# I MID TERM TEST – ANSWER KEY – AUG.2024 XI STANDARD – ACCOUNTANCY – ENGLISH MEDIUM

**DR.A.VENNILA** 

PRINCIPAL

MYDEEN MATRIC. HR.SEC. SCHOOL Time Allowed: 1.30 Hours MELACAUVERY - KUMBAKONAM.

CELL NO.: 8220179521

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Maximum Mark: 50

#### I. Choose the most suitable from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer $10 \times 1 = 10$

1	В	Employee	6	A	Dual Aspect
2	С	Language	7	В	Posting
3	D	The Institute of Chartered	8	C	Capital A/c
		Accountants of India			
4	С	<b>Business Entity Concept</b>	9	D	A, b and c
5	D	Rs.40,000	10	A	Statement

## II. Answer any five questions.

 $5 \times 2 = 10$ 

#### 11) Parties interested in accounting information

- 1. Internal users: Owners, Management and Employees.
- 2. External users: Creditors, Investors, Customers, Tax authorities, Government, Researchers and General Public.

#### 12) Note on 'Consistency' assumption:

- > The consistency convention implies that the accounting policies must be followed consistently from one accounting period to another.
- > The results of different years will be comparable only when same accounting policies are followed from year to year.

#### 13) Real Account:

All accounts relating to tangible and intangible properties and possessions are called real accounts.

#### 14) Accounting Equation:

	Assets =	Capital +	Liabilities
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a)	3,00,000	1,80,000	1,20,000
(b)	80,000	60,000	20,000
(c)	2,00,000	90,000	1,10,000

15) Journal Entry

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Purchase A/c Dr.		<u>20,000</u>	
	To Cash A/c			<u>20,000</u>
	(Goods purchased for cash Rs. 20,000)			

### **16. Posting – Meaning:**

♣ The process of transferring the debit and credit items from the journal to the ledger accounts is called posting.

#### 17. Trial Balance is prepared in the following methods:

- 1. Balance method
- 2. Total method
- 3. Total and Balance method

#### III. Answer any five questions.

 $5 \times 3 = 15$ 

#### 18. The main branches of accounting are:

- 1. Financial Accounting: It involves recording of financial transactions and events.
- **2. Cost Accounting:** It involves the collection, recording, classification and appropriate allocation of expenditure for the determination of the costs of products or services and for the presentation of data for the purpose of cost control and managerial decision making.
- **3. Management Accounting:** It is concerned with the presentation of accounting information in such a way as to assist management in decision making and in the day to day operations of an enterprise.

#### 19. Short note on Accounting Standards:

- **1.** Accounting Standards provide the framework and norms to be followed in accounting so that the financial statements of different enterprises become comparable.
- **2.** It is necessary to standardise the accounting principles to ensure consistency, comparability, adequacy and reliability of financial reporting.
- **3.** Thus, Accounting Standards are written policy documents issued by the expert accounting body or by government or other regulatory body covering the aspects of recognition, measurement, treatment, presentation and disclosure of accounting transactions and events in the financial statements.

20. Classification of Personal, Real and Nominal Accounts

Sl. No.	Items	Classification
(a)	Capital	Personal account
(b)	Building	Real account
(c)	Cash	Real account
(d)	Commission received	Nominal account
(e)	Carriage Inwards	Nominal account
(h)	Chandru	Personal account

<u>21.</u>

Date	Journal Entry Particulars		L.F.	Debit	Credit
				Rs.	Rs.
2018					
Jan 1	Cash A/c	Dr.		40,000	
	Stock A/c	Dr.		50,000	
	Debtors A/c	Dr.		20,000	
	Machinery A/c	Dr.		40,000	
	To Creditors A/c				10,000
	To Capital A/c				1,40,000
	(Balances of assets and liabilities				
	brought forward)				

# 22) Solution:

S.No.	Name of account	Debit balance	Credit balance
(i)	Carriage outwards	Debit	
(ii)	Sales		Credit
(iii)	Purchases	Debit	J
(iv)	Carriage inwards	Debit	
(v)	Bad debts	Debit	
(vi)	Capital		Credit

23)

### **Trial balance**

S. No.	Name of account L.F.	Debit	Credit
		balance	balance
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Purchases	1,00,000	
2	Bank Loan		75,000
3	Debtors	1,50,000	
4	Stock	35,000	
5	Sales		1,50,000
6	Creditors		50,000
7	Cash	90,000	
8	Capital		1,00,000
	Total	3,75,000	3,75,000

# 24. The golden rules of double entry accounting system

Personal account	Debit the receiver	Credit the giver
Real account	Debit what comes in	Credits what goes out
Nominal account	Debit all expenses and losses	Credit all incomes and gains

# IV. Answer all the questions.

# $3 \times 5 = 15$

# 25. a. Accounting Equation

	Assets				Liabilities	
Transaction	Cash	Stock	Furniture		Capital	Creditors
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
(i) Started business with cash	+80,000		-	=	+80,000	
Equation	+80,000			=	+80,000	
(ii) Credit purchases		+10,000				+10,000
Equation	+80,000	+10,000		=	+80,000	+10,000
(iii) Cash purchase of furniture	-6,000		+6,000			
Equation	+74,000	+10,000	+6,000	=	+80,000	+10,000
(iv) Paid creditors by cash	-8,000					-8,000
Equation	+66,000	+10,000	+6,000	=	+80,000	+2,000
(v) Purchased goods for cash	-2,000	+2,000	-			
Equation	+64,000	+12,000	+6,000	-	+80,000	+2,000

[OR]

25. b.

## **Journal entries**

Date	Particulars		L.F	Debit	Credit
			•	Rs.	Rs.
2016	Cash A/c	Dr.		1,10,000	
June	To Capital A/c				1,10,000
1	(Commenced business with cash)				
10	Cash A/c	Dr.		5,000	
	To Capital A/c				5,000
	(Additional Capital introduced)				
28	Drawings A/c	Dr.		20,000	
	To Cash A/c				20,000
	(Withdraw for personal use)				

# Ledger Accounts

Dr. Cash Account Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
			Rs.				Rs.
2016				2016			
June1	To Capital A/c		1,10,000	June 28	By Drawings A/c		20,000
10	To Capital A/c		5,000	30	By Balance C/d		95,000
			1,15,000				1,15,000
July1	To Balance b/d		<b>95,000</b>				

## 26. a.

# **Ledger Accounts**

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Dr	Furniture Account	Cr
<b>D1</b> .	Turmiure Account	Cr.

21.		T di inital e liceoditi					<b>C1</b> .
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
			Rs.				Rs.
2016				2016			
Jan. 1	To Balance b/d		2,000	Jan. 30	By Sales A/C		400
1	To Cash A/c		4,000	30	By Balance C/d		5,600
			6,000				6,000
Feb. 1	To Balance b/d		<b>5,600</b>				

[OR]

**<u>26.b.</u>** <u>Distinguish between Journal and Ledger</u>

Basis	Journal Journal	Ledger		
1. Order of recording	Entries are made in the chronological order, i.e., date wise in the order of occurrence.	Entries are made account wise.		
2. Process	The process of recording in journal is called journalising	The process of recording in the ledger is called posting.		
3. Facilitating preparation of trialbalance	Amount from the journal does not serve asthe basis for preparing trial balance.	Ledger balances serve as the basis forpreparing trial balance.		
4. Basis of entries	Entries in the journal are made on the basis of source documents.	Posting is done in ledger on the basis of journal entries.		
5. Net position	Net position of an account cannot be ascertained from journal.	Net position of an account can be ascertained from ledger account.		

### 27) a.

## In the books of Babu Trial balance as on 31st March, 2016

That balance as on 51 March, 2010				
Name of account	L.	Debit	Credit	
	F.	balance	balance	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Cash in hand		7,000		
Sundry debtors		5,400		
Salaries		6,800		
Bad debts		200		
Opening stock		15,400		
Bills receivable		7,000		
Sundry creditors			11,800	
Capital			25,000	
Purchases		45,000		
Sales			50,000	
Total		86,800	86,800	

27) b. Ledger

Dr. Anand Account Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Rs.
2017				2017			
July 15	To Cash A/c		2,000	July 1	By Balance B/d		4,000
20	To Cash A/c		3,960	18	By Purchase A/c		8,000
20	To Commission A/c		40	25	By Purchase A/c		5,000
31	To Balance C/d		11,000				
			17,000				17,000
				Aug. 1	By Balance B/d		11,000

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* All the Best \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*