** SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL**

**Final Examination [2024-25]**

**Subject: Accountancy (055)**

**Class: XI Max Marks: 80**

**Date: 17.02.2025 SET A Reading Time: 8:30 - 8:45 am  
No. of Sides: 05 Writing Time: 8:45 - 11:45 am** *General Instructions:*

1. *This question paper contains 33 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *This question paper is divided into two parts: Part A & B.*
3. *Part – A: (Financial Statement - I).*

*Part – B: (Financial Statement - II).*

1. *Question Nos.1 to 16 & 26 to 29 carries 1 mark each.*
2. *Questions Nos. 17, 18, 30 & 31 carries 3 marks each.*
3. *Questions Nos. from 19 ,20 & 32 carries 4 marks each.*
4. *Questions Nos. from 21 to 25 & 33 carries 6 marks each.*
5. *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 & 2 questions of six marks.*

**PART A**

**(Financial Statement - I)**

1. Credit Note is prepared: **(1)**a) when the debit is given to the account   
   b) when both credit and debit is given to the account   
   c) when transfer in the account   
   d) when credit is given to the account
2. **Assertion (A):** Bookkeeping involves summarising the classified transactions in the form of profit and loss account and balance sheet.   
   **Reason (R):** Bookkeeping is the art of recording in books of accounts, the monetary aspect of commercial or financial transactions. It is concerned with record keeping maintenance of books of accounts.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.   
c) A is true but R is false.   
d) A is false but R is true  
 **OR (1)**  
The data is classified as per the American Approach for creating groups of accounts in the heads of :  
a) Assets, Owners' equity, Revenue and Expenses   
b) Assets, Capital, Liabilities, Revenue and Expenses   
c) Assets, Liabilities and Capital   
d) Capital, Revenue and Expenses

1. Voucher is prepared for:  
   a) Cash/Credit purchase b) Cash received and paid c) All of these d) Cash/Credit sales  **OR (1)**When the owner invests personal cash in the business.  
   a) Assets: Decrease, Liabilities: Decrease, Equity: Decrease   
   b) Assets: No Effect, Liabilities: Increase Equity: No Effect  
   c) Assets: No Effect, Liabilities: Decrease, Equity: No Effect   
   d) Assets: Increase, Liabilities: No Effect, Equity: Increase
2. Credit purchase of furniture is recorded through:  **(1)**   
   a) Cash Book b) Purchase Book c) Purchase Returns Book d) Journal Proper
3. The position statement refers to: a) Ledger   
   b) Trading account   
   c) Balance sheet   
   d) Profit and loss account  
    **OR** **(1)**Book Keeping and Accounting:   
   i. means the same and are used interchangeably.   
   ii. does not mean the same and are not used interchangeably.

iii. means both (i) and (ii).   
iv. None of these.  
a) Statement (i) is correct b) Statement (iv) is correct   
c) Both statement (i) and (ii) are correct d) Statement (ii) is correct

1. . Provisions are made: **(1)**a) All of these b) None of these   
   c) For depreciation on assets d) For bad and doubtful debts
2. Goods purchased on credit will increase the: **(1)**a) Debtor b) Capital c) liability d) Drawings
3. Sundry Creditors Account is a: **(1)**

a) Liability Account b) Asset account c) Capital Account d) Revenue Account

1. Full form of IFRS: **(1)**  
   a) International financial reliable standards b) International financial reporting standards   
   c) Indian financial reporting standards d) International financial reporting statement
2. Which of the following transactions/events/entries can be attributed to the Matching Concept?   
   i. Outstanding expenses, though not paid in cash are shown in the profit and loss accounts.   
   ii. When insurance premium is paid partly for next year also, the part relating to next year will be shown as an expense only next year and not this year.   
   iii. Depreciation is charged as per the straight line method each and every year.a) Only (i) and (ii) b) (i) and (iii) c) Only (ii) d) (i), (ii), and (iii) **OR (1)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reserve may or may not involve any receipts of cash.  
   a) Revenue b) Specific c) General d) Capital
3. Creation of reserves:  
   a) Increases the profits b) Decreases the divisible profits   
   c) Decreases the profits d) Increases the divisible profits
4. Which of the following is revenue?  **(1)**  
   a) Sales b) Purchases c) Salary Payable d) Purchases Return
5. The Sales Book:  
   a) is a part of the Ledger.   
   b) is a part of the Balance Sheet.   
   c) is a part of the Journal.   
   d) is a part of the Trial Balance. **OR (1)**Accounting equation is based on:  
   a) Single Entry concept b) Both c) Dual Entry concept d) None
6. Current Liabilities include: **(1)**a) Bills Payable b) Debentures c) Capital d) Long-term Loans
7. In a business Purchases refers to the: **(1)**a) All of these   
   b) Purchase of goods for resale.   
   c) Purchase of an asset to be used in factory.   
   d) Purchase of an article to be used in office.
8. Calculate the amount of purchase return:   
   Return to Aman Book House, 5 Dozen Pencils @ Rs.30 per Dozen, Trade discount @10%. **(1)**  
   a) Rs.155 b) Rs.135 c) Rs.150 d) Rs.165

1. Pass Journal entries to rectify the following errors:
2. ₹5,000 being the cost of a TV purchased for the personal use of the proprietor has been debited to TV account in the ledger.
3. Goods taken by the proprietor for ₹1,000, has not been entered in the books at all.
4. A cheque of ₹500 received from X was credited to the account of Y and debited to Cash instead of Bank A/c. **OR (3)**

Rectify the following errors detected while preparing Trial Balance:  
a. Credit sales to Mohan ₹ 7,000 were posted as ₹ 9,000.   
b. Credit purchase from Rohan ₹ 9,000 were posted as ₹ 6,000.   
c. Goods returned to Rakesh ₹ 4,000 were posted as ₹ 5,000.

1. Define the following basic accounting terms with example:   
   i. Revenue ii. Drawings iii. Profit  **OR (3)**Define the following accounting principles:  
   i) Going Concern Concept ii) Cost Concept iii) Convention of Consistency
2. Record the following transactions in a Petty Cash Book with suitable columns for the month of April 2024. The book is kept on imprest system, amount of imprest being ₹4,000. **(4)**

April 1 Petty cash in hand ₹540,

Paid for office cleaning ₹100.

April 4 Paid railway fare ₹320, bus fare ₹280,

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

April 12 Paid for repairs ₹200, gave tips to office peon ₹150.

April 13 Served tea to customers ₹250.

April 15 Paid for wages ₹160, rewards to servant ₹100.

1. From the following particulars of Mr. Vinod, prepare bank reconciliation statement   
   as on March 31, 2005. **(4)**
2. Bank balance as per cash book ₹ 50,000.
3. Cheques issued but not presented for payment ₹ 6,000.
4. The bank had directly collected dividend of ₹ 8,000 credited to bank account.
5. Bank charges of ₹ 400 were not entered in the cash book.
6. A cheque for ₹ 8,000 was deposited but not collected by the bank.
7. Cheque dishonoured but not recorded in cash book of ₹ 12,000.
8. **a)** Bittu & Co. purchased Machinery on 1st April, 2019, for Rs.54,000 and spent Rs.6,000 on its installation. On 1st December, 2020, it purchased another machine for Rs.30,000. On 30th June 2021, the first machine purchased on 1st April, 2019, is sold for Rs.36,000 and on the same date it purchased new machinery for Rs.80,000. Depreciation was provided on machinery @ 10% p.a. on Original Cost Method annually on 31st March. Give the machinery account for three years.

**OR (6)**

1. **b)** On April 1st, 2015 following balances appeared in the books of M/s Kamisha traders:   
   Furniture account - Rs.50,000 , Provision for Depreciation on Furniture - Rs.22,000.

On October 1st, 2015 a part of furniture purchased for Rs.20,000 on 1st April, 2011 was sold for Rs.5000. On the same date, a new furniture costing Rs.25,000 was purchased. The depreciation was provided @ 10% p.a on original cost of the asset and no depreciation was charged on the asset in the year of sale. Prepare furniture account and provision for depreciation account and disposal of furniture account for the year ending March 31st, 2016.

1. From the following business transactions of a business firm for the month of July 2020, prepare Accounting Equation: **(6)**

July 01: Bal. of Cash ₹1,20,000; Goods ₹45,000; Debtors ₹24,000; Capital ₹1,79,000; creditors ₹10,000.

July 05: Goods sold (costing ₹15,000) on credit to Dinesh at 20% profits on cost.

July 12: Outstanding salary ₹9,000.

July 17: Commission received in advance ₹12,000.

July 26: Goods purchased for cash ₹25,000.

July 31: Goods given as charity ₹1,000.

1. Prepare the 4 subsidiary books from the following transactions for the month February 2024 **(6)**

Feb 1 Goods sold to Sachin ₹5,000

Feb 4 Purchase from Kushal Traders ₹2,480

Feb 6 Sold goods to Manish Traders ₹2,100

Feb 7 Sachin returned goods ₹600

Feb 8 Return to Kushal Traders ₹280

Feb 10 Sold to Mukesh ₹3,300

Feb 14 Purchased from Kunal Traders ₹5,200

Feb 15 Furniture purchased from Tarun ₹3,200

Feb 17 Bought from Naresh ₹4,060

Feb 20 Return to Kunal Traders ₹200

Feb 22 Return inwards from Mukesh ₹250

Feb 24 Purchased goods from Kirit & Co, for list price   
 & 10% trade discount received ₹5700

Feb 25 Sold to Shri Chand goods   
 and trade discount allowed 5% ₹6600

Feb 26 Sold to Ramesh Brothers ₹4,000

Feb 28 Return outwards to Kirit & Co ₹1,000

Feb 28 Ramesh Brothers returned goods ₹500

1. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Himanshu: **(6)**

Jan. 02: Goods used for household purpose ₹ 2,000.

Jan. 08: Charge depreciation @ 10% p.a. for two months on Machinery costing ₹ 30,000.

Jan. 12: Provide interest on capital on ₹ 1,50,000 at 6% p.a. for 9 months.

Jan. 15: Goods destroyed by fire ₹ 4,500.

Jan. 19: Goods sold (list price ₹ 20,000) at 10% trade discount and at 5% cash discount, to Mukesh. Half of payment received in cash and the balance by a cheque.

Jan. 29: Invested in the shares of Government sector ₹ 50,000.

1. Record the following transactions in double column cash book of Mr. Rakesh Verma. **(6)**

Sept. 01: Balance of cash ₹22,000 and Bank overdraft ₹2,500.

Sept. 06: Received cheque on October 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. 24: Cash deposited into the bank ₹12,000.

Sept. 29: Sold goods (costing ₹25,000) at 20% profit for cash

**PART B**

**(Financial Statement - II)**

1. Single Entry System can be adopted by: **(1)**

a) Co-operative Societies b) Partnership firm

c) Joint Stock Companies d) Small firms

1. Balance Sheet is prepared with the balances of which of the following:

a. All balances in ledger b. Balances of Personal Accounts

c. Balances of Real Accounts d. Balances of Personal and Real Accounts  
 **OR (1)**which of the following will be treated as drawings of the proprietor:

a. Income Tax b. Life Insurance Premium c. Both a & b d. Neither a nor b

1. Manohar’s Profit & Loss Account shows net profit of ₹1,76,000 before charging commission to manager. Provide for manager’s commission at 10% on the net profit after charging such commission. Net profit and managers commission is:  
   a. ₹1,76,000 and ₹17,600 b. ₹1,58,400 and ₹17,600

c. ₹1,60,000 and ₹16,000 d. None of the above  
 **OR (1)**Indirect Expenses are transferred to:  
a. Trading Account b. Profit & Loss A/c   
c. Balance Sheet d. All of the above

1. From the following Calculate Sales: **(1)**

Gross Profit is 25% on Sales; Cost of Goods Sold is ₹3,00,000

a) ₹2,25,000 b) ₹3,00,000 c) ₹3,75,000 d) ₹4,00,000

1. . State with reason whether following are capital expenditure or revenue expenditure: (**3)**
2. Second-hand car was purchased for ₹1,35,000 and ₹15,000 were spent on its overhauling.
3. ₹25,000 spent on whitewashing of old factory building.
4. ₹22,500 paid for the installation of a new machine.
5. Prepare balance sheet from the following information **(3)**

Net Loss ₹4,338; Capital ₹80,000; Cash In Hand ₹20,100; Debtor ₹19,012;   
Closing Stock ₹20,000; Furniture ₹6,300; Creditors 28,500; Building ₹42,750;   
Outstanding Salaries ₹1,000; Bills Payable ₹3000;

1. While preparing final accounts, where the following items will be shown when they are given in the trial balance?  
   a) Outstanding salary b) Prepaid rent c) Bad debt   
   d) Depreciation e) Interest on drawing f) Commission received in advance g) Closing stock h) Interest on capital   
    **OR (4)**Calculate Gross profit and Operating profit:   
   Opening stock ₹35,000; Sales (Net) ₹12,00,000; Purchase (Net) ₹5,00,000;   
   Administrative Expenses ₹60,000; Selling and Distribution Expenses ₹75,000;   
   Loss by fire ₹30,000; Closing Stock ₹75,000; Rent Received ₹10,000;
2. The following balances extracted from the books of Mr. Surya Pratap on 31st December, 2019: **(6)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ledger Accounts | Dr. (₹) | Cr. (₹) |
| Capital  Drawings  General Expenses  Building  Machinery  Stock (01.01.2019)  Power  Taxes & Insurance  Wages  Sundry Debtors  Sundry Creditors  Charity  Bad Debts  Bank Overdraft  Sales  Purchases  Scooter  Bad Debts Provision  Commission  Trade Expenses  Bills Payable  Cash | 2,000  2,500  11,000  9,340  16,200  2,240  1,315  7,200  6,280    105  550      47,000  2,000      1,780    100 | 24,500                    2,500      11,180  65,360      900  1,320    3,850 |
| Total | 1,09,610 | 1,09,610 |

Prepare Trading & Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31st December, 2019 after taking into account the following:

1. Stock on 31st December, 2019 was valued at ₹23,500.
2. Write-off further Bad Debts ₹160 & maintain the provision for Bad Debts at 5% on Sundry Debtors.
3. Depreciate Machinery by 10% and Scooter by ₹240.
4. Provide ₹750 for outstanding interest on bank overdraft.
5. Prepaid Insurance is to the extent of ₹50; Commission receivable amounting to ₹50.   
     
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