

Dr. A. Vennila, Principal Mudean Matric. Hr. Sec. School
Melacauvery - Kumbakonam - Thanjavur District

HALF YEARLY EXAM - 2024 - 2025

CLASS : 11

ACCOUNTANCY

TIME : 3 HOURS

MARKS : 90

PART - I

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(20X1=20)

1. The root of financial accounting system is
 - (a) Social accounting
 - (b) Stewardship accounting
 - (c) Management accounting
 - (d) Responsibility accounting
2. The rule of stock valuation 'cost price or realisable value' whichever is lower is based on the accounting principle of:
 - (a) Materiality
 - (b) Money measurement
 - (c) Conservatism
 - (d) Accrual
3. Accounting equation signifies
 - (a) Capital of a business is equal to assets
 - (b) Liabilities of a business are equal to assets
 - (c) Capital of a business is equal to liabilities
 - (d) Assets of a business are equal to the total of capital and liabilities
4. In double entry system of book keeping, every business transaction affects
 - (a) Minimum of two accounts
 - (b) Same account on two different dates
 - (c) Two sides of the same account
 - (d) Minimum three accounts
5. If the total of the debit side of an account exceeds the total of its credit side, it means
 - (a) Credit balance
 - (b) Debit balance
 - (c) Nil balance
 - (d) Debit and credit balance
6. 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.
7. While preparing the trial balance, the accountant finds that the total of the credit column is short by Rs. 200. This difference will be
 - (a) Debited to suspense account
 - (b) Credited to suspense account
 - (c) Adjusted to any of the debit balance
 - (d) Adjusted to any of the credit balance
8. Purchase returns book is used to record
 - (a) returns of goods to the supplier for which cash is not received immediately
 - (b) returns of assets to the supplier for which cash is not received immediately
 - (c) returns of assets to the supplier for which cash is received immediately
 - (d) None of the above
9. The source document or voucher used for recording entries in sales book is
 - (a) Debit note
 - (b) Credit note
 - (c) Invoice
 - (d) Cash receipt
10. 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
11. In Triple column cash book, the balance of bank overdraft brought forward will appear in
 - (a) Cash column debit side
 - (b) Cash column credit side
 - (c) Bank column debit side
 - (d) Bank column credit side

12. 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
13. Balance as per bank statement is Rs. 1,000. Cheque deposited, but not yet credited by the bank is Rs. 2,000. What is the balance as per bank column of the cash book?
 - (a) Rs.3,000 overdraft
 - (b) Rs.3,000 favourable
 - (c) Rs. 1,000 overdraft
 - (d) Rs. 1,000 favourable
14. Wages paid for installation of machinery wrongly debited to wages account is an error of
 - (a) Partial omission
 - (b) Principle
 - (c) Complete omission
 - (d) Duplication
15. Which of the following errors will not affect the trial balance?
 - (a) Wrong balancing of an account
 - (b) Posting an amount in the wrong account but on the correct side
 - (c) Wrong totalling of an account
 - (d) Carried forward wrong amount in a ledger account
16. If the total charge of depreciation and maintenance cost are considered, the method that provides a uniform charge is
 - (a) Straight line method
 - (b) Diminishing balance method
 - (c) Annuity method
 - (d) Insurance policy method
17. Which of the following method is used for live stock, loose tools, etc.
 - (a) Sinking fund method
 - (b) Revaluation method
 - (c) Insurance policy method
 - (d) Machine hour rate method
18. Amount received from IDBI as a medium term loan for augmenting working capital
 - (a) Capital expenditures
 - (b) Revenue expenditures
 - (c) Revenue receipts
 - (d) Capital receipt
19. Goodwill is classified as
 - (a) A current asset
 - (b) A liquid asset
 - (c) A tangible asset
 - (d) An intangible asset
20. 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

PART - II

II ANSWER ANY 7 QUESTIONS: (Q.NO.30 IS COMPULSORY).

(7 X 2 = 14)

21. Who are the parties interested in accounting information?
22. What is "Full Disclosure Principle" of accounting.
23. Classify the following into personal, real and nominal accounts.
 - (a) Capital
 - (b) Purchases
 - (c) Carriage inwards
 - (d) Outstanding wages
24. What are the methods of preparation of trial balance?
25. What are wasting assets?
26. Give examples for contra entry.

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27. The following errors were detected before the preparation of trial balance. Rectify them.

- | |
|---|
| (a) Sales book is undercast by Rs.100 |
| (b) Purchases book is overcast by Rs.400 |
| (c) Purchases returns book is overcast by Rs.600. |
| (d) Sales returns book is undercast by Rs.700. |

28. Fill in the missing information in the following journal entries:

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
A/c Dr. ToA/c (Goods purchased for cash Rs. 20,000)		20,000	20,000
	cash A/c Dr.A/c Dr. To Niha A/c (Received Rs. 18,800 from in full settlement of the due Rs. 19,000)		----- -----	-----

29. A company purchased a building for Rs. 50,000. The useful life of the building is 10 years and the residual value is 5,000. Find out amount and rate of depreciation under straight line method.

30. Compute cost of goods sold from the following information:

Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock	8,000
Purchases	60,000
Direct expenses	5,000
Indirect expenses	6,000
Closing stock	9,000

PART - III

III. ANSWER ANY 7 QUESTIONS.(Q.NO.40 IS COMPULSORY).

(7 X 3 = 21)

31. Give the golden rules of double entry accounting system.
32. What are the causes for depreciation?
33. Give any three reasons for preparing bank reconciliation statement.
34. Give journal entries and post them to cash account. 2016, June

- | |
|---|
| 1 Commenced business with cash 1,10,000 |
| 10 Introduced additional capital 50,000 |
| 28 Withdrawn for personal use 20,000 |

35. Record the following transactions in the sales book and sales return book of M/s.Ponni & Co., and post them to ledger.2017

Aug 1 Sold goods to Senthil as per Invoice No. 68 for Rs. 20,500 on credit
 Aug 4 Sold goods to Madhavan as per Invoice No. 74 for Rs. 12,500 on credit
 Aug 6 Sold goods to Selvam for Rs. 13,300 for cash
 Aug 8 Sold goods to Shivam on credit
 20 chairs @ Rs. 450 each
 2 tables @ Rs. 1,000 each

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. Joy and Co. purchased machinery on 1st April 2016 for Rs. 75,000. On 31st March 2018, it sold the machinery for Rs. 62,000. Depreciation is to be provided every year at 10% per annum on the fixed instalment method. Accounts are closed on 31st March every year.
 Find out the profit or loss on sale of machinery.

38. State whether the balance of each of the following accounts should be placed in the debit or the credit column of the trial balance:

(i) Carriage Outwards (ii) Drawings (iii) Discount Received
 (iv) Interest paid (v) Purchase Returns. (vi) Capital

39. Show necessary entries to adjust the following on 31st December, 2017.
 (i) Outstanding salaries Rs. 1,200
 (ii) Prepaid insurance premium Rs. 450
 (iii) Bad debts written off Rs. 200.

40. Prepare trading account in the books of Mr. Sanjay for the year ended 31st December 2017:

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock	570	Purchases	15,800
Sales	26,200	Purchases returns	90
Sales returns	60	Closing stock	860

PART - IV

IV. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

(7 X 5 = 35)

41. (A) Jeyaseeli is a sole proprietor having a provisions store. Following are the transactions during the month of January, 2018. Journalise them.

- 1 Commenced business with cash 80,000
- 2 Deposited cash with bank 40,000
- 3 Purchased goods by paying cash 5,000
- 4 Purchased goods from Lipton & Co. on credit 10,000
- 5 Sold goods to Joy and received cash 11,000
- 6 Paid salaries by cash 5,000
- 7 Paid Lipton & Co. by cheque for the purchases made on 4th Jan.
- 8 Bought furniture by cash 4,000
- 9 Paid electricity charges by cash 1,000
- 10 Bank paid insurance premium as per standing instructions 300

(OR)

(B) Record the following transactions in three column cash book of Gunasekaran. 2017, Jan

- 1 Cash in hand 50,000
- 1 Cash at bank 90,000
- 2 Goods sold on credit to Rohini 15,000
- 5 Cheque received from Rohini in full settlement and deposited into bank 14,500
- 6 Cash deposited into bank through cash deposit machine 18,000
- 7 Goods sold to Sridhar for Rs. 12,000. He made the payment of Rs. 11,800 by debit card in full settlement by availing a cash discount of Rs. 200
- 10 Money withdrawn from bank for office use 2,000
- 12 Purchased goods from Raja for Rs. 10,000 and paid through credit card in full settlement by availing a cash discount of Rs. 200 9,800
- 14 Nathiya who owed money made the payment through NEFT 18,000
- 27 Cheque of Rohini dishonoured

42. (A) Prepare the trial balance from the following balances of Babu as on 31st March, 2016.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Cash in hand	7,000	Bills receivable	7,000
Sundry debtors	5,400	Sundry creditors	11,800
Salaries	6,800	Capital	25,000
Bad debts	200	Purchases	45,000
Opening stock	15,400	Sales	50,000

(OR)

(B) Prepare accounting equation for the following transactions.

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- (a) Murugan commenced business with cash Rs. 80,000
 (b) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 30,000
 (c) Paid salaries by cash Rs. 5,000
 (d) Bought goods from Kumar for Rs. 5,000 and deposited the money in CDM.
 (e) Introduced additional capital of Rs. 10,000

43. (A) Prepare Purchases book and Sales book in the books of Santhosh Textiles Ltd., from the following transactions given for April, 2017.

April 1 Purchased goods from Prasad, Kancheepuram on credit
 100 meters Silk @ Rs. 450 per meter
 75 meters Velvet @ Rs. 180 per meter
 April 10 Sold goods to Rathinam, Chennai on credit
 60 meters Silk @ Rs. 490 per meter
 50 meters Velvet @ Rs. 210 per meter
 April 18 Nathan & Sons purchased from us on credit
 100 meters Silk @ Rs. 510 per meter
 April 20 Purchased goods from Hari Ram & Sons, Madurai on credit
 50 rolls kada cloth @ Rs. 730 per roll
 80 rolls cotton cloth @ Rs. 650 per roll
 April 24 Purchased from Mohan, Karur for cash
 Shirting cloth @ Rs. 7,000
 Sarees @ Rs. 25,000

(OR)

- (B) Show the direct ledger accounts for the following transactions: 2017, June

1 Raja commenced business with cash Rs. 50,000,
 6 Sold goods for cash Rs. 8,000
 8 Sold goods to Devi on credit Rs. 9,000
 15 Goods purchased for cash Rs. 4,000
 20 Goods purchased from Shanthy on credit Rs. 5,000

44. (A) From the following information, prepare bank reconciliation statement as on 31st December, 2017 to find out the balance as per bank statement.

Particulars	Rs.
(i) Overdraft as per cash book	10,000
(ii) Cheques deposited but not yet credited	5,000
(iii) Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment	1,000
(iv) Payment received from the customer directly by the bank	500
(v) Interest on overdraft debited by bank	1,000
(vi) Amount wrongly debited by bank	300

(OR)

(B) Enter the following transactions in cash book with discount and cash column of Anand 2017, Dec.

- 1 Cash in hand 19,500
 4 Sold goods for cash 32,000
 5 Credit purchases from Gandhi 20,000
 9 Received from Gopu 11,800 ,Discount allowed to him 200
 15 Cash paid for Electricity charges 12,500
 17 Bought computer and its accessories by cash 16,800
 25 Paid cash to Gandhi Rs. 19,700 in full settlement of his account.
 28 Received cash from Thiruvengadam 8,900,Discount allowed to him 100
 30 Paid trade expenses in cash 3,500

45. (A) From the following information, prepare profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Gross profit b/d	1,50,000	Advertisement expenses	3,800
Carriage outward	25,500	Bad debts	8,500
Office rent	7,000	Dividend received	9,000
Office stationery	3,500	Discount received	4,600
Distribution expenses	2,000	Rent received	7,000

(OR)

(B)

Sundry debtors as per trial balance Rs. 26,000
 Bad debts as per trial balance Rs. 1,000
Adjustment: Additional bad debts amounted to Rs. 2,500
 Give adjusting entry and show how these appear in the final accounts on 31st March, 2016

46. (A) The following errors were located after the preparation of the trial balance. Assume that there exists a suspense account. Rectify them.

- (a) Sale of goods on credit to Arun for Rs. 152 posted to his account as Rs. 125.
 (b) Bought goods from Lakshmi on credit for Rs. 550, credited to her account as Rs. 505.
 (c) Purchase of furniture from Abirupa for Rs. 404 on credit was debited to furniture account as Rs. 440.
 (d) Purchased machinery for cash Rs. 200 was not posted to machinery account.
 (e) The total of purchases book Rs. 89 was carried forward as Rs. 98.

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(OR)

(B) On 1st April 2008, Sudha and Company purchased machinery for Rs. 64,000. To instal the machinery expenses incurred was Rs. 28,000. Depreciate machinery 10% p.a. under straight line method. On 30th June, 2010 the worn out machinery was sold for Rs. 52,000. The books are closed on 31st December every year. Prepare machinery account and depreciation account.

47. (A) Prepare trading and profit and loss account in the books of Ramasundari for the year ended 31st December, 2017 and balance sheet as on that date from the following information:

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock	2,500	Sales	7,000
Wages	2,700	Purchases	3,300
Closing Stock	4,000	Salary	2,600
Discount received	2,500	Capital	52,000
Machinery	52,000	Cash at Bank	6,400
Creditors	8,000		

(OR)

(B) Classify the following expenditures and receipts as capital or revenue:

- (i) Rs. 10,000 spent as travelling expenses of the directors on trips abroad for the purchase of fixed assets.
- (ii) Amount received from trade receivables during the year.
- (iii) Amount spent on demolition of building to construct a large building on the same site.
- (iv) Insurance claim received on account of a machinery damaged by fire.
- (v) Overhauling expenses of Rs. 25,000 for the engine of a motor car to get better fuel efficiency.