

R. D. RAJPAL SCHOOL
SESSION 2025-26
MID-TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS XI
TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY (SET B)
MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NO. OF PAGES: 6

GENERAL INSTRUCTION:

1. This question paper comprises of 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question number 1 to 20 are carrying 1 mark each.
3. Question number 21 to 24 are carrying 3 marks each.
4. Question number 25 to 30 are carrying 4 marks each.
5. Question number 31 to 34 are carrying 6 marks each.

- Q1.** Which of the following is known as "Principal Book of Accounting"? 1
(A) Ledger (B) Journal (C) Trial balance (D) Balance sheet
- Q2.** Which of the following account is not balanced while preparing ledger? 1
(A) Machinery A/c (B) Debtor A/c (C) Freight A/c (D) Bank Overdraft A/c
- Q3.** Trial Balance is : 1
(A) A Personal A/c (B) A Real A/c (C) A Nominal A/c (D) Not an A/c
- Q4.** Objective of preparing Trial Balance is : 1
(A) To ascertain the profit or loss of business
(B) To ascertain the financial position of business
(C) To ascertain the accuracy of accounts
(D) To ascertain the arithmetical accuracy of account
- Q5.** Assets are shown in the Trial Balance on the : 1
(A) Debit side (B) Credit side
(C) Neither debit nor credit (D) Outside the Trial Balance
- Q6.** Assertion (A) :In case of sale return, the firm receives a debit note. 1
Reason (R) :Because the customer is debiting firm's A/c with the value of goods returned.
Which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q7.** The balance of petty cash is : 1
(A) Expenses (B) Profit (C) Asset (D) Liability
- Q8.** Cash book is a type of..... but can be treated as a.....of account. 1
(A) Subsidiary Book, Principal Book (B) Principal Book, Subsidiary Book
(C) Subsidiary Book, Subsidiary Book (D) Principal Book, Principal Book

- Q9. Salary due for the month of March will appear in..... side of cash book. 1
(A) Receipt (B) Payment (C) Contra (D) None of the above
- Q10. What is SGST? Give an example. 1
- Q11. In case of Purchase Returns within the state : 1
(A) Input CGST A/c will be Credited (B) Input CGST A/c will be Debited
(C) Input SGST A/c will be Debited (D) Input IGST A/c will be Credited
- Q12. Ledger Folio Column ie. L.F. in the journal is filled at the time of : 1
(A) Journalising (B) Balancing (C) Posting (D) Preparing Trial Balance
- Q13. Real accounts are related to : 1
(A) Assets (B) Expenses, losses and incomes
(C) Debtors, Creditors etc. (D) None
- Q14. Goods worth ₹7,000 given away as charity would be credited to : 1
(A) Sales A/c (B) Purchases A/c (C) Charity A/c (D) Trustee
- Q15. As a result of the following transactions, the total of accounting equation will be: 1
(i) Started business with Cash ₹5,00,000.
(ii) Goods purchased for cash ₹2,00,000.
(iii) Goods costing ₹1,50,000 sold for ₹1,60,000 on credit :
(A) ₹ 4,60,000 (B) ₹ 7,10,000 (C) ₹5,10,000 (D) ₹6,60,000
- Q16. Accrual concept is based on : 1
(A) Matching Concept (B) Dual Aspect concept
(C) Cost concept (D) Going concern concept
- Q17. According to which of the following, a business is considered to run for indefinite period: 1
(A) Business Entity Concept (B) Money Measurement Concept
(C) Historical cost concept (D) Going concern concept
- Q18. Current Liabilities do not include : 1
(A) Sundry Creditors (B) Bills Payable
(C) Outstanding Salaries (D) Prepaid Insurance
- Q19. Maruti Car is : 1
(A) Current Asset (B) Intangible Asset
(C) Tangible Asset (D) None of the Above
- Q20. State disadvantage of accounting. 1
- Q21. Journalise the following Transactions in the books of Vikas of Delhi: 3

- 1) Sold goods to Rama of Delhi at the list price Rs 40,000 less trade discount 10% add CGST and SGST @ 9% each.. and allowed cash discount 5%. He paid the amount immediately.
- 2) Supplied goods costing Rs 12,000 to Fakir of Kolkata issued invoice at 10% above Cost less 5% trade discount plus 1GST @ 18%.
- 3) Goods valued at Rs 5,000 distributed from stock as samples, as part of an advertising campaign. These goods were purchased paying CGST and SGST @ 9% each.

Q22. ABC Ltd. is a manufacturing company. Write whether it is Revenue and capital expenditure. During the year 2024–25, it incurred the following expenses: 3

1. Purchased a new machine worth ₹10,00,000 for the factory.
2. Paid ₹50,000 as wages for the installation of the machine.
3. Spent ₹20,000 on repairing an old machine to keep it in working condition.
4. Paid ₹1,50,000 as salary to factory workers.
5. Paid ₹2,00,000 for an extension of the factory building.
6. Paid ₹30,000 for annual insurance premium of factory building.

Q23. From the following transactions in the books of Mr. Arjun (Proprietor), prepare his Capital Account in T-shape form: 3

1. Arjun started business with cash ₹80,000.
2. Introduced furniture worth ₹15,000.
3. Withdrew cash ₹5,000 for personal use.
4. Paid life insurance premium of ₹3000.
5. Further introduced cash ₹10,000.

Q24. Balances on 1st April, 2024 in the books of Ms. Riya: 3
Plant ₹50,000, Debtors ₹30,000, Cash ₹20,000, Creditors ₹15,000.
April 3 Received ₹10,000 from Debtors.
April 4 Paid ₹5,000 to Creditors.
Pass Journal entry.

Q25. From the following balances of M/s Kapoor Enterprises, prepare a Trial Balance as on 31st March 2024: 4

1. Sold goods for cash ₹60,000 + CGST @9% and SGST @ 9%.
2. Bought goods on credit ₹40,000 + CGST @9% and SGST @ 9%.
3. Furniture ₹25,000.
4. Rent Paid ₹12,000.
5. Salaries Outstanding ₹5,000.
6. Drawings ₹10,000.
7. Cash in Hand ₹55,800 (after sales).
8. Capital ₹80,000.

Q26. Enter the following transactions in the **Single Column Cash Book** of M/s Mohan Traders for July 2024: 4

1. Opening cash balance ₹40,000.
2. Paid wages ₹6,000.
3. Cash received from Sohan ₹19,500 in full settlement of ₹20,000.
4. Purchased machinery for cash ₹15,000.
5. Paid rent ₹5,000.

6. Cash sales ₹22,000.
7. Owner withdrew cash ₹7,000.
8. Paid creditor Ramesh ₹10,000 after receiving a discount of ₹1,000.

Q27. Prepare a Purchases Book in the books of M/s City Electronics, Lucknow (U.P.) from the following transactions:

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Date	Particulars
2024, July 3	Bought from Rajan Traders, Kanpur (U.P.): 15 Air Coolers @ ₹8,000 each 10 Ceiling Fans @ ₹2,000 each Less: Trade Discount 10%
July 8	Purchased from Gupta Electronics, Varanasi (U.P.): 20 Microwaves @ ₹12,000 each 5 Refrigerators @ ₹25,000 each Trade Discount 15%
July 12	Bought from Sanjay Appliances, Lucknow (U.P.): 40 Irons @ ₹1,500 each 5 Washing Machines @ ₹18,000 each Less: Trade Discount 20%
July 18	Purchased for cash from Mohit Electricals, Delhi: 5 Geysers @ ₹6,000 each
July 25	Bought Furniture for office use from Royal Furniture House, Noida (U.P.) on credit: 4 Chairs @ ₹3,000 each 2 Tables @ ₹6,000 each

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Q28. Journalise the following transactions in the books of M/s Rajan Traders, Delhi. Fill in the missing amounts (---). CGST & SGST @ 9% each.

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Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
July 1	Purchases A/c Dr.		90,000	
	Input CGST A/c Dr.		---	
	Input SGST A/c Dr.		---	
	To Kamla Bros.			---
	(Being goods purchased, less Trade Discount, plus GST)			
July 4	Ramlal & Sons A/c Dr.		---	
	To Sales A/c			80,000
	To Output CGST A/c			---
	To Output SGST A/c			---
	(Being goods sold with GST)			
July 7	Jeeti Bros. A/c Dr.		---	
	To Purchase Return A/c			40,000
	To Input CGST A/c			---
	To Input SGST A/c			---
	(Being goods returned to supplier with GST reversed)			
July 10	Sales Return A/c Dr.		---	
	Output CGST A/c Dr.		---	
	Output SGST A/c Dr.		---	

	To Mahesh				---
	(Being goods returned by customer worth ₹10,000, GST reversed)				
July 15	Furniture A/c	Dr.	60,000		
	To Raja Furniture House				30,000
	(Being office furniture purchased – not for resale)				
July 20	Meena & Co. A/c	Dr.	---		
	To Sales A/c				1,28,000
	To Output CGST A/c				---
	To Output SGST A/c				---
	(Being goods sold, less Trade Discount, plus GST)				

Q29. Arjun has the following balances in his GST Accounts as on 31st March, 2025:

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Particulars	IGST (₹)	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)
Input GST	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Output GST	3,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000

Pass the Journal Entries for set-off of GST.

Q30. 1. On 1st April, 2024, Rohit started business with a capital of ₹10,00,000 and a loan of ₹4,00,000. On 31st March, 2025, his total assets were ₹18,50,000.

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During the year:

- He introduced further capital of ₹2,50,000.
- He withdrew ₹1,20,000 for personal use.
- He earned a profit of ₹3,40,000.

You are required to calculate:

- Closing Capital
- External Liabilities on 31st March, 2025.

2. Give example for each of the following type of transaction:

- Increase in one asset, decrease in another asset
- Increase in liability, decrease in Owner's capital.

Q31. Prepare Double Column Cash Book of Mr. Karan for June, 24 from the following transactions:

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- June 1: Started business with cash ₹3,00,000. Deposited ₹2,00,000 into Bank.
- June 2: Purchased furniture for cash ₹25,000.
- June 4: Received a cheque of ₹50,000 from Ravi (not deposited).
- June 6: Paid rent by cheque ₹12,000.
- June 8: Sold goods for cash ₹40,000.
- June 10: Deposited Ravi's cheque into Bank.
- June 12: Received cheque from Sunita ₹30,000 (kept in hand).
- June 14: Endorsed Sunita's cheque to creditor Ajay.
- June 16: Ajay informed that Sunita's cheque was dishonoured.
- June 18: Withdrew ₹20,000 cash from Bank for office use.
- June 22: Bank charged interest ₹1,000.
- June 25: Cash sales ₹50,000, out of which ₹35,000 deposited into Bank the same day.

Q32. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mr. Rohan for July 2024 and prepare Ledger Accounts of Bank A/c, Suresh A/c, and Outstanding Rent A/c:
 July 2 Commenced business with cash ₹5,00,000 of which ₹3,00,000 was deposited into Bank.

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- July 3 Purchased goods from Anil on credit ₹1,50,000.
 July 5 Sold goods on credit to Suresh ₹1,20,000 less 10% trade discount.
 July 7 Received cheque ₹80,000 from Suresh and deposited into Bank.
 July 8 The cheque was dishonoured.
 July 9 Paid rent ₹15,000, out of which ₹3,000 is outstanding.
 July 10 Paid insurance premium ₹12,000, out of which ₹2,400 is prepaid.
 July 11 Depreciation charged on Machinery ₹10,000.
 July 15 Goods worth ₹8,000 distributed as charity.
 July 16 Suresh became insolvent, and only 60% of the amount due was received in cash. The balance was written off as bad debts.

Q33. Prepare Accounting Equation on the basis of the following transactions of Mr. Arjun:

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1. Started business with Cash ₹ 5,00,000 and Building ₹ 2,00,000.
2. Purchased Goods for Cash ₹ 1,00,000 and on Credit from Mohan ₹ 50,000.
3. Sold Goods costing ₹ 40,000 for ₹ 55,000 on Credit to Sohan.
4. Purchased Shares of Reliance Ltd. for ₹ 80,000 (treated as Investment).
5. Paid Wages ₹ 5,000 and Salaries outstanding ₹ 10,000.
6. Depreciation on Building @ 10%.
7. Withdrew Goods for personal use costing ₹ 6,000.
8. Commission earned ₹ 12,000, but only ₹ 8,000 received in cash, balance accrued.
9. Paid Insurance Premium ₹ 12,000 for one year, out of which ₹ 3,000 is prepaid.
10. Charged Interest on Capital @ 10% p.a. (Capital = ₹ 7,00,000).
11. Interest on Drawings ₹ 2,000.
12. Received Rent ₹ 15,000, which includes ₹ 5,000 for next year (Prepaid Income).

Q34. Enter the following transactions of M/s Verma Traders for September 2023 in the Cash Book, Purchase Book, Purchase Return Book, Sales Book, and Sales Return Book:

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Date	Transaction Details
01-Sep-2023	Purchased from Rajesh Traders, Invoice No. 101: - 100 Notebooks @ ₹20 each - 50 Pens @ ₹10 each Trade Discount: 10%
03-Sep-2023	Sold to Amit & Co., Invoice No. 201: - 60 Notebooks @ ₹30 each - 30 Pens @ ₹15 each Trade Discount: 5%
05-Sep-2023	Purchased from Global Stationers, Invoice No. 102: - 40 Ink Pads @ ₹8 each - 20 Files @ ₹12 each Trade Discount: 5%
10-Sep-2023	Sold to Ravi Traders, Invoice No. 202: - 10 Ink Pads @ ₹15 each - 5 Files @ ₹20 each Trade Discount: 10%
12-Sep-2023	Returned to Global Stationers: - 5 Ink Pads @ ₹8 each
15-Sep-2023	Received goods returned from Amit & Co.: - 10 Notebooks @ ₹30 each
18-Sep-2023	Paid cash to Rajesh Traders: ₹5,000
20-Sep-2023	Purchased goods for cash: ₹2,000