

KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, SESSION: 2025-26
GRADE: 11 SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY (055)
SET B

DAY & DATE: MONDAY- FEBRUARY 16, 2026

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

NAME: _____

TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

ROLL NO: _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.

This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.

Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.

Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.

Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each

Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each

PART A; FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – I

- Q1.** Radheshyam is a furniture dealer. Which one of the following will not be recorded in his books? **(1)**
A. Purchase of Timber for ₹ 50,000
B. Sofa set worth Rs 40,000 taken to his home
C. Sale of household furniture for ₹ 5,000
D. Dining table of ₹30,000 given to his friend as a gift

(a) Only B
(b) Only A
(c) Only D
(d) Only C
- Q2.** Goods costing ₹20000 have been sold for cash at 25 % profit. By what amount cash account will increase **(1)**
(a) ₹ 15000
(b) ₹ 15500
(c) ₹ 20500
(d) ₹ 25000
- Q3.** Which of the following is Revenue Expenditure? **(1)**
(a) Expenses on purchase of Machinery
(b) Purchase of Investments
(c) Repair Expenses
(d) Building Construction Expenses
- Q4.** For a large manufacturing, the costs of small tools used in not relevant whereas it is very relevant for a small roadside workshop. This fallacy can be explained by which principle? **(1)**
(a) Principle of conservation

- (b) Principle of full disclosure
- (c) Principle of materiality
- (d) Matching principle

- Q5.** Which of these is not a part of current liabilities? (1)
- (a) Debentures
 - (b) Bank Overdraft
 - (c) Bills payable
 - (d) Creditors
- Q6.** In the financial year 2021-22, Aman's cash sales were ₹6,00,000 and credit sales were 1/3 of cash sales. The total expenses paid by him were ₹4,40,000 out of which ₹20,000 pertained to 2022-23. Expenses of ₹30,000 were still to be paid. Determine Aman's income as per 'Accrual' basis of accounting (1)
- (a) ₹3,50,000
 - (b) ₹1,15,000
 - (c) ₹2,50,000
 - (d) ₹1,50,000
- Q7.** If Cash= ₹1000; Inventories= ₹4000 Debtors= ₹5000; Capital + Liabilities= ₹18000. Find out the Amount of Fixed Assets? (1)
- (a) ₹10000
 - (b) ₹20000
 - (c) ₹8000
 - (d) ₹15000
- Q8.** Rule of Debit and Credit for Impersonal account is (1)
- (a) Dr. all expenses and Cr. all gains & Dr. what goes out and Cr. what comes in
 - (b) Dr. the receiver and Cr. the giver
 - (c) Dr. all expenses and Cr. all gains
 - (d) Dr. what goes out and Cr. what comes in
- Q9.** 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? (1)
- (a) ₹1,00,000
 - (b) ₹80,000
 - (c) ₹78,000
 - (d) ₹65,000
- Q10.** Which of the following about cash book is not true? (1)
- (a) It serves the purpose of both journal as well as the ledger (cash) account.
 - (b) It is also called the book of original entry.
 - (c) When a cash book is maintained, transactions of cash are not recorded in the journal, and no separate account for cash or bank is required in the ledger.
 - (d) It records both cash and credit transactions.

- Q11.** Which of the following entries are recorded in journal proper? (1)
- (a) Goods withdrawn by the owner for personal use
 - (b) Purchase of items on credit other than goods
 - (c) Endorsement and dishonor of bills of exchange
 - (d) All of these
- Q12.** Find out the bank balance as per cash book if overdraft as per pass book is ₹10,000 and cheques deposited in the bank but not credited are for ₹4,000. (1)
- (a) ₹6,000 favourable balance
 - (b) ₹ 6,000 overdraft
 - (c) ₹14,000 favourable balance
 - (d) ₹ 14,000 overdraft
- Q13.** What could be the possible description of a trial balance among the following? (1)
- (a) Shows the total/balance of books
 - (b) Shows the entries in the sheet
 - (c) It is a special system
 - (d) Showcases the financial position of a company
- Q14.** XYZ Ltd. purchased a plant for ₹5,00,000 on 1st April, 2020, and spent ₹50,000 for its installation. The salvage value of the plant after its useful life of 10 years is estimated to be ₹10,000. Pass journal entry for depreciation on 31st March, 2021. (1)
- (a) Depreciation A/c Dr 54,000
To Plant A/c 54,000
 - (b) Plant A/c Dr 54,000
To Depreciation A/c 54,000
 - (c) Depreciation A/c Dr 50,000
To Plant A/c 50,000
 - (d) Depreciation A/c Dr 5,000
To Plant A/c 5,000
- Q15.** Secret Reserve is created by: (1)
- (a) Suppressing the sales
 - (b) Writing off excessive depreciation
 - (c) Charging capital expenditure to Profit & Loss Account
 - (d) All of these
- Q16.** Sales Book is totalled as ₹50,000 instead of ₹5,00,000. It is _____ (1)
- (a) Error of Omission
 - (b) Error of Commission
 - (c) Error of Principle
 - (d) Compensating Error
- Q17.** Identify and explain the Accounting Principles/Concepts/Conventions followed or violated in the following situations: (3)
- (a) 'Puri and Sons' is following the policy of valuing the closing stock at cost price irrespective of the fact that its market price is significantly lower than the cost price

(b) 'Jain and Sons' is in Garments business. Their accountant prepared a single set of Financial statements for the time period from 1/4/2019 to 31/3/21

- Q18.** Show the effect of the following transactions on the Accounting Equation of Nysha (3)
- The following balances appeared in the books of Ankur on 1/4/2024
Cash - ₹20,000, Bank ₹30,000, Stock ₹10,000, Sunil (Dr.) ₹15,000 and Shekhar (Cr.) ₹15,000
 - Payment made through cheque in full settlement of account ₹14,800 to the creditor
 - Sale of goods on credit to Manoj costing ₹5,000 at a profit of 60%

- Q19.** Analyse the following transactions using modern classification: (3)
- Commenced business with cash ₹1,50,000
 - Purchased machinery ₹80,000; paid ₹30,000 cash and balance by accepting a bill payable
 - Paid installation charges on machinery ₹5,000
 - Received commission in advance ₹6,000
 - Paid insurance premium ₹12,000 for one year
 - Withdrew goods worth ₹4,000 for personal use

- Q20.** Prepare a trial balance with the following information (3)

Sr. No	Name of Accounts	Amt (₹)	Sr. No	Name of Accounts	Amt (₹)
(i)	Capital	5,00,000	(v)	Stock	70,000
(ii)	Cash	1,80,000	(vi)	Debtors	6,00,000
(iii)	Creditors	1,00,000	(vii)	Bank Loan	1,50,000
(iv)	Sales	3,00,000	(viii)	Purchases	2,00,000

- Q21.** Pass journal entries for the following in the books of Raghu (4)
- Raghu started business with cash ₹80,000, goods ₹40,000 and furniture ₹20,000.
 - Sold goods to Shyam of the list price ₹20,000 at trade discount of 10%.
 - Paid rent ₹800, Trade expenses ₹400 and Travelling expenses ₹500.
 - Paid into bank for opening a current account ₹25,000.
 - Received from Shyam full amount at 5% discount.
 - Salary due to clerk ₹10,000.
 - Charge interest on drawings ₹800.

- Q22.** Following balance appear in the books of Rama Bros: (4)

1 st April, 2022 Machinery Account	₹ 80,000
Provision for depreciation A/c	₹ 36,000

On 1st April 2022, they sold a machine for ₹ 8,700. This machine was purchased for ₹ 16,000 in April 2018. You are required to prepare Provision for Depreciation A/c and Machinery A/c

on 31st March, 2023, assuming the firm has been charging Depreciation at 10% p.a. on Straight Line Method.

- Q23.** Prepare a Double Column Cash Book from the following: (6)
1. Cash in hand ₹55,000 and bank overdraft ₹12,000
 2. Deposited cash into bank ₹20,000
 3. Withdrew cash from bank for office use ₹7,000
 4. Issued cheque for rent ₹10,000
 5. Received cheque from Mohan ₹18,000 and deposited immediately
 6. Withdrew ₹5,000 from bank for personal use
 7. Paid stationery ₹6,000 in cash
 8. Paid electricity bill ₹4,000 by cheque
- Q24.** From the following particular, prepare the Bank Reconciliation Statement of Shri Krishan as on 31st March, 2017 (6)
- i. Balance as per pass book is ₹ 10,000.
 - ii. Bank collected a cheque of ₹ 500 behalf of Shri Kishan but wrongly credited it to Shri Kishan's account.
 - iii. Bank recorded a cash deposit of ₹ 1,589 as ₹ 1,598.
 - iv. Withdrawal column of the passbook undercast by ₹ 100.
 - v. The credit balance of ₹ 1,500 as on the passbook was recorded in the debit balance.
 - vi. The payment of a cheque of ₹ 350 was recorded twice in the passbook.
 - vii. The passbook showed a credit balance for a cheque of ₹ 1000 deposited by Shri Kishan.
- Q25.** On 1.1.2011 Machinery was purchased for ₹ 80,000. On 1.7.2012 additions were made to the account of ₹ 40,000. On 31.3.2013 machinery purchased on 1.7.2012 costing ₹ 12,000 was sold for ₹ 11,000 and on 30.6.2013 machinery purchased on 1.1.2011, costing ₹ 32,000 was sold for ₹ 26,700. On 1.10.2013 additions were made to the amount of ₹ 20,000. Depreciation was provided at 10% p.a. on the Diminishing Balance Method. Show the Machinery Account for three years from 2011 to 2013 (Year ended 31st December). (6)
- Q26.** Trial balance of Mridul did not agree and he put the difference to the suspense account. He discovered the following errors. (6)
- i. Sales return book overcast by ₹ 800.
 - ii. Purchase return to Shivam ₹ 2,000 were not posted to his account.
 - iii. Goods purchased on credit from Rao ₹ 4,000 though taken into stock, but no entry was passed in the books.
 - iv. Installation charges on new machinery purchased ₹ 500 were debited to sundry expenses account as ₹ 50.
 - v. Rent paid for residential accommodation of Mridul (the proprietor) ₹ 1,400 was debited to rent account as ₹ 1,000.
- Rectify the errors and prepare a suspense account to ascertain the difference in the trial balance.

PART B ; FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – II

- Q27.** A new firm commenced business on 1st January 2011 and purchased goods costing ₹ 90000 during the year. A sum of ₹ 6000 was spent on freight inward. At the end of the year the cost of goods still unsold was ₹ 15000 (market value ₹ 10000). Sales during the year were ₹ 120000. What is the gross profit earned by the firm. **(1)**
- (a) ₹ 34000
(b) ₹ 30000
(c) ₹ 39000
(d) ₹ 42000

- Q28.** Trial Balance contains the following information: **(1)**

15% Bank Loan	₹ 40,000
Interest Paid	₹ 4,500

Interest debited to P & L A/c will be:

- (a) ₹ 1,500
(b) ₹ 3,000
(c) ₹ 4,500
(d) ₹ 6,000
- Q29.** Net profit of a firm before charging the manager's commission is ₹ 21,000. If the manager is entitled to 5% commission after charging such commission, how much manager will get as commission? **(1)**
- a) ₹ 2,100
b) ₹ 1,050
c) ₹ 2,000
d) ₹ 1,000
- Q30.** Capital in the beginning - ₹ 24,000, profit made during the year - ₹ 4,000, drawings - ₹ 8,000, Capital introduced during the year- ₹ 12,000. Calculate capital at the end **(1)**
- (a) ₹ 20,000
(b) ₹ 28,000
(c) ₹ 35,000
(d) ₹ 32,000
- Q31.** Compute 'Operating Profit' from the following information **(3)**
- Gross profit ₹ 1,00,000
Salaries ₹ 5,000
Audit fees ₹ 2,000
Lighting ₹ 2,500
Gain on sale of machinery ₹ 7,700
Insurance premium ₹ 3,400
Donations ₹ 4,200
Loss on sale of furniture ₹ 10,800
Advertisement ₹ 8,200
Bad debts ₹ 4,800
Interest on loan ₹ 3,600

Q32.

Extract of Trial Balance
as on 31st March, 2013

(3)

Name of Accounts	Debit Balance(₹)	Credit Balance(₹)
Bad Debts	2,400	
Sundry Debtors	60,000	

Additional Information

Write-off further bad debts ₹ 3,000.

Show how will this appear in final accounts.

Q33. Ramesh keeps his books by single entry method. His position on 31st March 2013 was as follows :

(4)

Cash in hand ₹ 200, Cash at bank ₹ 3,000, Stock ₹ 20,000, Sundry debtors ₹ 8,500, Furniture ₹1,800, Plant ₹15,000, Sundry creditors ₹ 22,000.

During the year 2013-14 he introduced ₹5,000 as further capital in the business & withdrew ₹ 750 per month.

On 31st March 2014 his position was as follows :

Cash in hand ₹ 300, Cash at bank ₹ 2,000, Sundry debtors ₹ 14,000, Stock ₹ 19,000, Plant ₹ 27,000, Furniture ₹ 1,500 & Sundry creditors ₹ 29,000.

Prepare a statement of showing profit or loss made by him for the year ended 31st March, 2014.

Q34. From the following balances taken from the books of Ambika, prepare Profit & Loss a/c and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31/3/2024

(6)

Debit balances	₹	Credit balances	₹
Machinery	40,000	Capital	2,00,000
Purchase	4,00,000	Discount Received	8,000
Debtors	4,00,000	Sales	8,42,000
Salaries (1/4/23 – 31/1/24)	60,000	Purchase Return	20,000
Wages	60,000	Creditors	2,30,000
Rent	80,000	Provision for D/D	12,000
Sales return	20,000	Provision for Depreciation on Machinery	4,000
Bad Debts	24,000		
Drawings	18,000		
Printing and Stationery	16,000		
Insurance	12,000		
Opening Stock	1,00,000		
Office Expenses	36,000		
Cash at Bank	20,000		
Furniture	30,000		
	13,16,000		13,16,000

Adjustments:

- i. Gross Profit ₹4,22,000
- ii. Depreciate Machinery @10% p.a. Fixed instalment Method
- iii. Depreciate Furniture @20% p.a.
- iv. Write off further bad debts ₹10,000 and create a provision for doubtful debts @10%
- v. Goods given as charity ₹10,000
- vi. Closing Stock ₹1,30,000 (Market value ₹1,50,000)