

## St. Lawrence High School



## A Jesuit Christian Minority Institution Worksheet 39

Sub: ACCOUNTANCY Class 11 F.M. 15

Chapter: Unit 3: Recording of Transactions

Date: 14/11/2020

Topic: Trial Balance 2

Choose the correct alternatives 1 x 15 = 15

- 1. Why does business prepare a trial balance?
  - (a) to provide a list of all assets & liabilities; (b) to calculate its profits & loss
  - (c) to check the accuracy of its ledger entries; (d) to check its bank balance
- 2. The totals of a trial balance do not agree. Which type of error causes this?
  - (a) a compensating error; (b) an error of casting; (c) an error of omission; (d) an error of principle
- 3. An error of principle would occur if
  - (a) plant & machinery purchased was credited to a fixed asset account;
  - (b) plant & machinery purchased was debited to the purchase account;
  - (c) plant & machinery purchased was debited to the equipment account;
  - (d) plant & machinery purchased was debited to the correct account but with the wrong amount
- 4. Which of the following is not a characteristic of trial balance?
  - (a) it proves the arithmetical accuracy of the books of account;
  - (b) it can be prepared any time during the accounting period;
  - (c) it is a part of double entry system of book keeping
  - (d) it is a list of balances of all ledger accounts and cash book
- 5. Which of the following error is not detected by the trial balance?
  - (a) wrong totaling of subsidiary book: (b) omission of account balance;
  - (c) errors in recording a transaction on the correct side of a wrong account;
  - (d) debits are wrongly posted as credit
- 6. Which is not shown in the heading of trial balance?
  - (a) the date on which trial balance is prepared: (b) the name of the organization/business;
  - (c) the name of the person who prepared trial balance: (d) the name of the proprietor
- 7. In a trial balance, which one of the following items would be correctly shown as a debit balance?
  - (a) returns outward; (b) discount received; (c) return inward; (d) bank overdraft
- 8. In a trial balance which of the following items would be correctly shown as a credit balance?
  - (a) carriage inward; (b) carriage outward; (c) discount allowed; (d) discount received
- 9. Which of the following is shown in the debit side of the trial balance?
  - (a) discount received; (b) capital; (c) sales return; (d) bank overdraft

- 10. If X were post Rs. 1,000 to the debit of Y's account instead of to the credit of Y's account, this would be known as an error of
  - (a) principle; (b) commission; (c) omission; (d) compensation
- 11. In a trial balance, debit balance may be summarized as
  - (a) assets & liabilities; (b) assets & incomes; (c) incomes & expenses; (d) assets & expenses
- 12. A trial balance can be used to
  - (a) help planning & decision making; (b) evaluate the performance of the business;
  - (c) provide a summary for the preparation of final accounts;
  - (d) disclose transactions which have been omitted from the recording process
- 13. If capital is Rs. 1,20,000; loan Rs. 80,000; Machinery Rs. 60,000. Credit side total of trial balance? (a) Rs. 2,60,000; (b) Rs. 1,40,000; (c) Rs. 60,000; (d) Rs. 2,00,000
- 14. Cash Rs. 20,000; Furniture Rs. 40,000; Bank overdraft Rs. 70,000; Investment Rs. 1,00,000. Total of debit side of trial balance is?
  - (a) Rs.1,60,000; (b) Rs. Rs.2,30,000; (b) Rs. 60,000; (d) Rs.90,000
- 15. If capital Rs. 50,000 is recorded in debit side of trial balance and building Rs. 50,000 is recorded in the credit side, total of trial balance will be-
  - (a) matched; (b) not matched; (c) either matched not matched; (d) none of these

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