

शिक्षा निदेशालय, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली
Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

अभ्यास प्रश्न पत्र
Practice Paper
वार्षिक परीक्षा (2023-24)
FINAL EXAMINATION (2023-24)

कक्षा – XI
Class - XI

लेखांकन (कोड:055)
Accountancy (Code: 055)

समय: 3 घंटे
Time: 3 Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 80
Maximum Marks: 80

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. यह प्रश्न पत्र दो भागों भाग ए और बी में विभाजित है।
5. प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 और 27 से 30 प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक है।
6. प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20, 31 और 32 प्रत्येक के लिए 3 अंक हैं।
7. प्रश्न क्रमांक 21, 22 और 33 में से प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है
8. प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 26 और 34 तक प्रत्येक 6 अंक का है
9. कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालाँकि, एक अंक वाले 7 प्रश्न, तीन अंक वाले 2 प्रश्न, चार अंक वाले 1 प्रश्न और छह अंक वाले 2 प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है।

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.

5. Question Nos.1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions Nos. 17 to 20, 31and 32 carries 3 marks each.
7. Questions Nos. from 21 ,22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
8. Questions Nos. from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each
9. 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.

प्र. सं. Q. No.		अंक Marks
	<p>Read the following hypothetical situation, answer question no. 1 and 2.</p> <p>Mr. Nipun began business for dealing with electronic goods with Rs. 20,00,000 . He paid an amount Rs. 10,00,000 for the purchase of electronic goods, Rs. 2,00,000 for Refrigerator and Rs. 2,00,000 for Computer and the remaining amount was deposited to the bank. Nipun sold some of the Fan which amounted Rs. 8,00,000 for cash and some electronic goods for Rs. 4,00,000 on credit to Mr. Santosh.</p>	
1.	<p>Capital Introduced by Nipun is:</p> <p>(a) Rs. 10,00,000 (b) Rs. 20,00,000 (c) Rs. 34,00,000 (d) Rs. 20,00,000</p>	1
2.	<p>Debtors of the Nipun is:</p> <p>(a) Rs. 10,00,000 (b) Rs. 12,00,000 (c) Rs. 8,00,000 (d) Rs. 4,00,000</p>	1
3.	<p>The primary qualities that make accounting information useful for decision making are _____.</p> <p>(a) Relevance and freedom from bias (b) Reliability and comparability (c) Comparability and consistency (d) All of the above</p> <p>OR</p> <p>During a lifetime of an entity, accounting produces financial statements in accordance with which basic accounting concept?</p> <p>(a) Conservation. (b) Matching (c) Accounting period (d) Going concern</p>	1
4.	<p>Generally, the duration of an Accounting period is of _____.</p> <p>(a) Six months (b) Three months (c) Twelve months (d) One month</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The sum of Liabilities and Capital is _____.</p> <p>(a) Expense (b) Income (c) Drawings (d) Assets</p>	1

5.	<p>Calculate the value of the Building at the time of preparing final account that is purchased for Rs. 50,00,000 ,if the market value is Rs. 52,00,000 as per the Historical cost concept.</p> <p>a) Rs. 50,00,000 b) Rs. 72,00,000 c) Rs.10200000 d) Rs. 2,00,000</p>	1
6.	<p>Opening Capital ₹ 5,50,000, Opening Assets ₹ 9,50,000, Opening Liabilities ₹ 4,00,000, Closing Assets ₹ 12,50,000, Closing Liabilities ₹ 4,50,000, Find out closing capital.</p> <p>(a) ₹ 8,00,000 (b) ₹ 8,50,000 (c) ₹ 6,50,000 (d) ₹ 7,50,000</p>	1
7.	<p>Which of the following transaction affecting Liability side of the equation?</p> <p>(a) Goods purchased for cash ₹ 2,60,000 (b) Machinery purchased for cash ₹ 1,00,000 (c) Cash received from Debtors ₹ 80,000 (d) Salary outstanding ₹ 18,000</p>	1
8.	<p>Which of the following is correct?</p> <p>(a) Profit / Loss = Closing Capital + Additional Capital – Drawings – Opening Capital (b) Profit / Loss = Closing Capital – Drawings – Additional Capital – Opening Capital (c) Profit / Loss = Opening Capital + Drawings Made – Additional Capital – Closing Capital (d) Profit / Loss = Closing Capital + Drawings Made – Additional Capital – Closing Capital</p> <p>OR</p> <p>‘Drawings’ falls under _____ account.</p> <p>(a) Personal account (b) Real account (c) Nominal account (d) All of the above</p>	1
9.	<p>Assertion (A): Trial balance is the part of recording process. Reason (R): Ledger is the primary book of accounts. Select the correct answer from the following :</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 incorrect. (d). A is incorrect but R is correct</p>	1

10	<p>Salary paid to Ramesh was recorded in Ramesh account. This is _____</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Error of omission 2) Error of commission 3) Compensating error 4) Error of principle <p>OR</p> <p>Unfavourable bank balances mean _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Credit balance in the cash book (b) Debit balance in the pass book (c) Debit balance in the cash book (d) Favourable balance in the cash book 	1
11	<p>Book Value of an asset after 5 years is Rs. 55,000; Rate of depreciation is 10% p.a. under straight line method. The Original Cost Of an asset would be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rs.1,11,000 b. Rs.1,00,000 c. Rs.1,10,000 d. Rs. 95,0000 	1
12	<p>If the suspense account does not balance off even after rectification of errors, it implies that _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) There are some one-sided errors only in the books yet to be ascertained (b) There are no more errors yet to be ascertained (c) There are some two-sided errors only, that is yet to be ascertained (d) There may be both two-sided errors and one-sided errors, that are yet to be ascertained <p>OR</p> <p>Which of the following errors will be rectified through a suspense account?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sales return book undercast by Rs. 10,000 (b) Sales return by XYZ of Rs. 10,000 is not recorded (c) Sales return by XYZ of Rs. 10,000 is recorded as Rs. 1,000. (d) Sales return by XYZ of Rs. 10,000 recorded through purchase return book 	1
13	<p>Statement I :- There may be a difference in balance of cash book and pass book caused by the timings gap both for payment as well as for receipts.</p> <p>Statement II:- Sometimes there may be an error while recording a transaction that can result in a difference in balances of cash book and pass book.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a). Both statements are correct. (b). Both statements are incorrect (c). Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect. (d). Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct 	

14	Provision is created by debiting _____. (a) Profit and loss account (b) Trading account (c) Profit and loss appropriation account (d) Balance sheet
15	Choose the correct chronological order of ascertainment of the following profits from the profit and loss account: (a) Operating Profit, Net Profit, Gross Profit (b) Operating Profit, Gross Profit, Net Profit (c) Gross Profit, Operating Profit, Net Profit (d) Gross Profit, Net Profit, Operating Profit
16	Which of the following is correct? (a) Operating profit = Operating profit – Non-operating expenses – Non-operating incomes (b) Operating profit = Net profit + Non-operating expenses + Non-operating incomes (c) Operating profit = Net profit + Non-operating expenses – Non-operating incomes (d) Operating profit = Net profit – Non-operating expenses + Non-operating incomes
17	If the rent of one month is still to be paid, the adjustment entry will be _____. (a) Debit outstanding rent account and Credit rent account (b) Debit profit and loss account and Credit rent account (c) Debit rent account and Credit profit and loss account (d) Debit rent account and Credit outstanding rent account OR Opening capital is ascertained by preparing _____. (a) Total debtor's account (b) Total creditor's account (c) Cash account (d) Opening statement of affairs
18	What is the treatment of Cash Discount on purchase? a. Debited to Trading Account b. Credited to Profit & Loss Account c. Debited to Profit & Loss Account d. Credited to Trading Account

19	<p>Given below are two statements: one labeled as Assertion A and the other labeled as Reason R.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Depreciation is the amount of any known capital expense to be determined with substantial accuracy.</p> <p>Reason (R) : Depreciation and Amortization cannot used interchangeably.</p> <p>In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:</p> <p>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</p>
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20	<p>Which of the following expenses is not included in the acquisition cost of a plant and equipment?</p> <p>a. Cost of site preparation b. Repairs c. Installation Cost d. Freight and transportation charges</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which of the following is not considered as a factor affecting amount of depreciation?</p> <p>a) Rate of Depreciation b) Depreciable Cost c) Cost of an Asset d) Estimated useful life of an asset.</p>
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21. Prepare accounting equation on the basis of the following:

3

- (a) Prisha started business with cash Rs 5,00,000 and goods Rs. 1,00,000
- (b) 1/4th goods sold to Naresh for Rs 22,000
- (c) Rs. 21,500 received from Naresh for full settlement

22	<p>Journalise the following entries:</p> <p>(i) Goods worth ₹ 500 given as charity. (ii) Sold goods to Mayank of ₹ 1,00,000, payable 25% by cheque at the time of sale and balance after 30 days of sale. (iii) Received ₹ 975 from Harikrishna in full settlement of his account for 1,000.</p>	3
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23 Explain types of accounts as per modern approach?
OR
Define opening entry with example. 3

24 Enter the following transactions in the Cash Book with Cash and Bank Columns: 3

2016	
June 1	Balance of Cash in Hand Rs.12,000; Overdraft at Bank Rs.1,500.
2	Deposited into Bank Rs.10,000. Sold goods for Cash Rs.28,000 and paid half the proceeds into Bank.
3	Purchased goods for Rs.7,000 from Manoj & Co. on Credit.
5	Received a Money Order from Suresh Rs.500.
8	Received Rs.2,800 from Govind. Paid Rs.1,000 into Bank.
10	Received a cheque for Rs. 7,600 from Subhash in full settlement of Rs.8,000 due from him.

25 Define the following terms with adjustment entries: 3

1. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts.
2. Depreciation
3. Accrued income

OR

Give journal entries for the following adjustments listed below:

(a) Outstanding salary was ₹ 3,500.

(b) Rent unpaid for one month was ₹ 6,000 per annum.

(c) Insurance prepaid for a quarter was ₹ 16,000 per annum.

26 Manveer started his business on April 01, 2016 with a capital of ₹ 4, 50,000. On March 31, 2017 his position was as under: 3

	₹
Cash	99,000
Bills receivable	75,000
Plant	48,000
Land and Building	1,80,000
Furniture	50,000

He owned ₹ 45,000 from his friend Susheel on that date. He withdrew ₹ 8,000 per month for his household purposes. Ascertain his profit or loss for this year ended March 31, 2017.

27	<p>What is conservatism concept? Why should a business concern follow this concept?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the money measurement concept? Which one factor can make it difficult to compare the monetary values of one year with the monetary values of another year?</p>	4								
28	<p>Show the treatment of prepaid expenses, depreciation and closing stock at the time of preparation of final accounts when:</p> <p>(a) Given inside the trial balance?</p> <p>(b) Given outside the trial balance?</p> <p>(i) Prepaid expenses</p>	4								
29	<p>Prepare the bad debts account, provision for the account, profit and loss account and balance sheet from the following information as on March 31, 2017</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="87 1478 853 1814"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debtors</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad debts</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provision for doubtful debts</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Adjustments:</p> <p>Bad Debts ₹ 500 and Provision on Debtors to be maintained @ 3%.</p>		₹	Debtors	80,000	Bad debts	2,000	Provision for doubtful debts	5,000	4
	₹									
Debtors	80,000									
Bad debts	2,000									
Provision for doubtful debts	5,000									

30	<p>M/s Lokesh Fabrics purchased a Textile Machine on April 01, 2011 for ₹ 1, 00,000. On July 01, 2012 another machine costing ₹ 2, 50,000 was purchased. The machine purchased on April 01, 2011 was sold for ₹ 25,000 on October 01, 2015. The company charges depreciation @15% p.a. on straight line method. Prepare machinery account and machinery disposal account for the year ended March 31, 2016.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The following balances appear in the books of Crystal Ltd, on Jan 01, 2015</p> <p>₹</p> <p>Machinery account on 15, 00,000</p> <p>Provision for depreciation account 5, 50,000</p> <p>On April 01, 2015 a machinery which was purchased on January 01, 2012 for ₹ 2, 00,000 was sold for ₹ 75,000. A new machine was purchased on July 01, 2015 for ₹ 6, 00,000. Depreciation is provided on machinery at 20% p.a. on Straight line method and books are closed on December 31 every year. Prepare the machinery account and provision for depreciation account for the year ending December 31, 2015.</p>	6
31	<p>On comparing the cash book with the passbook of Naman, it is found that on March 31, 2017, bank balance of ₹ 40,960 showed by the cash book differs from the bank balance with regard to the following:</p> <p>(a) Bank charges ₹ 100 on March 31, 2017, are not entered in the cash book.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(d) A bill for ₹ 6,900 discounted with the bank is entered in the cash book with recording the discount charge of ₹ 800.</p> <p>(e) ₹ 3,520 is entered in the cash book as paid into bank on March 31st, 2017, but not credited by the bank until the following day.</p> <p>(f) No entry has been made in the cash book to record the dishonour or on March 15, 2017 of a cheque for ₹ 650 received from Bhanu.</p> <p>Prepare a reconciliation statement as on March 31, 2017.</p>	6
32	<p>Rectify the following errors and ascertain the amount of difference in trial balance by preparing suspense account:</p> <p>(a) Credit sales to Mohan Rs 7,000 were not posted.</p> <p>(b) Credit purchases from Rohan Rs 9,000 were not posted.</p> <p>(c) Goods returned to Rakesh Rs 4,000 were not posted.</p> <p>(d) Goods returned from Mahesh Rs 1,000 were not posted.</p> <p>(e) Cash paid to Ganesh Rs 3,000 was not posted.</p> <p>(f) Cash sales Rs 2,000 were not posted.</p> <p>The following journal recordings need to be done to rectify these errors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Trial balance of Khatau did not agree. He put the difference to suspense account and discovered the following errors:</p>	6

(a) Credit sales to Manas Rs 16,000 were recorded in the purchases book as Rs 10,000 and posted to the debit of Manas as Rs 1,000.

(b) Furniture purchased from Noor Rs 6,000 was recorded through purchases book as Rs 5,000 and posted to the debit of Noor Rs 2,000.

(c) Goods returned to Rai Rs 3,000 recorded through the Sales book as Rs 1,000.

(d) Old machinery sold for Rs 2,000 to Maneesh recorded through sales book as Rs 1,800 and posted to the credit of Manish as Rs 1,200.

(e) Total of Returns inwards book Rs 2,800 posted to Purchase account.

Rectify the above errors and prepare suspense account to ascertain the difference in trial balance.

33.	<p>Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mr. Bipin.</p> <p>2011 July</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Started business with Cash Rs 3,25,000, Goods worth Rs 50,000 and Laptop Rs 45, 000. 2. Deposited in Dena Bank Rs 1,50,000. 3. Bought goods on credit from Manish Rs 10,000 at 10% Trade discount. 4. Sold goods to Nitin of Rs 12,000 at 5% Trade Discount. 5. Goods worth Rs 900 burnt by fire. 6. Drew from bank Rs 4,000 for his personal purpose. 	6
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34	<p>From the following balances, prepare the Trading account, Profit and loss account and balance sheet.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="98 600 1066 1160"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="98 600 443 667">Debit Balance</th> <th data-bbox="443 600 603 667">Amount</th> <th data-bbox="603 600 906 667">Credit Balance</th> <th data-bbox="906 600 1066 667">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>70,000</td> <td>Sales</td> <td>198,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wages</td> <td>5,980</td> <td>Office expenses</td> <td>6,214</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening stock</td> <td>11,200</td> <td>Sundry debtors</td> <td>15,857</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td>21,100</td> <td>Sundry creditors</td> <td>15,210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Postage</td> <td>8,799</td> <td>Cash at Bank</td> <td>15,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad debts</td> <td>1,990</td> <td>Rent (Cr.)</td> <td>6,530</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Printing and stationery</td> <td>15,500</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Building</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bills receivables</td> <td>30,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate and insurance</td> <td>15,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2,900</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Adjustments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write off further bad debts with Rs. 780. b. Rent receivables of Rs. 650. c. Unexpired insurance Rs. 390. 	Debit Balance	Amount	Credit Balance	Amount	Purchase	70,000	Sales	198,000	Wages	5,980	Office expenses	6,214	Opening stock	11,200	Sundry debtors	15,857	Salaries	21,100	Sundry creditors	15,210	Postage	8,799	Cash at Bank	15,200	Bad debts	1,990	Rent (Cr.)	6,530	Printing and stationery	15,500			Building				Bills receivables	30,000			Rate and insurance	15,000				2,900			6
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