

**ELEMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY (254)****MARKING SCHEME 2020-21****CLASS X**

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks
1	c. Deferred Revenue Expenditure	1
2	b. ₹ 4,48,000	1
3	d. Crossed cheque  OR  b. Drawer	1
4	c. Plant and Machinery  OR  c. Fluctuation in prices	1
5	b. Cash Book	1
6	c. ₹ 23,675	1
7	a. Sales – Gross Profit	1
8	c. Bank Book	1
9	d. ₹49,000	1
10	c. ₹3,28,000	1
11	d. 14 <sup>th</sup> August,2019	1
12	d. ₹24,900	1
13	d. Closing statement of Affairs	1
14	b. Trial Balance	1
15	a. ₹70,000	1
16	b. ₹2,20,000	1
17	b. Non-cash expenditure	1
18	c. Trading Account	1
19	Deferred Revenue Expenditure is that expenditure that is revenue in nature but the benefit of which extends beyond the accounting year in which it is incurred.	3

	<p>Example of Deferred Revenue Expenditure: Renovation of cinema mall.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) Purchase of a fixed asset</p> <p>(b) Construction of building</p> <p>(c) Custom duty paid on import of a machinery</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>																																																																						
20	<p>Causes of differences between balance as per the Cash book and as per Pass book:</p> <p>(a) Cheques issued but not yet presented for payment.</p> <p>(b) Interest received by the bank</p> <p>(c) Cheque deposited into the bank but not yet collected by the bank.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>																																																																						
21	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Books of Hemant</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Journal</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 5%;">L.F</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Dr.</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Cr.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>March,25</td> <td>Purchases A/c</td> <td></td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Dr.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March,25</td> <td>To Samarth</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(<u>Being goods purchased from Samarth</u>)</td> <td></td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Samarth'sA/c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Dr.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To Bills Payable A/c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(<u>Being acceptance given to Samarth</u>)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>May, 28</td> <td>BillsPayableA/c</td> <td></td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Dr.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To Bank A/c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(<u>Being acceptance met on maturity</u>)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The bills of exchange as instruments of credit are used frequently in business because of the following advantages:</p> <p><b>(a) Framework for relationships:</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A bill of exchange represents an instrument, which provides a framework for</p>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr.	Cr.	2019					March,25	Purchases A/c		10,000			Dr.			10,000	March,25	To Samarth					( <u>Being goods purchased from Samarth</u> )		10,000			Samarth'sA/c			10,000		Dr.					To Bills Payable A/c					( <u>Being acceptance given to Samarth</u> )				May, 28	BillsPayableA/c		10,000			Dr.			10,000		To Bank A/c					( <u>Being acceptance met on maturity</u> )				<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1x3</p>
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			method, depreciation declines year after year	
	Annual depreciation charge	Fixed (Constant) year	Declines year after year	1
	Total charge against profit and loss account respect of depreciation and repairs	Unequal year after year. It increases in later years.	Almost equal every year	1
	Recognition by Income Tax law	Not recognised	Recognised	1
	Or			
	Written down value method has the following advantages:			
	<p>(a) This method is based on a more realistic assumption that the benefits from asset go on diminishing (reducing) with the passage of time. Hence, it calls for proper allocation of cost because higher depreciation is charged in earlier years when asset's utility is higher as compared to later years when it becomes less effective.</p> <p>(b) It results into almost equal burden of depreciation and repair expenses taken together every year on profit and loss account.</p> <p>(c) Income Tax Act accepts this method for tax purposes.</p> <p>(d) As a large portion of cost is written-off in earlier years, loss due to obsolescence gets reduced.</p>			
26	Bank Reconciliation Statement of Misha Ice Cream Parlours as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019			
	PARTICULARS	PLUS ITEMS	MINUS ITEMS	
	Debit balance as per Cash Book	40,000		½
	Cheque deposited but not cleared		10,000	1
	Cheques issued but not cleared	700		1
	Balance as per pass book		30,700	½
		40,700	40,700	

27	<p style="text-align: center;">Balance Sheet of M/s Shreya as at 31.03.2020</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount ( ₹)</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount ( ₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital 16,50,000</td> <td></td> <td>Land and Building</td> <td>4,80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ Net profit <u>1,00,000</u></td> <td>17,50,000</td> <td>Investment</td> <td>1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank overdraft</td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>Debtors</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Stock</td> <td>7,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cash in hand</td> <td>2,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cash at bank</td> <td>4,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>20,00,000</u></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>20,00,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Liabilities	Amount ( ₹)	Assets	Amount ( ₹)	Capital 16,50,000		Land and Building	4,80,000	+ Net profit <u>1,00,000</u>	17,50,000	Investment	1,20,000	Bank overdraft	2,50,000	Debtors	1,00,000			Stock	7,00,000			Cash in hand	2,00,000			Cash at bank	4,00,000		<u>20,00,000</u>		<u>20,00,000</u>	4
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		Machinery	1,30,000
	3,02,000		3,02,000

Statement of Profit and Loss	
As on 31-03-2020	
Particulars	Amount
Closing Capital	2,63,000
add: Drawings (4,000x12)	48,000
less: Additional Capital	15,000
less: Opening Capital	2,72,000
Profit Earned During The Year	24,000

OR

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	SINGLE ENTRY SYSTEM	DOUBLE ENTRY SYSTEM
Meaning	The system of accounting in which only one sided entry is required to record financial transactions is Single Entry System.	The accounting system, in which every transaction affects two accounts simultaneously, is known as the Double Entry System.
Nature	Simple	Complex
Type of recording	Incomplete	Complete
Errors	Hard to identify	Easy to locate
Ledger	Personal and Cash Account	Personal, Real and Nominal Account
Preferable for	Small Enterprises	Big Enterprises
Suitable for tax purposes	No	Yes

2

1x5

31

Trading A/c  
as on 31.03.2018

Dr. Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
Opening Inventory	50,000	Sales 12,03,700 (-) Return <u>(700)</u>	12,03,000
Purchase 8,15,000 Less Returns <u>(5,000)</u>	8,10,000	Closing Stock	20,000
Gross profit transferred to Profit and loss account	3,63,000		
	12,23,000		12,23,000

1 ½

Profit and Loss A/c

Dr. Cr.  
as on 31.03.2018

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
Salaries and Wages	35,000	Gross profit transferred from Trading Account	363,000
Bad Debt	7,800	Rent received	13,400
Net Profit transferred to Capital account	3,33,600		
	<b>3,76,400</b>		<b>3,76,400</b>

1 ½

Balance Sheet  
as on 31.03.2018

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital 2,40,000 Net Profit+ <u>333,600</u>	573,600	Debtors	1,28,000
Creditors	3,44,800	Patents	35,000
Bank Loan	2,00,000	Machinery	4,50,000
		Cash at Bank	485,400
		Closing Stock	20,000
	<b>11,18,400</b>		<b>11,18,400</b>