



V.M.G. RAJASEKARAN–RAMANI

SRI SARADA SAKTHI

MAT. HR. SEC. SCHOOL

**ACCOUNTANCY****GRADE: XI****TEST NO.3****MARKS: 50****I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

30 X 1 = 30

1. The root of financial accounting system is
  - (a) Social accounting
  - (b) Stewardship accounting
  - (c) Management accounting
  - (d) Responsibility accounting
2. Which one of the following is not a branch of accounting?
  - (a) Financial accounting
  - (b) Management accounting
  - (c) Human resources accounting
  - (d) None of the above.
3. The concept which assumes that a business will last indefinitely is
  - (a) Business Entity
  - (b) Going concern
  - (c) Periodicity
  - (d) Conservatism
4. In India, Accounting Standards are issued by
  - (a) Reserve Bank of India
  - (b) The Cost and Management Accountants of India
  - (c) Supreme Court of India
  - (d) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
5. 'Cash withdrawn by the proprietor from the business for his personal use' causes
  - (a) Decrease in assets and decrease in owner's capital
  - (b) Increase in one asset and decrease in another asset
  - (c) Increase in one asset and increase in liabilities
  - (d) Increase in asset and decrease in capital
6. Accounting equation is formed based on the accounting principle of
  - (a) Dual aspect
  - (b) Consistency
  - (c) Going concern
  - (d) Accrual
7. J.F means
  - (a) Ledger page number
  - (b) Journal page number
  - (c) Voucher number
  - (d) Order number
8. The amount brought into the business by the proprietor should be credited to
  - (a) Cash account
  - (b) Drawings account
  - (c) Capital account
  - (d) Suspense account
9. A list which contains balances of accounts to know whether the debit and credit balances are matched is
  - (a) Journal
  - (b) Day book
  - (c) Trial balance
  - (d) Balance sheet
10. The difference of totals of both debit and credit side of trial balance is transferred to:
  - (a) Trading account
  - (b) Difference account
  - (c) Suspense account
  - (d) Miscellaneous account
11. Sales book is used to record
  - (a) all sales of goods
  - (b) all credit sales of assets
  - (c) all credit sales of goods
  - (d) all sales of assets and goods
12. Sales return book is used to record
  - (a) Returns of goods by the customer for which cash is paid immediately
  - (b) Returns of goods by the customer for which cash is not paid immediately
  - (c) Returns of assets by the customer for which cash is not paid immediately
  - (d) Returns of assets by the customer for which cash is paid immediately
13. A cash book with discount, cash and bank column is called
  - (a) Simple cash book
  - (b) Double column cash book
  - (c) Three column cash book
  - (d) Petty cash book
14. Petty cash may be used to pay
  - (a) The expenses relating to postage and conveyance
  - (b) Salary to the Manager
  - (c) Purchase of furniture and fixtures
  - (d) Purchase of raw materials
15. Debit balance in the bank column of the cash book means
  - (a) Credit balance as per bank statement
  - (b) Debit balance as per bank statement
  - (c) Overdraft as per cash book
  - (d) None of the above
16. Which of the following is not the salient feature of bank reconciliation statement?
  - a) Any undue delay in the clearance of cheques will be shown up by the reconciliation

- b) Reconciliation statement will discourage the accountant of the bank from embezzlement  
 c) It helps in finding the actual position of the bank balance  
 d) Reconciliation statement is prepared only at the end of the accounting period
17. Errors not affecting the agreement of trial balance are  
 (a) Errors of principle (b) Errors of overcasting  
 (c) Errors of undercasting (d) Errors of partial omission
18. A credit purchase of furniture from Athiyaman was debited to purchases account. Which of the following accounts should be debited while rectifying this error?  
 (a) Purchases account (b) Athiyaman account  
 (c) Furniture account (d) None of these
19. Under the written down value method of depreciation, the amount of depreciation is  
 (a) Uniform in all the years (b) Decreasing every year  
 (c) Increasing every year (d) None of the above
20. Depreciation is to be calculated from the date when  
 (a) Asset is put to use (b) Purchase order is made  
 (c) Asset is received at business premises (d) Invoice of assets is received
21. Interest on bank deposits is  
 (a) Capital receipt (b) Revenue receipt (c) Capital expenditures (d) Revenue expenditures
22. Pre-operative expenses are  
 (a) Revenue expenditure (b) Prepaid revenue expenditure  
 (c) Deferred revenue expenditure (d) Capital expenditure
23. Net profit of the business increases the  
 (a) Drawings (b) Receivables (c) Debts (d) Capital
24. Balance sheet shows the of the business.  
 (a) Profitability (b) Financial position (c) Sales (d) Purchases
25. Current assets does not include  
 (a) Cash (b) Stock (c) Furniture (d) Prepaid expenses
26. A prepayment of insurance premium will appear in  
 (a) The trading account on the debit side (b) The profit and loss account on the credit side  
 (c) The balance sheet on the assets side (d) The balance sheet on the liabilities side
27. Accrued interest on investment will be shown  
 (a) On the credit side of profit and loss account (b) On the assets side of balance sheet  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
28. An example of output device is  
 (a) Mouse (b) Printer (c) Scanner (d) Keyboard
29. People who write codes and programmes are called as  
 (a) System analysts (b) System designers (c) System operators (d) System programmers
30. Accounting software is an example of  
 (a) System software (b) Application software (c) Utility software (d) Operating software

**II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

10 X 2 = 20

31. Classify the following into personal, real and nominal accounts.  
 (a) Capital (b) Building (c) Carriage inwards (d) Cash
32. What is accounting equation?
33. Write any one transaction which  
 a) Decreases the assets and decreases the liabilities b) Increases one asset and decreases another asset
34. How are personal accounts classified?
35. State the accounting rule for nominal account.
36. What is a ledger?
37. What is meant by posting?
38. What is debit balance?
- 39.. What is credit balance?
40. What is balancing of an account?

\*\*\*\*\*