ELEMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code 254)
CLASS X (2026–27)
MARKING SCHEME

MM – 70 **TIME: 3 HOURS**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

I. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
II. Q.1 to 18 are Multiple Choice Type Questions, carrying 1 mark each.
III. Q.19 to 22 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. They are to be answered in 60 to 80 words.
IV. Q.23 to 26 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 4 marks each. They are to be answered in 80 to 100 words.
V. Q.27 to 30 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 4 marks each. They are to be answered in 100 to 150 words.

S.No.	Question	Marks
1A	(D) Rent Received **OR** (D) Cash sales	**1** **1**
2A	(D) ₹ 1,05,000 **OR** (B) ₹ 54,00,000	**1** **1**
3	(B) Deferred Revenue Expenditure	**1**
4	(A) Total Depreciation charged by the two companies will be same.	**1**
5	(A) Owner of the business	**1**
6	(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.	**1**
7	(A) Credit Balance as per Pass Book ₹ 38,000	**1**
8A 8B	(C) Land **OR** (B) Market demand	**1** **1**
9	(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	**1**
10	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	**1**
11	(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.	**1**
12	(A) 4th August 2024 **OR** (A) Ram	**1** **1**
13	(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.	**1**
14	(A) ₹ 28,80,000 **OR** (A) ₹ 15,80,000	**1**
15	(A) Cash Book and Pass Book	**1**
16	(B) discounting the Bills of Exchange	**1**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

17A	(C) Statement of Affairs **OR** (C) Statement of Affairs	**1** **1**
18	(B) Capital	**1**
19	(I) Capital invested in business by Kamakhya = Cash + Bank Balance = ₹10,50,000 + ₹12,50,000 = ₹23,00,000 (II) Total Capital Expenditure = Furniture + Equipment = ₹4,80,000 + ₹4,20,000 = ₹9,00,000 (III) Total Revenue Expenditure = Advertisement + Rent = ₹1,30,000 + ₹2,40,000 = ₹3,70,000	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
20	(I) • **Capital Expenditure** → Purchased a new machine to increase production capacity. • **Revenue Expenditure** → Paid salaries to office staff or Spent money on repairing existing machinery. (II) • **Capital Expenditure** → Increases earning capacity by adding new assets or improving production facilities. • **Revenue Expenditure** → Maintains earning capacity by covering routine expenses and repairs, but does not add long-term value. (III) • **Capital Expenditure (new machine)** → Shown in Balance Sheet under Fixed Assets, and depreciated over time. • **Revenue Expenditure (salaries, repairs)** → Shown in Profit & Loss Account as expenses, reduces profit.	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
21	(I) The method where higher depreciation is charged in the initial years and lower in later years is called the Written Down Value Method (WDV Method). (II) Merits of Written Down Value Method: • Better matching of cost with revenue. • Recognition of actual wear and tear.	**1** **1** **1**
22	(journal table below)	**1** **1**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
On sale of goods	Vladimir's A/c Dr. To Sales A/c (Goods sold to Vladimir on credit)		41,30,000	41,30,000
On acceptance of bill	Bills Receivable A/c Dr. To Vladimir's A/c (Bll accepted by Vladimir)		41,30,000	41,30,000

	On maturity (bill honoured)	Bank A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c (Bill retained and honoured on due date)		41,30,000	41,30,000	1

OR

In the Books of Balwan

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	
2024 Mar 15	Sumit Dr. To Sales A/c (Goods sold to Sumit on credit)		13,25,000	13,25,000	1
Mar 15	Bills Receivable A/c Dr. To Sumit (Bill accepted by Sumit for 3 months)		13,25,000	13,25,000	½
Mar 25	Arpita Sood Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c To Discount Received A/c (Bill endorsed to Arpita Sood in settlement of dues)		14,25,000	13,25,000 1,00,000	1
On due date	No Entry (As the bill was already endorsed, settlement is complete in Balwan's books)				½

23 A

Bank Reconciliation Statement As on 31 October 2025

Particulars	Plus Amount (₹)	Minus Amount (₹)	
Balance as per Cash Book (positive)	4,50,000		½
Add: Cheques issued but not yet presented for payment	1,60,000		1
Add: Cheques deposited and cleared but omitted to be entered in Cash Book	1,20,000		1
Add: Interest allowed by Bank not recorded in Cash Book	15,000		1
Balance as per Pass Book		7,45,000	½

OR

1

<table>
<tr><td>23 B</td><td>(I) debit
(II) reconcile
(III) credit
(IV) debit, credit</td><td>1
1
½ + ½</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>

Journal Entries in the Books of Tomas (Drawer)

<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F.</th><th>Debit (₹)</th><th>Credit (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2024
Nov 25</td><td>Bills Receivable A/c Dr.
To Narender A/c
(Bill drawn on Narender and duly accepted)</td><td></td><td>1,30,000</td><td>
1,30,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>2024
Nov 25</td><td>Bank A/c Dr.
Discount A/c Dr.
To Bills Receivable A/c
(Bill discounted with bank @19% p.a. for 4 months)</td><td></td><td>1,09,450
20,550</td><td>

1,30,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>On maturity</td><td>No entry
(As the bill was already discounted and duly met by Narender, Tomas has no further entry)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Journal Entries in the Books of Narender (Drawee)

<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F.</th><th>Debit (₹)</th><th>Credit (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2024
Nov 25</td><td>Tomas A/c Dr.
To Bills Payable A/c
(Bill accepted for 4 months)</td><td></td><td>1,30,000</td><td>
1,30,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>On maturity</td><td>Bills Payable A/c Dr.
To Bank A/c
(Bill duly met on due date)</td><td></td><td>1,30,000</td><td>
1,30,000</td></tr>
</table>

Working Note:

Discount = 1,30,000 × $\frac{18}{100}$ × $\frac{4}{12}$ = ₹ 7,800

Amount received = 1,30,000 – 7,800 = ₹ 1,22,200

</td><td>½

1

½

1

1</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>(I) Income Statement
The Income Statement is a dynamic report that measures the financial performance of a business over a specific period of time (usually a month,</td><td>1 ½</td></tr>
</table>

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

quarter, or year). It matches revenues against expenses to determine if the business is running at a profit or a loss.

Position Statement (Balance Sheet)

The Position Statement is a static "snapshot" of the financial health of a business at a **specific point in time** (usually the last day of the financial year). It shows what the business owns (Assets) and what it owes (Liabilities and Capital). **1 ½**

(II) Cost of Goods Sold = Opening Stock + Purchases + Direct Expenses – Closing Stock **1**

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Particulars	Amount (₹)	Marks
Capital at the end of the year (31.03.2025)	44,70,000	½
Add: Drawings during the year	11,80,000	1
	56,50,000	
Less: Additional Capital introduced (31.12.2024)	(4,40,000)	½
Adjusted Capital at the end of the year	**52,10,000**	½
Less: Capital at the beginning (31.10.2024)	(41,50,000)	1½
Net Profit made during the year	**10,60,000**	

27 (i)

Cost of Computer & peripherals	= ₹ 39,50,000
Installation	= ₹ 2,20,000
Transportation	= ₹ 1,30,000
Total Cost	= ₹ 43,00,000
–Depreciation for 9 months	= ₹ 3,22,500
Book Value on 31/03/2024	= ₹ 39,77,500
–Depreciation for full year	= ₹ 3,97,750
Book Value on 31/03/2024	= ₹ 35,79,750

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	Marks
2023 July 1	Machinery A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Computer and peripherals purchased including installation and transportation)		43,00,000	43,00,000	1
2024 Mar 31	Depreciation A/c Dr. To Machinery A/c (Depreciation charged @10% p.a. on WDV for 9 months)		3,22,500	3,22,500	1½
2025 Mar 31	Depreciation A/c Dr. To Machinery A/c (Depreciation charged @10% p.a. on WDV for the year)		3,97,750	3,97,750	1½

Book Value of Machinery to be shown in Balance Sheet as on 31 March 2025 = 43,00,000 -3,22,500 -3,97,750= ₹35,79,750

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

(ii)		**2**
28	(I) Subtract ₹12,000 from the Pass Book balance. (II) Subtract ₹1,500 from the Cash Book balance. (III) Subtract ₹10,000 from the Pass Book balance (IV) Add ₹3,000 to the Cash Book balance. (V) Add ₹8,000 to the Pass Book balance.	**6**

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Statement of Affairs as on 31 March 2024

Liabilities	**₹**	**Assets**	**₹**
Creditors	18,000	Cash	25,000
Bills Payable	6,000	Bank	12,000
Capital (Balancing Figure)	1,36,000	Debtors	45,000
		Furniture	70,000
		Bills Receivable	8,000
	1,60,000		**1,60,000**

2

Statement of Affairs as on 31 March 2025

Liabilities	**₹**	**Assets**	**₹**
Creditors	24,000	Cash	40,000
Bills Payable	5,000	Bank	18,000
Capital (Balancing Figure)	1,61,000	Debtors	32,000
		Furniture	90,000
		Bills Receivable	10,000
	1,90,000		**1,90,000**

2

Calculation of Profits

Closing Capital = Opening Capital + Capital Introduced – Drawings + Profit

₹1,61,000 = ₹1,36,000 + ₹60,000 – ₹72,000 + Profit

₹1,61,000 = ₹1,24,000 + Profit

Profit = ₹37,000

2

OR

(I) Accounts from Incomplete Records, often referred to as the Single-Entry System, is a method of bookkeeping where a business does not maintain its accounts according to the double entry system. Instead, only partial records are kept, usually covering personal accounts such as debtors, creditors, cash, and bank, while many real and nominal accounts are missing.

3

It is generally adopted by small traders or sole proprietors because it is simple and inexpensive. However, since the dual aspect of transactions is not recorded, the system is considered unscientific and unreliable, and the true financial position or profit of the business can only be determined by reconstructing accounts (for example, through Statements of Affairs).

	(II) **Balance Sheet:** A formal financial statement prepared under double-entry system and shows assets, liabilities, and capital at a specific date. It is prepared to show the financial position of a business, based on ledger accounts and trial balance. **Statement of Affairs:** It is prepared under Single Entry System (Incomplete Records) and shows assets, liabilities, and estimated capital at a specific date to ascertain capital or profit/loss when records are incomplete and often requires estimates and approximations.	**3**
30	**Trading A/c**	**2**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Opening Stock	60,000	By Sales 4,50,000	
To Purchases 2,50,000 Pur.Returns (15,000)	2,35,000	Sales Returns (25,000)	4,25,000
To Wages	40,000	By Closing Stock	75,000
To Gross Profit	1,65,000		
	5,00,000		**5,00,000**

Profit & Loss A/c **2**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Rent	70,000	By Gross Profit	1,65,000
To Discount Allowed	12,000	By Commission Received	60,000
To Net Profit transferred to Capital A/c	1,68,000	By Discount Received	25,000
	2,50,000		**2,50,000**

Balance Sheet of Mr. Karan Mehta As on 31 March 2025 **2**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital 8,52,000		Furniture & Equipment	4,00,000
+ Net Profit 1,68,000		Plant & Machinery	3,00,000
(-) Drawings (40,000)	9,80,000	Goodwill	65,000
Creditors	55,000	Debtors	85,000
Bank Loan	80,000	Cash in Hand	90,000
		Bank Balance	1,00,000
		Closing Stock	75,000
	11,15,000		**11,15,000**

Note: There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.