



REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY

CLASS-XI

TERM I

UNIT- 1: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Define Accounting. Explain any two limitations of Accounting.
2. Describe the informational needs of external users.
3. Explain the qualitative characteristics of accounting information.
4. Accounting information should be comparable. Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons.
5. Explain briefly any five advantages of accounting.
6. Explain the factors which necessitated systematic accounting.
7. Following information is obtained from the books of Mr. Sharma for the year ended 2023:

	₹
Cash Sales	5,20,000
Credit Sales	1,40,000
Expenses (out of which ₹ 60,000 is still to be paid)	4,10,000

Ascertain the Net Profit or Loss of Mr. Sharma if he adopts Cash Basis of Accounting.

8. Write a note on compliance of accounting standards in India.
9. Differentiate between Cash Basis of accounting and Accrual Basis of accounting on the basis of timing of recording of an income.
10. Explain the meaning and significance of the Accounting Entity Principle.
11. Explain the usefulness or importance of IFRS.
12. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are designed as a common global language for business affairs so that company accounts are understandable and comparable across the globe. Give any two objectives of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
13. Give the four reasons for the popularity of the double - entry system.
14. Differentiate between Trade Discount and Cash Discount.
15. Mr. X started business on April 1, 2022 with capital of ₹7,50,000 and a loan of ₹2,00,000 taken from SBI. On March 31, 2023 his assets were ₹15,00,000. No amount of loan was repaid during the year. Find out his capital on March 31, 2023 and profits made or losses incurred during the year 2022-23.

B) If in the above case Mr. X introduced additional capital of ₹1,25,000 and withdrawn ₹40,000 for personal purposes, find out the profit.

16. Prepare the Accounting Equation from the following transactions:

- a) Started business with cash ₹5,00,000 and machinery ₹2,50,000, stock ₹1,00,000.
- b) Purchased goods on cash ₹10,000 and on credit from Suresh ₹25,000.
- c) Sold two third of the goods at a profit of 10% to Rohan and accepted Bill Receivable due after 3 months.
- d) Prepaid Insurance ₹50,000.
- e) Bill Receivable honoured on due date.
- f) Depreciate machinery @10%.
- g) Withdrew goods costing ₹10,000 for personal use.
- h) Opened a bank account and deposited ₹30,000.
- i) Paid to Suresh by cheque ₹24,500 in full settlement.
- j) Paid life insurance premium of ₹5,000.
- k) Withdrew from bank for personal use ₹1,500.

17. Identify and explain the stakeholder group who would be most interested in the following:

- a) The ethical or environmental activities of the firm.
- b) Whether the firm has long term future.
- c) The ability of the firm to carry on providing quality products.

UNIT- 2: ACCOUNTING PROCESS

1. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mukesh, Kerala:

(i)	Rahul of Bikaner, Rajasthan who owed Mukesh ₹ 25,000 became insolvent and received 60 paise in a rupee as full and final settlement.
(ii)	Mukesh owes to his landlord ₹ 10,000 as rent. GST payable @ 6% each
(iii)	Charge depreciation of 10% on furniture costing ₹ 50,000.
(iv)	Salaries due to employees ₹ 20,000.
(v)	Sold to Sanjay goods in cash of ₹ 10,000 less 10% trade discount plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each and received a net of ₹ 8,500 plus CGST and SGST.
(vi)	Provided interest on capital of ₹ 1,00,000 @ 10% per annum.
(vii)	Goods lost in theft ₹ 5,000, which were purchased paying IGST @ 12% from Bikaner, Rajasthan.

2. Pass the Journal entries of Ram, Haryana for the following transactions:

- a) Purchased goods from Rahul, Delhi of ₹ 50,000 less 10% Trade Discount plus IGST @18%
- b) Purchased goods from Vishal, Gorakhpur (UP) of ₹ 20,000 less 10% Trade Discount plus IGST @ 18%. Paid by cheque.
- c) Purchased goods from Pankaj, Bengaluru (TN) of ₹ 1,00,000 less 10% Trade Discount plus IGST @ 18%. Paid by cheque immediately and availed 2% Cash Discount. 10% Trade Discount plus IGST @ 18%. Paid half the amount by cheque immediately and availed 2% Cash Discount.

3. Pass entries in the books of Sh. Jaydeep Mishra of Dehradun (Uttarakhand) assuming CGST @ 6% and SGST @ 6%:

2023	
March 5	Purchased goods for ₹ 2,50,000 from Vipin Yadav of Kolkata (Delhi).
March 12	Sold goods costing ₹ 60,000 at 50% profit to Pankaj of Hyderabad (Telangana).
March 14	Purchased goods for ₹ 70,000 from Ramesh of Sonipat (Uttarakhand) against cheque.
March 18	Sold goods at Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) Costing ₹ 2,25,000 at $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ profit less trade discount 10% against cheque which was deposited into bank.
March 20	Paid rent ₹ 25,000 by cheque.
March 31	Payment made of the balance amount of GST.

4. Journalise the following entries:

- Goods costing ₹ 500 given as charity.
- Sold goods to Manoj of ₹1,00,000, payable 25% by cheque at the time of sale and balance after 30 days of sale.
- Received ₹975 from Krishna in full settlement of his account of ₹1,000.
- Received dividend of 60 paise in a rupee from the Official Receiver of Raja, who owed us ₹ 1,000.
- Charge interest on Drawings ₹1,500.
- Sold goods to Anuj costing ₹40,000 for cash at a profit of 25% on cost less 20% trade discount.
- Paid cartage of ₹100 for delivery of goods.
- Paid income tax ₹15,000.

5. Journalise the following transactions:

Cash paid for installation of machine	500
Goods given as charity	2,000
Interest charge on capital @ 7% per annum when total capital were	70,000
Received ₹ 1,200 of a bad debts written-off last year	
Goods destroyed by fire	2,000
Rent outstanding	1,000
Interest on drawings	900
Sudhir Kumar who owed me ₹ 3,000 has failed to pay the amount He pays me a compensation of 45 paise in a rupee.	
Commission received in advance	7,000

6. Pass necessary Journal entries for the following transactions:

2023		₹
April 1	Goods withdrawn by owner for personal use	1,000
April 2	Goods distributed as sample	500
April 3	Goods Given as Charit	300
April 4	Timber used for making office furniture ₹ 5,000(Assume that the firm is a timber merchant)	
April 5	Goods destroyed by fire	3,500
April 6	Goods lost in transit	2,000

7. Redraft the Trial Balance after necessary corrections:

Heads of Accounts	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Adjusted Purchases	1,50,000	-
Closing Stock	-	40,000
Debtors	-	60,000
Creditors	-	30,000
Fixed Assets	50,000	-
Opening Stock	60,000	-
Expenses	-	20,000
Sales	-	2,00,000
Capital	90,000	-
Total	3,50,000	3,50,000

8. Write the following transactions in Debtor's Account, Creditor's Account and Cash Account:

	₹
1. Cash sales	50,000
2. Sold goods to X on credit	80,000
3. Cash received from X	56,000
4. Purchased goods from Y on credit	44,000
5. Paid to Y	30,000
6. Cash purchases from Y	16,000

9. What is a Compound Journal Entry? Explain with two examples.

10. What is a Contra Journal Entry? Give its two examples.

11. Explain the features of GST.

12. Explain the following Source Documents:

- Cash Memo
- Invoice
- Credit Note

13. Journalise the following transaction in the Book of M/s Beuti traders. Also post them to the ledger:

2017		(₹)
Dec. 01	Started business with cash	2,00,000
Dec. 02	Bought office furniture	30,000
Dec. 03	Paid into bank to open a current account	1,00,000
Dec. 05	Purchased a computer and paid by cheque	2,50,000
Dec. 06	Bought goods on credit from Ritika	60,000
Dec. 08	Cash sales	30,000
Dec. 09	Sold goods to Karishna on credit	25,000
Dec. 12	Cash paid to Mansi on account	30,000
Dec. 14	Goods returned to Ritika	2,000
Dec. 15	Stationery purchased for cash	3,000
Dec. 16	Paid wages	1,000
Dec. 18	Goods returned by Karishna	2,000
Dec. 20	Cheque given to Ritika	28,000
Dec. 22	Cash received from Karishna on account	15,000
Dec. 24	Insurance premium paid by cheque	4,000
Dec. 26	Cheque received from Karishna	8,000
Dec. 28	Rent paid by cheque	3,000
Dec. 29	Purchased goods on credit from Meena Traders	20,000
Dec. 30	Cash sales	14,000

14. Give the four reasons for the popularity of the double - entry system.

15. Give the rules of debit and credit of the three types of accounts.

16. What is Intangible Real Account? Give two examples of such type of accounts.

17. Redraft the Trial Balance in the correct form and give necessary notes:

Name of Accounts	Balance Dr.	Balance Cr.
Sundry Debtors	12,200	
Sundry Creditors		9,200
Opening Stock	15,600	
Purchases	53,500	
Purchases Returns	2,100	
Cash in Hand	11,000	
Machinery	40,200	
Goodwill		10,000
Sales		86,200
Sales Returns		7,800
Loan from Rajesh	20,000	
Interest on Rajesh's Loan	3,000	
Bills Receivable		6,400
Capital		57,000
Life Insurance Premium	5,000	
Carriage	600	
Advertisement	2,500	
Discount Received	1,500	
Investments	8,000	
Interest on Investments	800	
Total	1,76,000	1,76,600

18. Enter the following transactions in the Journal of M/s Mehta Bros:

2023		₹
Jan. 6	Sold goods for cash	36,000
8	Sold goods to Harish	30,000
14	Received cash from Harish	18,000
26	Received Commission	750
27	Paid Salary to Govind	1,200
28	Received cash from Harish	12,000
29	Withdrew cash from office for personal use	4,000
30	Wages paid	7,000
30	Bought Machinery for Cash	8,000

19. Prepare journal form the transactions given below:

- a) Wages due but not paid ₹ 1,000
- b) Received ₹ 600 from Mohan, which were written off as bad debts 2 years ago.
- c) Shyamlal who owed us ₹ 4,000 becomes insolvent and a final dividend of 40 paise in a rupee is received from his house.
- d) Goods distributed as free sample ₹ 3,000.