



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**CLASS XI- ASSESSMENT I -2023-24**

**DATE:17/09/2023**

**ACCOUNTANCY (055)**

**MARKS: 80**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1.	Rahul is working as a manager in General Electronics Ltd. Thus Rahul is _____(i)_____ user of accounting information. General Electronics Ltd obtained a loan from UTI Bank, the bank is _____(ii)_____ user of accounting information. A. (i) internal; (ii)internal B. (i) external; (ii) external <b>C. (i) internal; (ii) external</b> D. (i) external; (ii) internal	1
2.	The efficiency of management and workforce improves the earning the of a business, but these factors cannot be recorded in the books of accounts Identify the limitation of accounting described above. <b>A. Ignores qualitative elements</b> B. Leads to window dressing C. Ignores price level changes D. Not free from bias	1
3.	Which one of the following is not a qualitative element of accounting information? A. Relevance B. Understandability <b>C. Realistic</b> D. Comparability	1
4.	Which of the following is not a business transaction? A Purchase goods for resale <b>B. Payment of salary to domestic servant from personal A/c.</b> C. Payment of freight while purchasing raw material. D. Payment of installation cost for machinery.	1
5.	A renovation expenses for a movie theatre that will give benefit for next 10 years is a _____. <b>A. Capital expenditure</b> B. Revenue expenditure C. Revenue Receipt D. Deferred Revenue expenditure	1

6.	<p>Assertion: Current assets are those which are held by a business for the purpose of converting them into cash within a period of one year. Reason: Closing Stock is a current asset as it is sold within a short period for cash or on credit.</p> <p><b>A. Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. or</b> <b>B. Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.</b> C. Assertion and Reason both are incorrect. D. Assertion is correct; Reason is incorrect</p>	1
7.	<p>Which of the following is an intangible asset?</p> <p>A. Building <b>B. Goodwill</b> C. Trade Receivables D. Prepaid Expenses</p>	1
	<p><b>Read the following paragraph and then answer the question no.8 to 10.</b> Mr. Agarwal started a business of readymade garments with a capital ₹ 1,00,000. He purchased goods worth ₹ 30,000 from Praveen and paid him the amount immediately. He sold garments for ₹ 18,000 to Dinesh on credit. Dinesh paid the amount after 2 months. Out of total goods purchased from Praveen, goods of ₹ 1,000 was defective and were returned to him.</p>	1
8.	<p>Which document is used when Mr. Agarwal bought goods worth 30,000 from Praveen?</p> <p><b>A. Cash Memo</b> B. Invoice C. Cheque D. Receipt</p>	1
9.	<p>Which document will be issued to Dinesh when he paid the price of the goods to Mr. Agarwal?</p> <p>A. Pay in slip <b>B. Receipt</b> C. Cash memo D. Debit Note</p>	1
10	<p>Which document will be prepared by Mr. Agarwal when he returns the goods to Praveen?</p> <p><b>A. Debit Note</b> B. Credit Note C. Invoice D. Cheque</p>	1

11	<p>A motor vehicle of ₹ 1,00,000 is depreciated @10% p.a. for 6 months. What will be the effect of this transaction while preparing accounting equation?</p> <p>A. Decrease Motor vehicle by ₹10,000 and decrease cash by ₹10,000.  B. Increase Motor vehicle by ₹5,000 and increase capital by ₹5,000.  C. Increase Motor vehicle by ₹5,000 and increase capital by ₹5,000.  <b>D. Decrease Motor vehicle by ₹5,000 and decrease capital by ₹5,000.</b></p>	1
12	<p>Payment of rent by cheque will have which of the following impact on accounting equation?</p> <p>A. Increase bank and decrease capital  B. Decrease cash and decrease capital  C. Increase bank and increase capital  <b>D. Decrease bank and decrease capital</b></p>	1
13	<p>Recording of transaction in a chronological order in a Journal is called as _____.</p> <p>A. Posting  <b>B. Journalising</b>  C. Balancing  D. Transferring</p>	1
14	<p>Goods sold to Irfan on credit is posted in the ledger as:</p> <p><b>A. Debit of Irfan's A/c and credit of sales A/c</b>  B. Debit of Cash A/c and credit of sales A/c  C. Debit of Sales A/c and credit of Irfan's A/c  D. Debit of Sales A/c and credit of cash A/c</p>	1
15	<p>In a Trial Balance, carriage inward has a ___(i)___ balance and return inward has a ___(ii)___ balance.</p> <p>A.(i) debit; (ii) credit  B.(i) credit; (ii) debit  C.(i) credit; (ii) credit  <b>D.(i) debit; (ii) debit</b></p>	1
16	<p>Identify the item on which GST is not applied.</p> <p><b>A. Educational services</b>  B. Electronic Goods  C. Rent of premises  D. Clothes and dress material</p>	1
17	<p>Gaurav owns his business in Mumbai in Maharashtra sold the goods to Jeet who is from Ahmedabad in Gujrat on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 for ₹25,000 plus Goods and Services Tax.(GST)  Name the GST to be collected by Gaurav for the above transaction.</p> <p>A. Output Central Goods and services tax  B. Input State Goods and services tax  C. Input Integrated Goods and services tax  <b>D. Output Integrated Goods and services tax</b></p>	1

18	A cheque received from a customer is deposited into the bank on a same day. How will this transaction be recorded in the double column cash book? A. Recorded in the debit side cash column <b>B. Recorded in the debit side of bank column</b> C. Recorded in the credit side of bank column D. Recorded as contra entry	1
19	Payment of ₹8,500 to Akash in full settlement of ₹10,000 by cash. How will this be shown in a double column cash book? A. Credit side of bank column ₹8,500 B. Debit side of cash column ₹10,000 C. Debit side of bank column ₹8,500 <b>D. Credit side of cash column ₹8,500</b>	1
20	According to traditional approach, salary is _____ account. A. Personal B. Real <b>C. Nominal</b> D. Capital	1
21	Explain the 3 limitations of accounting. <b>Not Free from bias</b> <b>Leads to window dressing</b> <b>Ignores qualitative elements</b> <b>Ignores Price level changes</b> <b>(Any 3 with explanations)</b> <b>0.5 for heading; 0.5 for explanation each.</b>	3
22	Identify the accounting concept involved in each of the following situation: (i) The method selected for depreciating fixed assets is followed year after year. <b>Consistency</b> (ii) Business records an anticipated loss in the books of account. <b>Prudence/Conservatism</b> (iii) At the end of accounting period the factory rent of ₹10,000 is remaining outstanding. <b>Accrual</b>	3
23	Define the following terminologies: (i) Current Liability; (ii) Trade Receivable; (iii) Gain; (iv) Tangible assets. <b>Current Liabilities are those which are to be paid within 1 year.</b> <b>Trade receivable is the sum total of debtors &amp; bill receivable.</b> <b>Gain is the amount received through incidental activities which are irregular in nature.</b> <b>Tangible Assets are those which have physical existence can be seen and touched.</b>	4

24.(i) Debtor

(ii)

Apr 10	Bank A/c	12,000	
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Discount Allowed To Kuldeep a/c	1,000	13,000
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(iii) Apr 20 By S/Return A/c 3,000  
 (iv) Cash A/c Dr 5,000  
 Bad Debt A/c.....Dr 5,000  
 To Kuldeep's A/c 10,000

25.

Purchase A/c.....dr To Cash To Discount Received To Amit	32,000	14,400 1,600 16,000
Salary A/c.....dr To Bank A/c To Purchase A/c	6,000	5,000 1,000
Rent A/c.....dr Drawings A/c.....dr To Cash A/c	12,000 12,000	24,000
Abnormal Loss A/c.....dr Insurance claim A/c.....dr To Purchase A/c	6,000 9,000	15,000

26. Trial Balance

Purchase	5,000	
Bad debt Recovered		2,000
Bank overdraft		1,000
Purchase return		500
Salaries O/S		3,600
Rent from tenant		1,800
Provision for depreciation		3,000
Sales		8,000
Carriage outward	600	
Debtors	7,000	
Loan Advanced	2,000	
Capital		12,000
Suspense A/c	17,300	
	31,900	31,900

27.

Purchase A/c.....dr Input IGST A/c.....dr To Cash To Discount Received To Anwar	45,000 4,275	22,275 2250 24750
Cash A/c.....dr	20,900	

To sales A/c To OCGST TO OSGST		19,000 950 950
Anwar A/c.....dr To Purchase Return To Input IGST	4,400	4,000 400
Bank A/c...dr Discount allowed ....Dr To Sales A/c To OIGST	11,250 1,000	10,000 2,250

28.

	Cash	Bank		Cash	Bank
To Bal b/d	2,000		By Bal b/d		3,000
To sales	3,000	1,000	By telephone		
To Customer		4,000	By interest		500
To cheques in hand		1,300	By insurance		1,500
To cash		3,000	By stationery	400	400
			By drawings		700
			By Bank	3,000	
			By Bal c/d	1,000	3,200
	<b>5,000</b>	<b>9,300</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>9,300</b>

Aug 11 and 21 No entry,

29.

Cash A/c Mach A/c To Capital A/c	15,000 50,000	65,000
Bank A/c To Cash A/c	5,000	5,000
Purchase A/c To Rahul's A/c	8,000	8,000
Rakesh A/c To Sales A/c	5,000	5,000
Rahul A/c To Cash To Discount Received	8,000	7,000 1,000
Depreciation A/c To Mach A/c	5,000	5,000
Bank A/c To Rakesh A/c	2,000	2,000

Cash	3,000	
Mach	45,000	
Capital		65,000
Bank	7,000	
Purchase	8,000	
Rakesh	3,000	
Sales		5,000
Disc rec		1,000
Depreciation	5,000	
	<b>71,000</b>	<b>71,000</b>