



**BSO** Bloom  
School  
Olympiad

CLASS  
**11**

# *Bloom Accountancy Olympiad Sample Paper*

Maximum Time : 60 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 60

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are 50 Multiple Choice Questions in this paper divided into two sections :

**Section A** 40 MCQs; 1 Mark each

**Section B** 10 MCQs; 2 Marks each

2. Each question has Four Options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

3. All questions are compulsory.

4. There is no negative marking.

5. No electric device capable of storing and displaying visual information such as calculator and mobile is allowed during the course of the exam.

Roll No.

Student's Name



- 10.** Received ₹ 3,900 from Mr. Pintu in full settlement of ₹ 4,000. Posting of ₹ 100 will be made to the
- debit side of Pintu's account
  - credit side of Pintu's account
  - debit side of discount account
  - debit side of cash account
- 11.** If M.Gul, a debtor of ₹ 4,000 has become insolvent and a dividend of 50% is declared, the entry will be
- Debit Bad Debts A/c and Credit P and L A/c by ₹ 2,000
  - Debit Cash A/c and Credit Bad Debts A/c by ₹ 2,000
  - Debit Cash A/c and Credit Debtors A/c by ₹ 2,000
  - Debit Bad Debts A/c and Credit Debtors A/c by ₹ 2,000
- 12.** Until charging the commission, the manager is entitled to a 5% commission. Since the profit is ₹ 2,10,000, the commission would be .....
- ₹ 10,000
  - ₹ 10,500
  - ₹ 11,100
  - ₹ 11,500
- 13.** Cost of goods sold ₹ 1,50,000, closing stock ₹ 40,000 and opening stock is ₹ 60,000, amount of purchase will be
- ₹ 1,30,000
  - ₹ 1,70,000
  - ₹ 50,000
  - None of these
- 14.** If net sales is ₹ 36,000, gross profit is 60% of sales and net profit is 40% of sales, firm's expenses are
- ₹ 14,200
  - ₹ 8,800
  - ₹ 14,600
  - ₹ 7,200
- 15.** Opening stock amounted to ₹ 1,00,000; closing stock amounted to ₹ 60,000; purchases ₹ 50,000 and gross profit is 10% of sales. The gross profit is
- ₹ 10,000
  - ₹ 15,000
  - ₹ 9,000
  - ₹ 12,000
- 16.** Give the journal entry for purchase of furniture for cash.
- Debit Furniture A/c and Credit Cash A/c
  - Debit Purchase A/c and Credit Furniture A/c
  - Debit Purchase A/c and Credit Cash A/c
  - None of the above
- 17.** What will be the journal entry of the transaction 'if cash deposited for opening an account'?
- Debit Cash A/c and Credit Bank A/c
  - Debit Bank A/c and Credit Cash A/c
  - Debit Bank A/c and Credit Bank A/c
  - Debit Cheque A/c and Credit Bank A/c
- 18.** A person or enterprise which is not in a position to pay its debts is known as
- creditors
  - debtors
  - bad debts
  - insolvent

- 19.** If the insurance premium paid ₹ 1,000 and prepaid insurance is ₹ 300, the amount of insurance premium shown in the profit and loss account will be ..... .  
 (a) ₹ 1,300                      (b) ₹ 1,000                      (c) ₹ 300                      (d) ₹ 700
- 20.** If the opening capital is ₹ 50,000 as on 1st April, 2021, additional capital introduced ₹ 10,000 on 1st January, 2022 and interest charged on capital 10% p.a., the amount of interest on capital to be shown in the profit and loss account as on 31st March, 2022, will be ..... .  
 (a) ₹ 5,250                      (b) ₹ 6,000                      (c) ₹ 4,000                      (d) ₹ 3,000
- 21.** What will be the amount of loss suffered on machinery purchased for ₹ 10,000 on 1st January, 2020 and sold for ₹ 5,000 on 30th June, 2022. The rate of depreciation charged @ 10% p.a. on written down method.  
 (a) ₹ 2,695                      (b) ₹ 2,965                      (c) ₹ 6,925                      (d) ₹ 9,265
- 22.** If total assets of the business are ₹ 7,40,000 and outside liabilities are ₹ 5,20,000, calculate owner's equity.  
 (a) ₹ 5,20,000                      (b) ₹ 4,00,000                      (c) ₹ 2,20,000                      (d) ₹ 2,00,000
- 23.** Mr. Raghav sold goods of ₹ 15,000 at 10% cash discount to Pinki and half of the amount is received in cash. Which subsidiary book(s) will be used to record the transactions?  
 (a) Cash book only                      (b) Cash book and journal proper  
 (c) Cash book and sales book                      (d) Cash book, sales book and journal proper
- 24.** Purchased goods from Gopal for ₹ 3,600 but was recorded in Gopal's account as ₹ 6,300. In the rectifying entry, Gopal's account will be debited with  
 (a) ₹ 9,900                      (b) ₹ 2,700  
 (c) ₹ 3,600                      (d) ₹ 6,300
- 25.** Net sales during the year, 2017 was ₹ 5,70,000. Gross profit is 50% on sales. Find out cost of goods sold.  
 (a) ₹ 5,70,000                      (b) ₹ 2,85,000                      (c) ₹ 1,42,500                      (d) None of these
- 26.** You are required to calculate net capital from the following information given below  
 Capital of a firm = ₹ 10,00,000  
 Rate of interest @ 20%  
 Drawings = ₹ 60,000  
 (a) ₹ 10,60,000                      (b) ₹ 11,60,000  
 (c) ₹ 10,00,000                      (d) ₹ 11,40,000
- 27.** A firm earns a revenue of ₹ 10,000 and the expenses to earn this revenue are ₹ 6,000. Calculate its income.  
 (a) ₹ 10,000                      (b) ₹ 6,000                      (c) ₹ 4,000                      (d) None of these



**37.** Which of the following statements is true?

- I. Financial statement provides information about cash flow.
- II. Financial statement provides information about the credit earning capacity of the business.

**Codes**

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) None of these

**38.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. If error is committed in the books of original entry (subsidiary books), it is assumed that the posting has been done accordingly.
- II. If error is committed in posting, it is assumed that recording in the subsidiary book is not correct.

**Codes**

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

**39.** Which of the following is the correct distinction between reserve and provision?

- (a) Reserve is the portion of profit kept aside for unforeseen obligations of a business while provision is a portion of money from the business set aside for meeting known liabilities or expenses
- (b) Reserve is created by crediting profit and loss appropriation account while provision is created by crediting by profit and loss account
- (c) Reserve increases net profit of the organisation while provision increases profit for dividend distribution
- (d) None of the above

**40.** Which of the following is the correct distinction between bookkeeping and accounting?

- (a) Bookkeeping is a primary stage and is the basis for accounting whereas, accounting is a secondary stage and begins where bookkeeping ends.
- (b) The objective of bookkeeping is to maintain systematic records of financial transactions whereas, the objective of accounting is to ascertain net results of operations and financial position and to communicate information to the interested parties.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

## Section-B (2 Marks each)

41. Match the following

Column I	Column II
A. Building	(i) Debit
B. Salary	(ii) Credit
C. Left side	(iii) Asset
D. Right side	(iv) Expense

**Codes**

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(b)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(c)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(d)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)

42. Match the following

Column I	Column II
A. Increase of Assets and Liabilities	(i) Investment of capital in business
B. Decrease of Assets and Liabilities	(ii) Drawings or expenses
C. Increase of Capital and Assets	(iii) Payment of liabilities
D. Decrease of Capital and Assets	(iv) Credit purchase of assets

**Codes**

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(b)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(c)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(d)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)

**Direction** (Q. No. 43 to 46) There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below

**Alternatives**

- (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

43. **Assertion** (A) Accounting information refers to only events which are concerned with business firm.

**Reason** (R) Accounting information is presented in financial statements.

44. **Assertion** (A) Certain accounting conventions like conventions of consistency, conservatism, full disclosure, etc. are allowed while preparing financial statements.

**Reason** (R) Use of accounting conventions make the financial statements comparable, simple and realistic.



**45. Assertion (A)** Personal transactions of the owners of the business are not recorded in the books.

**Reason (R)** According to the business entity concept, each business enterprise is considered as an accounting unit separate from its owners.

**46. Assertion (A)** The management uses accounting information to arrive at various decisions like determination of selling price, cost controls, investment into new ventures, etc.

**Reason (R)** The management has the responsibility to safeguard the customer's investment and increase its value by managing the business efficiently.

**Direction** Read the following case study and answer the Q. No. 47 to 50 on the basis of the same

Sam and Jay started with cash ₹ 10,000 and machinery ₹ 1,00,000. They decided to set-up a production line for PPE kits for the protection from Covid-19 virus. As their demand rose, they decided to buy one more piece of machinery. For the same, they took bank overdraft and purchased the machinery. The quality of the company's product was extremely high and therefore, it could develop a reputation for itself in the market and business was flourishing. After 1.5 years, their old machinery turned obsolete so they decided to sell the same. They sold it and got some cash proceeds. To further increase the brand presence among the concerned stakeholders, they decided to run advertisements from the cash proceeds of machinery sold. As more and more customers demanded their product, they decided to launch a discount for bulk purchases. The discount was not to be recorded in the books of accounts. This campaign was successful and they earned a lot of profits from the same.

**47.** Which type of discount is being discussed in the last part of the case?

- (a) Trade discount    (b) Cash discount    (c) Both (a) and (b)    (d) None of these

**48.** Which type of asset is discussed in the line, "The quality of the company's product was extremely high and therefore, it could develop a reputation for itself in the market and business was flourishing"?

- (a) Tangible                      (b) Intangible                      (c) Current                      (d) Both (a) and (c)

**49.** Which type of liability is discussed in the case?

- (a) Non-current                      (b) Current                      (c) Both (a) and                      (d) None of these

**50.** What was the capital initially invested?

- (a) ₹ 10,000                      (b) ₹ 1,00,000                      (c) ₹ 1,10,000                      (d) Can't be determined



## OMR SHEET

<b>1</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>2</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>3</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>4</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>5</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>6</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>7</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>8</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>9</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>10</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>11</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>12</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>13</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>14</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>15</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>16</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>17</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>18</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>19</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>20</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>21</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>22</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>23</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>24</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>25</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>26</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>27</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>28</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>29</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>30</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>31</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>32</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>33</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>34</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>35</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>36</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>37</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>38</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>39</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>40</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>41</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>42</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>43</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>44</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>45</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>46</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>47</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>48</b>	a	b	c	d
<b>49</b>	a	b	c	d	<b>50</b>	a	b	c	d										

## Hints and Answers

1. (d) None of these
2. (a) do this by stock taking
3. (d) destination
4. (b) contra entry
5. (a) Error of recording in subsidiary books does not affect trial balance
6. (b) accounting equation
7. (d) Profit / Loss = Closing Capital + Drawings Made – Additional Capital – Closing Capital
8. (c) purchases ledger
9. (c) Voucher
10. (c)

Cash A/c	Dr	3,900	
Discount Allowed A/c	Dr	100	
To Mr. Pintu			4,000
(Being amount received and discount allowed)			

11. (d) Debit Bad Debs A/c and Credit Debtors A/c by ₹ 2,000

12. (b) Comission =  $2,10,000 \times \frac{5}{100} = ₹ 10,500$

- 13.** (a) Amount of Purchase will be = Cost of Goods Sold + Closing Stock – Opening Stock  
 $= 1,50,000 + 40,000 - 60,000$   
 $= 1,90,000 - 60,000 = ₹ 1,30,000$
- 14.** (d) Expenses = G/P% – N/P% = 60% – 40% = 20%  
 Net Sales = ₹ 36,000  
 $\therefore$  Expenses =  $36,000 \times \frac{20}{100} = ₹ 7,200$
- 15.** (c) Cost of Goods Sold = Opening Stock + Purchases – Closing Stock  
 $1,00,000 + 50,000 - 60,000 = ₹ 90,000$   
 Gross Profit = 10% of CoGS i.e. 10% (90,000) = ₹ 9,000
- 16.** (a) Debit Furniture A/c and Credit Cash A/c
- 17.** (b) Debit Bank A/c and Credit Cash A/c
- 18.** (d) insolvent
- 19.** (d) Because the prepaid amount is deducted from the concerned expenditure, at the time of showing it in the Profit and Loss account.  $1,000 - 300 = ₹ 700$
- 20.** (a) Interest on opening capital =  $50,000 \times \frac{10}{100} = ₹ 5,000$   
 Interest on additional capital =  $10,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} = ₹ 250$   
 Therefore, total amount of interest on capital =  $5,000 + 250 = ₹ 5,250$
- 21.** (a) Cost of machinery = ₹ 10,000  
 Depreciation by written down value =  $10,000 \times \frac{10}{100} = ₹ 1,000$   
 Value of machinery at the end of 2020 =  $10,000 - 1,000 = ₹ 9,000$   
 Cost of machinery at the beginning of 2021 is ₹ 9,000  
 Depreciation for the year ending =  $9,000 \times \frac{10}{100} = ₹ 900$   
 Value of machinery at the end of 2021 =  $9,000 - 900 = ₹ 8,100$   
 Cost of machinery at the beginning of 2022 = ₹ 8,100  
 Depreciation for 6 months =  $8,100 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = ₹ 405$   
 Loss on sale =  $8,100 - 405 - 5,000 = ₹ 2,695$
- 22.** (c) Assets = Owner's Equity + Liabilities  
 $7,40,000 = \text{Owner's Equity} + 5,20,000$   
 Owner's Equity = ₹ 2,20,000
- 23.** (d) Cash book, sales book and journal proper
- 24.** (b) As Gopal is credited with ₹ 6,300 instead of ₹ 3,600, to rectify this error, Gopal's account should be debited with the difference i.e., ₹ 2,700 (6,300–3,600).

**25.** (b) Gross Profit =  $5,70,000 \times \frac{50}{100} = ₹ 2,85,000$

So, Cost of Goods sold = Net Sales – Gross Profit  
 $= 5,70,000 - 2,85,000 = ₹ 2,85,000$

**26.** (d) Net Capital = Capital + Interest on Capital – Drawings  
 $= 10,00,000 + \left(10,00,000 \times \frac{20}{100}\right) - 60,000 = ₹ 11,40,000$

**27.** (c) Income = Revenue – Expenses =  $10,000 - 6,000 = ₹ 4,000$

**28.** (a) ₹ 3,00,000, historical concept

**29.** (c) ₹ 250 (4,750–4,500) is the amount of discount received (profit), which will be added to the capital, so capital will increase by ₹ 250.

**30.** (c) Cash paid to Hari wrongly debited to M, so M will be credited with ₹ 1,000 and Hari will be debited with ₹ 1,400. Difference ₹ 400 (1,400 – 1,000) will be put in credit side of suspense account.

**31.** (b) Depreciation for first year =  $1,00,000 \times \frac{10}{100} = ₹ 10,000$

Depreciation for second year =  $(1,00,000 - 10,000) \times \frac{10}{100} = 90,000 \times \frac{10}{100} = ₹ 9,000$

**32.** (c) Depreciation =  $\frac{\text{Cost} - \text{Estimated Scrap Value}}{\text{Expected Useful Life}}$   
 $= \frac{(45,000 + 5,000) - 2,500}{5} = \frac{47,500}{5} = ₹ 9,500$

Rate of Depreciation =  $\frac{\text{Annual Depreciation}}{\text{Cost of Assets}} \times 100 = \frac{9,500}{50,000} \times 100 = 19\%$

**33.** (d) true, true

**34.** (d) true, true

**35.** (a) Petty cash book is prepared by petty cashier to record petty expenses (of small accounts).

**36.** (d) Total amount debited will equals total amount credited

**37.** (a) Only I

**38.** (a) If error is committed in posting, it is assumed that recording in the subsidiary book is correct.

**39.** (a) Reserve is the portion of profit kept aside for unforeseen obligations of a business while provision is a portion of money from the business set aside for meeting known liabilities or expenses

**40.** (c) Both (a) and (b)

**41.** (a) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

**42.** (d) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

**43.** (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- 44.** (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- 45.** (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- 46.** (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- 47.** (a) Trade discount
- 48.** (b) Intangible
- 49.** (b) Current
- 50.** (c) Amount of Capital Invested = Cash + Price of Machinery  
= 10,000 + 1,00,000 = ₹ 1,10,000