

	PRACTICE PAPER(FIRST TERM) 2021-22 CLASS-XI Subject: ACOUNTANCY (055) Time: 90 minutes समय: 90 मिनट Max. Marks:40 अधिकतम अंक:-40
	सामान्य निर्देश: 1. इस प्रश्नपत्र में कुल 55 प्रश्न हैं। 2. प्रश्न पत्र में 3 खंड हैं। 3. खंड क में 24 प्रश्न हैं। कोई भी 20 प्रश्न हल करें। 4. खंड ख में 24 प्रश्न हैं। कोई भी 20 प्रश्न हल करें। 5. खंड ग में 07 प्रश्न हैं। कोई भी 5 प्रश्न हल करें। 6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं। 7. कोई नकारात्मक अंकन नहीं है। General instructions: 1. There are total 55 questions in this paper. 2. The Question Paper contains 3 sections. 3. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions. 4. Section B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions. 5. Section C has 07 questions. Attempt any 05 questions. 6. All questions carry equal marks. 7. There is NO negative marking.
1.	 refers to the entire body of the theoretical knowledge of accounting. (a) Financial management (b) Accounting (c) Accountancy (d) None of the above
2.	 need information to form policies at the macro level and for providing subsidies. (a) Tax authorities (b) Competitors

	(c) Management (d) Government and its agencies
3.	Accounting concepts are basic assumptions which are taken for any business and business are considered to be following them. From the given options, identify which of the following cannot be considered a fundamental accounting assumption? (a) Going concern (b) Consistency (c) Accrual (d) Materiality
4.	Due to which principle, contingent liabilities are shown in the balance sheet? (a) Dual aspect principle (b) Principle of full disclosure (c) Principle of materiality (d) Going concern concept
5.	Which type of GST is applicable on supply from Delhi to Delhi? (a) Centre GST (b) State GST (c) Integrated GST (d) Both (a) and (b)
6.	Which written document is prepared by seller for goods sold against cash which acts as an evidence for both the seller and the purchaser of goods? (a) Cash-in-slip (b) Cash bill (c) Cash memo (d) Voucher
7.	When goods are returned to supplier, assets and are by same amount. (a) liabilities, increased (b) liabilities, decreased (c) assets, increased (d) assets, decreased
8.	When cash is withdrawn by proprietor for personal use, what is its impact on accounting equation? (a) Decrease in assets, decrease in liabilities (b) Decrease in assets, decrease in capital (c) Increase in assets, increase in liabilities (d) Increase in assets, increase in capital
9.	Rules of debit and credit are same for both liability and capital. (a) True (b) False (c) Partially true (d) Partially false
10.	Transactions that cannot be recorded in any special journal are recorded in journal called the (a) Cash book (b) Journal (c) Ledger (d) Journal proper

11.	Contra entries refer to (a) entries that are made only on debit side of cash book. (b) entries that are made only on credit side of cash book. (c) entries that are made on both sides of cash book. (d) None of the above
12.	Under system, a definite sum is given to the petty cashier at the beginning of certain period and the amount spent is reimbursed from time-to-time. (a) financial (b) accounting (c) imprest (d) None of these
13.	Which account will be debited if proprietor pays 5,000 as life insurance premium from business cash? (a) Cash A/c (b) Bank A/c (c) Insurance A/c (d) Drawings A/c
14.	Which of the following is/are not recorded in purchase book? (i) Cash purchase of goods worth 5,000. (ii) Purchase of goods on credit worth 75,000. (iii) Purchase of furniture of 3,000 on credit. (a) Only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
15.	If XYZ Electronics Ltd. purchases 20 TV @ 2,000 per piece and 15 tape recorders @ 12,500 per piece. There was a trade discount of 20%. What will be the amount recorded in purchase book? (a) 40,000 (b) 1,87,500 (c) 2,27,500 (d) 1,82,000
16.	The differences between the cash book and the bank pass book is caused by (i) timing differences in recording of the transactions. (ii) errors made by the business or by the bank. (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)
17.	When money is withdrawn from the bank, the bank the account of the customer. (a) credit (b) debit (c) Either (a) or (b) (d) No effect
18.	 refers to writing-off the cost of intangible assets like patents, copyright, trade marks, franchises, goodwill which have utility for a specified period of time. (a) Depreciation

	(b) Depletion (c) Amortisation (d) None of the above
19.	 is the estimated net realisable value (or sale value) of the asset at the end of its useful life. (a) Scrap value (b) Original cost (c) Depreciation (d) None of these
20.	 of an asset is the estimated economic or commercial life of the asset. (a) Useful life (b) Physical life (c) Residual life (d) None of these
21.	The balance of sales column in sales book is 90,000. If 3,000 is recovered from debtors, what will be the balance in the sales book? (a) 90,000 (b) 93,000 (c) 87,000 (d) None of these
22.	Payment of wages for installation of machinery will be recorded as (a) Debit Machinery A/c and credit Cash A/c (b) Debit Cash A/c and credit Machinery A/c (c) Debit Wages A/c and credit Cash A/c (d) None of the above
23.	Which of these is not a part of current liabilities? (a) Bank overdraft (b) Bills payable (c) Debentures (d) Creditors
24.	Which of these is/are the objectives of accounting standards? (a) Better understanding of financial statements (b) Minimise diverse accounting policies and practices with an aim to eliminate them to possible extent (c) Enhance reliability of financial statements (d) All of the above
	Section-B
25.	If goods worth 25,000 are distributed as charity, then while passing a journal entry. (a) Purchases account is debited with 25,000 and Charity account is credited with 25,000. (b) Charity account is debited with 25,000 and Purchases account is credited with 25,000. (c) Drawings account is debited with 25,000 and Purchases account is credited with 25,000. (d) None of the above
26.	Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information includes:

	(a) Reliability (b) Relevance (c) Understandability (d) All of the above
27.	External Users includes (a) Investors and potential investors (b) Lenders and financial institutions (c) Suppliers and creditors (d) All of the above
28.	Central GST and Union Territory GST is applicable in such a way that if the prescribed rate is 18%, ... GST will be levied by centre and GST will be levied by the union territory. (a) 10%, 8% (b) 8%, 10% (c) 9%, 9% (d) Can't be determined
29.	For which of the following transactions, capital account will be increased and decreased by the same amount? (a) Income received in advance (b) Outstanding expenses paid (c) Interest on drawings provided (d) Bad debts on insolvency of a debtor
30.	By what amount will be purchases account debited with, if Riya buys goods at the list price of 1,00,000 from Mary less 20% trade discount and 2% cash discount and paid 50% by cheque? (a) 1,00,000 (b) 80,000 (c) 78,000 (d) None of these
31.	If an old amount written-off as bad debt is recovered, then while passing a journal entry. (a) Cash account is debited and Bad debts recovered account is credited. (b) Cash account is debited and Bad debts account is credited. (c) Cash account is debited and Provision for doubtful debts account is credited. (d) None of the above
32.	The original cost of the asset is 2, 50,000 and freight and installation charges are 25,000. The useful life of the asset is 10 years and net residual value is estimated to be 50,000. What is the amount of depreciation to be charged every year under straight line method assuming that the asset is purchased on 1st January, 2021? (a) 22,500 (b) 25,000 (c) 30,000 (d) None of these
33.	Under method, a fixed and equal amount in the form of depreciation is charged every year during the life time of the asset. (a) straight line (b) written down value (c) annuity

	(d) insurance policy
34.	Neel Ltd. deals in selling and buying furniture. Here, furniture is (a) fixed asset for Neel Ltd. (b) intangible asset for Neel Ltd. (c) goods for Neel Ltd. (d) None of the above
35	What will be the journal entry if salary of 25,000 is outstanding? (a) Outstanding Salary A/c Dr 25,000 To Salary A/c 25,000 (b) Salary A/c Dr 25,000 To Cash A/c 25,000 (c) Salary A/c Dr 25,000 To Outstanding Salary A/c 25,000 (d) None of the above
36.	The credit balance as per cash book is 1,500. Cheques for 400 were deposited but were not collected. The cheques issued but not presented were 100, 125, 50. Balance as per pass book will be (a) 1,625 (b) 2,175 (c) 1,375 (d) 825
37.	Which of the following accounts will be affected by the statement 'Started business with cash 1,00,000 and goods 40,000'? (a) Cash and capital (b) Cash, stock and capital (c) Cash, stock, liabilities and capital (d) Cash and stock
38.	Amount directly deposited by debtors in bank of 20,000. How will it be treated for the purpose of bank reconciliation statement if Balance as per Cash Book is taken as base? (a) 20,000 will be deducted from the balance as per cash book. (b) 20,000 will be added to the balance as per pass book. (c) 20,000 will be added to the balance as per cash book. (d) None of the above
39.	Goods taken away by the proprietor from business for his personal use will be recorded in (a) purchases book (b) sale book (c) purchases return book (d) journal proper
40.	As per this concept under accounting concepts/assumptions, business is assumed to continue for a long period of time in future and there is no intention of closing it. Which concept is highlighted here? (a) Consistency concept (b) Going concern concept (c) Accrual concept (d) None of the above
41.	According to the cost principle, an asset bought is recorded in books at price (a) at which it was acquired (b) which is prevailing in market (c) higher of (a) and (b)

	(d) lower of (a) and (b)
42.	The junior accountant in a fortune 500 company decided to omit the 'paisa' in certain figures and showed the rounded off figures in financial statements. The act was found to be correct by senior accountant because of (a) principle of full disclosure (b) going concern concept (c) materiality principle (d) consistency concept
43.	Recognition of cost in the same period as associated revenues is called (a) Cost principle (b) Dual aspect principle (c) Full disclosure principle (d) Matching principle
44.	In, unpaid expenses are recorded in books of accounts. (a) cash basis of accounting (b) accrual basis of accounting (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Can't be determined
45.	Everything a firm owns, it also owes to somebody. This co-existence is explained by (a) accrual concept (b) dual aspect principle (c) consistency concept (d) matching principle
46.	 is levied in the course of interstate supply of goods and services. (a) Central GST (b) State GST (c) Union Territory GST (d) Integrated GST
47.	In measurement, what type of transactions is considered (during the process of accounting)? (a) Quantitative (b) Qualitative (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Can't say
48.	When purchased goods are returned to the suppliers, these returns are termed as (a) Return inwards (b) Carriage Inward (c) Return outwards (d) Carriage Outward
	Section C
49.	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 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. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below

	(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										
50.	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Assertion (A) Charging depreciation is important to represent true and fair financial position. Reason (R) If depreciation on assets is not provided for, then the assets will be overvalued. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below (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										
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	Read the following case study and answer question 53 to 55 on the basis of the same. On 1st April, 2011, A Ltd. purchased a machine for Rs.2,40,000 and spent Rs.10,000 on its erection. On 1st October, 2011, an additional machinery costing Rs.1,00,000 was purchased. On 1st October, 2013 the machine purchased on 1st April, 2011 was sold for Rs.1,43,000 and on the same date, a new machine was purchased at a cost of Rs.2,00,000. Company is charging Depreciation at 5% p.a. by the Straight Line Method on 31st										

	march every year..
53.	What is the total amount of depreciation charged on 31 st march 2012? (a) 20,000 (b) 15,000 (c)17,500 (d) 12,500
54.	What is the amount of profit/loss on machinery sold on 1 st October 2013? (a) Loss 82,000 (b) Loss 75,750 (c)Profit 17,500 (d) Profit 12,500
55.	What is the total balance of machinery account on 31 st march 2014? (a) 87,500 (b) 1,95,000 (c)2,82,500 (d)12,500