## ELEMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY (254)

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2022-23

CLASS X
MM - 70
TIME: 3 HOURS

## 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.

| S.No. | Question | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Which of the following is a Capital Receipt? | 1 |
|  | a) Sale of Goods <br> b) Amount received from rendering of services |  |
|  | c) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale of Fixed } \\ & \text { Assets }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Which of the following is Revenue Expenditure? |  |
|  | a) Building purchased $\quad$ b) Goodwill purchased |  |
|  | c) Loan Repayment ${ }^{\text {d) Salary Paid }}$ |  |
| 2. | Deferred Revenue Expenditure are the one which | 1 |
|  | a) Gives benefit for one year <br> only$\quad$ b) Gives no benefit to the firm |  |
|  |  |  |
| 3. | A firm purchased Machinery of ₹ 4,00,000 on $1^{\text {st }}$ October, 2020. Depreciation was to be charged @10\% p.a by Straight line method. What will be the book value of Machinery on 31 March, 2022? | 1 |
|  |  |  |
|  | a) ₹ $3,60,000$ b) $₹ 3,40,000$ |  |
|  | c) ₹ $3,80,000$ d) ₹ $3,20,000$ |  |
|  | A firm purchased Building of ₹ $6,00,000$ on $1^{\text {st }}$ April, 2020. Depreciation was to be charged @ $10 \%$ p.a by Written Down Value Method. What will be the book value of Machinery on 31 March, 2022? |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 4. | On $1^{\text {st }}$ April, 2020 Aqua Ltd. purchased Equipments of $₹ 10,00,000$. Depreciation was to be charged @ $10 \%$ p.a by fixed instalment system. On the same day, Batman Ltd also purchased Equipments of the same amount and charged depreciation @ 10\% p.a by reducing instalment system. On 31 March, 2022 which of the following statement holds true? | 1 |
|  | a) Book Value of Equipments b) Book Value of Equipments $^{\text {a }}$ |  |


|  | in both the firm will be same. <br> c) Book Value of Equipments in Aqua Ltd. will be ₹ 10,000 more than Batman Ltd. | in Aqua Ltd. will be ₹ $1,00,000$ more than Batman Ltd. d) Book Value of Equipments in Aqua Ltd. will be ₹ 10,000 less than Batman Ltd. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. | If depreciation on assets is not provided valued in the balance sheet. Which depreciation is highlighted in the above <br> a) Matching of cost and revenue <br> c) True and Fair Financial position <br> Assertion (A) :- In written down value $m$ never become zero. <br> Reason ( R ) :- Depreciation is charged percentage every year. <br> a) Both $A$ and $R$ are correct and $R$ is the correct explanation of $A$ <br> c) $A$ is correct but $R$ is incorrect. | for, then the assets will be overthe following need for charging atement? <br> b) Consideration of Tax <br> d) Compliance with Law <br> thod, the book value of asset will <br> on the book value at the same <br> b) Both A and R are correct but $R$ is not the correct explanation of $A$. <br> d) $A$ is incorrect but $R$ is correct. | 1 |
| 6. | Bank Reconciliation Statement is prep balances. <br> a) Ledger Accounts and Cash Book <br> c) Cash Book and Pass Book <br> Bank Reconciliation statement is prepar <br> a) Bank <br> b) Lender <br> c) Government <br> d) Accou | red to reconcile $\qquad$ and <br> b) Trial Balance and Pass Book <br> d) Vouchers and Pass Book <br> in the books of: <br> t Holder | 1 |
| 7. | Statement I: - When Bank Reconciliatio balance as per Pass Book; the Balance d per Pass Book. <br> Statement II :- Bank Reconciliation State <br> a) Both the Statement are False <br> c) Only Statement I is true. | Statement is prepared with Debit rived will be only Credit Balance as <br> ent is prepared by Bank. <br> b) Both the Statement are True. <br> d) Only Statement II is true. | 1 |
| 8. | Debit balance as per Cash book is ₹ 30 , collected were ₹ 12,000 and cheques 5,000 . What will be resulting balance Statement? <br> a) Credit Balance as per Pass Book ₹ 23,000 <br> c) Debit Balance as per Pass Book ₹ 23,000 | O. Cheques deposited but not yet issued not yet presented were ₹ ter preparing Bank Reconciliation <br> b) Credit Balance as per Pass Book ₹ 37,000 <br> d) Debit Balance as per Pass Book ₹ 37,000 | 1 |
| 9. | If Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepa | d with Pass book Balance, it was | 1 |


|  | noticed that cheques deposited in bank for ₹ 35,000 were omitted to be recorded in Cash book, but were credited in Pass book. How it will be shown in Bank Reconciliation Statement? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) Added ₹ 35,000 b) Subtracted ₹ 35,000 |  |
|  | c) No effect ${ }^{\text {d) Debited }}$ |  |
| 10. | Assertion (A) :- A bill of exchange must be in writing. <br> Reason (R) :- A bill of exchange must be signed by the maker and accepted by the drawee. | 1 |
| 11. | A bill of exchange enables the buyer to buy the goods on credit and pay after the period of credit. However, the seller of goods even after extension of credit can get payment immediately by | 1 |
| 12. | On $12^{\text {th }}$ May, 2022, Anthony issued a bill of ₹ 20,000 on Bikram for 3 months. What will be the maturity date of bill? <br> b) 15 August, 2022 <br> c) 16 August, 2022 <br> d) 14 August, 2022 <br> Or <br> On $22^{\text {nd }}$ July, 2022, Batman accepted a bill of ₹ 25,000 in favour of Santa. Santa endorsed the bill to his creditor, Monty and Monty further got the bill discounted with Bank on $22^{\text {nd }}$ August, 2022. Who is the Drawer of the bill in the above situation. | 1 |
| 13. | Carriage Outward is shown in <br> a) Debit side of Trading <br> Account <br> c)Credit side of Trading <br> Account Credit side of Profit and Loss <br> Account <br> Oebit side of Profit and Loss  <br> Account  <br> Interest allowed by bank is shown in <br> a) Credit side of Trading b) Credit side of Profit and Loss <br> Account  <br> Account | 1 |
| 14. | Gross Profit of firm was ₹ $2,50,000$. There were indirect Income of ₹ 40,000 and indirect expenses of $₹ 70,000$. Then final result will be $\qquad$ <br> b) Net Profit ₹ 30,000 <br> c) Net Profit ₹ $2,80,000$ <br> d) Net Loss ₹ 30,000 <br> Or | 1 |



|  | accepted a bill for two months. The bill was met on due date. Pass entries in the books of Laxman. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23. | On 31 August, 2022 Cash Book of M/s Rajendra and Sons showed debit balance of ₹ 35,000 . On comparing it with the Pass book, the following points came into consideration. <br> (a) Cheques issued but not yet presented for payment amounted to ₹ 6,000. <br> (b) Cheques deposited in bank and cleared but omitted to be entered in Cash Book amounted to ₹ 5,000. <br> (c) Interest credited by Bank amounted to ₹ 2,000. <br> Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement. <br> Or <br> On 31 July, 2022 Pass Book of Shikhar Shoes showed credit balance of ₹ 25,000. On comparing it with the Pass book, the following points came into consideration. <br> (a) Cheques deposited but not yet collected amounted to ₹ 8,000. <br> (b) Cheques issued and presented for payment for ₹ 5,000 but omitted to be entered in Cash Book. <br> (c) Bank Charges amounted to ₹ 1,000 . <br> Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement. | 4 |
| 24. | Sachin accepted a bill of ₹ 50,000 in favour of Rahul on $1^{\text {st }}$ May, 2022 for 4 months. On $1^{\text {st }}$ June, 2022 Rahul got the bill discounted @ $12 \%$ p.a. from his bank. The bill was met on due date. Give journal entries in the books of Sachin and Rahul. | 4 |
| 25. | Differentiate between Direct Expenses and Indirect Expenses. | 4 |
| 26. | Dayaben started business on $1^{\text {st }}$ July, 2021 with Capital of ₹ 2,00,000. She introduced additional capital on $31^{\text {st }}$ October of $₹ 50,000$. She also withdrew ₹ 10,000 per month for her household expenses. She also spent ₹ 20,000 from the business to buy mobile phone for her daughter. Her Capital was valued as ₹ $3,70,000$ as on March 31,2022 . You are required to calculate profit or loss made by her for the year ended March 31, 2022 by preparing Statement of Profit and Loss. | 4 |
| 27. | Raghav purchased Machinery on $1^{\text {st }}$ October, 2019 for ₹ 5,80,000 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. <br> 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. <br> (i) During the month, cheques totalling ₹ 20,000 were issued out of which only ₹ 12,000 were presented for payment. <br> (ii) During the month, cheques totalling ₹ 30,000 were deposited in | 6 |

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.
(a) Name the Statement to be prepared by Gaurav for above difference between Cash Book and Pass Book balances.
(b) If balance as per Cash Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point (i)
(c) If balance as per Pass Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point (ii)
(d) If balance as per Cash Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point (iii)
(e) If balance as per Pass Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point (iv)
(f) If balance as per Cash Book is starting balance, then how will you treat point ( v )
29. Following is the position statement of Mr. Karan (who maintains his accounts in incomplete system) as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022.

| Particulars | 31 March 2021 | 31 March 2022 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| Cash | 10,000 | 12,000 |
| Debtors | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| Creditors | 8,000 | 6,000 |
| Furniture | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| Bills Receivable | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Bills Payable | 3,000 | 4,000 |

During the year 2021-22, he introduced additional capital of ₹ 30,000 and withdrew ₹ 3,000 per month for his personal use. Ascertain his profit for the year ending March 31, 2022.

Or
(a) What is meant by Accounts from Incomplete records?
(b) Differentiate between Balance Sheet and Statement of Affairs.
30. Following is the Trial Balance of $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{s}$ Prem Enterprises for the year ended

March 31, 2022

| Name of Account | Debit Balance (₹) | Credit Balance (₹) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Land and Building | $2,00,000$ |  |
| Plant and Machinery | $1,50,000$ |  |
| Equipments | 50,000 |  |
| Stock as on April,01 2021 | 20,000 |  |
| Debtors and Creditors | 30,000 | 20,000 |
| Purchase and Sales | 90,000 | $1,70,000$ |
| Returns | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| Rent | 25,000 |  |



