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MELACAUVERY, KUMBAKONAM  
THANJAVUR - DISTRICT

M. Com. M. Phil., MBA, P. Hd., M. Ed.,

## HALF YEARLY EXAM - 2025

Std :11

### ACCOUNTANCY

TIME: 3HRS

MARKS :90

#### Part - A

Choose the appropriate answer.

20 x 1 = 20

- Financial position of a business is ascertained on the basis of  
(a) Journal (b) Trial balance (c) Balance Sheet (d) Ledger
- Who is considered to be the internal user of the financial information?  
(a) Creditor (b) Employee (c) Customer (d) Government
- In India, Accounting Standards are issued by  
(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) The Cost and Management Accountants of India  
(c) Supreme Court of India (d) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
- A firm has assets of ₹ 1,00,000 and the external liabilities of ₹ 60,000. Its capital would be .....  
(a) ₹ 1,60,000 (b) ₹ 60,000 (c) ₹ 1,00,000 (d) ₹ 40,000
- Accounting equation is formed based on the accounting principle of  
(a) Dual aspect (b) Consistency (c) Going concern (d) Accrual
- The process of transferring the debit and credit items from journal to ledger accounts is called .....  
(a) Casting (b) Posting (c) Journalising (d) Balancing
- The trial balance contains the balances of .....  
(a) Only personal accounts (b) Only real accounts  
(c) Only nominal accounts (d) All accounts
- Trial balance is prepared.....  
(a) At the end of the year (b) On a particular date  
(c) For a year (d) None of the above
- Purchases book is used to record.....  
(a) all purchases of goods (b) all credit purchases of assets  
(c) all credit purchases of goods (d) all purchases of assets
- The total of the sales book is posted periodically to the credit of.....  
(a) Sales account (b) Cash account  
(c) Purchases account (d) Journal proper
- If the debit and credit aspects of a transaction are recorded in the cash book, it is.....  
(a) Contra entry (b) Compound entry (c) Single entry (d) Simple entry
- A bank reconciliation statement is prepared by.....  
(a) Bank (b) Business (c) Debtor to the business (d) Creditor to the business



13. Balance as per bank statement is ₹ 1, 000. Cheque deposited, but not yet credited by the bank is ₹ 2, 000. What is the balance as per bank column of the cash book?
- (a) ₹ 3,000 overdraft (b) ₹ 3,000 favourable  
(c) ₹ 1,000 overdraft (d) ₹ 1,000 favourable
14. A transaction not recorded at all is known as an error of
- (a) Principle (b) Complete omission  
(c) Partial omission (d) Duplication
15. Under the written down value method of depreciation, the amount of depreciation is
- (a) Uniform in all the years (b) Decreasing every year  
(c) Increasing every year (d) None of the above
16. Depreciation is to be calculated from the date when
- (a) Asset is put to use (b) Purchase order is made  
(c) Asset is received at business premises (d) Invoice of assets is received
17. Revenue expenditure is intended to benefit
- (a) Past period (b) Future period  
(c) Current period (d) Any period
18. Current assets does not include
- (a) Cash (b) Stock (c) Furniture (d) Prepaid expenses
19. Accrued interest on investment will be shown
- (a) On the credit side of profit and loss account  
(b) On the assets side of balance sheet (c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these
20. People who write codes and programs are called as
- (a) System analysts (b) System designers  
(c) System operators (d) System programmers

### PART - B

ANSWER ANY SEVEN FROM THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. Q NO. 30 IS COMPULSORY.

7 X 2 = 14

21. Define book keeping
22. Classify the following into personal, Real, Nominal account
- a) capital b) Building c) Carriage inwards d) Purchases
23. Give the format of "single column cashbook".
24. Rectify the following errors discovered before the preparation of Trial balance
- a) Sales book was undercast by ₹ 100  
b) Purchase returns book was overcast by ₹ 200

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25. What is meant by Depreciation?
26. State whether the following are capital, revenue and deferred revenue.
- (i) Legal fees paid to the lawyer for acquiring a land ₹ 20,000.
- (ii) Heavy advertising cost of ₹ 12,00,000 spent on introducing a new product.
27. Mention any two difference between Trial balance and Balance sheet
28. Compute cost of goods sold from the following information:

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening stock	10,000	Indirect expenses	5,000
Purchases	80,000	Closing stock	15,000
Direct expenses	7,000		

29. What is grouping of accounts?
30. What are Adjusting Entries?

### PART – C

ANSWER ANY SEVEN FROM THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Q.NO. 40 IS COMPULSORY.

7 X 3 = 21

31. "Only monetary transactions are recorded in accounting". Explain the statement.
32. Give the golden rules of double entry system of accounting.
33. Complete the accounting equation
- (a) Assets = Capital + Liabilities  
₹1,00,000 = ₹ 80,000 + ?
- (b) Assets = Capital + Liabilities  
₹ 2,00,000 = ? + ₹ 40,000
- (c) Assets = Capital + Creditors  
? = ₹ 1,60,000 + ₹ 80,000
34. Prepare Furniture A/c from the following transactions 2016
- Jan 1 Furniture in hand ₹ 2,000
- 1 Purchased furniture for cash ₹4,000
- 30 Sold furniture ₹400
35. Prepare the trial balance from the following information:

Name of the account	₹	Name of the account	₹
Bank loan	2,00,000	Purchases	1,80,000
Bills payable	1,00,000	Sales	3,00,000
Stock	70,000	Debtors	4,00,000
Capital	2,50,000	Bank	2,00,000



36. From the following transactions write up the Sales day book of M/s. Ram & Co., a stationery merchant.

2017

Jan. 1 Sold to Anbu & Co., on credit 20 reams of white paper @ ₹150 per ream

Jan. 2 Sold to Jagadish & Sons on credit 6 dozen pens @ ₹360 per dozen

Jan. 10 Sold old newspapers for cash @ ₹ 620

Jan. 15 Sold on credit M/s. Elango & Co., 10 drawing boards @ ₹170 per piece

Jan. 20 Sold to Kani & Co., 4 writing tables at ₹1,520 per table for cash

37. From the following particulars prepare a bank reconciliation statement of Jayakumar as on 31st December, 2016.

(a) Balance as per cash book ₹ 7,130

(b) Cheque deposited but not cleared ₹ 1,000

(c) A customer has deposited ₹ 800 into the bank directly

38. From the following information, calculate the amount of depreciation and rate of depreciation under straight line method.

Purchase price of machine ₹80,000

Expenses to be capitalised ₹ 20,000

Estimated residual value ₹35,000

Expected useful life 5 years

39. What are the various types of accounting software?

40. Prepare trading account in the books of Mr. Sanjay for the year ended 31st December 2017:

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening stock	570	Purchases	15,800
Sales	26,200	Purchase returns	90
Sales returns	60	Closing stock	860

#### PART – D

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

7 X 5 = 35

41. a) Explain in detail the importance of accounting

(OR)

b) Pass journal entries in the books of Sasi Kumar who is dealing in automobiles.

2017

Oct

1 Commenced business with goods ₹ 40,000

3 Cash introduced in the business ₹ 60,000

4 Purchased goods from Arul on credit ₹ 70,000

6 Returned goods to Arul ₹ 10,000

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10 Paid cash to Arul on account	60,000
15 Sold goods to Chandar on credit	30,000
18 Chandar returned goods worth	6,000
20 Received cash from Chandar in full settlement	23,000
25 Paid salaries through ECS	2,000
30 Sasi Kumar took for personal use goods worth	10,000

42. a) Explain the difference between Journal with Ledger

(OR)

b) What are the difference between Manual accounting system and Computerised accounting system

43. a) Enter the following transactions in the books of Ganesan and post them into ledger. (any five ledger accounts)

2017	₹
Oct 1 Started business with cash	25,000
5 Deposited into bank	12,500
10 Purchased furniture and payment by cheque	2,000
15 Goods purchased for cash.	5,000
19 Sold goods to Vasu on credit	4,000
22 Goods worth ₹ 500 taken for personal use	

(OR)

b) Pass adjusting entries for the following:

- The closing stock was valued at ₹ 5,000
- Outstanding salaries ₹ 150
- Insurance prepaid ₹ 450
- ₹ 20,000 was received in advance for commission.
- Accrued interest on investments is ₹ 1,000.

44. a) Classify the following expenditures and receipts as capital or revenue:

- ₹ 10,000 spent as travelling expenses of the directors on trips abroad for the purchase of fixed assets.
- Amount received from trade receivables during the year.
- Amount spent on demolition of building to construct a large building on the same site.
- Insurance claim received on account of a machinery damaged by fire.
- Overhauling expenses of ₹ 25,000 for the engine of a motor car to get better fuel efficiency.

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(OR)

b) Enter the following transactions in a cash book with cash and discount columns:

2017

Jan 1 Cash in hand ₹11,500

Jan 5 Paid to Ramanathan by depositing in cash deposit machine ₹ 300

Discount allowed by him ₹10

Jan 8 Purchased goods for cash ₹ 400

Jan 10 Cash received from Rajagopal ₹ 980

Discount allowed ₹20

Jan 15 Sold goods for cash ₹ 400

Jan 21 Paid cash to Shanthi ₹ 295

Discount received ₹ 5

Jan 25 Paid wages by cash ₹ 50

Jan 31 Paid to Sanjeev ₹ 390 in full settlement of his account ₹ 400

45. a) On 1st April 2008, Sudha and Company purchased machinery for ₹64,000. To install the machinery expenses incurred was ₹28,000.

Depreciate machinery 10% p.a. under straight line method. On 30th June, 2010 the worn out machinery was sold for ₹ 52,000.

The books are closed on 31st December every year. Show machinery account.

(OR)

b) Prepare trading and profit and loss account in the books of Ramasundari for the year ended 31st December, 2017 and balance sheet as on that date from the following information:

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening stock	2,500	Sales	7,000
Wages	2,700	Purchases	3,300
Closing Stock	4,000	Salary	2,600
Discount received	2,500	Capital	52,000
Machinery	52,000	Cash at bank	6,400
Creditors	8,000		

46. a) Rectify the following journal entries.

Particulars	L.F.	Dr.	Cr.
a) Kumanan A/c Dr.		10,000	
To Cash A/c			10,000
(Salary paid to Kumanan)			

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b) Senguttuvan A/c Dr.	6,000	
To Cash A/c		6,000
(Rent paid to Senguttuvan)		
c) Cash A/c Dr.	2,000	
To Sales A/c		2,000
(Furniture sold for cash)		
d) Cash A/c Dr.	10,000	
To Kumararaja A/c		10,000
(Goods sold to Kumararaja for cash)		
e) Manimaran A/c Dr.	1,000	
To Purchases A/c		1,000
(Goods taken by the proprietor Mr. Manimaran for his personal use)		

(OR)

b) Prepare bank reconciliation statement from the following data and find out the balance as per cash book as on 31st March, 2018.

Particulars

- (i) Bank balance as per bank statement ₹15,000
- (ii) Cheques issued but not yet presented for payment ₹ 2,500
- (iii) Bank charges not recorded in the cash book ₹250
- (iv) Interest charged by bank not recorded in the cash book ₹ 500
- (v) Bank paid insurance premium as per standing instruction but not recorded in the cash book ₹300
- (vi) Cheques deposited but not yet credited ₹900

47. a) The following trial balance has certain errors. Redraft it.

**Trial balance as on 31st March, 2017**

Name of account	Debit balance	Credit balance
Building		60,000
Machinery		17,000
Returns outward		2,600
Bad debts		2,000
Cash		400
Discount received		3,000
Bank overdraft		10,000
Creditors	9,000	50,000
Purchases		1,00,000

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Capital		72,800
Fixtures		5,600
Sales		1,04,000
Debtors		60,000
Interest received		2,600
Total	2,45,000	2,45,000

(OR)

b) Prepare analytical petty cash book from the following particulars under imprest system:

2017 July

1 Received advance from cashier	2,000
7 Paid for writing pads and registers	100
8 Purchased white papers	50
10 Paid auto charges	200
15 Paid wages	300
18 Postal charges	100
21 Purchased stationery	450
23 Tea expenses	60
25 Paid for speed post	150
27 Refreshment expenses	250
31 Paid for carriage	150

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