

Model Question Paper
Class: 10+1 (Session: 2024-25)
Subject: Accountancy Medium: English

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

MM=80

Part-A MM= 62

Q.1 Choose correct answers from the following alternatives:

i) Accounting is:

- (a) Art (b) Science (c) Art and Science (d) None of the above

ii) In the following option is not a fixed asset:

- (a) Building (b) Machine (c) Debtors (d) Furniture

iii) Choose the correct answer from the following information:

Assertion (A) Personal transactions of the owner of the business are not recorded in the books of accounts.

Reason (R) According to the business entity concept, each business organization is considered as separate entity from owner.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) Both (A) and (R) are not correct
(d) (A) is correct but (R) not correct

iv) Match the following items:

- a) Business entity concept = (1) Use same method every year
b) Money measurement concept = (2) Separate entity of owner
c) Principle of conservation = (3) Related to money
d) Principle of consistency = (4) Considered future losses
(a) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 (b) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
(c) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 (d) None of the above

v) "Every business transaction has a two-fold effect and it effects two accounts in opposite directions", who says:

- (a) J.R. Batliboi (b) Bilium (c) Lukas Pacioly (d) None of the above

vi) If Assets = Rs. 2000, Capital = Rs.500, Total Liabilities = Rs.1500, Overdraft = Rs.500

The total of accounting equation will be:

- (a) Rs. 2000 (b) 2500 (c) 3000 (d) 1500

vii) What is included in the Journal Proper from the following:

- (a) Cash transactions (b) Credit transactions (c) Depreciation (d) Adjustments entries

viii) The normal balance of purchase book is:

- (a) Credit (b) Debit (c) Both (A) & (B) (d) None of the above

ix) The Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared:

- (a) On a certain date (b) At the end of year (c) In the middle of year (d) In the beginning of the year

x) The trial balance is prepared for:

- (a) Rectification of errors (b) Financial position of the business
(c) Profit & Loss (d) None of the above

xi) If wages are paid for the installation of new machinery debited to the wages A/c, an error of :

- (a) Error of commission (b) Error of principle
(c) Error of compensation (d) Error of omission

xii) The depreciation is charged on the fixed assets, based upon the principle:

- (a) Principle of consistency (b) Principle of accounting year
(c) Principle of historical costs (d) None of the above

xiii) The general reserve is made from:

- (a) Profit (b) Capital Profit (c) From Losses (d) None of the above

**xiv) If Net Profit = Rs.15,000, Manufacturing Cost = Rs.10,000, Indirect Expenses = Rs. 2000
Dividend Received = Rs.3000, Interest Received = Rs.1000.**

The gross profit will be:

- a) 12,000 b) 18,000 c) 20,000 d) 13,000

xv) The following is the information regarding assertion and reason. Find out correct answer:

Assertion (A) The profit & loss A/c and balance sheet are the financial statements of a company that shows cash inflow & cash outflow of the business unit.

Reason (R) The purpose of financial statements is to show the financial position and performance of the business unit.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is true but (R) not true
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

xvi) The manufacturing A/c is prepared for :

- (a) To know the sale of goods (b) To know the purchases of goods
(c) To know the cost of goods (d) None of the above **(16X1) =16**

Q.2 What is the meaning of book-keeping ?Explain **(1+1) =2**

Q.3 Accounting is an art or science ? Explain **(1+1) =2**

Q. 4 What is the meaning of accounting standard? Explain its needs **(1+1) =2**

Q.5 What is the meaning of purchases book and sales book? Explain its specimen **(1+1) =2**

Q.6 Write four names of errors which are not found by trial balance **(4X0.5)=2**

Q. 7 What is the meaning of depreciation ?Write two methods of depreciation **(1+1) =2**

Q.8 Differentiate reserves from provisions: **(1+1) =2**

Q.9 Explain the following words:

- (1) Assets (2) Stock (3) Bills Receivable **(3X1)= 3**

Q.10 Explain the following principles of accounting:

- (1) Going Concern Concept
(2) Money Measurement Concept
(3) Principle of accounting year **(3X1)= 3**

Q.11 What do you mean by double entry system ? Explain **(2+1) =3**

OR

Prepare Accounting Equation from the following transactions:

- 1 Ramesh started business with cash on Rs. 15,000 on 1st May 2018.
- 2 Purchased furniture Rs. 5000.
- 3 Purchased goods from Sohan Rs.3000.
- 4 Sold goods to Mohit (Costing Rs.1500) Rs.1800.
- 5 Paid interest Rs.700
- 6 Paid to Sohan Rs.3000.

(6X0.5) =3

Q.12 Prepare double columnar cashbook from the following transactions:

Date	Transactions	Amt. In Rs.
2020 Mar.1	Opening balance of Cash=16000 Bank=10000	26000
Mar.2	Cash deposited into the bank	3000
Mar.10	Cheque received from Mohan and deposited into the bank	1500
Mar.12	Cheque received from Ram but not deposited into the bank	1200
Mar.15	Cheque received from Ram deposited into the bank	1200
Mar.25	Outstanding rent	200

(6X0.5) =3

Q.13 Prepare Journal from the following information:

Date	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
2022 July 1	Started business with cash	20,000
July 3	Purchased goods for cash	2000
July 5	Paid salary	500
July 15	Cash withdrew for personal use	600
July 25	Prepaid salary	700

(5X1) =5

OR

What is the meaning of Journal? Explain its specimen, features and rules:

(1+2+1+1) =5

Q.14 What is the meaning of bank reconciliation statement ? Explain those causes with which the balance of cashbook is not matched with the balance of passbook:

(2+3) =5

OR

Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement from the following information:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
1	Overdraft as per cashbook	500
2	Cheque deposited into the bank but not credited by the bank	800
3	Cheque drawn but not presented for payment	6000
4	Cheque paid into the bank but dishonored by the bank	600
5	Cheque issued but omitted to be recorded in the cashbook	300

(5X1) =5

Q.15 Rectify the following errors:

- i) The purchases book under cast by Rs.800.
- ii) Sales book overcast by Rs.600.
- iii) Salary paid to Ram Lal debited in his personal A/c Rs.700
- iv) A cheque received from Ram wrongly debited in Shyam A/c Rs.200.
- v) Furniture sold but entered in sales book Rs.400.

(5X1) =5

Q.16 Mr. Mohan purchased a machine on 1st Jan.2010 for Rs.19400 and spent Rs.600 on its installation. On 1st July in the same year another machine is purchased for Rs.10000. On 1st July 2012 the machine was purchased on 1st Jan.2010 become useless and sold for Rs.10000. On the same date another machine is purchased for Rs.15000. Depreciation is provided @ 10% per annum by straight line method. Prepare machine A/c from 2010 to 2014.

(5X1) =5

Part-B MM= 18

Q.17 Differentiate Trading A/c with Profit & Loss A/c (2X1) =2

Q. 18 What is the meaning of balance sheet ? Explain its specimen (1+1) =2

Q.19 Explain the following adjustments:

(i) Outstanding expenses (ii) Accrued income (2X1) =2

Q.20 Prepare Trading A/c, Profit& loss A/c and Balance Sheet from the following information :

Account Titles	Debit Amount in Rs.	Credit Amount in Rs.
Capital		10,000
Machinery	3500	-
Debtors	2700	-
Drawings	900	-
Creditors	-	1400
Purchases and Sales	9500	14,500
Wages	5000	-
Bank	1500	-
Stock	2000	-
Rent	450	-
Sundry Expenses	200	-
Carriage	150	-
Total	25,900	25,900

Adjustments: Closing Stock Rs.3600, Outstanding wages Rs. 200, Outstanding sundry expenses Rs.100, Rent outstanding Rs. 300. (1+1+1)=3

Q. 21 Prepare trading account, profit & loss A/c and Balance sheet from the following information:

Account Titles	Amount in Rs.
Capital	27000
Drawings	5000
Furniture	2800
Bank overdraft	4000
Creditors	13800
Buildings	20000
Opening stock	25000
Rent received	1200
Bad debts	800
Debtors	15000
Taxes and insurance	2000
General expenses	3526
Salary	9474
Commission (Debit)	1900
Carriage inwards	2100
Purchases	110000
Sales A/c	153400
Sales Returns	1400
Discount	1800
Reserve for Bad Debts	1400

Adjustment: Closing stock Rs. 21000. (1+2+1)=4

Q.22. The following is the trial balance of X,Y and Z ltd. Prepare trading account, profit & loss A/c and Balance sheet as on 31.03.2019

Account Titles	Debit Amount in Rs.	Credit Amount in Rs.
Sundry Debtors	32000	
Stock(01.04.2018)	22000	
Cash in hand	35	
Cash at bank	1545	
Plant and machinery	17500	
Sundry creditors	-	10650
Trade expenses	1075	
Sales		134700
Salary	2225	
Carriage outward	400	
Rent	900	
Bills payable		7300
Purchases	118370	
Carriage Inwards	700	
Discount	1100	
Buildings	34500	
Capital		79500
Returns	300	500
Total	232650	232650

Adjustments: Outstanding rent Rs. 200, Outstanding trade expenses Rs 150, bad debts Rs 400, provision for bad debts 5% on debtors, depreciation on plant and machinery @ 10% and 2% on buildings. Make provision for discount on creditors @ 10%.Accrued Rent Rs. 600, Closing Stock Rs.18000.

(1+2+2)=5

आदर्श प्रश्न पत्र

Class: 10+1 Session: (2024-25)

Subject: Accountancy (**Medium: Hindi**)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

MM=80

Part-A MM= 62

प्रश्न 1 निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही का चुनाव करें

i) लेखांकन है :

- (अ) कला (ब) विज्ञान (स) कला तथा विज्ञान (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं

ii) निम्नलिखित में से स्थायी सम्पत्ति नहीं है

- (अ) भवन (ब) मशीन (स) देनदार (द) फर्नीचर

iii) Choose the correct answer from the following information:

Assertion (A) Personal transactions of the owner of the business are not recorded in the books of accounts.

Reason (R) According to the business entity concept, each business organization is considered as separate entity from owner.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are not correct
 (d) (A) is correct but (R) not correct

iv) निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें

- a) व्यावसायिक इकाई की अवधारणा = (1) प्रतिवर्ष एक ही बिधि का प्रयोग
 b) मुद्रा माप की अवधारणा = (2) मालिक का अलग अस्तित्व
 c) रुद्धिवादिता का सिद्धांत = (3) धन से सम्बंधित
 d) एकरूपता का सिद्धांत = (4) सम्भावित हानियाँ
- (A) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 (B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
 (C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

v) "प्रत्येक व्यावसायिक लेन-देन का दोहरा प्रभाव होता है तथा यह दो खातों को विपरीत दिशा में प्रभावित करता है, ये किसका कथन है :

- (अ) जे० आर० बाटलीबॉय (ब) बिलियम (स) लुकास पेसिओली (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं

vi) If Assets = Rs. 2000, Capital = Rs.500, Total Liabilities = Rs.1500, Overdraft = Rs.500
 The total of accounting equation will be:

- (अ) Rs. 2000 (ब) 2500 (स) 3000 (द) 1500

vii) निम्नलिखित में से रोजनामचा विशेष में शामिल किया जाता है :

- (अ) रोकड़ लेनदेन (ब) उधार लेनदेन (स) हास (द) समायोजन की प्रविष्टियाँ

viii) क्रयबही का सामान्य शेष होता है :

- (अ) क्रेडिट (ब) डेबिट (स) दोनों (अ) और (ब) (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं

ix) बैंक समाधान विवरण बनाया जाता है

- (अ) एक निश्चित तिथि को (ब) वर्ष के अंत में (स) वर्ष के मध्य में (द) वर्ष के आरम्भ में

x) तलपट बनाया जाता है

- (अ) अशुद्धियों के सुधार के लिए (ब) व्यवसाय की वित्तीय स्थिति की जानकारी के लिए
 (स) लाभ-हानि की जानकारी के लिए (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं

xi) If wages are paid for the installation of new machinery debited to the wages A/c, an error of :

- (A) Error of commission (B) Error of principle
 (C) Error of compensation (D) Error of omission

xii) The depreciation is charged on the fixed assets, based upon the principle:

- (A) Principle of consistency (B) Principle of accounting year
(C) Principle of historical costs (D) None of the above

xiii) सामान्य संचय बनाया जाता है

- (अ) लाभों में से (ब) पूंजीगत लाभों में से (स) हानियों में से (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं

xiv) If Net Profit =Rs.15,000, Manufacturing Cost = Rs.10,000, Indirect Expenses = Rs. 2000

Dividend Received = Rs.3000, Interest Received = Rs.1000.

The gross profit will be:

- a) 12,000 b) 18,000 c) 20,000 d) 13,000

xv) The following is the information regarding assertion and reason. Find out correct answer:

Assertion (A) The profit & loss A/c and balance sheet are the financial statements of a company that shows cash inflow & cash outflow of the business unit.

Reason (R) The purpose of financial statements is to show the financial position and performance of the business unit.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is true but (R) not true
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

xvi) निर्माणी खाता बनाया जाता है :

- (अ) वस्तुओं के विक्रय की जानकारी के लिए (ब) वस्तुओं के क्रय की जानकारी के लिए
(स) वस्तुओं की लागत को जाननेके लिए (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं **16X1= 16**

प्रश्न 2 पुस्तपालन का क्या अर्थ है ? वर्णन करें **(1+1) =2**

प्रश्न 3 लेखांकन कला है या विज्ञान ? वर्णन करें **(1+1) =2**

प्रश्न 4 लेखांकन प्रमाण का क्या अर्थ है ? इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है ? **(1+1) =2**

प्रश्न 5 क्रयबही तथा विक्रय बही का क्या अर्थ है? इनके प्रारूप को समझाएं **(1+1) =2**

प्रश्न 6 तलपट से प्रकट न होने वाली चार अशुद्धियों के नाम लिखें **(4X0.5)=2**

प्रश्न 7 ह्रास का क्या अर्थ है ? इसकी दो बिधियों के नाम लिखें **(1+1) =2**

प्रश्न 8 संचय एवं आयोजन में अंतर स्पष्ट करें **(1+1) =2**

प्रश्न 9 निम्नलिखित शब्दों को स्पष्ट करें **(3X1)=3**

- (1) सम्पतियाँ (2) रहतिया (3) प्राप्य बिपत्र

प्रश्न 10 लेखांकन के निम्नलिखित सिद्धान्तों का वर्णन करें **(3X1)=3**

- (1) चालू व्यापार की अवधारणा
(2) मुद्रा माप की अवधारणा
(3) लेखांकन वर्ष का सिद्धान्त

प्रश्न 11 दोहरी लेखांकन प्रणाली का क्या अर्थ है ? वर्णन करें **(2+1)=3**

अथवा

Prepare Accounting Equation from the following transactions:

- 1 Ramesh started business with cash on Rs. 15,000 on 1st May 2018.
- 2 Purchased furniture Rs. 5000.
- 3 Purchased goods from Sohan Rs.3000.
- 4 Sold goods to Mohit (Costing Rs.1500) Rs.1800.
- 5 Paid interest Rs.700
- 6 Paid to Sohan Rs.3000.

(6X.5)=3

Q.12 Prepare double columnar cashbook from the following transactions:

Date	Transactions	Amt. In Rs.
2020 Mar.1	Opening balance of Cash=16000 Bank=10000	26000
Mar.2	Cash deposited into the bank	3000
Mar.10	Cheque received from Mohan and deposited into the bank	1500
Mar.12	Cheque received from Ram but not deposited into the bank	1200
Mar.15	Cheque received from Ram deposited into the bank	1200
Mar.25	Outstanding rent	200

(6X.5) =3**Q.13 Prepare Journal from the following information:**

Date	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
2022 July 1	Started business with cash	20,000
July 3	Purchased goods for cash	2000
July 5	Paid salary	500
July 15	Cash withdrew for personal use	600
July 25	Prepaid salary	700

अथवा

(5X1) =5

रोजनामचे का क्या अर्थ है ? इसके प्रारूप, विशेषताओं तथा नियमों का वर्णन करें

(1+2+1+1) =5

प्रश्न 14 बैंक समाधान विवरण का क्या अर्थ है ? उन कारणों का वर्णन करें जिनके कारण रोकड़ बही का शेष पासबुक के शेष से नहीं मिलता है

अथवा

(2+3) =5**Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement from the following information:**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
1	Overdraft as per cashbook	500
2	Cheque deposited into the bank but not credited by the bank	800
3	Cheque drawn but not presented for payment	6000
4	Cheque paid into the bank but dishonored by the bank	600
5	Cheque issued but omitted to be recorded in the cashbook	300

(5X1) =5**Q.15 Rectify the following errors:**

- The purchases book undercast by Rs.800.
- Sales book overcast by Rs.600.
- Salary paid to Ramlal debited in his personal A/c Rs.700
- A cheque received from Ram wrongly debited in Shyam A/c Rs.200.
- Furniture sold but entered in sales book Rs.400.

(5X1) =5**Q.16** Mr. Mohan purchased a machine on 1st Jan.2010 for Rs.19400 and spent Rs.600 on its installation.

On 1st July in the same year another machine is purchased for Rs.10000. On 1st July 2012 the machine was purchased on 1st Jan.2010 become useless and sold for Rs.10000. On the same date another machine is purchased for Rs.15000. Depreciation is provided @ 10% per annum by straight line method. Prepare machine A/c from 2010 to 2014.

(5X1) =5

Part-B MM= 18

प्रश्न 17 व्यापारिक खाते तथा लाभ-हानि खाते में अंतर स्पष्ट करें (2X1) =2

प्रश्न 18 स्थिति विवरण का क्या अर्थ है ? इसके प्रारूप को समझाएं (1+1) =2

प्रश्न 19 निम्नलिखित समायोजनों को स्पष्ट करें :

(अ) अदत्त व्यय (ब) उपार्जित आय (2X1) =2

Q.20 Prepare Trading A/c, Profit & loss A/c and Balance Sheet from the following information:

Account Titles	Debit Amount in Rs.	Credit Amount in Rs.
Capital		10,000
Machinery	3500	-
Debtors	2700	-
Drawings	900	-
Creditors	-	1400
Purchases and Sales	9500	14,500
Wages	5000	-
Bank	1500	-
Stock	2000	-
Rent	450	-
Sundry Expenses	200	-
Carriage	150	-
Total	25,900	25,900

Adjustments: Closing Stock Rs.3600, Outstanding wages Rs. 200, Outstanding sundry expenses Rs.100, Rent outstanding Rs. 300.

(1+1+1)=3

Q. 21 Prepare trading account, profit & loss A/c and Balance sheet from the following information:

Account Titles	Amount in Rs.
Capital	27000
Drawings	5000
Furniture	2800
Bank overdraft	4000
Creditors	13800
Buildings	20000
Opening stock	25000
Rent received	1200
Bad debts	800
Debtors	15000
Taxes and insurance	2000
General expenses	3526
Salary	9474
Commission (Debit)	1900
Carriage inwards	2100
Purchases	110000
Sales A/c	153400
Sales Returns	1400
Discount	1800
Reserve for Bad Debts	1400

Adjustment: Closing stock Rs. 21000.

(1+2+1)=4

Q.22 The following is the trial balance of X,Y and Z ltd. Prepare trading account, profit & loss A/c and Balance sheet as on 31.03.2019

Account Titles	Debit Amount in Rs.	Credit Amount in Rs.
Sundry Debtors	32000	
Stock (01.04.2018)	22000	
Cash in hand	35	
Cash at bank	1545	
Plant and machinery	17500	
Sundry creditors	-	10650
Trade expenses	1075	
Sales		134700
Salary	2225	
Carriage outward	400	
Rent	900	
Bills payable		7300
Purchases	118370	
Carriage Inwards	700	
Discount	1100	
Buildings	34500	
Capital		79500
Returns	300	500
Total	232650	232650

Adjustments: Outstanding rent Rs. 200, Outstanding trade expenses Rs 150, bad debts Rs 400, provision for bad debts 5% on debtors, depreciation on plant and machinery @ 10% and 2% on buildings. Make provision for discount on creditors @ 10%.Accrued Rent Rs. 600, Closing Stock Rs.18000.

(1+2+2)=5

**Syllabus Regarding 10+1 Accountancy
(Financial Accounting-I)2024-25
Unit wise distribution of marks**

Design of Question Paper (Blue Print), MCQ=16 (Part-A=13 + Part-B=3)

Part-A MM-62(Financial Accounting-I) Course Contents

Unit	Name of the units	MCQ 1 Mark Question	2 Marks Question	3 Marks Question	4 Marks Question	5 Marks Question	Total Marks Assigned
I	Introduction to accounting	2	2 T	1 T	-	-	9
II	Theory base of accounting	2	1 T	1 T	-	-	7
III	Recording of business transactions-I	2	-	1 N OR T	-	1 N OR T	10
IV	Recording of business transactions-II	2	1 T	1 N	-	-	7
V	Bank Reconciliation Statement	1	-	-	-	1 N OR T	6
VI	Trial balance and rectification of errors	2	1 T	-	-	1 N	9
VII	Depreciation, reserve and provisions	2	2 T	-	-	1 N	11
Part-B	MCQ-Unit-VIII & IX	3	-	-	-	-	3
	Total of Part-A	16X1=16	7X2=14	4X3=12	-	4X5=20	62
	Part-B MM-18 (Final Accounts)						
VIII	Financial statements-I	-	2 N/T	-	1 N	-	8
IX	Financial statements-II	-	1 T	1 N	-	1 N	10
	Total of Part-B	-	3X2=6	1X3=3	1X4=4	1X5=5	18
	Grand Total of Part-A and Part-B	16X1=16	10X2=20	5X3=15	1X4=4	5X5=25	80

Note:

1. N stands for numerical and T for theory.
2. N/T means that question of numerical or theory may be set in the question paper.
3. N OR T stands for choice in the question, i.e. student have to attempt only one question out of two.

Syllabus Regarding Accountancy Class: 10+1 Session: 2024-25

Financial Accounting-I MM=80

Name of the Units and Unit wise Distribution of Marks

Part-A Basic Concepts of Accounting MM=62

Course Structure

Units	Name of the Units	Marks Assigned
I	Introduction to Accounting	9
II	Theory base of accounting	7
III	Recording of business transactions-I	10
IV	Recording of business transactions-II	7
V	Bank reconciliation statement	6
VI	Trial balance and rectification of errors	9
VII	Depreciation, reserve and provisions	11
Part-B	MCQ, Unit VIII and IX, 3X1 = 3	3
	Total Part-A	62
Part-B	Final Accounts	-
VIII	Financial statements-I	8
IX	Financial statements-II	10
	Total Part-B	18
	Grand Total of Part-A and Part-B	80
	Internal Assessment	20