# SUDITI GLOBAL ACADEMY, MAINPURI <br> SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2021-22 (TERM I) <br> CLASS:- XI <br> SUBJECT : ACCOUNTANCY 

TIME: 90 MIN.
MM: 40
General Instructions:
Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. There are 55 questions in the question paper.
2. There is an internal choice provided in each Sections.
3. Question Paper contains three Sections -A, B and C.

Section A has questions from 1 to 23 you have to attempt any 20 questions.
Section B has questions from 24 to 46 , you have to attempt any 18 questions.
Section C has questions from 47 to 55 . You have to attempt any 7 questions.
4. All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.
5. Specific Instructions related to each Section is mentioned clearly before the questions. Candidates should read them thoroughly and attempt accordingly.

## PART-I <br> SECTION -A <br> (Attempt any 20 questions)

1. Cost of Pen is accounted as an expense and not shown as an asset in a final statement of a business entity due to -
A. Materiality convention
C. Matching Principle
B. Cost Concept
D. Money measurement Principle
2. A Person from whom money is receivable by the firm for sale of goods ;s called
A. Creditor
B. Debtor
C. Supplier
D. Manager
3. Journal entry to record paid salaries will include:
A. Debit salaries Credit cash.
C. Debit cash Credit salary.
B. Debit capital Credit cash.
D. Debit salary Credit creditors
4. Bank Reconciliation statement is prepared by
A. Debtors of firm
C. Account holder of bank
B. Creditors of firm
D. Bank
5. Which of the following is not the type of liability?
A. Short term
C. Fixed liability
B. Current liability
D. Contingent liability
6. Sold goods to B for Rs. 20000. A will grant 5\% discount to B. Requested A to draw a bill. The amount of bill will be
A. Rs. 20000
C. Rs. 19200
B. Rs. 19000
D. Rs. 20200
7. Bought goods for Rs. 10,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 6\% each. What will be the amount of SGST is .
A. Rs. 1200
C. Rs. 300
B. Rs. 600
D. None of these
8. Total assets in a business are Rs. 800000 and total liabilities are Rs. 500000 . The difference is called:
A. Income
B. Expenses
C. Capital
D. Goodwill
9. Which of the following is known as the "Principal Books of Accounting"?
A. Ledger
C. Trial Balance
B. Journal
D. Balance sheet
10. Which of the following account is always shown a debit balance :
A. Capital Accounts
B. Sales Accounts
C. Purchase return Accounts
D. None of these
11. Which of the following is not recorded in cash book:
A. Trade discount
C. Credit purchase
B. Bad debts
D. All of the above
12. Which of the following is not contra entry in the cash book:
A. Cash deposited in the bank
B. Cash withdrawn from the bank
C. Cash withdrawn from bank for personal use
D. None of these
13. Salary outstanding $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$ is :
A. Nominal A/c
C. Personal A/c
B. Real A/c
D. Personal representative $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$
14. Goods lost by fire costing Rs. 10000 (Market Value Rs.12000) will be credited to :
A. Sales A/c Rs. 10000
C. Sales A/c Rs. 12000
B. Purchase A/c Rs. 10000
D. Purchase A/c Rs. 12000
15. Debit what comes in and credit what goes out is rule of :
A. Personal A/c
C. Nominal A/c
B. Real A/c
D. None of these
16. Journal is called a books of :
A. Original Entry
C. Final Entry
B. Special purpose entry
D. Secondary entry
17. While returning the goods bought from seller, we prepare:
A. Debit note
C. Invoice
B. Credit note
D. Cash Memo
18. For withdrawing cash from our bank account, we require:
A. Pay in slip
C. Pass book
B. Cheque
D. None of these
19. GST is exempted on the following service:
A. Payment of wages and Salary
C. Payment of water charges
B. Payment of electricity
D. All of above
20. A bank reconciliation statement is:
A. A part of cash book
C. A statement prepared by the bank
B. A part of Pass Book
D. A statement prepared by customer
21. Which of the following is the not the part of Double entry system?
A. Cash Book
C. Journal
B. Trail Balance
D. Bank reconciliation statement
22. Depreciation is provided for:
A. Current Assets
C. Fixed Assets
B. Intangible Assets
D. Fictitious Assets
23. Provision is created for:
A. Known Liability
C. Strengthening Financial Position
B. Unknown Liability
D. Distribution of Dividend

## SECTION -B

## (Attempt any 18 questions)

24. Every business translate has two aspects a debit and a credit of equal amount
A. Dual Aspect Principle
C. Accrual Assumption
B. Matching Principle
D. Full disclosure Principle
25. Transaction are recorded analyzed and financial statement are prepared from business point of view and not of the owner
A. Accrual assumption
C. Accounting Period Principle
B. Consistency assumption
D. Business entity
26. Credit balance of bank account in cash book shows:
A. Overdraft
C. Cash withdrawn from bank
B. Cash deposited in our bank
D. None of these
27. If a transaction is properly analyzed and recorded:
A. Only two accounts will be used to record the transaction.
B. One account will be used to record transaction.
C. One account balance will increase and another will decrease.
D. Total amount debited will equals total amount credited.
28. The total of debit and credit side of Mr. Raja Ram as on 31st march 2006 were Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10000 respectively . the difference was transferred to suspense A/c. On the 4th April 2006, it was found that the total of sales book was carried forward as Rs. 5000 instead of Rs. 4000 . The balance of the suspense $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$ after the notification of his error of this error will be :
A. Rs. 11000
C. Rs. 9000
B. Rs. 10000
D. Rs. 12000
29. When the overdraft as per cash book is the starting point ,a cheque of Rs. 100000 deposited into bank but not recorded in the cash book will be :
A. Deducted by Rs. 100000
C. Added by Rs. 100000
B. Added by Rs. 100000
D. Deducted by Rs. 200000
30. Sold goods for cash of the list price of Rs. 8000 at $10 \%$ trade discount and $3 \%$ cash discount. Posting will be made in discount a/c :
A. Rs. 216 on Dr. side
C. Rs. 240 on Dr. Side
B. Rs. 216 on Cr. Side
D. Rs. 240 on Cr. Side
31. On $1^{\text {st }}$ April 2006, Balance of cash column of cash book was Rs. 10000.After receiving Rs. 2000 from Anil , giving a cheque of Rs. 3200 to Sunil and Making payment of wages Rs.500, Balance of cash will be :
A. Rs. 11500
C. Rs. 8800
B. Rs. 8300
D. Rs. 6300
32. Goods costing Rs. 8000 was sold to sumit at a profit on cost less $10 \%$ trade discount and $2 \%$ cash discount. Sumit paid $50 \%$ amount in cash. Cash A/c will be debited by :
A. Rs. 4500
C. Rs. 8820
B. Rs. 4410
D. Rs. 3920
33. Bought goods from super store for Rs. 50000 less $10 \%$ trade discount and $2 \%$ cash discount. Paid $40 \%$ payment in cheque. Discount received will be :
A. Rs. 400
B. Rs. 360
C. Rs. 5000
D. Rs. 900
34. Gopi of Delhi bought from Mona \& Co. Delhi for 40000 . Slab of GST was $12 \%$. Gopi will debit GST paid As:
A. Input GST
B. Input IGST
C. Input CGST and Input SGST
D. None of Above
35. Original cost of an assets is Rs. 126000; salvage value is Rs. 6000 ; useful life is 6 years. The amount of depreciation will be :
A. Rs. 20000
C. Rs. 25000
B. Rs. 10000
D. None of these
36. A machine was purchased on $1^{\text {st }}$ April 2009 for Rs. 500000 and on $1^{\text {st }}$ October, 2009 a new machine is added for Rs. 200000.calculate the balance of the machinery Account if the depreciation is charged at $20 \%$ p.a. on the written down value method for the year ending March 31, 2010.
A. Rs. 600000
C. Rs. 660000
B. Rs. 560000
D. Rs. 580000
37. Closing entries are recorded in :-
A. Cash Book
C. Journal Proper
B. Ledger
D. Balance sheet
38. The total of return inward book will be posted to:
A. Sales Account
C. Purchase Return Book
B. Sales Return Books
D. Individual Accounts customers
39. The total of journal proper will be debited to :
A. Cash Account
C. Supplier's Account
B. Customer's Account
D. None of these
40. Provision is
A. An appropriation out of profit
C. An assets
B. A charge against the profits
D. None of these
41. Transaction entered on the debit side of the cash book are to be posted to :
A. The debit side of the concerned ledger accounts in the ledger
B. The credit side of the concerned ledger accounts in the ledger
C. The debit side of the sales account in the ledger
D. The credit side of the purchase account in the ledger
42. Which of the following traction is not posted in the ledger?
A. Withdrawn from bank
C. Withdrawn for personal use
B. Withdrawn from bank for personal use
D. None of these
43. Patent Right is
A. Personal Account
C. Real Account
B. Nominal Account
D. Expenses Account
44. Which of the following account have credit balance :
A. Carriage Inward
C. Return inward
B. Carriage outward
D. Returns outward
45. The assumption that a business enterprise will not be soldor liquidated in the near future is known as the:
A. Economic Entity
C. Conservatism
B. Monetary Unit
D. None of these
46. The concept that a Business enterprise will not sold or liquidated in the near future is known as:
A. Going Concern
C. Money measurement Concept
B. Economic Entity
D. None of these

## SECTION - C <br> (ATTEMPT ANY 7 QUESTIONS)

On 1st July 2016 Tata Private Ltd. purchased a machinery for 2,60,000. On
1st Oct. 2017 another machinery was purchased for 3,60000. On 1st July 2018, the machine purchased on July 2016 was sold for $3,36,000$ and on the same date a fresh machinery was purchased for $4,00,00$. Depreciation was provided @ $10 \%$ p.a. on the written down value method. Books are closed on 31 st march every year.
47. Profit and loss on the sales of Machinery will be :
A. Profit Rs. 1,33,012
C. Profit Rs. 200000
B. Loss Rs.1,33,012
D. Loss Rs. 200000
48. Depreciation on machinery on the first year will be:
A. Rs. 45000
C. Rs. 50000
B. Rs. 60000
D. Rs. 40000
49. Price of the machinery on the date of $31^{\text {st }}$ March 2019 will be:
A. Rs. 80000
C. Rs. 82200
B. Rs. 50000
D. Rs. 42000
50. Depreciation on the machinery which was sold on 1-july-2018 for three month (1 April 2018 to 1 July 2018) will be:
A. Rs. 12000
C. Rs. 11000
B. Rs. 12488
D. None of these

Case Study 02
Read the question very carefully and answer the given question :
(i) Business commenced with a capital of Rs. 6,00,000.
(ii) Rs. 4,50,000 deposited in a bank account.
(iii) Rs. 2,30,000 Plant and Machinery Purchased by paying Rs. 30,000 cash immediately.
(iv) Purchased goods worth Rs. 40,000 for cash and Rs. 45,000 on account.
(v) Paid a cheque of Rs. 2, 00,000 to the supplier for Plant and Machinery.
(vi) Rs. 70,000 cash sales (of goods costing Rs. 50,000).
(vii) Withdrawn by the proprietor Rs. 35,000 cash for personal use.
(viii) Insurance paid by cheque of Rs. 2,500.
(ix) Salary of Rs. 5,500 outstanding.
(x) Furniture of Rs. 30,000 purchased in cash.
51. Final amount of capital will be :
A. 500000
B. 570000
C. 577000
D. 600000
52. What will the total of balance sheet?
A. Rs. 627000
C. Rs. 600000
B. Rs. 627500
D. Rs. 650000
53. Net balance of cash account will be :
A. Rs. 247500
C. Rs. 240000
B. Rs. 247000
D. Rs. 250000
54. Treatment of transaction no. VI will be:
A. Added in cash Rs. 70000
B. Added in cash Rs. 70000; deducted from the Stock Rs. 50000
C. Added in cash Rs. 70000; deducted from the Stock Rs.50000; Added to Capital Rs. 20000
D. None of above
55. Treatment of transaction no IX will be:
A. Deducted from cash Rs. 5500 \& Deducted from capital Rs. 5500
B. Deducted from cash Rs. 5500 \& Deducted from Outstanding salary Rs. 5500
C. Added to liabilities Rs. 5500 \& Deducted from capital Rs. 5500
D. None of these

## Best of Luck

## SUDITI GLOBAL ACADEMY,MAINPURI

SYLLABUS EXAM (SEP.)

## CLASS XI

ACCOUNTANCY
TIME :90 MIN
MAX MARK : 40
INTRODUCTION OF ACCOUNTING
BASIC TERM OF ACCOUNTING
BASES OF ACCOUNTING
ACCOUNTING EQUATION
ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE - RULES OF DEBIT \& CREDIT
ORIGIN OF TRANSACTION - SOURCES DOCUMENTS AND PREPARATION OF VOUCHERS
JOURNAL
LEDGER
ACCOUNTING OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST)

