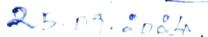
Tenkasi District Common Quarterly Examination - 2024





Standard 11

Time Allowed: 3.00 Hours

ACCOUNTANCY

Maximum Marks: 90

PART-I

Note: Answer all the questions.

Choose the correct answer.

20×1=20

- 1) GAAPs are:
 - a) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
 - b) Generally Accepted Accounting Provisions
 - c) Generally Accepted Accounting Policies
 - d) None of these
- 2) The difference of totals of both debit and credit side of trial balance is transferred to
 - a) suspense account

- b) Capital account
- c) Profit & loss account
- d) Trading account
- 3) A Bank Reconciliation statement is prepared by
 - a) Debtors to the business
- b) Bank
- c) Creditors to the business
- d) Business
- 4) The source document or voucher used for recording entries in Sales Book is
 - a) Invoice

b) Debit note

c) Cash receipt

- d) Credit note
- 5) The incorrect accounting equation is
 - a) Liabilities = Assets + capital
 - b) Assets = Liabilities + capital
 - c) Capital = Assets Liabilities
 - d) Assets = Capital + Liabilities
- 6) Small payments are recorded in a book called
 - a) Bills payable book

b) Cash book

c) Petty cash book

- d) Purchases book
- 7) The concept which assumes that a business will last indefinitely is
 - a) Periodicity

b) Business Entity

c) Conservatism

- d) Going Concern
- 8) A bank statement is a copy of
 - a) A customer's account in the Bank's book
 - b) Cash column of the cash book
 - c) Cheques issued by the business
 - d) Bank column of the cash book
- 9) The process of transferring the debit and credit items from Journal to Ledger accounts is called
 - a) Journalising
- b) Casting
- c) Balancing
- d) Posting
- 10) The Trial Balance contains the balances of
 - a) Only Nominal accounts
- b) Only Personal accounts

c) All accounts

d) only Real accounts

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	.) Sales book is used to record		2
	a) all credit sales of goods	b) all calca of coo	46
	c) all sales of assets and goods	b) all sales of good	
12)	Signing on the face or back of a bill is called.	d) all credit sales	or assers
	is called	for the purpose of tr	ansferring the title
	a) Renewal	4.5 = 1	
	c) Dishonour	b) Endorsement	· .
13)	Errors not affecting the agreement a) Errors of undercasting	d) Discounting	
	a) Errors of undercasting	of trial balance are	1
	c) Errors of partial omission	b) Errors of princip	le
14)) Financial position of a business is	d) Errors of overca	sting
	Financial position of a business is a a) Balance sheet b) Journal	scertained on the bas	sis of
15)	Main objective of preparing ledger a) Ascertain the profit or less.	c) Ledger	d) Trial Balance
	a) Ascertain the profit or less	accounts is to	
	a) Ascertain the profit or loss and t b) Ascertain the financial position	ne financial position	
	c) Ascertain the profit or loss	,	
	u) know the balance of ones, i.		
16)) A bank reconciliation statement	account	
	A bank reconciliation statement is p a) Bank Statement and bank column	repared with the help	o of
	a) Bank Statement and bank, colun b) Bank Statement	in of the cash book	
	c) Petty cash book		
	d) Cash book		
17)) Accounting equation is formed to		
	Accounting equation is formed base Dual aspect	d on the accounting	Principle of
	c) Going Concern	2) COUSISIEUCA	Frincipie Of
18)) In India, Accounting standards are a a) Supreme court of India	d) Accrual	
	a) Supreme court of India	ssued by	
	b) Reserve Bank of India		
	c) The Institute of charters I		
	c) The Institute of chartered Accountant d) The Institute of Cost Accountant Cash book is a	ntants of India	
19)	Cash book is a	s of India	·
	a) Journal proper		
	D) Subsidiary book		
	c) Both a subsidiary and a principal d) Principal book		
	d) Principal book	pook	
20)	The person who developed double-e a) R.N.Carter c) M.C.Shukla		
	a) R.N.Carter	ntry book-keeping sy	icto-
	c) M.C.Shukla	b) J.R.Batiboi	stem
		d) Luca Pacioli	
ote :	Answer any SEVEN questions. Qn Give the golden rules of double entr	II	
21)	Give the golden rules of double entr State whether the balance of the following	.No. 30 is compules	
22)	State whether the balance of the following debit or credit column of the trial balance outwards ii) Sales iii) Tarriage outwards iii) Sales iii) Sales iiii) Tarriage outwards iii) Sales iii) Sales iiii) Sales iii Sales iiii) Sales iiiii Sales i	y accounting system	ory: 7×2=14
	i) Carriage outwards ii) Sales iii) I What is Journal Proper?	lance.	ld be placed in the
23)	What is lournal by	Westment :	are.
24)	What are the disc	Bad d	lebts
26)	What is bank reconciliation statement Define book keeping	nt?	
27)	Define book keeping.		
,	What are the methods of preparation	of Tales -	
		i oi irial Balance?	,

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- 28) The following errors were detected before the preparation of trial balance. Rectify them.
 - i) Sales book is undercast by ₹ 100
 - ii) Purchase book is overcast by ₹ 400
 - iii) Purchase returns book is overcast by ₹ 600
 - iv) Sales return book is undercast by ₹ 700
- 29) Calculate the Due date for bill.

Date of Bill	Period of Bill Days of grace Due		
12 th July 1 st October	1 month 30 days	3	?

30) Write the narration with reference to the following Journal entries.

		are removing souther critics,		
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
2018	Cash A/c Dr		3,00,000	
April 1	To Ram's capital A/c		Company of the Compan	3,00,000
	()	- /%		
2	Bank A/c Dr		2,00,000	
	To Cash A/c			2,00,000
	()	g		

PART-III

Answer any SEVEN questions. Qn.No. 40 is compulsory:

7×3=21

- 31) Discuss in detail the importance of accounting. (Any three)
- 32) What is matching concept? Why should a business concern follow this
- 33) State the differences between book-keeping and accounting. (Any three)
- 34) Classify the following into Personal, Real, Nominal accounts.
- b) Purchases
- c) kavitha

- e) Commission Received
- f) Outstanding wages.
- 35) Prepare the Trial Balance from the following information.

Name of the account	₹ 7	Name of the account	₹
Bank Loan	1,00,000	Purchases Sales Debtors Bank	90,000
Bills Payable	50,000		1,50,000
Stock	35,000		2,00,000
Capital	1,25,000		1,00,000

36) Enter the following transactions in a simple cash book of Kunal.

2017		₹
Jan 1	Cash in hand	11,200
5	Received from Ramesh	300
7	Paid Rent	30
8	Sold goods for cash	300
10	Paid Mohan	700
27	Purchased furniture for cash	200
31	Paid Salaries	100

37) From the following particulars of Simon Traders, prepare statement as on 31st March 2018.

- Debit balance as per Bank Statement ₹ 2,500.
- ii) Cheques deposited amounting to ₹ 10,000 not yet credited by bank.
- iii) Payment through net banking for ₹ 2,000 omitted in the cash book.
- 38) From the following transactions write up the sales Day Book of M/s Ram and co., a stationery Merchant.

2017

- Sold to Anbu & Co. on credit 20 reams of white paper @ ₹ 150 per ream Jan 1
 - Sold to Jagadish sons on credit 6 dozen pens @ ₹ 360 per dozen 2
 - Sold old newspapers for cash @ ₹ 620 10
 - Sold on credit to M/s Elango & Co.. 10 drawing boards @ ₹ 170 per piece 15
 - Sold to Kani & Co., 4 writing tables at ₹ 1,520 per table for cash. 20
- 39) Mention the subsidiary books in which the following transactions are recorded.
 - i) Sale of goods for cash.
 - ii) Sale of goods on credit.
 - iii) Purchases of goods on credit.
 - iv) When the proprietor takes goods for personal use.
 - v) Goods returned to suppliers for which cash is not received immediately.
 - vi) Asset purchased as credit.
- 40) Explain about contra entry with example.

PART - IV

Answer ALL the questions:

7×5=35

41) a) Enter the following transactions in the journal of Manohar who is dealing in textiles:

2018		₹
March 1	Manohar started business with cash	60,000
2	Purchased furniture for cash	10,000
3	Bought goods for cash	25,000
6	Bought goods from Kamalesh on credit	15,000
8	Sold goods for cash	28,000
10	Sold goods to Hari on credit	10,000
14	Paid Kamalesh	12,000
	Paid rent	500
18	Received from Hari	8,000
25	Withdrew cash for personal use	4,000
28	(OR)	

- b) Distinguish between Journal and Ledger.
- 42) a) Prepare accounting equation for the following transactions.
 - i) Murugan commenced business with cash ₹ 80,000.
 - ii) Purchased goods for cash ₹ 30,000.
 - iii) Paid salaries by cash ₹ 5,000.
 - iv) Bought goods from Kumar for ₹ 5000 and deposited the money in CDM.
 - v) Introduced additional capital of ₹ 10,000.

(OR)

b) Prepare cash account from the following transactions for the month of January 2018.

Commenced business with cash ₹ 62,000

Goods purchased for cash ₹ 12,000

Goods sold for cash ₹ 10,000 Wages paid ₹ 4,000

Furniture purchased for cash ₹ 6,000 25

1Acc43) a) Bring out the differences between cash discount and trade discount.

(OR)

b) Enter the following transactions in a single column cash book of Seshadri for May, 2017.

		₹
May 1	Cash in hand	40,000
5	Cash received from Swathi	4,000
7	Paid wages in cash	2,000
10	Purchased goods from Sasikala for cash	6,000
15	Sold goods for cash	9,000
18	Purchased computer	15,000
22	Cash paid to Sabapathi	5,000
28	Paid salary	2,500
30	Interest received	500

44) a) Prepare a analytical petty cash book from the following information on the imprest system.

2017	•	* ₹
Jan 1	Received for petty cash	500
2	Paid rickshaw charges	5
	Paid cartage	12
3	Paid for postage	15
и.	Paid wages	66
4	Paid for stationery	134
	Paid for auto charges	18
5	Paid for repairs	65
	Paid for busfare	11
	Paid for cartage	24
	(OR)	

b) From the following Information, prepare bank reconciliation statement to find out balance as per bank Statement on 31st March 2017.

140	Particulars	₹
i)	Cheques deposited but not yet collected by the bank	500
ii)	Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment	1,000
iii)	Bank interest charged	100
iv)	Rent paid by bank as per standing instruction	200
v)	Cash book balance	300

45) a) The following balances are extracted from the books of Ravi on 31st December 2016. Prepare the Trial Balance.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Capital	1,50,000	Sales	75,000
Debtors	22,800	Return inwards	1,000
Rent Received	500	Discount Allowed	800
Bank overdraft	3,100	Discount Received	1,000
Creditors	5,500	Wages	2,900
Premises	1,46,000	Salaries	3,500
Opening Stock	10,000	Commission paid	1,100
Purchases	45,000	General expenses	2,000

(OR)

- b) Show the accounting equation on the basis of the following transactions for Rani, who is dealing in automobiles.
 - Started business with cash ₹ 80,000
 - ii) Goods bought on credit from Ramesh ₹ 10,000
 - iii) Purchased furniture for cash ₹ 6,000
 - iv) Paid Creditors by cash ₹ 8,000
 - v) Purchased goods for cash ₹ 2,000

46) a) Complete the missing items.

	Assets ₹ =	Liabilities ₹ +	Capital ₹
i)	30,000	20,000	?
ii)	60,000	25,000	?
iii)	?	25,000	30,000
iv)	?	10,000	80,000
v)	40,000	?	30,000

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(OR)

b) Enter the following transactions in the three column cash books of Kalyana Sundaram.

2017		. ₹
Jan 1	Balance in hand	42,500
	Balance at bank	35,000
3	Received for cash sales	15,700
4	Cash paid into bank	11,500
6	Cash purchases	14,300
9	Received dividend directly by the bank through ECS	2,000
10	Pongal advance to staff paid through bank	17,000
12	Received cash from Nagarajan	11,850
	and allowed him discount	150
17	Paid Magesh in full settlement of his account ₹ 20,000	19,700
20	Cash withdrawn for personal expenses	20,000
30	Withdrawn cash from ATM for office use	1,500
50	77101010101	

47) a) Prepare Purchases book and Sales book in the books of Santhosh Textile Ltd., from the following transactions given for April 2017.

> 2017 Purchased goods from Prasad, Kancheepuram on credit April 100 meters Silk @ ₹ 450 per meter 75 meters Velvet @ ₹ 180 per meter

Sold goods to Rathinam, chennal on credit April 10 60 meters Silk @ ₹ 490 per meter 50 meters Velvet @ ₹ 210 per meter

Nathan & sons purchased from us on credit April 18 100 meters silk @ ₹ 510 meter

Purchased goods from Hari Ram & sons, Madurai on credit April 20 50 rolls kada cloth @ ₹ 730 per roll

80 rolls cotton cloth @ ₹ 650 per roll

Purchased from Mohan, Karur for cash April 24 Shirting cloth @ ₹ 7,000 Sarees @ ₹ 25,000

(OR)

b) What is double entry system? state its advantages.