to office peon ₹150.
April 13	Gave charity ₹100, served tea to customers ₹250.
April 15	Paid for wages ₹160, rewards to servant ₹100.

30 Answer the following questions: 1½ *4

- a) During the year the company purchased ballpoint pens of ₹500. These were issued to employees and were still in use at the end of the year. Which accounting concept you would follow in dealing with this item? Explain.
- b) A debtor who owes ₹2 lakh to the company is rumoured to be declared insolvent. Will you disclose the information in the books? Why?
- c) Goods withdrawn by the proprietor for his personal use has not been recorded in the books of accounts. Which accounting concept has been violated? Explain.
- d) Why the full cost of an asset is not treated as an expense in the year of its purchase?

31 Show an Accounting Equation on the basis of the following transactions: 6

- a) Raghu commenced business with a cash ₹1,00,000
- b) Bought goods for cash for ₹60,000

c) 1/3 rd of the above goods sold at a profit of 20% on cost. Half the payment received in cash.

d) Purchased typewriter of ₹15,000 for office use.

e) Purchased goods costing ₹25,000 on credit from X.

f) Paid to X ₹15,000.

g) Paid ₹3,000 as salary.

h) Received commission of ₹500.

i) Sold goods for cash (Cost ₹50,000) of ₹60,000.

32 Journalise the following transactions:

April 1 Placed order for goods with M/s Ryan & Sons of ₹ 2,50,000; paid them ₹ 1,00,000 by cheque in advance.

April 2 M/s Ryan & Sons supplied goods of ₹ 2,50,000.

April 5 Paid a cheque for 60% of the balance amount due to M/s Ryan & Sons on the account.

April 7 Charge depreciation @ 10% p.a for two months on machine costing Rs 3,00,000.

April 10 Paid Rs. 25,000 into bank for opening a current account.

April 15 Received cash from Shyam for a bad debt written off last year ₹ 2,000.

April 20 Paid rent ₹ 3,000. Half of the premises is occupied by the proprietor for his own residence.

April 30 Goods costing ₹ 50,000 were damaged in transit; a claim was made on railway authorities for the same.

33 Enter the following transactions in a Cash Book with Cash and Bank Columns.

2023	Balance of Cash-in-Hand ₹ 15,600; Overdraft at Bank ₹ 7,400.
May 1	Further Capital introduced ₹ 30,000, out of which ₹ 25,000 deposited into Bank.
2	Purchased goods on credit from Mahesh of the list price of ₹ 15,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each. He allowed us a trade discount of 20%.
3	Settled the account of Mahesh by paying cash ₹ 13,000.
6	An amount of ₹2,500 due from Gupta & Sons written off as bad- debts in the previous year, now recovered.
8	Cashed a cheque for ₹ 7,500. Drew from bank for household expenses ₹ 3,000 and for Income tax ₹ 800.
10	Sale of old chairs for ₹ 500 plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each, the payment received in Cash.
14	Received from X on behalf of Y ₹ 2,200. Discount allowed ₹ 100.
15	Received a cheque from Nakul ₹ 4,210 in full settlement of his account of ₹ 4,400
20	Cheque received from Nakul sent to the bank.
22	Ritesh Das, who owed us ₹ 10,000 became bankrupt and paid us 40 paise in a rupee.
25	Received repayment of a loan of ₹ 3,600 and deposited out of it ₹ 2,000 into the bank.
26	Cheque received from Nakul dishonoured, Bank debits ₹ 20 in respect of this cheque for Bank Charges.
28	Interest debited by bank ₹ 650. Deposited with the bank the entire balance after retaining ₹ 5,000 at office.
31	

34

Following transactions were recorded in the books of Darshan Traders 2023:

- March 1 Sold to Chandra Light House :
50 Tube lights @ ₹60 each Less : 20% Trade Discount
20 Heaters @ ₹120 each Less : 25% Trade Discount
- March 5 Purchased from Charat Ram Electric Co.
25 Table Fans @ ₹600 each
20 Ceiling Fans @ ₹800 each
- March 10 Chaudhry & Sons purchased from us :
80 Dozen Bulbs @ ₹90 per Dozen
- March 12 Purchased from Ram Lal & Sons one Typewriter for ₹6,000 on credit, for office use.
- March 16 Sri Ram & Sons sold to us :
10 Electric Irons @ ₹180 each less: 10% Trade Discount
- March 20 Chandra Light House returned :
5 Tubelights sold on March 1.
- March 22 Sold goods to Jai Bhagwan & Co. for cash ₹10,000.

You are required to prepare (i) Purchase Book & (ii) Sales Book.