OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
December Examination (2024-25)
Class :XI
Subject :ACCOUNTANCY

SET-A

Time: 3 Hrs . **M.M. : 80**

General Instructions:-

1. Question Paper is divided into two parts. Part – A (56 Marks) and Part – B (24 Marks)
2. Both parts are compulsory
3. All parts of the question should be attempted at one place.
4. Write down the question number clearly before attempting the question
5. 25% of the marks allotted to the question would be deducted for not using correct format, narrations and working notes.
6. Nothing should be written on the Question paper

PART A

1	Which of the following is not a business transaction a) Purchase of good for resale Amounted to ₹50,000 b) Paid salary and wages amounted to ₹ 10,000 c) Paid rent For office premises ₹ 5,000 d) Purchase LED Televison for personal for ₹ 25,000	1
2	A liability arise because of ____transactions	1
3	The underlying principle Of GST is to first set off ____completely	1
4	GST is not reversed in which of following cases a) Purchased Return b) Drawing By proprietor c) Goods become not saleable d) Health Insurance	1
5	A business receives its bank statement showing the closing balance as ₹ 8,500 overdraw It is found that there were unpresented cheques of ₹2,000 and uncredited deposits ₹1,500. Overdraft as per Cash Book is a) ₹5,000 b) ₹8,000c) ₹9,000 d) ₹12,000	1
6	The preparation Of Trail Balance helps in a) Assessing the Financial position b) locating errors of all types c) Preparation of Final Account d) B and C	1
7	How is depreciation is different from depletion.	1
	As an accountant of a company, Ashok is disappointed to know that the total of two sides of Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2024 does not match. He identified only one error, the balance of the Office Equipment Account has debit balance of ₹ 39,000 in the Trial Balance. However, he observed that a correctly recorded credit purchase of pen drive for ₹8,750 was posted from Journal to the ledger as 8,750 debit to Office Equipment Account and another 8,750 debit to Creditor's Accounts. **On the basis of above information, answer each of the following questions and present the amount of any misstatement (Q: 8-9)**	1
8	Is the balance Of office equipments A counted overstated ,understated or correctly Stated	1

9	Is credit colum of Trial Balance overstaed ,under stated or correctly stated.	1
10	Given Below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Resaon (R) Which of the following is correct ? Codes : A.Both A and R are correct and and R is correct explanation of A B.A.Both A and R are correct and and R is not correct explanation of A C. A is true R is False D.A is False but R is true **Assertion** :Human Resources in a business firm are important but is not reflected in the financial statements of the firm. **Reason (R):** Transactions should be recorded from view point of business and not from the view point of businessman/owner.	1
11	Discount Previously allowed but later disallowed will be recorded in _____	1
12	In a financial year, Vinod had total sales of 7,40,000, out of which 5,60,000 were received in cash. Total expenses paid by him were 2,70,000, out of which 30,000 belongs to next year and 10,000 are still outstanding. Determine Vinod's income for the year as per Cash Basis of Accounting: a) ₹ 2,90,000 b) ₹ 3,80,000 c) ₹3,90,000 d) ₹4,70,000	1
13	Paid to Jigyasa ₹11,500 in full settlement of ₹12,000 posting will be made in Jigyasa's a/c_____ a) ₹12,000 debit side. b) ₹12,000 on credit side c) ₹11,500 on debit side d) ₹11,500 on credit sid	1
14	Which of following is rebate ? a) Discount allowed because of timely payment b) Discount allowed because of large quantity Purchased c) Discount allowed because of poor quality d) All of above	1
15	Can any transaction can break Accounting equation?Give reason in support of your answer	1
16	Mr. Nirbhay started business for buying and selling of Readymade garments with `₹8,00,000 as initial investment. Out of this, he paid ₹4,00,000 for the purchase of garments and ₹50,000 for furniture and ₹50,000 for computers, the remaining amount was deposited in the bank. He sold some of the ladies and kids garments for `3,00,000 (Cash) and some garments for `₹1,50,000 to Mr. Utsav He bought men's garments of ₹2,00,000 from Mr. Lakshay. Electricity bill ₹7,000 and telephone bill ₹3,000 is paid. Nirbhay gifted men's garments of `2,000 to his brother on his birthday. He took out `5,000 for his domestic use from bank. Calculate 1. Amount of Fixed assets 2. Identify the creditor and state the amount payable to him 3. Calculate 'Expenditure	3
17	**Rectify the errors** a)Goods costing 10,000 were purchased for staff and was included in 'Purchase similar amount was deducted from the salaries of the staff and net paym to them were debited to Salaries Account b) The balance in Account of vijay ₹1,000 has been written off as bad debts but no Account has	3

	been debited . C)Credit sales of ₹100 has been credited to the sale as well As to Sundry Debtors account	
18	Show the effect of following transactions on Accounting equation A) Commenced business with cash : ₹50,000 B) Purchased goods for cash ₹20,000 and credit ₹30,000 C) Sold goods for cash ₹40,000 ,costing 30,000	3
19	Following is the Trial Balance of Subhash **Trader :Redraft it**	3

Debit Balances	₹	Credit Balances	₹
Building	60,000	Capital	73,600
Machinery	17,000	Fixtures	5,600
Return Outward	2,600	Sales	104000
Bad debts	2,800	Debtors	60,000
Cash	400	Interest Received	2,600
Discount Received	3000		
Bank overdraft	10,000		
Creditors	50,000		
Purchase	1,00,000		

20	A company is contionusly showing its contigent Liabilities as actual Liabilities. Identify the reserve it has created..State its three advantages	3
21	Identify and explain the Accounting Principles/Concepts/Conventions followed or violated in the following situations: 1. Amar Ltd has a production unit of mobiles. It supplied mobiles to Sagar (a retailer) on credit for ₹3,00,000. Sagar became insolvent and there is every chance of not recovering the money in future. Amar Ltd provides for this loss in the books of accounts. 2. Sunil is running a stationery business under the name 'Rainbow Stationers'. It invested ₹50,000 as initial investment. It purchased stationery for `30,000 and deposited rest of the money in bank. Sunil withdraws ₹10,000 for his domestic use and recorded it as business expenses	4
22	Gaurav maintains Cash Book Account with HDFC Bank. On 31st March, 2024, the bank column of Cash Book had an overdraft of 42,000 in his account . From the Following particulars, prepare Bank Reconciliation Statent Account 31st March, 2024: (i) A cheque of ₹ 1,040 deposited was dishonoured and bank charges debited in the Pass Book were 110. It was not recorded in the Cash Book. (ii) Out of the total cheques of ₹ 1,00,000 issued, cheques aggregating 30,000 were debited in March, cheques aggregating 40,000 were debited in April, and the rest have not yet been debited. (i) Payments side of the Cash Book is undercast by ₹ 3,000. (iv) A cheque of ₹ 4,000 received from Om on 20th March, 2024 was recorded in the discount column of cash book was not banked	4

23	You are given following balances as on 1st April, 2023: Machinery A/c. ₹5,00,000 Provision for Depreciation A/c. ₹1,16,000 Depreciation is charged on machinery @ 20% p.a. by the Written Down Value Method .Part of machinery purchased on 1st April, 2021 for ₹ 1,00,000 was sold on 1st October, 2025 for ₹ 60,000.**Prepare Machinery Account and Provision for Depreciation Account for year ending 31st March ,2024**	6
24	From the following prepare petty cash book for the month April,2024 : Date | Particulars | ₹ April 1 | Drew for petty cash | 5,000 April 3 | Paid for postage | 300 April 5 | Paid for Telephone bill | 400 April 8 | Paid for cartage | 140 April 9 | Paid for postage | 200 April 12 | Paid for sundries | 100 April 27 | Paid for stationery | 300	6
25	From the following transactions prepare Sales Return Book of M/s Keshav & Co., Kolkata (West Bengal) assuming CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9% and post it into the Ledger (Sita Ram, Hind Oil Co. and Gujarat Gas Co.) :— 2024 June 3 : Goods returned by Sita Ram. Kolkata Rs.80,000. These goods were sold to him at 15% discount. June 12 :Defective goods returned by Hind Oil Co., Hyderabad (Telangana) for Rs.30,000. June 26 :Allowances claimed by Gujarat Gas Co., Ahmedabad on Account of Mistake in Invoice of ₹20,000	6
	PART B	
26	Arrange the following Assets in the order of 'Liquidity' 1. Debtors 2. Stock 3. Short term investment 4. Cash at Bank Options A) 4,3,1,2 B) 1,2,3 4 C) 4,3,2,1 D) 3,4,1,2	1
27	Insurance premium is paid to insure a second hand machine at the time of purchase is _____ expenditure	1
28	Following Information is taken from the Trail Balance of enterprise Sales :₹1,00,000 purchase : ₹60,000 wages : ₹7,000 Closing stock was ₹3,000 more than Opening stock .What was Gross profit ?	1
29	From the following Trail balance Information Loan (Taken on 1st October ,2023 Interest @10% p.a :₹1,00,000 Interest. :₹4000 **What is amount of outstanding Interest to be provided ?**	1

<table>
<tr><td>30</td><td>Balance of Provision for Doubtful Debts (As on 1st April, 2023): ₹ 1,250, Bad Debts during the year were: ₹ 300. Provision for Doubtful Debts is required @ 5% on doors ₹ 10,000. Provision for Doubtful Debts credited to Profit & Loss Account will be
A) 400 b) 500 c) 600 d) 450</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>31</td><td>In a burglary at the godown of Japan on the night of 14th July, 2024, part of the stock was stolen.
From the following particulars, find out the estimated value of loss of stock by theft:
Stock on 1st April, 2024 1,60,000
Purchases from 1st April to 14th July, 2024 ₹4,10,000
Sales from 1st April to 14th July, 2024 ₹6,00,000
Stock remaining after burglary 52,000
The normal rate of gross profit for his business is 30% of selling price.</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>32</td><td>Pass the closing entries from the following Trial balance
Gross Profit : ₹1,30,000
Rent : ₹5,000
Salary : ₹35,000
Commission paid: ₹19,000
Postage : ₹1500
Drawings : ₹5,000
Discount Received ; ₹9,000
Sales : ₹7,00,000</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>33.</td><td>Extract of Trial Balance as at 31st March, 2022:
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Dr (Rs)</th><th>Cr (Rs)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sundry debtors</td><td>4,21,000</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Provision for doubtful debts</td><td>-</td><td>35,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bad Debts</td><td>24,000</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
Additional Information:
(a) Additional Bad Debts Rs 21,000
(b) Maintain the provision for doubtful debts at 10% on Debtors.
pass the necessary journal entries.</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>34.</td><td>From the following information prepare Trading and Profit And Loss Account:
Additional information:
<table>
<tr><th>Debit Balance</th><th>Rs</th><th>Credit Balance</th><th>Rs</th></tr>
<tr><td>Opening stock
Purchases
Return inward
Postage
Salary
Wages
Rent and Rates
Packing and transport
General expenses</td><td>1,25,000
35,000
25,000
600
12,300
3,000
1,000
500
400</td><td>Sales
Purchase Return
Creditors
Capital
Discount
Provision for bad debts
Commission received</td><td>2,50,000
6,000
55,000
50,000
1,000
4,500
5,400</td></tr>
</table></td><td>6</td></tr>
</table>

Insurance	4,000		
Debtors	50,000		
Cash in hand	20,000		
Closing stock	40,000		
Machinery	20,000		
Lighting	5,000		
Discount	3,500		
Bad debts	3,500		
Investment	23,100		
	3,71,900		3,71,900

(a) Depreciation charged on machine @5%
(b) Further Bad Debts Rs 1,500. Provision for discount on debtors @5% and provision for doubtful debts @6%
(c) Wages prepaid Rs 1,000
(d) Interest on investment @5% p.a

OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
December Examination (2024-25)
Class :XI
Subject :ACCOUNTANCY

SET-B

Time: 3 Hrs . **M.M. : 80**

General Instructions:-

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2. Both parts are compulsory
3. All parts of the question should be attempted at one place.
4. Write down the question number clearly before attempting the question
5. 25% of the marks allotted to the question would be deducted for not using correct format, narrations and working notes.
6. Nothing should be written on the Question paper

1	Which of the following is a business transaction a) Purchase of sofa for home amounted to ₹50,000 b) Paid salary and wages amounted to ₹ 10,000 c) Paid tuition fee of son ₹ 5,000 d) Purchase LED Television for personal for ₹ 25,000	1
2	A reduction in cash may leads to _____ in Liabilities	1
3	The preparation Of Trail Balance helps in a) Assessing the Financial position b) locating errors of all types c) Preparation of Final Account. d) B and C	1
4	GST is not added in cost in which of following cases a) Purchased Return b)Purchase of vehicles c)Free gifts to employees d)Health Insurance	1
5	A business receives its bank statement showing the closing balance as ₹ 8,500 overdraw It is found that there were unpresented cheques of ₹3,000 and uncredited deposits ₹1,500. Overdraft as per Cash Book is a) ₹7,000 b) ₹8,000c) ₹9,000 d) ₹10,000	1
6	The underlying principle of GST is to first set off ____completely	1
7	How is depreciation is different from amortization.	1
	As an accountant of a company, Ashok is disappointed to know that the total of two sides of Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2024 does not match. He identified only one error, i.e the balance of the Office Equipment Account has debit balance of ₹ 39,000 in the Trial Balance. However, he observed that a correctly recorded credit purchase of pen drive for ₹8,750 was posted from Journal to the ledger as 8,750 debit to Office Equipment Account and another 8,750 debit to Creditor's Accounts. **On the basis of above information, answer each of the following questions and present the amount of any misstatement (Q: 8-9)**	1
8	Is the balance Of office equipment's is counted overstated ,understated or correctly Stated	1

9	Is credit colum of Trial Balance overstaed ,under stated or correctly stated.	1
10	Every event is result of --------	1
11	Discount Previously allowed but later disallowed will be recorded in _____	1
12	In a financial year, Vinod had total sales of 7,40,000, out of which 5,60,000 were received in cash. Total expenses paid by him were 2,70,000, out of which 30,000 belongs to next year and 10,000 are still outstanding. Determine Vinod's income for the year as per Cash Basis of Accounting: a) ₹ 2,90,000 b) ₹ 3,80,000 c) ₹3,90,000 d) ₹4,70,000	1
13	Received from Jigyasa ₹11,500 in full settlement of ₹12,000 posting will be made in Jigyasa's a/c_____ a) ₹12,000 debit side. b) ₹12,000 on credit side c) ₹11,500 on debit side d) ₹11,500 on credit sid	1
14	Which of following is a rebate ? a) Discount allowed because of timely payment b) Discount allowed because of large quantity Purchased c) Discount allowed because of poor quality d) All of above	1
15	Can any transaction have effect on only one Account . Give answer in support of your answer	1
16	Mr. Nirbhay started business for buying and selling of Readymade garments with `₹8,00,000 as initial investment. Out of this, he paid ₹4,00,000 for the purchase of garments and ₹50,000 for furniture and ₹50,000 for computers, the remaining amount was deposited in the bank. He sold some of the ladies and kids garments for `3,00,000 (Cash) and some garments for `₹1,50,000 to Mr. Utsav He bought men's garments of ₹2,00,000 from Mr. Lakshay. Electricity bill ₹7,000 and telephone bill ₹3,000 is paid. Nirbhay gifted men's garments of `2,000 to his brother on his birthday. He took out `5,000 for his domestic use from bank. Calculate 1. Amount of Purchase 2. Identify the debtors and state the amount payable to him 3. Calculate 'drawings	3
17	**Rectify the errors** a)Goods of the value of ₹230 returned by Swaminath was entered in the Purchase Day Book and posted there from Swaika as ₹320 b) While carrying Forward the balance on one page in Pawan Account ,the amount of ₹2500 was written on credit side Instead of debit side C)Credit sales of ₹100 has been credited to the sale as well As to Sundry Debtors account.	3
18	Show the effect of following transactions on Accounting equation A) Commenced business with cash : ₹1,50,000 B) Purchased goods for cash ₹1,20,000 and credit ₹1,30,000 C) Sold goods for cash ₹1,40,000 ,costing 1,30,000	3
19	Following is the Triall Balance of Subhash **Trader :Redraft it**	3

Debit Balances	₹	Credit Balances	₹
Purchase	1,70,000	ReturnInward	3500
Stock (1 April)	24,000	Premises	5,28,000
Sales	1,05,000	creditors	16,100
Debtors	23,800	Discount allowed	2800
Discount Received	3,500	Carrige Inward	1400
Carriage Outward	700	Cash at bank	17,500
Cash	3500	General expenses	2,100
Machinery	1,24,500	Bad debts	2450
Provision for Depreciation	24,200	Prov for Doubtful debts	2380
Drawings	7700		

20	A company is setting aside Profit available to it prior to incorporation.Identify and explain the reserve it has created and any four example of such reserve	3
21	Identify and explain the Accounting Principles/Concepts/Conventions followed or violated in the following situations: **1**. Amar Ltd has a production unit of mobiles. It supplied mobiles to Sagar (a retailer) on credit for ₹3,00,000. Sagar became insolvent and there is every chance of not recovering the money in future. Amar Ltd provides for this loss in the books of accounts. **2**. Sunil is running a stationery business under the name 'Rainbow Stationers'. It invested ₹50,000 as initial investment. It purchased stationery for `30,000 and deposited rest of the money in bank. Sunil withdraws ₹10,000 for his domestic use and recorded it as business expenses	4
22	From the following information provided by Shyam, Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 30th November, 2023: (i) Credit balance as per Bank Cash Book as on the date is ₹45,000. (ii) Cheque amounted to ₹60,000 sent to bank for collection, which though entered in the cash book have not credited by the bank. (iii) Wrong credit for ₹10,000 was given by bank on 29th November and reversed it on 10th December, 2023 (iv) A cheque for ₹ 7,500 drawn on his savings account has been shown as drawn on his current account in Cash Book .	4
23	From the following prepare petty cash book for the month April,2024 :	6

Date	Particulars	₹
April 1	Drew for petty cash	5,000
April 3	Paid for postage	300
April 5	Paid for Telephone bill	400
April 8	Paid for cartage	140

April 9	Paid for postage	200
April 12	Paid for sundries	100
April 27	Paid for stationery	300

24	From the following transactions prepare Sales Return Book of M/s Keshav & Co., Kolkata (West Bengal) assuming CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9% and post it into the Ledger (Sita Ram, Hind Oil Co. and Gujarat Gas Co.) :— 2024 June 3 : Goods returned by Sita Ram. Kolkata Rs.80,000. These goods were sold to him at 15% discount. June 12 :Defective goods returned by Hind Oil Co., Hyderabad (Telangana) for Rs.30,000. June 26 :Allowances claimed by Gujarat Gas Co., Ahmedabad on Account of Mistake in Invoice of ₹20,000	6
25	You are given following balances as on 1st April, 2023: Machinery A/c. ₹5,00,000 Provision for Depreciation A/c. ₹1,16,000 Depreciation is charged on machinery @ 20% p.a. by the Written Down Value Method Part of machinery purchased on 1st April, 2021 for ₹ 1,00,000 was sold on 1st October, 2025 for ₹ 60,000.Prepare Machinery Account and Provision for Depreciation Account for year ending 31st March ,2024	6
	PART B	
26	Arrange the following Assets in the order of 'Liquidity' 1. Creditor 2. Bank loan 3. Bills Payable 4. Reserves Options A) 4,3,1,2 B) 1,2,3 4 C) 4,3,2,1 D) 3,1,2,4	1
27	Salary payable is an _____ .item of balancesheet	1
28	Following Information is taken from the Trail Balance of enterprise Sales :₹1,00,000 purchase : ₹60,000 wages : ₹7,000 Closing stock was ₹3,000 less than Opening stock .What was Gross profit ?	1
29	From the following Trail balance Information Loan (Taken on 1st October ,2023 Interest @20% p.a :₹1,00,000 Interest. :₹4000 **What is amount of outstanding Interest to be provided ?**	1
30	Balance of Provision for Doubtful Debts (As on 1st April, 2023): ₹ 1,250, Bad Debts during the year were: ₹ 300. Provision for Doubtful Debts is required @ 5% on doors ₹ 10,000. Provision for Doubtful Debts credited to Profit & Loss Account will be A) 400 b) 500 c) 600 d) 450	1
31	In a burglary at the godown of Japan on the night of 14th July, 2024, part of the stock was stolen. From the following particulars, find out the estimated value of loss of stock by theft: Stock on 1st April, 2024 60,000	4

Purchases from 1st April to 14th July, 2024 ₹5,10,000
Sales from 1st April to 14th July, 2024 ₹6,00,000
Stock remaining after burglary ₹30,000
The normal rate of gross profit for his business is 30% of selling price.

33. Extract of Trial Balance as at 31st March, 2022: 4

Particulars	Dr (Rs)	Cr (Rs)
Sundry debtors	4,21,000	-
Provision for doubtful debts	-	35,000
Bad Debts	24,000	-

Additional Information:
(a) Additional Bad Debts Rs 21,000
(b) Maintain the provision for doubtful debts at 10% on Debtors.
pass the necessary journal entries.

32 Pass the closing entries from the following Trial balance 4
Gross Profit : ₹1,30,000
Rent : ₹5,000
Salary : ₹35,000
Commission paid: ₹19,000
Postage : ₹1500
Drawings : ₹5,000
Discount Received ; ₹9,000
Sales : ₹7,00,000

34. From the following information prepare Trading and Profit And Loss Account: 6
Additional information:

Debit Balance	Rs	Credit Balance	Rs
Opening stock	1,25,000	Sales	2,50,000
Purchases	35,000	Purchase Return	6,000
Return inward	25,000	Creditors	55,000
Postage	600	Capital	50,000
Salary	12,300	Discount	1,000
Wages	3,000	Provision for bad debts	4,500
Rent and Rates	1,000	Commission received	5,400
Packing and transport	500		
General expenses	400		
Insurance	4,000		
Debtors	50,000		
Cash in hand	20,000		
Closing stock	40,000		
Machinery	20,000		
Lighting	5,000		
Discount	3,500		

Bad debts Investment	3,500 23,100 3,71,900		 3,71,900

(a) Depreciation charged on machine @5%
(b) Further Bad Debts Rs 1,500. Provision for discount on debtors @5% and provision for doubtful debts @6%
(c) Wages prepaid Rs 1,000
(d) Interest on investment @5% p.a

OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
Marking Scheme(set B)
Class :XI
Subject :ACCOUNTANCY

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>D.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Decrease/no change</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>C</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>A</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>A</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Igst</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Depreciation is related To Tangible Assets ,amortization is related to Intangible assets</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Correct stated</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Under Stated By 17500</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Transactions</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>Journal Proper</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>A</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>B</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>C</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>No as per Double entry system</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Purchase:₹6,00,000
Debtor : Mr.Utsav 1,50,000
Drawings : ₹7,000</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Sale Return Dr
Swaminath Dr
To Purchase
To Suspense

Pawan Dr
To Suspense

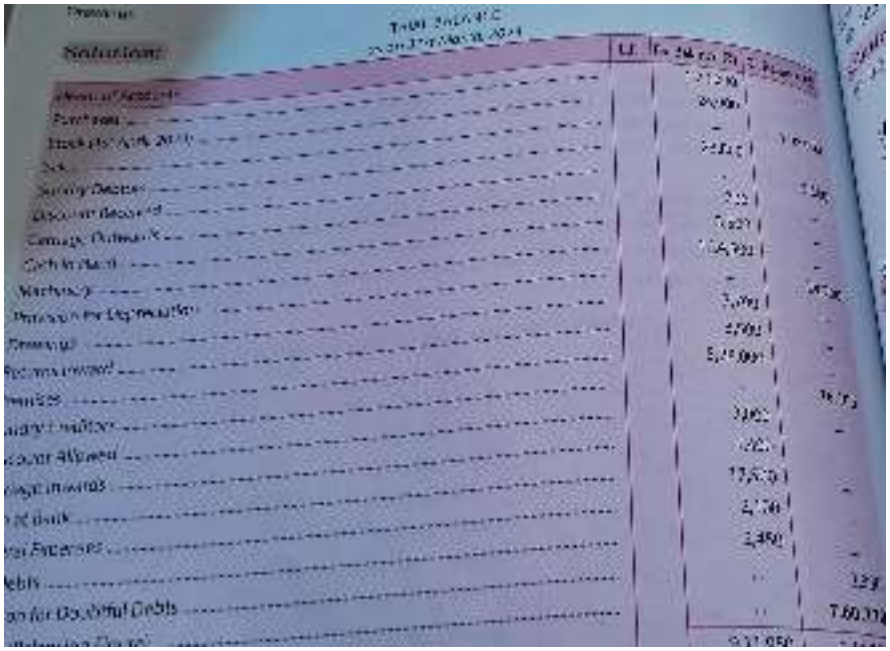
Debtor
To Suspense</td><td>230
90

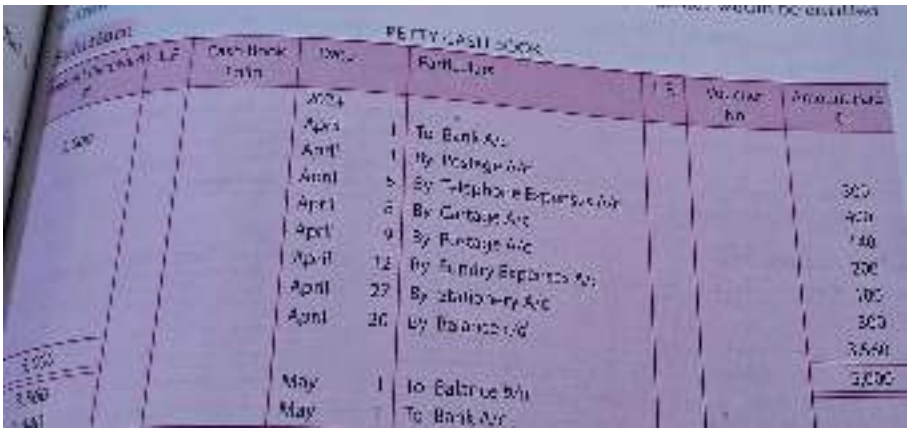
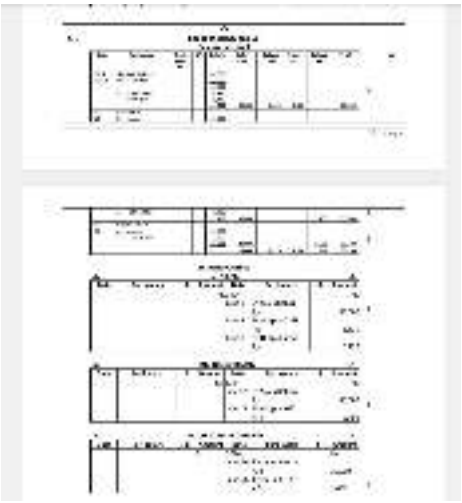
5,000

200</td><td>

230
90

5,000
</td></tr>
</table></td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td><table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>200</td></tr></table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>Accounting equation<table><tr><th>Transactions</th><th>Cash</th><th>Debtor</th><th>Stock</th><th>Input IGst</th><th>Creditor</th><th>Output IGst</th><th>Capital</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>50,000</td><td>20,000</td><td>7,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>77,000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>(22400)</td><td></td><td>50,000</td><td>6,000</td><td>33,600</td><td></td><td>77,000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>44,800</td><td></td><td>(30,000)</td><td></td><td></td><td>4,800</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td>(5000)</td><td>(600)</td><td></td><td></td><td>(5600)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>72400</td><td>20,000</td><td>22,000</td><td>5400</td><td>33600</td><td>4800</td><td>81,400</td></tr></table>1,19800 = Assets = liabilities
*gst will be reversed in case of Drawings</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>  </td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Capital Reserve.Any four example</td><td>1+2</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>1.Prudence
2.Going concern
with relevant explanation</td><td>2+2</td></tr>
</table>

22		
23		6
24		3+3
25		3+3

Date	Particular	₹	Date	Particular	Amount
1.04.2023 1.10.2023	To bal b/d To Gain on sale of Mach	5,00,000 2400 <u>5,02,400</u>	1.10.2023 31.03.2024	By bank By Prov for dep By bal c/d	60,000 42,400 4,00,000 <u>5,02,400</u>

Prov for Dep A/C

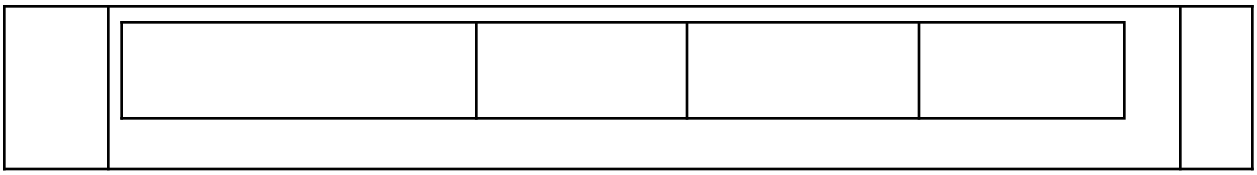
Date	Particular	₹	Date	Particular	₹

	<table><tr><td>1.10.23 31.03.24</td><td>To Mach To bal c/d</td><td>42,400 1,44,000</td><td>1.10.23 1.10.23 31.03.24</td><td>By bal b/d By dep By dep</td><td>1,16,000 6400 64000</td></tr></table>	
26	D	1
27	Liabilities	1
28	70,000	1
29	6000	1
30	300 Note : bad debts during The year is old bad debts not further bad debts	1
31	Trading and Profit and loss Acct <table><tr><td>To Opening Stock To Purchase To G.p</td><td>60,000 5,10,000 1,80,000</td><td>By sales By closing Stock</td><td>6,00,000 1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>Stock left = 30,000 Hence Stock lost =1,20,000	2+ 1
32	<table><tr><td>Bad debts To Debtor</td><td>1,000</td><td> 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Provision for doubtful debts To Bad debts</td><td>25,000</td><td> 25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Profit and loss A/C DR To Provision For Doubtful debts</td><td>44,000</td><td> 44,000</td></tr></table>New provision = Debtors =4,41,000 - Bad debts (1,000) - =4,40,000 @10% =44,000 Prov charges to p&Loss = Bad Debts +further -Old prov + new provision =24,000+1000-25,000+44,000 =44,000	3+ 1
33	<table><tr><td>Trading A/c. DR To P&Loss</td><td>1,3,0,000</td><td> 1,30,000</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	6

P&Loss A/c. Dr To Rent	5,000	5,000		1/2
P&Loss A/c. Dr To Salary	35,000	35,000		1/2
P&Loss A/c. Dr To Commission	19,000	19,000		1/2
P&Loss A/c. Dr To Postage	1,500	1,500		1/2
Capital. Dr To Drawings	5,000	5,000		1
Discount Received. Dr To P&Loss	9,000	9,000		1
Trading Dr To sales	7,00,000	7,00,000		1

34 Trading and Profit and loss A/c — 2+4

To Opening Stock	1,25,000	By sales	2,25,000
To Purchase	29,000		
To Wages: 3,000	2,000		
-Prepaid 1,000			
To Gross profit	69,000		
		By Gross profit	69,000
		By discount	1,000
To postage	600	By commission	5,400
To salary	12,300	By Int on	1155
To Rent	1,000	Investment	
To Packing	500		
To General expenses	400		
To Insurance	4,000		
To dep On machinery	1,000		
To Prov for discount on debtors	2280		
To prov for Doubtful debts	2910		
To Lighting	5,000		76,555
To Discount	3,500		
To N.P	42,565		
	76,555		



O.S.D.A.V.Public School, Kaithal
Pre Board Exam (2023-24)
Subject : Accountancy
Class : XI set A

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>D</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Credit</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>IGST</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>D</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>B</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>C</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Depreciation is related To Tangible Assets ,Depletion is related to wasting assets</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Correct stated</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Under Stated By 17500</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>B</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>Journal Proper</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>A</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>A</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>C</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>No as per Double entry system</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Fixed Assets :₹1,00,000
Creditors : Mr.lakshay 2,00,000
Expenditure: ₹7,10,000(included both capital and Revenue Expenditure</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Salary Dr
To Purchase</td><td>10,000</td><td>
10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bad debts Dr
To Suspense</td><td>1,000</td><td>
1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debtor
To Suspense</td><td>200</td><td>
200</td></tr>
</table></td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

18 Accounting equation 3

Transactions	Cash	Debtor	Stock	Input IGst	Creditor	Output IGst	Capital
1	50,000	20,000	7,000				77,000
2	(22400)		50,000	6,000	33,600		77,000
3	44,800		(30,000)			4,800	10,000
4			(5000)	(600)			(5600)
Total	72400	20,000	22,000	5400	33600	4800	81,400

1,19800 = Assets = liabilities
*gst will be reversed in case of Drawings

19 3

REDRAFTED TRIAL BALANCE OF SUBASH TRADERS
as on...

Debit Balances	₹	Credit Balances
Building	60,000	Capital
Machinery	17,000	Sales
Fixtures	5,600	Creditors
Debtors	60,000	Bank Overdraft
Bad Debts	2,800	Discount Received
Cash	400	Interest Received
Purchases	1,00,000	Returns Outward
	2,45,800	

20 Secret Reserve .Any three advantages 1+2

21 1.Prudence
2.business entity
with relevant explanation 2+2

22 Bank Reconciliation Statement as on

Particular	Add	Less

Overdraft as per Cash book		42,000
Less cheque deposited dishonoured		1040
Less bank charges		110
Add cheque issue but not debited	70,000	
Less Cash Book undercast		3000
Cr balance as per Pass book	23750	

Note 4,000 is recorded In discount colum of Cash book hence no bank column is effected so no adjustments will be done

23

3+3

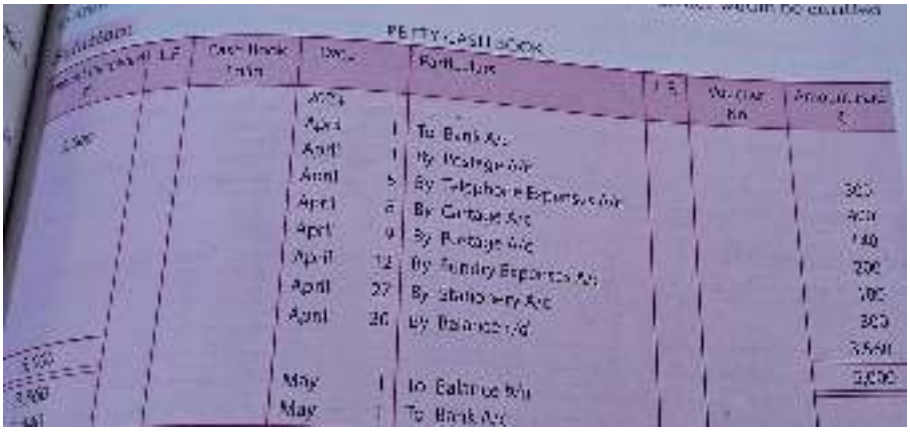
Date	Particular	₹	Date	Particular	Amount
1.04.2023	To bal b/d	5,00,000	1.10.2023	By bank	60,000
1.10.2023	To Gain on sale of Mach	2400		By Prov for dep	42,400
		5,02,400	31.03.2024	By bal c/d	4,00,000
					5,02,400

Prov for Dep A/C

Date	Particular	₹	Date	Particular	₹
1.10.23	To Mach	42,400	1.10.23	By bal b/d	1,16,000
31.03.24	To bal c/d	1,44,000	1.10.23	By dep	6400
			31.03.24	By dep	64000

24

6



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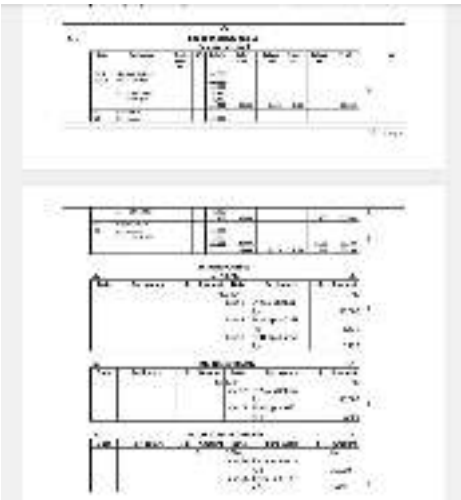
<tr><td>25</td><td>  </td><td>3+
3</td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>A</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>Capital</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>28</td><td>36,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>29</td><td>1000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>450
Note : bad debts during The year is old bad debts not further bad debts</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>31</td><td>Trading and Profit and loss Acct
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To G.p</td><td>1,60,000
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1</td></tr>
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To Rent</td><td>5,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>P&Loss A/c. Dr
To Salary</td><td>35,000</td><td>35,000</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>P&Loss A/c. Dr
To Commission</td><td>19,000</td><td>19,000</td><td>1/2</td></tr></table></td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

	P&Loss A/c. Dr To Postage	1,500	1,500	1/2	
	Capital. Dr To Drawings	5,000	5,000	1/2	
	Discount Received. Dr To P&Loss	9,000	9,000	1/2	
	Trading Dr To sales	7,00,000	7,00,000	1/2	
33					4.5 +1. 5

Bad debts To Debtor	21,000	21,000
Provision for doubtful debts Dr P&Loss A/c. * Dr To Bad debts	35,000 10,000	45,000
Profit and loss A/C DR To Provision For Doubtful debts	40,000	40,000

New provision = Debtors =4,21,000
- Bad debts (21,000)
- =4,00,000
@10% =40,000
***Hence old provision is 35,000 and total bad debts are ₹ 45,000 so 10,000 will be charged to Profit and loss Account**

34 — Trading and Profit and loss A/c — 2+4

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