STANDARDIZED ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN ACCOUNTANCY
FOR CLASS 11th in Selected Chapters
( Accounting Equation & Basics, Errors & Rectification, Bank Reconciliation Statement & Final Accounts )

Read the following statements carefully and put tick mark in one of the most appropriate answer column out of the given 4 columns against each item from 1 to 65

Do not overwrite or do not do any cutting. Do not put any marks on the question booklet. You are requested to not to consult any source for any help and give your answers on the answer sheet only.

(The purpose of this test is investigatory only. It will enable the investigator to conduct research only. Your scores will not be shared with others.)

Thankyou for your cooperation!

Investigator: VIKRAM GULATI (Vice Principal)
Shivalik College of Education, Udhampur

PRE-TEST / POST-TEST STAGE OF TEST ADMINISTRATION
Name: ___________________________ SES: ___________________________ IQ: ___________________________
(Do Not fill these two above blanks)
Class: ______ School: _______ Roll No: _______ Date: _______

1. Wrong credit to a nominal account will
   a) Increase the assets  b) Reduce the profit  c) Increase the profit  d) Increase the liabilities

2. The omission of an item to an income or gain will reduce the
   a) Assets  b) Profit  c) Liabilities  d) Loss

3. A purchase of Rs 6000 from Sonu has not been recorded in the Purchases Book: It will
   a) Not effect the profit  b) Increase the profit  c) Decrease the profit  d) None of these

4. Debiting wages account for wages paid for the construction of bunding is
   a) error of omission  b) errors of commission  c) errors of principle  d) Compensating errors

5. Salaries paid to Mohan amounting to Rs 700 will be debited to
   a) Salary account  b) Mohan’s account  c) Cash account  d) Capital account

6. Ram's Account which should have been debited with 3,000 has been wrongly credited: It should be debited in the rectifying entry with
   a) Double amount  b) Triple amount  c) Same amount  d) Half amount

7. Repair to plant will be debited to
   a) Repair account  b) Plant account  c) Wages account  d) Machinery account

8. Balance sheet is also known as
   a) Final statement  b) Income statement  c) Position statement  d) Statement of affairs

9. Trading account is prepared in order to ascertain
   a) Gross profit or Gross loss  b) Net profit or Net loss  c) Sales  d) Cost of goods purchased

10. Direct expenses of the business are transferred to
    a) Profit & Loss account  b) Balance sheet  c) Trading account  d) Trial balance

11. Nominal accounts and accounts relating to goods are closed by transfer of
    a) Capital account  b) Profit & Loss appropriation account  c) Balance sheet  d) Trading & Profit & Loss account
12. Arrangement of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet is known as
   a) Marshalling of balance sheet  b) Marshalling of assets  c) Totalling of assets  d) Order of stating
   depreciable assets.

13. Sales less cost of goods sold is known as
   a) Assets  b) Liabilities  c) Net profit  d) Gross profit.

14. Adjustment entries are passed through

15. Preparation of Balance Sheet of companies in vertical form is
   a) Permitted  b) Not permitted  c) An offence  d) None of these.

16. Gross profit is ascertained by
   a) Trading account  b) Profit and Loss account  c) Balance sheet  d) Trial balance.

17. Working capital is
   a) Proprietors capital  b) Borrowed capital  c) Current assets - current liabilities  d) Capital.

18. The balance of petty cash is
   a) An asset  b) A liability  c) An expense  d) A revenue.

19. Stock appearing in the Trial balance will be shown in
   a) Trading account  b) Profit and Loss account  c) Balance sheet  d) Trading account and also in Balance
   sheet.

20. Liabilities have _________ balance.
    a) Debit  b) Credit  c) Either debit or credit  d) No balance.

21. Final accounts are prepared after the preparation of
    a) Ledger accounts  b) Trading account  c) Journal Proper  d) Trial balance.

22. Which is a contingent liability?
    a) Liability for bills discounted  b) Outstanding wages  c) Bank overdraft  d) Short term loans.

23. Goods costing Rs.12,000 were damaged. Insurance company admitted claim for Rs.10,500. Profit and loss account will
    be debited with
    a) Rs.12,000  b) Rs.10,500  c) Rs.22,500  d) Rs.1,500.

24. Bank column of the cash book always shows
    a) debit balance  b) Credit balance  c) None of these  d) Sometimes debit / Credit.

25. The debit balance of the cash book and the credit balance of pass book should match
    a) Sometimes  b) Often  c) Never  d) Always.

26. The balance of pass book is always
    a) Credit  b) Debit  c) Sometimes Debit  d) Sometimes Credit.

27. If deposits exceed the withdrawals from the bank, cash book balance will be
    a) Debit  b) Sometimes Debit  c) Credit  d) Sometimes Credit.

28. Bank reconciliation statement can be prepared with, the balance of

29. In bank reconciliation statement, Cheques' paid in but not credited by bank are
    a) Not shown  b) Sometimes shown  c) Shown once in year only  d) Shown always.

30. If Assets are arranged in the order of liquidity in Balance sheet, then Cash will be the
    a) 1st item  b) 1st item  c) Last item  d) Can be 1st or last item.
STANDARDIZED ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN ACCOUNTANCY
FOR CLASS 11th in Selected Chapters
(Accounting Equation & Basics, Errors & Rectification, Bank Reconciliation Statement & Final Accounts)

11. Capital is equal to:
   a) Assets – Liabilities  b) Liability – Assets  c) Liability + Assets  d) 2 Assets – Liabilities

32. A wrong debit in the pass book will
   a) increase the balance in the cash book  b) increase the balance in the pass book  c) decrease the balance in the pass book  d) decrease the balance in the cash book

13. A wrong credit in the cash book will
   a) decrease the balance in the pass book  b) increase the balance of pass book  c) increase the balance in the cash book  d) decrease the balance of cash book

34. Interest charged by the bank is recovered on the
   a) credit side of pass book  b) debit side of cash book  c) both of these  d) none of these

35. The cash book is written by
   a) bank  b) creditors  c) debtors  d) Firm

36. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of cash book Cheques debited in the cash book but not credited in the pass book are
   a) Added  b) Not Added  c) Deducted  d) Not deducted.

37. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of cash book Cheques credited in the cash book but not debited in the pass book are
   a) Added  b) Not Added  c) Deducted  d) Not deducted.

38. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of cash book Payment by debtors credited in the pass book but not debited in the cash book are
   a) Added  b) Not Added  c) Deducted  d) Not deducted.

39. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of pass book Cheque deposited into the bank but not entered in the cash book is
   a) Added  b) Not Added  c) Deducted  d) Not deducted.

40. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of pass book Cheque entered in the cash book but not credited to be banked is
   a) Added  b) Not Added  c) Deducted  d) Not deducted.

41. Purchase of Building will be recorded as purchase of
   a) Current Asset  b) Goods  c) Liuid Asset  d) Fixed Assets

42. Increase in the value of Liabilities is
   a) Debited  b) Credited  c) Sometimes Debited, sometimes credited  d) None of these

43. Increase in the value of creditors will
   a) Increase owners equity  b) Decrease owners equity  c) Increase outsiders equity  d) None of these

44. Withdrawal of good by the owner will reduce
   a) Liability  b) Assets  c) Assets & Capital  d) Capital

45. Rent paid to landlord will be recorded in
   a) Landlord’s a/c  b) Building a/c  c) Rent a/c  d) Rent payable a/c

46. Expenses paid in advance represent’s firms
   a) Liability  b) Assets  c) Capital  d) None of these

47. Income received in advance by the business represents firm’s
   a) Liability  b) Assets  c) Capital  d) None of these

48. Goods sold to Hari for Rs 800 will be debited to
   a) Hari’s a/c  b) Cash a/c  c) Sales a/c  d) Goods a/c
49. Good purchased from Krishna for Rs 500 will be credited to
   a) Purchases a/c  b) Cash a/c  c) Krishna's a/c  d) Goods a/c

50. Sale of Goods to Hari for cash Rs 800 will be debited to
   a) Hari's a/c  b) Cash a/c  c) Sales a/c  d) Goods a/c

51. Loss of goods by fire will be credited to
   a) Goods a/c  b) Loss by fire a/c  c) Capital a/c  d) None of these

52. Sale of furniture by ABC Dairy Products is a sale of
   a) Goods  b) Assets  c) Goods & Assets  d) None of these

53. Purchase of Steel by Ram Steel Factory is purchase of
   a) Goods  b) Assets  c) Goods & Assets  d) None of these

54. Goods returned by customer will be debited to
   a) Purchases return a/c  b) Customer's a/c  c) Sales Return a/c  d) Goods a/c

55. Every business transaction affects two or more than two a/c's but with the
   a) Different amounts  b) Same amounts  c) Sometimes Same amount  d) None of these

56. Balance sheet does not record the balances of
   a) Real a/c's  b) Personal a/c's  c) Nominal a/c's  d) Real & personal a/c's

57. Person's a/c's will have following balance
   a) Debit balance  b) Credit balance  c) Debit & Credit balance  d) Debit or Credit balance

58. Carriage inwards is a
   a) Direct expenses  b) Prepaid expense  c) Indirect expense  d) Outstanding expense

59. Liquid assets = Current Assets minus
   a) prepaid expenses  b) Outstanding expenses  c) Stock  d) Stock plus Prepaid expenses.

60. Book keeping does not involve
   a) Recording  b) Classifying  c) Identifying  d) Interpreting

61. Decrease in Capital with corresponding decrease in Asset will take place when
   a) Payment is made to creditor  b) Goods are purchased  c) Income tax is paid  d) None of these

62. Increase in Capital & Increase in Liability will take place when
   a) Loan is taken  b) Capital is withdrawn  c) Capital is converted to loan  d) None of these

63. Increase & decrease in Liabilities will take place when
   a) Creditors are returned goods  b) Creditors draw Bill of exchange  c) Loan is returned  d) None of these

64. Increase & Decrease in capital will take place when there is
   a) Interest on Drawings  b) Interest on capital  c) Transfer of shares of a company from one shareholder to another  d) All of these

65. Mohan spent Rs 4000 on installation of a machine. The transaction will
   a) Decrease Assets & Capital  b) Decrease & Increase Assets  c) Decrease & Increase Capital  d) Decrease & Increase Liability

Thankyou for your Cooperation!

Investigator: VIKRAM GULATI (Vice Principal)
Shivalik College of Education, Udhampur