KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, RAIPUR REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAM (2024-25)

CLASS –XI **SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY (055)**

M.M. - 80 **TIME: 3 HRS.**

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.

(3) Part A & B–**Both are compulsory for all candidates**.

(4) Question 1 to16 and 26 to 29 carries**1** mark each.

(5) Questions 17 to 20 and 30 to 31 carries **3** marks each.

(6) Questions from 21 and 32 to 33 carries **4** marks each.

(7) Questions from 22 to 25 and 34 carries **6** marks each.

(8) 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.**

	PART-A (FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-I)	
Q	**QUESTIONS**	**M**
1.	Ghanshyam is a furniture dealer. Which one of the followings will not be recorded in his books? (a) Donated a sofa set worth ₹ 30,000 (b) Sofa set worth ₹ 40,000 is taken to his home (c) Sale of house hold furniture for ₹ 5,000 and donated the money. (d) Dining table for ₹ 30,000 given to his friend as gift.	**1**
2.	**Assertion:** Capital refers to the investment made by the owner in the business and drawing is the negative balance of capital. **Reason**: According to separate entity concept capital is an external liability of the business. (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	**1**
3.	Which of the following is not an advantage of Accounting? (a) Assistance to Management (b) Replaces Memory (c) Unrealistic Information (d) Evidence in Court ***OR*** Which of the following is not an external user of accounting information? (a) Creditors (b) Government (c) Researchers (d) Management	**1**
4.	If the balance in the bank statement shows ₹ 3,000 (Dr.) and there are deposits of ₹ 800 not yet credited and unpresented cheques totaling ₹ 500, the balance in the cash book will be: (a) ₹ 3,300 (Cr.) (b) ₹ 2,700 (Cr.) (c) ₹ 4,300 (Cr.) (d) ₹ 1,700 (Dr.) ***OR***	**1**

	Passbook of bank is a copy of: (a) Bank transactions in the cashbook (b) Receipts and payments of the business (c) Customers account prepared by bank (d) All cash and bank transactions.	
5.	Which user of Accounting Information would be most interested in knowing the creditworthiness of the business? (a)Govt. (b) Competitors (c) Lenders and financial Institutions (d) Investors	**1**
6.	**Assertion (A):** Stock, at the end of the year, is valued at cost or net realizable value (Market Value) whichever less because of Prudence/Conservatism Concept is. **Reason (R):** Prudence or Conservatism Concept prescribes that anticipated expenses or losses should be recognized. (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	**1**
7.	Mr. Alpha, who starts a new business; sends his newly produced goods to his friend Mr. Bean on 31st March 2024 intimating that he may keep those goods if he likes (he will have to pay for that) or may return within next 14 days. That sales is not recorded in the books in the year 2023-24. Which concept of accounting is applied here? (a) Materiality concept (b) Prudence concept (c) Cost principle (d) Revenue recognition concept	**1**
8.	If Praveen of Lucknow, UP paid salary of ₹30,000 to his employee which GST will be charged: (a) IGST (b) CGST (c) SGST (d) None of these	**1**
9.	*X* commenced business on 1st April, 2023 with a capital of ₹3,00,000. On 31st March, 2024, his Assets were worth ₹4,00,000 and Liabilities ₹25,000. Closing Capital of *X* is- (a) ₹3,75,000 (b) ₹1,00,000 (c) ₹2,75,000 (d) ₹7,25,000	**1**
10.	Outstanding salaries will be debited to _____ A/c. (a) Salaries A/C (b) Outstanding Salaries A/C (c) Cash A/C (d) Asset A/C	**1**
11.	Sale of business asset on credit is recorded in: (a) Sales Book (b) Journal Proper (c) Special Journal (d) Cash Book. ***OR*** Goods purchased for cash are recorded in the: (a) Purchases Book (b) Cash Book (c) Purchases Return Book (d) Cash Book and Purchases Book	**1**
12.	Favourable balance in the pass book means (a) Credit balance in the cash book (b) Credit balance in the pass book (c) Debit balance in the pass book (d) None of these ***OR*** If the balance as per pass book is taken as starting point, the cheques issued but not	**1**

	presented for payment will be …….. for the purpose of reconciliation. (a) Added (b) Deducted (c) Unaffected (d) None of these	
13.	Match the following **Category of error** / **Example** (A) Error of Principle — (i) Goods returned by Mohan of ₹ 1,500 not recorded in the books (B) Error of Omission — (ii) Anil's A/c was excess debited by ₹500 while Suraj's A/c was short debited by ₹ 500 (C) Error of Commission — (iii) ₹ 50,000 spent on extension of building was debited to building repairs A/c (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i),(C)-(ii) (b) (A)-(i), (B)- (ii), C-(iii) (c) (A)- (ii), (B)-(iii) , (C)-(i) (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), C-(i)	**1**
14.	An asset was purchased for ₹5,00,000 and as per reducing balance method, 20% depreciation is charged each year. What is the value of assets at the end of three years? (a) ₹3,50,000 (b) ₹2,56,000 (c) ₹4,00,000 (d) ₹3,20,000. ***OR*** A machine is purchased on 1st April, 2023 for ₹80,000. Expenses incurred on its installation are ₹20,000. The residual value at the end of its expected useful life of 4 years is estimated at ₹10,000. The amount of depreciation under Straight Line Method, for the year ended on 31st March, 2024 will be: (a) ₹22,500 (b) ₹20,000 (c) ₹17,500 (d) ₹13,125	**1**
15.	Which of the following is an example of Specific Reserve? (a) Workmen Compensation Reserve (b) Debentures Redemption Reserve (c) Dividend Equalisation Reserve (d) All of these. ***OR*** Depreciation Account is closed at the end of the year by transfer to the: (a) Fixed Assets Account (b) General Reserve Account (c) Capital Account (d) Profit and Loss Account	**1**
16.	 Identify the source document: (a) Pay-in-Slip (b) Draft (c) Cheque (d) Receipt	**1**
17.	Explain any three objectives of Accounting.	**3**

	OR Explain any three qualitative characteristics of Accounting.	
18.	From the following information of M/s. Narayan & Co., Delhi, prepare the purchases book for the month October, 2019 **Oct 1** — Purchased from M/s. Brown & Co., Kolkata 5 gross pencils @ ₹ 1200 per gross 2 dozen registers @ ₹. 500 per dozen Less: Trade discount @ 10% IGST is levied @ 5% **Oct 5** — Purchased 10 dozen Reynolds pens @ ₹ 5 per pen from M/s Varma Bros., Delhi CGST and SGST is levied @ 2.5% each **Oct 25** — Purchased from Mahindra India Ltd., Pune 1 Mahindra Thar @ ₹ 16,00,000 **Oct 27** — Purchased 50 dozen Cello pens @ ₹. 10 per pen from M/s Sharma Bros., Delhi for cash CGST and SGST is levied @ 2.5% each	**3**
19.	Identify the accounting principles applicable to any three of the following cases: (i) The caliber or quality of the management team is not disclosed in the Balance Sheet. (ii) The capital invested by proprietor of the business is treated as the liability of the business. (iii) As per Companies' Act 2013 and Income Tax Act 1961 the financial year of a business starts on 1st April every year and ends on 31st March in the succeeding year. ***OR*** Mr. Gopal started business for buying and selling of readymade garments with ₹ 8,00,000 as an initial investment. Out of this he paid ₹ 4,00,000 for the purchase of garments and ₹ 50,000 for furniture and ₹ 50,000 for computers and the remaining amount was deposited into the bank. He sold some of the ladies and kids garments for ₹ 3, 00,000 for cash and some garments for ₹ 1,50,000 on credit to Mr.Rajesh. Subsequently, he bought men's garments of ₹2,00,000 from Mr. Satish. In the first week of the next month, a fire broke out in his office and stock of garments worth ₹ 1,00,000 was destroyed. Later on, some garments which cost ₹ 1,20,000 were sold for ₹ 1,30,000. Expenses paid during the same period were ₹ 15,000. Mr. Gopal withdrew ₹ 20,000 from business for his domestic use. **From the above, answer the following:** (I) What fixed assets did Mr. Gopal buy? (II) What is the value of the goods purchased? (III) Identify the Debtor and Creditor?	**3**
20.	From the following balances extracted from the books of a trader, prepare Trial Balance as	**3**

	on 31st March, 2024. ₹ ₹ ₹ Cash in hand 4,200 Cash at Bank 16,800 Advertisement 2,400 Bills Receivable 18,000 Bills payable 16,000 Insurance 1,600 Sundry debtors 24,600 Sundry creditors 32,400 Stock 18,600 Capital 50,000 Drawings 18,000 Furniture 7,500 Sales 1,05,000 Purchases 75,000 Office Rent 2,000 Carriage Inward 2,700 Salaries 12,000	
21.	From the following particulars ascertain the balance that would appear in the Bank Pass Book of Anant on 31st March, 2019, Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement: a) Overdraft as per Cash Book ₹ 63,400 b) Interest on Overdraft for 6 months ended 31st March, 2019, ₹ 1,600 entered in the Pass Book. c) Bank charges of ₹ 300 for the above period are debited in the Pass Book. d) Cheques issued but not cashed prior to 31st March, 2019, amounted to ₹ 11,680. e) Cheques amounting to ₹ 35,500 paid into the bank out of which cheques not cleared before 31st March, 2019 were for ₹ 21,700. f) Interest on investment collected by the bank and credited in the Pass Book ₹ 12,000.	**4**
22.	Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Sarvesh traders (i) Sarvesh started business with cash ₹ 10,000, Machinery ₹ 80,000 and Bank balance ₹ 5,000. (ii) Sold goods to Krishna for ₹ 1,500 plus IGST @ 18% each. (iii) Cash purchases for the month ₹ 8,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 9% each. (iv) Withdrawn goods for personal use (Cost ₹ 5,000 plus CGST and SGST@ 9%; sale price ₹ 7,000) (v) A cheque for ₹ 5,000 received from Rajiv was deposited into bank, returned dishonored. (vi) Rent paid is ₹ 5000 and outstanding rent is ₹ 2000 for the year.(Ignore GST for this transaction)	**6**
23.	Ankit Ltd. purchased Machinery on 1st May, 2014 for ₹ 60,000. On 1st July, 2015 it purchased another Machine for ₹ 20,000. On 31st March, 2016 it sold off the first Machine purchased in 2014 for ₹ 39,000 . Depreciation is provided @ 10% p.a on diminishing balance method. Accounts are closed each year on 31st December. Show the Machinery Account from 2014 to 2016. **OR** Following balances appear in the books of Ram Bros: 1st April, 2023 Machinery Account ₹ 80,000 Provision for Depreciation ₹36,000 On 1st April, 2023 they decided to sell a machine for ₹8,700. This machine was purchased for ₹16,000 on 1st April, 2019. Answer the following questions, if the firm charges depreciation @10% p.a. on Straight Line Method. **Questions:**	**6**

(i) Accumulated Depreciation on machine sold will be:
(a) ₹9,600 (b) ₹ 6,400 (c) ₹3,200 (d) ₹4,800

(ii) Book Value of machine sold on 1st April, 2023 will be:
(a) ₹9,600 (b) ₹ 8,700 (c) ₹900 (d) ₹1,900

(iii) Gain/Loss on sale of machine sold on 1st April, 2023 will be:
(a) ₹9,600 (Gain) (b) ₹ 8,700 (Loss) (c) ₹1,900 (Gain) (d) ₹900 (Loss)

(iv) Balance of Provision for Depreciation Account on 31st March, 2024 will be:
(a) ₹36,000 (b) ₹48,000 (c) ₹12,000 (d) ₹24,000

(v) Balance of Machinery Account on 31st March, 2024 will be:
(a) ₹36,000 (b) ₹48,000 (c) ₹12,000 (d) ₹64,000

(vi) Which of the following points need to be kept in mind when provision for depreciation account is maintained?
(a) Asset account continues to appear at its original cost year after year over its entire life .
(b) Depreciation is accumulated on a separate account instead of being adjusted in the asset account at the end of each accounting period
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

24. Prepare cash book with bank column of Ramesh, Vadodara from the following transactions: **6**

2024		₹
Sep 1	Cash in hand	1,75,000
	Cash at bank	50,000
Sep 3	Cash paid into bank	40,000
Sep 5	Withdrew from bank for personal use	2,000
Sep 7	Cash purchases	8,000
Sep 8	Sold goods to Raju	5,000
Sep 13	Received cheque from Raju in full settlement of his account and deposited in Bank.	4,000
Sep 16	Dividend collected by bank	12,000
Sep 22	Salaries paid to staff	30,000
Sep 24	Received cheque from Rishi traders after discount of ₹ 400	19,760
Sep 28	Deposited the cheque received from Rishi traders into bank	

25. Pass the journal entries to rectify the following errors detected during preparation of the trial balance. **6**
(i) Purchase Book is undercast by ₹ 1,000
(ii) Wages paid for construction of office debited to wages account ₹ 20,000.
(iii) A credit sale of goods ₹ 1,200 to Ramesh has been wrongly passed through the purchases book.
(iv) Goods purchased for ₹ 5,000 were posted as ₹ 500 to the purchases Account.
(v) An amount of ₹ 2,000 due from Mahesh Chand which had been written off as a bad debt in previous year was unexpectedly recovered has been posted to the personal account of Mahesh Chand.
(vi) A credit purchase of ₹ 1,040 from Ramesh was passed in the books as ₹ 1,400.

	PART-B (FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-II)	
26.	Calculate the gross profit if the rate of gross profit is 25% on sales and cost of goods is ₹. 1,80,000. (a) ₹90,000 (b) ₹60,000 (c) ₹50,000 (d) ₹2,40,000	**1**
27.	If the opening capital is ₹ 60,000, drawings ₹ 5,000, capital introduced during the period ₹ 10,000, closing capital ₹ 90,000. The value of profit earned during the period will be _____. (a) ₹20,000 (b) ₹25,000 (c) ₹30,000 (d) ₹40,000	**1**
28.	Net profit of a firm before charging managers commission is ₹ 21,000. If the manager is entitled to 5% Commission after charging such Commission, how much manager will get as Commission? (a) ₹ 1,050 (b) ₹ 1,000 (c) ₹ 2,100 (d) ₹ 2,000 ***OR*** Which of the following is the correct formula for calculation of Net Profit? (a) Net Sales – Gross Profit = Net Profit (b) Gross Profit - Net Purchases - Administrative and Other Expenses = Net Profit (c) Net Sales - Gross Profit - Administrative and Other Expenses = Net Profit (d) Gross Profit - Administrative, Selling and Other Expenses = Net Profit	**1**
29.	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below. **Assertion (A):** Correct Profits /Losses of business cannot be ascertained under accounting from Incomplete Records. **Reason(R):** Trading and Profit and Loss A/c cannot be prepared under accounting from Incomplete Records. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason(R) is true. (d) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason(R) is false.	**1**
30.	Explain any three disadvantages of Single Entry System.	**3**
31.	Find Cost of Goods sold and closing stock from the following information: ₹ Purchases 2,80,000 Return Outward 30,000 Carriage Inward 20,000 Carriage Outward 5,000 Opening Stock 30,000 Net Sales 4,00,000 Gross Profit is 30% of Sales	**3**
32.	Give journal entries for the following adjustments in final accounts: (i) Prepaid Rent ₹ 4,000.	**4**

(ii) Commission earned but not received ₹ 5,000.
(iii) Goods Loss by fire ₹ 1,5000.
(iv) Salary due but not paid ₹10,000.

OR

The following balances appeared in the Trial Balance of M/S Amita Traders as on 31st March 2024.
Sundry Debtor ₹ 80,000 ; Bad Debts ₹ 2,000 ; Provision for doubtful debts ₹ 3,000
Adjustments:
Bad debts ₹ 500 Provision on debtors @ 2%
Pass necessary Journal entries.

33. Ravi maintains his books of accounts on single entry system. Calculate his profit or loss on 31st march 2025 from the information given below – **4**

Liabilities and Assets	**1st April 2024 ₹**	**31st March 2025 ₹**
Cash in Hand	1,500	500
Bank Balance	4,500	3,500
Furniture	2,000	2,000
Stock	1,000	3,000
Creditors	4,000	3,000
Debtors	3,000	4,000

During the year his drawings were ₹. 1000 and additional capital invested ₹. 2000.

34. Following is the Trial Balance of Rama & Co. for the year ending 31st March 2024. **Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet**. **6**

Name of Account	**Dr. Balance ₹**	**Cr. Balance₹**
Drawing and Capital	4,000	27,700
Furniture	8,000	-
Apprentice Premium	-	1,000
Machinery	20,000	-
Bad debts	350	-
Provision for bad debts	-	500
Sundry debtors and creditors	8,200	5,000
Stock on April 1, 2023	7,400	-
Purchase and Sales	75,000	1,00,000
Bank Overdraft	-	2,600
Sales Return and Purchases Return	500	400
Advertisement	2,400	-
Interest	200	-
Commission	-	400
Cash in hand	1,650	-
Taxes and Insurance	3,200	-
Wages	1,700	-
Salaries	5,000	-
	1,37,600	**1,37,600**

Adjustments :
1. Outstanding Salary is ₹. 500

2. Wages paid in advance is ₹. 200
3. Closing stock at the end of the year is ₹. 5000.

OR

From the following Trial Balance of Shri Subodh, **prepare the Trading and Profit and Loss Account** for the year ended 31stMarch, 2021:

Trial Balance as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Capital and Drawings	7,600	2,90,000
Purchases and Sales	89,000	1,50,000
Sales Return and Purchases Return	2,800	4,500
Opening Stock	12,000	-
Wages	8,000	-
Building	2,20,000	-
Freight and Carriage	20,000	-
Trade Expenses	2,000	-
Advertisement	2,400	-
Interest	-	3,500
Taxes and Insurance	1,300	-
Debtors and Creditors	65,000	12,000
Bills Receivables and Bills Payables	15,000	7,000
Cash at Bank	12,000	-
Cash in Hand	1,900	-
Salaries	8,000	-
Total	**4,67,000**	**4,67,000**

Additional Information:-
(i) Insurance was prepaid to the extent of ₹ 400.
(ii) Outstanding liabilities were: Salaries ₹ 2,000 and Taxes ₹ 1,300.
(iii) Depreciate Building @ 2% p.a.
(iv) Closing stock was valued at ₹ 15,000.
(v) Manager's commission 10% of profit after charging such commission.

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