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**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2023-24**

- Please check that this question paper contains **07** printed pages.
- Check that this question paper contains **34** questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS- XI  
SUB : ACCOUNTANCY**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**General Instructions:**

- (i) All the questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Questions 1 to 20 carry 01 mark each.
- (iii) Questions 21 to 26 carry 03 marks each.
- (iv) Questions 27 to 29 carry 04 marks each.
- (v) Questions 30 to 34 carry 06 marks each.
- (vi) Make formats neatly.
- (vii) Give working notes, whenever necessary.

- 1) Information provided by accounting should be factual and verifiable. It should be free from error and bias. It should be such that users can depend upon the information provided. The given description describes an essential qualitative characteristic of accounting information. Name it. (1)
- (a) Relevance (b) Reliability (c) Comparability. (d) Understandability
- 2) Basic function of financial accounting is to: (1)
- (a) Record of all business transactions (b) Interpret cost data  
(c) Assist the employees (d) Interpret management data
- 3) **There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below:** (1)
- Assertion (A): Accounting is an art as it involves recording, classifying summarising business transactions with a view to ascertain the net profit.
- Reason (R): Accounting is a science since it is based on certain specified principles and accounting standards.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
(c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.  
(d) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

**OR**

Assertion (A): Prepaid expenses are a part of current assets.

Reason (R): Current assets involves assets which can be converted into cash within one year as well as assets for which service or benefit will be available against these assets without further repayment.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true

(d) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false

- 4) **There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below:** (1)

**Assertion:** Cash book is both journal as well as ledger.

**Reason:** Cash Account is prepared after Cash book.

In the context of above two statements, which of the following is correct?

(a) Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are correct but the Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A).

(b) Both Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are correct and Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion(A).

(c) Assertion(A) is correct but the Reason(R) is incorrect.

(d) Assertion(A) is not correct but Reason(R) is correct.

(Question no.'s 5 and 6 are based on the hypothetical situation given below.)

Mr. Sunrise started a business for buying and selling of stationery with Rs 5,00,000 as an initial investment. Out of which he paid Rs1,00,000 for furniture, Rs 2,00,000 for buying stationery items. He employed a sales person and clerk. At the end of the month he paid Rs 5,000 as their salaries. Out of the stationery bought he sold some stationery for Rs1,50,000 for cash and some other stationery for Rs1,00,000 on credit basis to Mr. Ravi. Subsequently, he bought stationery items of Rs1,50,000 from Mr. Peace. In the first week of next month there was a fire accident and he lost Rs 30,000 worth of stationery. A part of the machinery, which cost Rs 40,000, was sold for Rs 45,000.

- 5) What is the amount of capital with which Mr. Sunrise started business? (1)  
(a) Rs5,00,000                      (b) Rs 3,00,000                      (c) Rs2,30,000                      (d) Rs 1,20,000
- 6) What is the amount of fixed assets he bought? (1)  
(a) Rs 5,00,000                      (b) Rs 3,00,000                      (c) Rs 1,00,000                      (d) Rs 1,20,000
- 7) Cash received from Kajal ₹36,000 after allowing her discount @ 10%. The amount debited to discount account will be: (1)  
(a) ₹3,600                      (b) ₹4,000                      (c) ₹4,400                      (d) ₹40,000

**OR**

Goods costing ₹30,000 supplied to Mohan at a profit of 25% of sales price less trade discount @ 5% will be credited to sales A/c with:

(a) ₹35,625                      (b) ₹37,500                      (c) ₹34,200                      (d) ₹38,000

- 8) Identify contra entry from the following: (1)  
(a) Salary paid ₹20,000                      (b) Cash received from P ₹10,000  
(c) Cash deposited into bank ₹25,000                      (d) Cash withdrawn from bank for personal use ₹5,000
- 9) Credit purchase of furniture is recorded through  
(a) Transfer voucher                      (b) Cash voucher                      (c) Debit voucher                      (d) Credit voucher

**OR**

If seller receives back the goods sold, he will prepare (1)

(a) Credit Note                      (b) Debit Note                      (c) Both (a) & (b)                      (d) Invoice

- 10) Fill in the missing information in the following Journal entry: (1)

Date	Particulars	J.F	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs.)
	Dr.		1,120	
	To Purchase a/c			_____
	To _____			_____
	To _____			_____
	( Goods given as charity and input CGST and input SGST reversed @ 6%)			

**OR.**

Fill in the missing information in the following Journal entry:

Date	Particulars	J.F	Debit(Rs.)	Credit(Rs.)
	Dr.			
	Input IGST A/c		4,800	
	Dr.			
	To _____			_____
	(Machinery purchased and IGST paid @ 12% )			

- 11) Withdrawal of goods from business by proprietor is credited to: (1)  
 (a) Drawing Account (b) Capital Account (c) Purchase Account (d) Goods Account
- 12) Name the external user of accounting information from whom the firm purchases goods on credit from: (1)  
 (a) Owner (b) Debtor (c) Supplier (d) None of these

**OR**

Which of the following limitations of accounting states that accounts may be manipulated to conceal vital facts?

- (a) Accounts is not fully exact (b) Accounts may lead to window dressing  
 (c) Accounting ignores price level changes (d) Accounting ignores qualitative elements
- 13) Given below two statements- statement (a) and statement (b) (1)  
 Statement (a): Trial balance can be prepared only at the end of the year.  
 Statement (b): Trial balance is a list of balances of ledger accounts and cash book.  
 Choose the correct alternative from the following:  
 (a) Both statement (a) and statement (b) are correct.  
 (b) Statement (a) is correct and statement (b) is incorrect.  
 (c) Statement (a) is incorrect and statement (b) is correct.  
 (d) Both statement (a) and statement (b) are incorrect.
- 14) X commenced business on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 with a capital of Rs 6,00,000. On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, his assets were worth Rs 8,00,000 and liabilities Rs 50,000. Find out his closing capital: (1)  
 (a) Rs 7,50,000 (b) Rs 2,00,000 (c) Rs 5,50,000 (d) None of these
- 15) Salary to Manager will be recorded in the books of accounts but appointment of manager is not recorded due to \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
 (a) Accounting period (b) Full disclosure (c) Business entity (d) Money measurement.

**OR**

\_\_\_\_\_ is prepared for showing the financial position of the business summarising its assets and liabilities at a given date.

- (a) Statement of profit and loss  
 (b) Balance sheet  
 (c) Statement of shareholders' equity  
 (d) Cash flow statement

- 16) Overdraft as per cash book is Rs 10,000, cheque issued but not presented for payment Rs3,500 and cheque deposited and not cleared Rs 2,500. what is the balance as per pass book? (1)
- (a) Balance Rs9,000 (b) Overdraft balance Rs9000  
(c) Balance Rs 11,000 (d) Overdraft Rs 11,000

**OR**

Unfavorable bank balance means:

- (a) Credit balance as per cash book  
(b) Debit balance as per cash book  
(c) Favorable balance as per cash book  
(d) Debit balance as per passbook
- 17) X received a cheque of Rs 10,000 from Y in settlement of dues of Rs 10,500. The cheque was dishonoured. The reversal of discount allowed by X will be recorded in: (1)
- (a) Cash book (b) Journal proper (c) Ledger directly (d) None of these
- 18) Identify the wrong statement: (1)
- (a) Business transactions are recorded in the books in chronological order.  
(b) Journal is also called a book of primary entry.  
(c) Withdrawal of cash from business by the proprietor for office use is known as Drawings.  
(d) Discount given due to poor quality of goods is recorded as Rebate and not as Discount.
- 19) Balances in the Books of Nandini, a computer dealer on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022: (1)

	Rs.
Cash	500
Bank Overdraft	1,000
Debtors	7,000
Building	6,500
Computers	3,500

Pass the opening Journal entry.

- 20) Company C purchased a machine for Rs. 25,000 and paid for it in cash. However, the entire transaction was omitted from the books. What entry is required to rectify this error? (1)
- (a) Debit Machinery Rs. 25,000; Credit Cash Rs. 25,000.  
(b) Debit Cash Rs. 25,000; Credit Machinery Rs. 25,000.  
(c) Debit Machinery Rs. 25,000; Credit Accounts Payable Rs. 25,000.  
(d) Debit Cash Rs. 25,000; Credit Accounts Receivable Rs. 25,000.
- 21) During the financial year, Rajan had cash sales of ₹4,50,000 and credit sales of ₹3,00,000. Expenses incurred for the year were ₹3,50,000 out of which ₹1,50,000 are still to be paid. Find out Rajan's income using the following basis of accounting: (3)
- (a) Cash basis (b) Accrual basis

**OR**

Shweta dealing in electronic goods sold 20 TV sets costing Rs 30,000 each at Rs 40,000. Out of this Rs5,00,000 were received in cash and the balance is not yet received. Sweta purchased 80% of the goods on cash basis.

Find out the income as per accrual basis and cash basis.

- 22) Prepare a ledger of Purchases account from the following. Purchase account showing a balance of Rs 50,000. (3)
- (a) Goods costing Rs 23,000 used by proprietor.  
(b) Goods costing Rs 1,000 (Market Value Rs 800) distributed as charity.  
(c) Goods costing Rs 12,000 distributed as free sample.

- 23) Rectify the following error: (3)
- A credit sale of Rs 10,000 to Ram omitted to be recorded in the books
  - Rs 25,000 paid for furniture purchased has been charged to the ordinary purchases account.
  - A purchase of goods from Anil amounting to Rs 1,500 has been wrongly passed through the sales book.
- 24) On 1/1/2023 Rajat started a stationery business and invested Rs.15,00,000 from his personal sources and he took a loan of Rs.20,00,000 from his friend Sambhav @ 12% p.a. interest. He rented a shop in Sadar bazar at a rent of Rs.10,000 p.m. and paid Rs.60,000 to the landlord Mr. Manu as rent for 6 months. He purchased goods of Rs.10,00,000 from Raghav and paid 50% amount immediately. He sold goods costing Rs.1,00,000 for Rs.1,20,000 to Garima for cash. He also sold goods costing Rs.50,000 for Rs.75,000 to Nishant on a credit of 15 days. He also sold scrap for Rs.2,000 to Mohan (kabadiwala) who promise to pay the amount after 7 days. He had Rs.5,00,000 as surplus funds and purchased shares of Reliance limited with the surplus funds. He also earned a dividend from the shares of Reliance limited. The books are closed on 31st March each year. Calculate the following from the above case: (3)
- Debtors
  - Prepaid expenses
  - Investments
- 25) Explain various types of source documents. (any three) (3)
- 26) Prepare Sales Book from the following transactions of Mohan Traders dealing in furniture. (3)

<b>2022</b>	<b>Sold to M/s. Gupta Furniture House, Delhi:</b>
April 1	100 Chairs @ Rs. 1,500 per chair 40 Tables @ Rs. 2,000 per table Less: Trade Discount @ 5%
April 10	<b>Sold to M/s. Ajit Singh &amp; Sons, Kolkata:</b> 150 Desks @ Rs. 1,000 per desk 160 Chairs @ Rs. 1,500 per chair Less: Trade Discount @ 5%
April 15	<b>Sold to M/s. Ideal Furniture House, Darjeeling:</b> 10 Sofa sets @ Rs. 75,000 each 5 Almirahs @ Rs. 3,000 each 25 Office Tables @ Rs. 4,000 each Less: Trade Discount @ 10%

**OR**

Record the following transactions in Purchase book of M/s Banerjee Brothers, Kolkata and pass the journal entry:

2023

April 1: Purchased goods from Joshi Bros., Kolkata on credit vide invoice no 210

10 Philips Tube lights @ Rs.200 each

50 Crompton Bulbs @ Rs.100 each

Trade Discount is 10%

April 10 Purchased goods from Rajesh Electric Store, Delhi, vide invoice no 18

25 Heaters @ Rs.800 each, 10% Trade Discount

15 Crompton Fans @ Rs. 1600 each, 10% Trade Discount

April 16 Purchased goods from Supreme Electric Store, Delhi

5 dozen Philips Bulbs @ Rs.100 each

25 Power Plugs @ Rs.80 each

Trade Discount is 10% and freight charges are Rs.100

27) Describe any four advantages of Accounting. (4)

OR

If you prepare your accounts without following the accounting standards, the income tax authorities will not recognize your accounts. Why it is important to follow the accounting standards? Support your views with reasons.

28) Prepare a Trial Balance from the following items: (4)

Capital ₹ 2,40,000.	Opening Stock ₹ 85,000
Furniture ₹ 26,000.	Purchases ₹ 89,500
Cash ₹ 73,000.	Carriage ₹ 3,000
Sales ₹ 2,25,000.	Building ₹ 1,20,000
Returns Inward ₹ 19,000.	Returns Outward ₹ 3,500
Trade Expenses ₹ 10,000	Discount Received ₹ 9,700
Salary ₹ 30,000.	Office Rent ₹ 22,700

29) Rectify the following errors: (4)

- (i) Sold old furniture to A for ₹ 11,500 was passed through the Sales Book.
- (ii) Credit purchases of ₹ 12,000 from Ojas omitted to be recorded in the books.
- (iii) Repairs made were debited to Building Account ₹ 7,000.
- (iv) Credit sale of ₹ 1,800 to Avikan was recorded as ₹ 8,100.

30) Sanmay started business for buying and selling of readymade garments with Rs 8,00,000 as an initial investment. Out of this he paid Rs 4,00,000 for the purchase of garments and Rs 50,000 for furniture and Rs 50,000 for computers and the remaining amount was deposited into the bank. He sold some of the ladies and kids garments for Rs 3,00,000 for cash and some garments for 1,50,000 on credit to Rajesh.

Subsequently, he bought men's garments of Rs 2,00,000 from Satish. In the first week of the next month, a fire broke out in his office and stock of garments worth Rs 1,00,000 was destroyed. Later on, some garments which cost Rs 1,20,000 were sold for Rs 1,30,000. Expenses paid during the same period were Rs 15,000. Sanmay withdrew Rs 20,000 from business for his personal use.

From the above, answer the following: (6)

- (i) What is the amount of capital with which Sanmay started the business?
- (ii) What fixed assets did he buy?
- (iii) What is the value of the goods purchased?
- (iv) Who is the creditor and state the amount payable to him?
- (v) Who is the debtor and what is the amount receivable from him?
- (vi) What is the total amount of expenses?

31) Journalise the following entries: (6)

- (i) Goods costing ₹ 500 given as charity.
- (ii) Sold goods to Mayank of ₹ 1,00,000, payable 25% by cheque at the time of sale and balance after 30 days of sale.
- (iii) Received ₹ 975 from Harikrishna in full settlement of his account of ₹ 1,000.
- (iv) Received a first and final dividend of 60 paise in a rupee from the Official Receiver of Rajan, who owed us ₹ 1,000.
- (v) Charge interest on Drawings ₹ 1,500.
- (vi) Sold goods costing ₹ 40,000 to Anil for cash at a profit of 25% on cost less 20% trade discount

**OR**

Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mohan, Delhi:

- (i) Raj of Alwar, Rajasthan who owed Mohan ₹ 25,000 became insolvent and received 60 paise in a rupee as full and final settlement.
- (ii) Mohan owes to his landlord ₹ 10,000 as rent.
- (iii) Charge depreciation of 10% on furniture costing ₹ 50,000.
- (iv) Salaries due to employees ₹ 20,000.
- (v) Sold to Sunil goods in cash of ₹ 10,000 less 10% trade discount plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each and received a net of ₹ 8,500.
- (vi) Provided interest on capital of ₹ 1,00,000 @ 10% per annum

**32)** From the following transactions, prepare a cash book with cash and bank columns: **(6)**

DATE(2023)	PARTICULARS
Oct 1	Balance of cash in hand Rs. 24,000 and in bank Rs. 20,000
Oct 2	Received cash from Rajveer Rs.1,000 and allowed him discount Rs.30
Oct 3	Paid into bank Rs. 3,000
Oct 4	Paid to Karan by cheque Rs. 320 in full settlement of his account for Rs. 350
Oct 5	Received from cash sales, cash – Rs. 275 and cheque Rs. 225
Oct 6	Paid for purchases by cheque Rs.645
Oct 7	Paid by cheque of Sagar Rs. 725 in full settlement of Rs.800
OCT 8	Drew from bank for office use Rs. 900 and Rs.100 for personal use.

**33)** Prepare an Accounting Equation from the following information: **(6)**

- (i) Started business with cash ₹50,000; Stock ₹10,000 and Machinery ₹1,00,000
- (ii) Purchased goods on credit from Henry ..... ₹20,000
- (iii) Sold Goods (Costing ₹8,000) to David for Cash ..... ₹10,000
- (iv) Rent received in advance ..... ₹5,000
- (v) Cash paid to Creditors ..... ₹10,000
- (vi) Sold Goods (Costing ₹7,000) for ₹10,000 out of which received cash only ..... ₹3,000

**34)** On 31st March, 2023, the Cash Book of Anil showed an overdraft of Rs. 5,600. From the following particulars, prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement: **(6)**

- (i) Cheques issued but not presented for payment before 31st March, 2023 amounted to Rs. 3,946.
- (ii) Cheques deposited into the bank but not credited before 31st March, 2023 amounted to Rs. 4,891.
- (iii) Cheque for Rs.520 discounted with the bank had been dishonoured and bank charges debited by the Bank of Rs. 55.
- (iv) Debit is made in the Bank Pass Book for Rs.120 on account of interest on overdraft.
- (v) The bank has collected interest on investment and credited Rs.760 in the Bank Pass Book.
- (vi) The bank had wrongly debited the account by Rs. 5,000 on 28th March, 2023 and reversed it on 7th April, 2023.

**OR**

Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31st March, 2023 from the following information:

- (i) Bank Statement showed a credit, i.e., favorable balance of Rs. 9,214.
- (ii) On 29th March, 2023 dividend collected by bank of Rs. 1,650.
- (iii) Cheques totaling Rs. 4,500 issued on 29th March, 2023 were not cleared.
- (iv) Life Insurance Premium of Rs.950, paid by a standing order was not recorded in the Cash Book.
- (v) A cheque of Rs.600 received, deposited and credited by bank, was accounted as a receipt in the cash column of the Cash Book.
- (vi) Cheques for Rs. 8,500 were deposited on 27th March, 2023 but cheques for Rs. 6,000 were collected by the bank on 31st March, 2023 and remaining on 2nd April, 2023.