

**Directorate of Education**  
Govt. of NCT of Delhi

# **Practice Test Material**

## **2015-2016**

**Subject : Accountancy**  
**Class : XI**

*Under the guidance of :*  
**Addl. DE (School/Exam)**

**PRACTICE TEST-1**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**UNIT-1 : INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. Define Accounting. 1  
लेखांकन की परिभाषा दीजिए।
2. Define Book-keeping. 1  
पुस्तपालन की परिभाषा दीजिए।
3. What do you mean by Management Accounting? 1  
प्रबन्धकीय लेखांकन से आप क्या समझते हैं?
4. State any three features of Accounting. 3  
लेखांकन की कोई तीन विशेषताएँ बताइए।
5. Explain any three objectives of Accounting. 3  
लेखांकन के किन्हीं तीन उद्देश्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
6. Explain any three advantages of Accounting. 3  
लेखांकन के किन्हीं तीन लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
7. Explain the following terms : 3  
(i) Capital (ii) Voucher (iii) Goods  
निम्न मदों की व्याख्या कीजिए:  
(i) पूँजी (ii) प्रमाणक (iii) माल
8. Differentiate between Book-keeping and accounting. 4  
पुस्तपालन और लेखांकन में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
9. Explain the following terms : 1x6=6  
(i) Assets (ii) Liabilities (iii) Drawings (iv) Purchases (v) Expenses  
(vi) Trade Receivables  
निम्न मदों की व्याख्या कीजिए :  
(i) परिसम्पत्तियाँ (ii) देयताएँ (iii) आहरण (iv) क्रय (v) व्यय  
(vi) व्यापारिक प्राप्य

## **PRACTICE TEST-2**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

### **UNIT-1 : THEORY BASE OF ACCOUNTING**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. Explain dual aspect concept. 1  
द्वि-पक्षीय अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।
2. What is going concern concept? 1  
चालू व्यवसाय की मान्यता क्या है?
3. What do you mean by Revenue Recognition concept? 1  
आगम निर्धारण के सिद्धान्त से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है?
4. Explain verifiable objective concept. 1  
जांचनीय लिखित प्रमाण सिद्धान्त का वर्णन कीजिए।
5. 'Capital is a liability for the business'. Explain this statement with the principle applied. 3  
'पूँजी, व्यवसाय हेतु एक देयता है।' लागू होने वाले सिद्धान्त सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।
6. Explain the following accounting conventions: 4  
(i) Full Disclosure (ii) Consistency (iii) Materiality (iv) Conservatism  
निम्नलिखित लेखांकन परिपाटियों की व्याख्या कीजिए :  
(i) पूर्ण प्रकटीकरण (ii) समरूपता (iii) सारता (iv) रूढ़िवादिता
7. Explain the following : 4  
(i) Accounting standards (ii) International Financial Reporting Standards  
निम्नलिखित की व्याख्या कीजिए :  
(i) लेखांकन मानक (ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग मानक
8. Describe the nature of Accounting standards. 5  
लेखांकन मानकों की प्रकृति का विवेचन कीजिए।
9. Which financial statements are prepared under IFRS? 5  
आई.एफ.आर.एस. के अंतर्गत कौन-कौन से वित्तीय विवरण तैयार किए जाते हैं?

### PRACTICE TEST-3

#### CLASS: XI

#### SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY

#### THEORY BASE OF ACCOUNTING

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. Which accounting assumption assumes that a business enterprise will not be liquidated in the near future? 1  
लेखांकन की कौनसी अवधारणा/मान्यता के अनुसार एक व्यवसायिक उपक्रम को निकट भविष्य में बंद नहीं किया जाएगा?
2. Under which accounting principle, quality of human resources with the enterprise is not recorded in the books of account? 1  
लेखांकन के किस सिद्धान्त के अन्तर्गत, एक उपक्रम के पास उपलब्ध मानव संसाधनों की गुणवत्ता को लेखा पुस्तकों में रिकार्ड नहीं किया जाता है?
3. 'Closing stock is valued at lower of cost or market price.' Which accounting principle is applied in this statement? 1  
'अन्तिम रहतिये का मूल्यांकन, लागत या बाजार मूल्य में से जो कम हो, पर किया जाता है।' इस कथन में लेखांकन के किस सिद्धान्त को लागू किया गया है?
4. Under which accounting principle an asset is recorded at cost, even if the market price is more or less? 1  
लेखांकन के किस सिद्धान्त के अन्तर्गत, एक सम्पत्ति को उसकी लागत पर रिकार्ड किया जाता है चाहे उसका बाजार मूल्य कम या अधिक हो?
5. How does the matching principle apply to depreciation? 3  
हास पर मिलान सिद्धान्त कैसे लागू होता है?
6. "One of the accounting assumption helps in better understanding of accounting information and makes it comparable with that of previous years." Identify and explain the implied assumption in above statement. 3  
"लेखांकन मान्यताओं में से एक मान्यता, लेखांकन सूचनाओं की बेहतर समझ व इसे पिछले वर्षों से तुलनीय बनाने में मदद करती है।" इस कथन में गभित मान्यता को पहचानकर उसकी व्याख्या कीजिए।
7. Explain the following terms : 4
  - a) Accounting standards
  - b) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 1½x2=3निम्न मदों की व्याख्या कीजिए :
  - अ) लेखांकन मानक
  - ब) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग मानक (आई.एफ.आर.एस.)

8. Explain any three objectives of accounting standards. 3

लेखांकन मानकों के किन्हीं तीन उद्देश्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

9. Distinguish between cash basis of accounting and accrual basis of accounting on any three basis. 3

लेखांकन के नकदी आधार व उपाजन आधार में किन्हीं तीन आधारों पर अंतर कीजिए।

10. Explain the following with suitable example / implication in accounting:

a) Accounting Entity Principle

b) Materiality Principle

c) Accounting Period Principle

d) Dual Aspect Principle

1½x4=6

निम्न की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों या लेखांकन द्वारा व्याख्या करो :

अ) लेखांकन अस्तित्व सिद्धान्त

ब) सारतत्व सिद्धान्त

स) लेखांकन अवधि सिद्धान्त

द) द्वि-पक्षीय सिद्धान्त

**PRACTICE TEST-4**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**UNIT-3 : RECORDING OF TRANSACTIONS**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

- |    |   |                                |
|----|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Define Journal.<br>रोजनामचे की परिभाषा दीजिए।   | 1                              |
| 2. | Draw a format of Purchase Book.<br>क्रय बही का प्रारूप तैयार कीजिए।   | 1                              |
| 3. | Define cash book.<br>रोकड़ बही की परिभाषा दीजिए।  | 1                              |
| 4. | Explain the rules of debit and credit for traditional classification of accounts.<br>खातों के परम्परावादी दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार डेबिट व क्रेडिट के नियम बताइए।  | 3                              |
| 5. | From the following information, prepare an accounting equation:<br>i) Mr. Anil started business with cash Rs. 1,00,000<br>ii) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 20,000 and on credit for Rs. 25,000<br>iii) Sold goods for cash Rs. 40,000 (costing Rs. 30,000)<br>iv) Wages paid Rs. 4,000 and outstanding wages Rs. 5,000  | 3                              |
| 6. | Prepare Accounting vouchers for following transactions:<br>i) Bought goods for cash vide cash memo No. 183<br>ii) Sold goods for cash vide cash memo No. 114<br>iii) Purchased computer for office use from Ms. Ashoka Traders  | 3<br>10,000<br>8,000<br>25,000 |
| 7. | Prepare purchase book for the following transactions of Ajay Traders:<br>i) Purchased from Naresh and Co.<br>40 chairs @ Rs. 200 each<br>50 tables @ Rs. 300 each<br>Less : 20% trade discount<br>ii) Purchased from Gopal Dass & Co.<br>20 sofa-sets @ Rs. 15,000 each<br>iii) Purchased from Sunil Pvt. Ltd. for cash<br>10 double beds @ Rs. 8,000 each<br>Less 15% trade discount<br>iv) Purchased from Gupta Traders<br>5 computer sets for office use | 3                              |

@ 10,000 each

Less 25% trade discount

v) Purchased from Ram Kumar & Co.

25 Almirah @ Rs. 2,000 each

3

8. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Ms. Alam Traders:

2015

April, 4	Salaries due to Manager Rs. 10,000	
April, 6	Insurance premium paid in advance for next year Rs. 12,500	
April, 7	Goods worth Rs.4,000 were used by the proprietor for his domestic use	
April, 10	Purchased goods from Ramesh Rs.10,000	
April, 13	Bills receivable accepted by Vijay (a customer) Rs. 6,000	
April, 16	Additional capital introduced by Alam Rs. 18,000.	
April, 18	Goods returned to Ramesh Rs. 2,000	
April, 25	Interest on capital Rs. 3,000	4

9. Enter the following transactions in Triple column cash book of Mr. Abrar: 6

2015

Rs.

April, 1	Cash in hand	20,000
	Cash at Bank	28,000
April, 2	Deposited into bank	5,000
April, 5	Bought goods for cash	4,000
April, 8	Drew from bank for office use	3,000
April, 10	Wages paid to workers	1,000
April, 12	Goods sold to Ram and received through cheque	4,000
April, 15	Cheque received from Ram deposited into bank	--
April, 18	Paid salaries by cheque	6,000
April, 20	Paid rent	6,000
April, 23	Bank charges	100
April, 28	Received from Md. Dilshad and allowed him discount	1,900 100
April, 29	Paid to Mr. Lal and Discount allowed by him	1,800 50
April, 30	Sundry expenses paid	250
April, 30	Dividend received through cheque	1,200

**PRACTICE TEST-5**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**PREPARATION OF LEDGER**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. Define Ledger. 1  
खाता बही को परिभाषित कीजिए।
2. Show the format of ledger account. 1  
खाता बही में खाते का प्रारूप दर्शाइए।
3. What do you mean by posting? 1  
खतौनी से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है?
4. Folio of which book is shown in Journal? 1  
रोजनामचें में किस बही की पृष्ठ संख्या दर्शाई जाती है?
5. Distinguish between journal and ledger. 3  
रोजनामचे तथा खाता-बही में अंतर्भेद कीजिए।
6. Write any four advantages of ledger. 4  
खाता-बही के कोई चार लाभ लिखिए।
7. What do you mean by balancing of accounts? Explain. 4  
खातों के शेष ज्ञात करने से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है? व्याख्या कीजिए।
8. Enter the following transactions in Sales Book and post them into ledger: 5  
2015  
July, 4 Sold goods to 'Garima & Co.' on credit for Rs. 1,00,000 at 5%  
trade discount  
July 14 Sold goods for cash to Mohan Rs. 16,000  
July 22 Sold goods to Anil of the list price of Rs. 1,30,000 at trade  
discount of 10%
9. On April 15, 2015, cash received from 'Deepak & Co.' is Rs. 61,000  
and discount allowed to them Rs. 1,000. Pass Journal entry and post it into  
ledger. 5



**PRACTICE TEST-6**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**PREPARATION OF TRIAL BALANCE**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. What is Trial Balance? 1  
तलपट क्या है?
2. Name the various methods of preparing Trial Balance. 3  
तलपट बनाने की विभिन्न विधियों के नाम बताइए।
3. State any three objectives of preparing the trial balance. 3  
तलपट बनाने के कोई तीन उद्देश्य बताइए।
4. 'A Trial Balance is merely a proof of arithmetical accuracy' Explain. 4  
'तलपट केवल अंकगणितीय शुद्धता का प्रमाण है।' व्याख्या कीजिए।
5. What is Suspense Account and why it opened? 4  
उचन्ति खाता क्या है तथा यह क्यों खोला जाता है?
6. Prepare a Trial Balance with the following information: 5

S.No.	Name of Account	Balance (Rs.)	S.No.	Name of Account	Balance (Rs.)
i.	Capital	2,00,000	v.	Stock	70,000
ii.	Cash	1,80,000	vi.	Debtors	3,00,000
iii.	Creditors	1,00,000	vii.	Bank loan	1,50,000
iv.	Sales	3,00,000	viii.	Purchases	2,00,000

7. Prepare a Trial Balance from the following information: 5

S.No.	Name of Account	Balance (Rs.)	S.No.	Name of Account	Balance (Rs.)
i.	Capital	2,00,000	v.	Bank	1,80,000
ii.	Bills payable	1,00,000	vi.	Sales	3,00,000
iii.	Stock	70,000	vii.	Debtors	3,00,000
iv.	Bank Loan	1,50,000	viii.	Purchases	2,00,000

**PRACTICE TEST-7**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**PREPARATION OF BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. What is Bank Reconciliation Statement? 1  
बैंक समाधान विवरण क्या है?
2. What is bank overdraft? 1  
बैंक अधिविकर्ष क्या है?
3. Mention the main purpose of bank reconciliation statement. 1  
बैंक समाधान विवरण के मुख्य उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए।
4. State any two causes of difference in cash book and pass book balance. 1  
रोकड़ बही एवं पास बुक शेष में अंतर के कोई दो कारण बताइए।
5. Explain the need of bank reconciliation statement. 3  
बैंक समाधान विवरण की आवश्यकता का वर्णन कीजिए।
6. Name any four items which are to be added in the Debit Balance of Cash Book while preparing bank reconciliation statement. 1  
बैंक समाधान विवरण बनाते समय रोकड़ बही के डेबिट शेष में जोड़ी जाने वाली किन्हीं चार मदों के नाम बताइए।
7. Explain the following: 4
  - i. Cheques sent to the bank for collection but dishonoured.
  - ii. Direct payment made by the bank on behalf of customerनिम्नलिखित की व्याख्या कीजिए :
  - i. बैंक में संग्रहण हेतु चैक भेजे परन्तु आनदूत हो गए।
  - ii. ग्राहक की ओर से बैंक द्वारा सीधे भुगतान किया गया।
8. On July 31, 2015, the cash book of 'Kavita Enterprises' showed a debit balance of Rs. 1,56,000. On comparing the cash book with the pass book, the following discrepancies were noted:
  - i. Cheques issued for Rs. 42,000 but of them one cheque for Rs. 10,000 was encashed on August 4, 2015 and another cheque for Rs. 7,000 has not yet been presented.
  - ii. A cheque of Rs. 8,000 credited in the pass book on July 26, 2015 being dishonoured is debited again in the pass book on August 2,

2015. There was no entry in the cash book about dishonour of cheque until August 10, 2015.

- iii. Cheque for Rs. 16,000 were deposited in bank but of these cheques for Rs. 4,000 were not recorded in the cash book.
- iv. Amount wrongly credited by bank Rs. 13,000.
- v. Payment side of cash book has been overcast by Rs. 400.

Prepare Bank Reconciliation statement.

5

9. On July 31, 2015, the Pass Book of 'Verma & Co.' showed a debit balance of Rs. 64,000. Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement with the following information:

- i. Cheques issued of Rs. 10,000 on July 27, 2015 but this was not presented for payment whereas this was recorded twice in the cash book.
- ii. A cheque of Rs. 3,000 issued on July 28, 2015 was taken in cash column.
- iii. Cheques deposited into bank for Rs. 27,000 but of these cheques for Rs. 14,000 were cleared in August, 2015.
- iv. On July 29, 2015 a customer deposited Rs. 10,000 directly into the bank account but it was entered only in the pass book.
- v. Receipt column of cash book has been under cast by Rs. 2,000.

## **PRACTICE TEST-8**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

### **DEPRECIATION, PROVISION AND RESERVE**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. Define Depreciation. 1  
हास को परिभाषित कीजिए।
2. What do you mean by scrap value of the Asset? 1  
सम्पत्ति के अवशेष मूल्य से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है?
3. Define provision. 1  
प्रावधान को परिभाषित कीजिए।
4. Give any three differences between provision and reserve. 3  
प्रावधान और संचय में कोई तीन अंतर दीजिए।
5. What are the main causes of Depreciation? 3  
हास के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?
6. What are the differences between straight line method and written down value method of charging depreciation? 3  
हास प्रभारित करने की सरल रेखा विधि और अपलिखित मूल्य विधि में क्या अंतर है?
7. What are the main objectives of providing depreciation? 3  
हास लगाने के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं?
8. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012 ABC Transport Co. purchased a bus for Rs. 40,00,000. On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2013, this bus was involved in an accident and was completely destroyed and Rs. 26,50,000 were received by a cheque from the insurance company in full settlement on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014. On the same date (i.e., 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014) another bus was purchased by the company for Rs. 45,00,000.  
The company charges depreciation @ 20% per annum under the written down value method. Prepare the bus account for 3 years when the books are closed on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year. 4
9. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012, X Ltd. purchased a machinery for Rs. 24,00,000. On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 a part of machinery purchased on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012 for Rs. 2,00,000 was sold for Rs. 1,10,000 and a new machinery at the cost of Rs. 4,50,000 was purchased and installed on the same date. The company has adopted the method of providing 10% p.a. depreciation on the diminishing balance of the machinery. Show the machinery account, provision for depreciation account and machinery disposal account for 3 years.  
The company closes its books on 31<sup>st</sup> March. 6

Commission	2,400	
Sundry Debtors	9,140	
Cash in hand	80	
Cash at Bank	1,300	
Wages	30,000	
Salaries	2,800	
Purchases	42,700	
Sales		96,000
Bills receivable	1,440	
Bills payable		1,120
Sundry creditors		10,400
Return inwards	1,860	
Provision for doubtful debts		500
Drawings	1,400	
Return outwards		1,100
Rent	1,200	
Factory lighting & heating	160	
Insurance	1,260	
General Expenses	200	
Bad Debts	500	
Discount	1,300	740
Total	1,17,860	1,17,860

The following adjustments are to be made :

- i. Stock on March 31, 2015 Rs. 10,400.
- ii. Three months factory lighting and heating due but not paid Rs. 60.
- iii. 5% depreciation to be written off on furniture.
- iv. Write off further bad debts Rs. 140.
- v. Provision for doubtful debts to be increased to Rs. 600 and provision for discount on debtors @ 2% to be made.

**PRACTICE TEST-9**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**ACCOUNTING FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. Define bills of exchange. 1  
विनियम पत्र को परिभाषित कीजिए।
2. State any three advantages of bills of exchange. 3  
विनियम पत्र के कोई तीन लाभ बताइए।
3. What is meant by noting of bill of exchange? 3  
विनियम पत्र के आलोकन से क्या अभिप्राय है?
4. What are the different options available to the receiver of a bill of exchange? 4  
एक विनियम पत्र के प्राप्तकर्ता को उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प कौन-कौन से हैं?
5. Write any four differences between a bill of exchange and a promissory note. 4  
एक विनियम पत्र तथा प्रतिज्ञा पत्र के बीच कोई चार अंतर लिखिए।
6. Gaurangi sold goods to Meenakshi worth Rs. 40,000 on June 1, 2015 and on the same day, drew a bill on Meenakshi for a period of 4 months. The bill is dishonoured on due date. Gaurangi paid Rs. 100 as noting charges. Show the journals of both Gaurangi and Meenakshi. 5
7. On June 15, 2015, Ramesh sold goods to Meena valued at Rs. 60,000. He drew a bill at 3 months for the amount and discounted the same with his bankers at Rs. 57,000. On the due date, the bill was dishonoured. Ramesh paid the bank, the amount due plus the nothing charges of Rs. 100. Draft the journal entries in the books of all the parties. 5

**PRACTICE TEST-10**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**ACCOUNTING FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. Name the parties to a bill of exchange. 3  
विनियम पत्र से संबंधित पक्षों के नाम बताइए।
2. Enumerate the features of bill of exchange. 3  
विनियम पत्र की विशेषताएँ गिनाइए।
3. What do you mean by dishonour of a bill? 3  
विनियम पत्र के अनादरण से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है?
4. Nandu sold goods to Naresh for Rs. 82,500 on April 1, 2015. On the same date Nandu drew 3 bills on Naresh for Rs. 15,000; Rs. 32,500; Rs. 35,000 for 1 month, 2 month and 3 months respectively. The bills were accepted by Naresh. The first bill was honoured on due date. Second bill was discounted with the bank by Nandu @ 6% p.a. on May 4, 2015 and dishonoured on due date. Bank paid Rs. 100 as nothing charges. Third bill met on due date.  
Pass Journal entries in the books of Nandu and Naresh. 8
5. On January 1, 2015, Arvind sold goods to Prasad for Rs. 50,000 received Rs. 12,500 in cash and drew two bills, first Rs. 22,500 and second for Rs. 15,000 of two months each. Both bills duly accepted by Prasad. First bill was endorsed to Chetan in settlement of his claim of Rs. 22,500 and second bill was discounted with the bank @ 12% p.a. On 4<sup>th</sup> Jan., 2015 on the due date of these bills, both bills were dishonoured. Chetan has paid Rs. 100 and bank has paid Rs. 80 as nothing charges.  
Pass journal entries in the books of Arvind, Prasad and Chetan. 8

**PRACTICE TEST-11**  
**CLASS: XI**  
**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**  
**RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. What do you mean by suspense account? 1  
उचन्ति खाते से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है?
2. What is meant by rectifying entry? 1  
शोधन प्रविष्टि से क्या अभिप्राय है?
3. What is one-sided error? 1  
एक-पक्षीय अशुद्धि क्या है?
4. Name and explain the errors which do not affect the trial balance. 3  
तलपट को प्रभावित न करने वाली अशुद्धियों के नाम बताइए तथा उनकी व्याख्या कीजिए।
5. Explain errors of principle and give at least two examples of such errors. 3  
सैद्धान्तिक अशुद्धियों की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा ऐसी अशुद्धियों के कम-से-कम दो उदाहरण दीजिए।
6. What are two-sided errors? Give two examples of them. 3  
द्वि-पक्षीय अशुद्धियाँ क्या हैं? इनके दो उदाहरण दीजिए।
7. Explain errors of commission and give at least two examples of such errors. 3  
लेख अशुद्धियों की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा ऐसी अशुद्धियों के कम से कम दो उदाहरण दीजिए।
8. Rectify the following errors:  
  - i. Furniture purchased of Rs. 25,000 has been debited to purchase account.
  - ii. Goods of Rs. 2,000 purchased from Ajay was wrongly passed through sales book.
  - iii. Rs. 5,000 received from Manish, whose account had previously been written off as bad, was credited to his account.
  - iv. Rs. 6,000 was outstanding on account of rent was omitted to be recorded. 4
9. Trial balance of Ms. Muskan disclosed an excess debit of Rs. 450. Later on the following errors were located:  
  - i. Goods worth Rs. 200 purchased from Anjali had been posted to her account as Rs. 250.
  - ii. A purchase of furniture for Rs. 1,500 was recorded in the purchases book.
  - iii. Instead of crediting Simran's Account with Rs. 140, it was debited with Rs. 410.
  - iv. Total of purchases book had been under casted by Rs. 50.
  - v. Rs. 1,500 paid in cash for an office equipment was charged to office expense account.

Pass the rectifying entries and prepare a suspense account. 6



**PRACTICE TEST-12**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. Give two examples of revenue expenditure. 1  
आगम व्यय के दो उदाहरण दीजिए।
2. Explain the term 'Deferred Revenue Expenditure' with the help of an example. 3  
एक उदाहरण की सहायता से 'आस्थगित आगम व्यय' का वर्णन कीजिए।
3. What is meant by Grouping or Marshalling of assets and liabilities in Balance Sheet? 4  
तुलन पत्र में संपत्तियों तथा देयताओं की क्रमबद्धता से क्या अभिप्राय है?
4. Differentiate between capital receipt and revenue receipt on any four basis. 4  
किन्हीं चार आधारों पर पूंजीगत प्राप्ति तथा आयगत प्राप्ति में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए।
5. From the following Trial Balance, prepare the Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended March 31, 2015 and the Balance Sheet as at that date:

Particulars	Dr. Balance (Rs.)	Cr. Balance (Rs.)
Building	3,20,000	
Wages	52,000	
Machinery	32,000	
Salaries & Wages	83,200	
Debtors	67,500	
Capital		4,46,200
Purchases/Sales	1,13,000	2,01,400
Creditors		25,000
Furniture	4,000	
Drawings	1,000	

- Closing stock valued at Rs. 1,77,000. 5
6. From the following Trial Balance, prepare the trading and profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 2015 and the balance sheet as at that date: 8

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Dr. Balance (Rs.)</b>	<b>Cr. Balance (Rs.)</b>
Capital		2,50,000
Plant & Machinery	50,000	
Land & Building	60,000	
Sales		4,50,000
Furniture & Other equipments	25,000	
Trade Expenses	15,000	
Cash at Bank	1,25,000	
Wages & Salaries	30,000	
Repairs	5,000	
Purchases	3,00,000	
Opening stock	1,00,000	
Sundry Debtors/Sundry Creditors	50,000	60,000
Purchases Return		5,000
Rent		6,000
Discount	4,000	
Drawings	5,000	
Bills Receivable/Bills Payable	20,000	15,000
Bad Debts	2,000	
Interest		5,000

The stock on March 31, 2015 was valued at Rs. 70,000.

**PRACTICE TEST-13**  
**CLASS: XI**  
**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP**  
**(WITH ADJUSTMENTS)**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. What do you understand by adjustment entry? 1  
समायोजन प्रविष्टि से आप क्या समझते हैं?
2. What is provision for doubtful debts? 3  
संदिग्ध ऋणों हेतु प्रावधान क्या है?
3. Explain the following: 4  
i) Contingent liability  
ii. Unearned income  
निम्नलिखित की व्याख्या कीजिए :  
i) सम्भावित दायित्व  
ii. अनुपार्जित आय
4. What is the use of financial statements for potential investors? 4  
सम्भावित निवेशकों हेतु वित्तीय विवरणों का क्या उपयोग है?
5. Give journal entries for the following adjustments in financial statements: 5  
i) Salaries Rs. 10,000 are outstanding  
ii) Rs. 8,000 for rent have been received in advance  
iii) Interest on capital Rs. 3,000  
iv) Write off Rs. 4,000 as further bad debts  
v) Insurance amounting to Rs. 2,000 is paid in advance
6. From the following trial balance, prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 2015 and a balance sheet as at that date: 8

Particulars	Dr. Balance (Rs.)	Cr. Balance (Rs.)
Capital		8,000
Plant and Furniture	10,000	
Furniture & Fittings	520	
Stock on April 1, 2014	9,600	

**PRACTICE TEST-14**  
**CLASS: XI**  
**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**  
**ACCOUNTS FROM INCOMPLETE RECORDS**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. What is single entry system? 1  
इकहरा लेखा प्रणाली क्या है?
2. Give any two limitations of incomplete records. 1  
अपूर्ण अभिलेखों की कोई दो सीमाएँ दीजिए।
3. What is statement of affairs? 1  
अवस्था विवरण क्या है?
4. Give any one advantage of single entry system of accounting. 1  
लेखांकन की इकहरा लेखा प्रणाली का एक लाभ बताइए।
5. Mention any three characteristics of single entry system. 3  
इकहरा लेखा प्रणाली की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।
6. Rekha does not keep proper records of her business, she gives the following information:  

	Rs.
Opening Capital	2,00,000
Closing capital	2,50,000
Drawings made during the year	60,000
Capital added during the year	75,000

Calculate the profit or loss for the year. 4
7. Kapil started his business on April 1, 2014 with a capital of Rs. 20,000. On March 31, 2015 his assets were :  

	Rs.
Cash	640
Stock	6,960
Debtors	6,200
Machinery	17,000

He owed Rs. 2,400 to sundry creditors. He withdrew Rs. 400 per month for his personal expenses. Ascertain his profit for the year 2014-15. 4

8. Differentiate between balance sheet and statement of affairs on any five basis. 5

किन्हीं पांच आधारों पर तुलन पत्र एवं अवस्था विवरण के बीच अंतरभेद कीजिए।

9. From the following information relating to Mr. Yashpal, ascertain the profit or loss for the year 2014-15:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>April 1, 2014 (Rs.)</b>	<b>March 31, 2015 (Rs.)</b>
Machinery	16,000	16,000
Furniture	4,000	4,000
Stock	14,000	10,000
Sundry debtors	8,000	9,000
Bank balance	400	3,600
Sundry creditors	10,000	7,000

Mr. Yashpal withdrew Rs. 8,200 during the year to meet his household expenses. He introduced Rs. 600 as fresh capital on January 15, 2015. Machinery and furniture are to be depreciated @ 10% and 5% respectively. 5

**PRACTICE TEST-15**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NOT-FOR-PROFIT-ORGANISATION**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. State the nature of receipts and payment account. 1  
प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते की प्रकृति बताइये।
2. Give the meaning of income and expenditure account. 1  
आय एवं व्यय खाते की अर्थ बताइए।
3. What are the essential feature of the income and expenditure account? 3  
आय एवं व्यय खाते की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं?
4. Differentiate between receipts and payments account and income and expenditure account. 3  
प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते और आय एवं व्यय खाते में अंतर स्पष्ट करें।
5. Explain the concept of fund based accounting. 3  
कोष आधारित लेखांकन की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें।
6. Subscription received during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 are :

	Rs.	Rs.
For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2014	150	
For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2015	9,200	
For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2016	<u>300</u>	9,650

There are 500 members, each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 20; Rs. 200 were in arrears for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014.

Calculate amount of subscription to be credited to income and expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015. 4
7. Calculate amount of stationery consumed during the year : 4

	Rs.
Opening stock of stationery	8,000
Opening creditors for stationery	12,000
Amount paid for stationery during the year	40,800
Closing stock stationery	6,000
Closing creditors of stationery	7,000
8. Following is the receipts and payments account of Delhi Sports Club for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015.

Receipts and payments account  
for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance B/d	18,000	By Salaries and Wages	15,000
To Subscriptions:		By Office Expenses	5,000
2014            6,000		By Sports Equipments	12,000
2015            29,000		By Electricity Expenses	14,000
2016 <u>5,000</u>	40,000	By Travelling Expenses	6,000
To Donations	7,000	By Sundry Expenses	8,000
To Entrance Fees	15,000	By Balance c/d	20,000
	80,000		80,000

Additional Information:

- a) Outstanding subscription for 2014 was Rs. 8,000.
- b) Outstanding salaries and wages Rs.6,000.
- c) Depreciate sports equipment by 20%

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year 2014-15 of the club from the above particulars.

**PRACTICE TEST-16**

**CLASS: XI**

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**COVERED : COMPUTERS IN ACCOUNTING**

**Time : 50 minutes**

**M.M. : 25**

1. A computer cannot function without the operating software. Give one reason in support of your answer. 1  
एक कम्प्यूटर परिचालन प्रणाली (ओपरेटिंग सिस्टम) के बिना कार्य नहीं कर सकता है। अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में एक तर्क दीजिए।
2. What do you understand by grouping of accounts? 1  
खातों के समूहीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं?
3. Write the name of any two utility software. 1  
किन्हीं दो यूटिलिटी सॉफ्टवेयर के नाम लिखिए।
4. Explain the components of computer system. 3  
कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली के विभिन्न भागों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
5. Explain any three capabilities of a computer system. 3  
कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की किन्हीं तीन क्षमताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।
6. Explain any three limitations of computer system. 3  
कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की किन्हीं तीन सीमाओं की व्याख्या करो।
7. Explain accounting information system (AIS) as a part of management information system (MIS). 3  
लेखांकन सूचना तंत्र को प्रबंध सूचना तंत्र के एक भाग के रूप में व्याख्या कीजिए।
8. 'Computerised accounting is much better than manual accounting'. Justify this statement by giving a comparison of manual accounting and computerised accounting. 4  
'कम्प्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन हस्तलिखित लेखांकन से बहुत बेहतर है'। इस कथन को हस्तलिखित लेखांकन तथा कम्प्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन की तुलना द्वारा सिद्ध कीजिए।
9. Write short note on the following:  
i) Readymade software  
ii) Customised software  
iii) Tailor-made software 2x3=6  
निम्न में से प्रत्येक पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी कीजिए :  
i) रेडिमेड सॉफ्टवेयर  
ii) कस्टमाइज्ड सॉफ्टवेयर  
iii) टेलस्मेड सॉफ्टवेयर