

ELEMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY (254)

CLASS X (2024–25)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

TIME: 3 HOURS

M.M. – 70

General Instructions

1. This question paper contains 30 questions.
2. Question 1 to 18 carries one mark each;
3. Question 19 to 22 carries 3 marks each;
4. Question 23 to 26 carries 4 marks each and
5. Question 27 to 30 carries 6 marks each.
6. All questions are compulsory. However an internal choice has been provided in 8 questions of one mark, 1 question each of three marks, four marks and six marks.

S.No.	Question	Marks										
1. (A)	Which of the following is a Capital Expenditure? i. Purchase of Goods ii. Purchase of Securities as Investments iii. Purchase of Fixed Assets iv. Depreciation on Assets A. Only i B. Only ii and iii C. Only ii, iii and iv D. Only iii and iv	1										
1. (B)	Match the following <table><tr><th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th></tr><tr><td>a) Goods Purchased</td><td>i. Revenue Receipt</td></tr><tr><td>b) Rent Received</td><td>ii. Capital Receipt</td></tr><tr><td>c) Sale of Investment</td><td>iii. Capital Expenditure</td></tr><tr><td>d) Furniture purchased</td><td>iv. Revenue Expenditure</td></tr></table> A. a-iii, b-i; c-ii; d-iv B. a-iv; b-i; c-ii; d-iii C. a-iv; b-ii; c-i; d-iii D. a-iii; b-ii; c-i; d-iv	Column I	Column II	a) Goods Purchased	i. Revenue Receipt	b) Rent Received	ii. Capital Receipt	c) Sale of Investment	iii. Capital Expenditure	d) Furniture purchased	iv. Revenue Expenditure	
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2. (A)	If Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared with favourable Pass book Balance, it was noticed that Cash deposited in bank for ₹ 35,000 but recorded as ₹ 3,500 in Cash Book. How it will be shown in Bank Reconciliation Statement? A. Added ₹ 35,000 B. Subtracted ₹ 35,000 C. Added ₹ 31,500 D. ₹ Subtracted ₹ 31,500	1										
2. (B)	If Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared with favourable Cash book Balance, it was noticed that Cash withdrawn from bank of ₹ 40,000 but recorded as ₹ 4,000 in Cash Book. How it will be shown in Bank Reconciliation Statement? A. Added ₹ 36,000 B. Subtracted ₹ 36,000 C. Added ₹ 44,000 D. Subtracted ₹ 44,000	1										
3.	Read the following statements carefully: Statement I: Capital Expenditure will provide benefit to the business only for five years. Statement II: Revenue Expenditure are shown as Assets in the	1										

8. (B)	C. True and Fair Financial position D. Compliance with Law OR Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from those given below: Assertion (A): In straight line method, the book value of asset will become zero after certain period of time. Reason (R): Depreciation is charged on the book value at the same percentage every year. A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	1
9.	Credit balance as per Pass book is ₹ 50,000. Cheques deposited but not yet collected were ₹ 12,000 and cheques issued not yet presented were ₹ 5,000. What will be resulting balance after preparing Bank Reconciliation Statement? A. Credit Balance as per Cash Book ₹ 57,000 B. Credit Balance as per Cash Book ₹ 43,000 C. Debit Balance as per Cash Book ₹ 57,000 D. Debit Balance as per Cash Book ₹ 43,000	1
10.	On 1st April, 2022 Hitman Ltd. purchased Equipments of ₹ 10,00,000. Depreciation was to be charged @ 10% p.a by fixed instalment system. On the same day, Cheeku Ltd also purchased Equipments of the same amount and charged depreciation @ 10% p.a by reducing instalment system. On 31 March, 2024 which of the following statement holds true? A. Book Value of Equipments in both the firm will be same. B. Book Value of Equipments in Hitman Ltd. will be ₹ 10,000 more than Cheeku Ltd. C. Book Value of Equipments in Hitman Ltd. will be ₹ 1,00,000 more than Cheeku Ltd. D. Book Value of Equipments in Hitman Ltd. will be ₹ 10,000 less than Cheeku Ltd.	1
11. (A)	Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared to reconcile _____ and _____ balances. A. Ledger Accounts and Cash Book B. Trial Balance and Pass Book C. Cash Book and Pass Book D. Vouchers and Pass Book OR	1
11. (B)	Bank Reconciliation statement is prepared in the books of: A. Bank B. Lender C. Government D. Account Holder	1
12.	On March 31, 2024 Cash Book Balance was ₹ 45,000 whereas Pass Book Balance on the same date was ₹ 54,000. Which of the following holds true for this difference in balances of the two books? A. Cheque issued but omitted to be entered in Cash Book B. Cheque deposited but not yet credited C. Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment D. Bills paid by bank understanding instructions.	1

	C. Statement I is true, Statement II is false. D. Statement II is true, Statement I is false.	
18. (A)	While preparing statement of Affairs, total of assets side was ₹ 5,40,000 and Creditors amounted to ₹ 1,00,000. Here the balancing figure of ₹ 4,40,000 will be known as _____ A. Profit B. Capital C. Loss D. Deficiency OR	1
18. (B)	Capital amount in case of Accounts from Incomplete Records is calculated by preparing _____ A. Balance Sheet B. Statement of Profit and Loss C. Statement of Affairs D. Profit and Loss Account	1
19.	Give three advantages of charging depreciation through Written down value method as compare to Straight Line Method.	3
20.	On 31 May, 2024 Cash Book of Sultan showed debit balance of ₹ 25,000. On comparing it with the Pass book, the following points came into consideration. (a) Cheques issued but not yet presented for payment amounted to ₹ 4,000. (b) Bank Charges amounted to ₹ 2,000 entered twice in Cash Book. You are required to prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement on May 31, 2024.	3
21. (A)	On 18 th February, 2023, Rancho sold goods to PK of ₹ 25,000 and issued upon him a bill for three months. PK accepted the bill and returned it to Rancho. The bill was met on due date. Pass entries in the books of Rancho. OR	3
21. (B)	On 15 th May 2023, Ram purchased goods from Bharat of ₹ 15,000 and accepted a bill for four months. The bill was met on due date. Pass entries in the books of Ram.	3
22.	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Gross Profit of the firm was ₹ 2,40,000 whereas Net Loss was of ₹ 1,00,000. (I) Is the above situation possible? (II) Give reason in support of answer for (I). (III) How Gross Profit and Net Loss will be treated while preparing Final Accounts of a business.	3
23.	Gaurav started business with Capital of ₹ 5,00,000. He opened a bank account with ₹ 1,50,000. He bought Furniture of ₹ 50,000; and purchased office space for ₹ 70,000. During the year 2023-24, he paid Salaries of ₹ 60,000. He also spent ₹ 40,000 on advertisement for launching the products, which is assumed to provide benefit to the business for more than one accounting year. His Cash Purchases were ₹ 30,000 and Credit Purchases were ₹ 40,000. He sold goods for ₹ 1,20,000 (out of which only ₹ 70,000 was received in cash till March 31, 2024) On the basis of above information, answer the following questions. (I) What is the total Revenue Expenditure? (II) What is the total Capital Expenditure? (III) What is the total Deferred Revenue Expenditure? (IV) What is the amount of Revenue Receipts?	4

24.	Bobby accepted a bill of ₹ 40,000 in favour of Sunny against the dues of ₹ 50,000 as part payment on 1 st October, 2023 for 4 months. On 1 st November, 2023 Sunny got the bill discounted @12% p.a. from his bank. The bill was met on due date. Give journal entries in the books of Bobby and prepare ledger account of Bobby in the books of Sunny.	4
25. (A)	Differentiate between Trading Account and Profit and Loss Account.	4
	OR	
25.(B)	Differentiate between Direct Expenses and Indirect Expenses.	4
26.	Jethalal started business on 1 st July, 2023 with Capital of ₹ 2,00,000. He introduced additional capital on 1 st October of ₹ 50,000. He also withdrew ₹ 5,000 per month for his household expenses. He also spent ₹ 20,000 from the business to buy mobile phone for his wife. His Capital was valued as ₹ 3,70,000 as on March 31, 2024. You are required to calculate profit or loss made by him for the year ended March 31, 2024 by preparing Statement of Profit and Loss.	4
27.	Batman purchased Machinery on 1 st October, 2021 for ₹ 15,80,000 and spent ₹ 20,000 on its installation. Depreciation was to be provided @ 10% p.a by written down value method. Prepare Machinery Account for three years assuming the books are closed on March 31 every year.	6
28.	Munish was running the business of readymade garments as was having bank account with SBI, Delhi Branch. His accountant, Gaurav went on leave for a month and when he came back he found that Cash Book balance was not tallying with Pass Book balance as on September 30, 2022. Gaurav approached to Munish to discuss the problem but Munish said that you please do it on your own by making necessary statement. Gaurav found out the following points due to which balances of both the books were not being tallied. (i) During the month, cheques totalling ₹ 20,000 were issued out of which only ₹ 12,000 were presented for payment. (ii) During the month, cheques totalling ₹ 30,000 were deposited in bank out of which only ₹ 24,000 were credited by bank. (iii) Bank charged ₹ 1,000 during the month for various reasons (iv) Interest allowed by Bank for period of three months was ₹ 2,000 which was not recorded in Cash Book. (v) A customer has directly deposited ₹ 10,000 in Bank Account but intimation was not received. From the above hypothetical Case study, answer the following questions. I. Name the Statement to be prepared by Gaurav for above difference between Cash Book and Pass Book balances. II. If balance as per Cash Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point (i) III. If balance as per Pass Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point (ii) IV. If balance as per Cash Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point (iii) V. If balance as per Pass Book is starting balance, then how	6

	will you treat point (iv) VI. If balance as per Cash Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point (v)																																																										
29. (A)	Following is the position statement of Mr. Manan (who maintains his accounts in incomplete system) as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>31 March 2023</th><th>31 March 2024</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>Amount in ₹</th><th>Amount in ₹</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash</td><td>20,000</td><td>24,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debtors</td><td>40,000</td><td>50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Creditors</td><td>16,000</td><td>12,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fixtures</td><td>80,000</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bills Receivable</td><td>10,000</td><td>12,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bills Payable</td><td>6,000</td><td>8,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank</td><td>5,000</td><td>12,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Loan from Mrs. Manan</td><td>10,000</td><td>6,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> During the year 2023-24, he introduced additional capital of ₹ 50,000 and withdrew ₹ 5,000 per month for his personal use. Ascertain his profit for the year ending March 31, 2024. OR Answer the following. (I) What is meant by Accounts from Incomplete records? (II) Differentiate between Balance Sheet and Statement of Affairs.	Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2024		Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹	Cash	20,000	24,000	Debtors	40,000	50,000	Creditors	16,000	12,000	Fixtures	80,000	1,00,000	Bills Receivable	10,000	12,000	Bills Payable	6,000	8,000	Bank	5,000	12,000	Loan from Mrs. Manan	10,000	6,000	6																											
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30.	Following is the Trial Balance of M/s SRS Enterprises for the year ended March 31, 2024 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of Account</th><th>Debit Balance (₹)</th><th>Credit Balance (₹)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Land and Building</td><td>5,00,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Plant and Machinery</td><td>3,00,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Equipments</td><td>1,20,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Stock as on April,01 2023</td><td>40,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Debtors and Creditors</td><td>60,000</td><td>50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchase and Sales</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>2,70,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Returns</td><td>20,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rent</td><td>10,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Drawings</td><td>10,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Commission</td><td></td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Interest</td><td>5,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Discount</td><td>6,000</td><td>4,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Capital</td><td></td><td>8,51,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash in Hand</td><td>30,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank Balance</td><td>10,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank Loan</td><td></td><td>50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bills Payable</td><td></td><td>16,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>12,61,000</td><td>12,61,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Stock in Hand as on March 31, 2024 was ₹ 50,000. Prepare Trading Account, Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024 and Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024.	Name of Account	Debit Balance (₹)	Credit Balance (₹)	Land and Building	5,00,000		Plant and Machinery	3,00,000		Equipments	1,20,000		Stock as on April,01 2023	40,000		Debtors and Creditors	60,000	50,000	Purchase and Sales	1,50,000	2,70,000	Returns	20,000	10,000	Rent	10,000		Drawings	10,000		Commission		10,000	Interest	5,000		Discount	6,000	4,000	Capital		8,51,000	Cash in Hand	30,000		Bank Balance	10,000		Bank Loan		50,000	Bills Payable		16,000		12,61,000	12,61,000	6
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