

Accountancy
Holiday homework
Class- XI

: Revise the topic done so far

: Do the following questions in accounts copy.

Q.1 From the following information, prepare an Accounting Equation and show the Balance Sheet:

- (i) Neha started business with cash ₹1,00,000
- (ii) Purchased goods for cash ₹30,000
- (iii) Purchased goods on credit from Suman ₹20,000
- (iv) Sold goods (costing ₹10,000) for cash ₹15,000
- (v) Paid rent ₹2,000
- (vi) Withdrew cash for personal use ₹5,000

Q.2 Define Accounting. Explain the main objectives of Accounting.

Q.3 Explain the following accounting terms with suitable examples:

- (i) Assets
- (ii) Liabilities
- (iii) Capital
- (iv) Revenue
- (v) Expenses
- (vi) Profit

Q.4 Show the effect of the following transactions on the Accounting Equation (Assets = Liabilities + Capital):

- (i) Started business with cash ₹2,00,000
- (ii) Bought machinery for cash ₹50,000
- (iii) Purchased goods on credit ₹40,000
- (iv) Sold goods (cost ₹12,000) for ₹18,000 on credit
- (v) Received cash from debtor ₹18,000
- (vi) Paid to creditor ₹40,000

Q.5 Explain the role and importance of accounting in modern business. Discuss any four advantages of maintaining proper accounting records.

Q.6 Distinguish between the following:

- (i) Fixed Assets and Current Assets
- (ii) Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure
- (iii) Debtors and Creditor

Q.7 Rajan had the following transactions. Show their effect on the Accounting Equation:

- (i) Commenced business with cash ₹75,000 and goods ₹25,000
- (ii) Opened a bank account and deposited ₹20,000
- (iii) Purchased furniture for ₹15,000 paying by cheque
- (iv) Goods costing ₹8,000 sold for ₹12,000 cash
- (v) Paid electricity bill ₹1,500
- (vi) Received commission ₹3,000

Q.8 Calculate the missing figures in each of the following cases:

- (i) Capital = ₹3,00,000; Liabilities = ₹1,20,000; Assets = ?
- (ii) Assets = ₹5,50,000; Capital = ₹2,80,000; Liabilities = ?
- (iii) Assets = ₹8,00,000; Liabilities = ₹3,50,000; Capital = ?
- (iv) Opening Capital = ₹2,50,000; Drawings = ₹30,000; Net Profit = ₹60,000; Closing Capital = ?
- (v) Closing Capital = ₹4,00,000; Drawings = ₹25,000; Additional Capital = ₹50,000; Opening Capital = ₹3,00,000; Net Profit = ?
- (vi) Total Assets = ₹9,00,000; Trade Creditors = ₹1,20,000; Bank Loan = ₹80,000; Capital = ?

Q.9 What are the different branches of accounting? Explain Financial Accounting, Management Accounting, and Cost Accounting with their characteristics and differences.

Q.10 Define and explain the following terms:

- (i) Drawings
- (ii) Goodwill
- (iii) Stock/Inventory
- (iv) Trade Receivables
- (v) Trade Payables
- (vi) Accrued Income

Q.11 The following are the transactions of M/s Priya Traders. Show their effect on the Accounting Equation and prepare a Balance Sheet at the end:

- (i) Priya invested ₹5,00,000 as capital
- (ii) Purchased plant and machinery worth ₹1,50,000
- (iii) Bought raw material for ₹80,000 on credit
- (iv) Sold finished goods costing ₹40,000 for ₹60,000
- (v) Paid salaries ₹15,000
- (vi) Received interest on investment ₹5,000

Q.12 Explain the relationship between Book-Keeping and Accounting. Also discuss the limitations of Accounting as an information system.

Q.13 Prepare an Accounting Equation from the following transactions:

- (i) Amit started business with cash ₹3,00,000 and building ₹2,00,000
- (ii) Purchased goods from Sonu on credit ₹60,000
- (iii) Cash sales ₹40,000 (cost of goods ₹25,000)
- (iv) Purchased computer for office use ₹45,000 paying cash
- (v) Paid wages ₹8,000 in cash
- (vi) Sonu was paid ₹60,000 in full settlement

Q.14 . Give 2 example of each Principles of accounting.

Q.15 Verify the Accounting Equation (Assets = Capital + Liabilities) with the following data and answer the questions:

Cash: ₹20,000 | Debtors: ₹30,000 | Stock: ₹50,000 | Building: ₹1,00,000 | Creditors: ₹40,000 | Bank Loan: ₹30,000

- (i) Calculate Capital
- (ii) If owner withdraws ₹10,000 cash, show the new equation

Q.16 Following information is given for the year ended 31st March 2024:

Opening Capital: ₹4,50,000 | Drawings during the year: ₹60,000 | Additional Capital introduced: ₹1,00,000 | Total Assets at year end: ₹8,00,000 | Total Liabilities at year end: ₹2,20,000

- (i) Calculate Closing Capital
- (ii) Calculate Net Profit or Net Loss for the year
- (iii) What would be Closing Capital if Net Profit was 20% more?
- (iv) Prepare the Capital Account
- (v) Show the Accounting Equation at year end

Q.17 Explain the following accounting terms used in the context of a Sole proprietorship firm:

- (i) Partnership Deed
- (ii) Revenue from operation
- (iii) Appropriation of Profit
- (iv) Interest on Capital
- (v) Interest on Drawings
- (vi) Charge against profit

Q.18

Q.19 Seema started a business. Analyse and show the effect of each transaction on the Accounting Equation:

- (i) Brought in cash ₹2,50,000 and equipment ₹50,000 as capital
- (ii) Purchased a vehicle for ₹80,000 — paid ₹50,000 cash, balance on loan
- (iii) Sold goods (cost ₹20,000) for ₹30,000 on credit
- (iv) Received ₹25,000 from debtor; allowed discount ₹5,000
- (v) Paid loan instalment ₹10,000 and interest ₹2,000
- (vi) Prepaid insurance ₹6,000

Q.20 The Balance Sheet of Anand Traders as on 31st March 2024 shows:

Liabilities: Capital ₹6,00,000; Creditors ₹80,000; Outstanding Expenses ₹20,000 | Assets: Cash ₹50,000; Bank ₹1,50,000; Debtors ₹1,00,000; Stock ₹2,00,000; Machinery ₹2,00,000

During 2024-25:

- (i) Purchased goods on credit ₹1,50,000
- (ii) Sold goods (cost ₹1,00,000) for ₹1,50,000 cash
- (iii) Paid creditors ₹2,00,000
- (iv) Outstanding expenses paid ₹20,000; fresh outstanding ₹25,000
- (v) Purchased machinery ₹1,00,000 by cheque
- (vi) Owner withdrew ₹40,000

Show the Balance Sheet.

Q.21 Discuss the users of accounting information. Distinguish between Internal Users and External Users, explaining the specific accounting needs of their from accounting information.

[6 Marks]

Q.22 From the following, prepare the Accounting Equation and Balance Sheet:

1. Sunita commenced business with cash ₹4,00,000
2. Opened bank account ₹1,50,000
3. Bought land and building ₹2,00,000 by cheque
4. Purchased goods from Ravi on credit ₹70,000
5. Sold goods for cash ₹50,000 (costing ₹35,000)
6. Paid Ravi ₹70,000 by cheque

7. Purchased office stationery for cash ₹3,000
8. Received rent ₹10,000 by cheque
9. Depreciation on building ₹5,000

Q.23 Define and distinguish between the following pairs of accounting terms:

- (i) Capital Receipt vs Revenue Receipt
- (ii) Journal vs Ledger

Q.24 What are the qualitative characteristics of accounting information? Explain Relevance, Reliability, Comparability, and Understandability with suitable examples, and discuss how these characteristics enhance the usefulness of financial statement.

Q.25 Kapil, a sole proprietor, had the following balances on 1st April 2024:

Capital: ₹5,00,000 | Bank Loan: ₹1,00,000 | Creditors: ₹60,000 | Cash: ₹80,000 | Debtors: ₹90,000 | Stock: ₹2,00,000 | Furniture: ₹1,90,000

Transactions during the year:

- (i) Bought goods on credit ₹1,00,000
- (ii) Cash sales (cost ₹80,000) ₹1,20,000
- (iii) Paid bank loan ₹50,000 + interest ₹8,000
- (iv) Bad debt written off ₹10,000
- (v) Purchased furniture for ₹30,000 cash
- (vi) Kapil withdrew goods worth ₹15,000 for personal use

Prepare the Accounting Equation and closing Balance Sheet.