

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS – 2019-20
CLASS – XI – ACCOUNTANCY

Introduction of accounting

- 1 Mark**
- Q 1 _____ refers to the entire body of theory and practice of accounting.
- Q 2 Who uses published and unpublished accounting information?
- Q 3 Dr. Verma is running a school. He decided to offer free education to student of low income group. Point out the values involved in the above decision.
- Q 4 Due to labour strike in a factory, the production had to stop for a week. The accountant estimated the loss of production and likely loss of profit and recorded in the books of accounts. Is the accountant correct?
- Q 5 Can production loss due to machine break down recorded in the books of accounts.
- Q 6 Is the basic objective of book keeping to maintain systematic records or to ascertain net results of operations of financial transactions.
- Q 7 A business organization planning to expand its market department. Will it be recorded in to the books.
- Q 8 A co. suffered a loss of 15000 due to fire in the month of June. State whether this event will be recorded in the books of accounts or not.

3 and 4 Marks

- Q 9 What are the limitations of accounting?
- Q 10 Briefly discuss the advantage of maintaining books on double entry system of accounting.
- Q 11 Describe the information needs of internal users. Also identify the value shown by the firm in providing this information.
- Q 12 Accounting information refers to the financial statements. The information provided by these statements can be categorized into various types. Briefly discuss them.
- Q 13 What are the limitations of Accounting?
- Q.14 What are the difference between Book keeping , Accounting and Accountancy.
- Q 15 What do you understand by window dressing in Accounting? Also identify any two values being ignored by window dressing?
- Q 16 Describe accounting as a source of information .
- Q 17 Explain qualitative characteristics of accounting\ information.
- Q 18 “Accounting is historical in nature” explain

Basic accounting Terms

One mark Questions -

1. Mention any one cause responsible for difference. in current Assets & Fixed Assets.
2. What do you mean by purchases, purchases return & net purchases?
3. Name any two Contingent Liability :
4. Explain the following terms in one statement :
 - a) Business transactions
 - b) Revenue
 - c) Voucher
 - d) Goods
 - e) Income
 - f) Profit

5. A firm earns revenue of Rs. 21000 and the expenses to earn this revenue are Rs. 15000. Calculate its income.
6. Fill in the blanks :
 - a) A person to whom firm owes money is a_____.
 - b) Goods taken by the owner for personal use are called_____.
 - c) The amount of debts_____from the debtors is termed as badness.
7. Bank overdraft is a shorter liability / long-term / contingent liability.
8. Define merchandise?
9. Mr. khurana has to pay school fees of his son . For this purpose, he withdraws 15000 from his business. What is the term used for this.

3 Marks

- Q10. What is the difference between Capital expenditure and revenue expenditure?
- Q11. What is the basic difference between Profit, Income and gain?
- Q12 Give two examples of each of the following:
 - (a) Current assets (b) Fictitious assets (c) Intangible assets (d)Tangible assets

Process of Accounting and Basis of Accounting

1 Mark

- Q1. What is cash basis of Accounting?
- Q2. State any two advantages of cash basis of accounting.
- Q3. State any two disadvantage of Cash basis of accounting.

3 Marks

- Q4. What is Accrual basis of accounting? Write any two advantages or disadvantages of it.
- Q5. State any three points of distinction between cash and accrual bases of Accounting.
- Q.6 Hari a Lawer earned Rs.10,00,000 during the financial year 2014-15. Out of which he received Rs.7,50,000. He incurred an expenses of Rs.6,50,000 out of which Rs.60,000 are outstanding. He also received his fees relating the previous year Rs.2,50,000 and also paid Rs.1,00,000 expenses of last year. Find out Hari's income for 2014-15 following the cash basis and accrual basis of accounting.

Accounting Equations & Rules of Debit and Credit

- Q1. How is the accounting equations effected if goods Rs.10,000 is sold to Mohan for Rs.12,000
- Q2. Give two Examples of Increase in Assets and decrease of another asset.
- Q3. What is the internal liabilities of the firm if Assets are Rs.1,00,000 and external Liabilities is Rs.60,000.
- Q4. Find the capital of the firm if assets are of Rs.5,00,000 and external Liabilities of Rs. 3,00,000

4 Marks

- Q5. On which side the decrease in the following accounts be recorded? Also specify the nature of account.
 - 1) Capital A/c 2) Furniture A/c 3) Ram:- A customer 4) Mohan:- A supplier
 - 5) Outstanding Expenses
- Q6. Find the opening capital of the firm form the following information given at the end of the year. Total assets Rs.1, 30,000, External liabilities Rs.40,000. During the year proprietor introduced additional capital of Rs.20, 000 and withdrew Rs.15,000 for personal use and earned a profit of Rs.25,000.
- Q7. Prove that accounting equation is satisfied in all the following transaction of sudhir.
 - i) Started business with cash Rs.2,00,000 and goods Rs.80,000
 - ii) Bought goods on cash Rs.60,000 and on credit for Rs.40,000
 - iii) Goods costing Rs.96,000 sold at a profit of 33.33%. half the payment received in cash.
 - iv) Purchased furniture for office use Rs.24,000 And for household use of sudhir Rs.16000

- Q8. Mahesh started a business on 1st Jan 2016 with a capital of Rs.2, 00,000. During the year ending 31st December 2016, he introduced further capital of Rs.40, 000 and withdrew Goods and Cash worth Rs.30,000 for private use. On December 2016, his assets include cash Rs.60,000, Stock Rs.1,60,000, Debtors Rs.80,000 and Furniture Rs.30,000 and liabilities include Bank loan Rs.20,000 and creditors Rs.5,000. Ascertain his capital at the end of the year and profit and loss incurred during the year.
- Q9. Prepare T shape account of cash, Debtors and Creditors and balance them.

i) Cash sales	Rs.30,000
ii) Bought goods from Amar	Rs.40,000
iii) Sold goods to Ram	Rs.44,000
iv) Bought goods in cash	Rs.26,000
v) Returned goods to Amar	Rs.6,000
vi) Cash received from Ram	Rs.15,000
vii) Ram returned goods	Rs. 4,000

- Q10. Classify the following accounts (according to modern approach and traditional approach).
- i) Ram :- a creditor ii) Machinery Account iii) Rent outstanding iv) Wages A/c
- v) Stock vi) Sales A/c vii) Depreciation A/c

6 Marks

- Q11. Show the accounting equation is satisfied in the following cases:
- i) Kamal start business with cash Rs.80,000 and Goods Rs.40,000
- ii) Sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of Goods at a profit of 25% to Ram.
- iii) Sold half of the remaining goods at a loss of 10% for cash.
- iv) Bought goods from Kavi for Rs.10,000 and paid Rs.7,000 in cash
- (v) Bought furniture Rs.10,000 for office use and for Rs.5,000 for Domestic Use
- (vi) Rent paid Rs.1000 of which Rs.600 is prepaid.
- Q12. Use accounting equations for the following transaction of Vijay.
- i) Start business with cash Rs.40,000
- ii) Bought Goods for cash Rs.10,000 and on credit from Gopal of Rs.30,000
- iii) Sold goods bought for cash to Naman for Rs.15,000
- iv) Settle the account of Gopal by paying Rs.29,800
- v) Ravi requested for advance salary of Rs.2000 and he got it.
- vi) Paid rent Rs.3000 but Rs.1000 is still due.

Origin of Transactions and preparations of Vouchers

- Q1. Why are transfer vouchers prepared?
- Q2. What are the different types of vouchers?
- Q3. Give the format of Debit Vouchers.
- Q4. Which source documents we used at the time of credit sales and purchases. And also when we received amount from debtors and paid to creditors.
- Q5. From the following transaction prepare credit Vouchers.
May 2 Received cash from Manmohan & co. on account vide cash receipt No.280
- Q.6 State two differences between source documents and Vouchers.
- Q.7 Prepare vouchers to be recorded in the books of Deepak furniture house.

2015

Feb 8	Bought furniture for Re sale for cash vide memo no.280	Rs.9800
Feb 18	Withdrawn cash from bank for office use vide cheque no.254987	Rs.1500
Feb 15	Wages paid for the month of January 8 vide wages sheet no.42	Rs.3800

