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	1
	OR	
	b. Drawer	
4	c. Plant and Machinery	1
	OR	
	c. Fluctuation in prices	
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 th 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	3
	of which extends beyond the accounting year in which it is incurred.	

		OR						
(a)) Purchase of	f a fixed asset				1		
(b)) Construction	on of building				1		
(c)) Custom du	ty paid on import of a machinery				1		
) Ca	uses of diffe	rences between balance as per the Cash bo	ook an	d as per Pa	ss book:			
(a)) Cheques iss	sued but not yet presented for payment.				1		
(b)	(b) Interest received by the bank							
(c)	(c) Cheque deposited into the bank but not yet collected by the bank.							
1		Books of Hemant						
		Journal						
	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr.	Cr.			
	2019							
	March,25	Purchases A/c		10,000		1		
		Dr.			10,000			
	March,25	To Samarth						
		(Being goods purchased from Samarth)		10,000				
		Samarth'sA/c			10,000	1		
		Dr.						
		To Bills Payable A/c						
		(Being acceptance given to Samarth)				1		
	May,	BillsPayableA/c		10,000				
	28	Dr.			10,000			
		To Bank A/c						
		(Being acceptance met on maturity)						
		OR						
Th	ne bills of ex	change as instruments of credit are used	freau	ently in bu	siness because of	,		
	e following a		11 oqu	y 111 OU	omess occause of			
	_	work for relationships:				1x		
Ī	(a) Frame	mork for relationships.						

enabling the credit transaction between the seller/creditor and buyer/debtor on an agreed basis.

(b) Certainty of terms and conditions:

The creditor knows the time when (s)he would receive the money so also debtor is fully aware of the date by which (s)he has to pay the money. This is due to the fact that terms and conditions of the relationships between debtor and creditor such as amount required to be paid; date of payment; interest to be paid, if any, place of payment are clearly mentioned in the bill of exchange.

(c) Convenient means of credit:

A bill of exchange enables the buyer to buy the goods on credit and pay after the period of credit. However, the seller of goods even after extension of credit can get payment immediately either by discounting the bill with the bank or by endorsing it in favour of a third party.

- 22 | Following are the limitations of incomplete records:
 - a) As double entry system is not followed, a trial balance cannot be prepared.
- 1 ½

 $1\frac{1}{2}$

b) Correct ascertainment and evaluation of financial result of business operations cannot be made.

23 Books of Suraj Journal

Particulars Date L.F Dr Cr 2019 1 60,000 July 1 Bills Receivable A/c Dr To Kartik's A/c 60,000 (Received Kartik's acceptance payable after three months) July 1 Bank A/c Dr 58,200 Discount A/c Dr 1,800 1 To Bills Receivable A/c 60,000 (Kartik's acceptance discounted with the bank @12% p.a.)

			Books						
			Jo	urnal	1		1		
	Date	Particulars		L.F	Dr	Cr			
	July	Suraj's A/c	Dr		60,000				1
	1,	To Bills Payable A	A/c			60,000			1
	2019	(Accepted Suraj's bill)			60.000				
	Oct 4,	Bills Payable A/c	Dr		60,000				
	2019	To Bank A/c	' 1 '11\			60,000			1
	1.	(Met acceptance of Sura	aj's bill)	_					1
24		g points of distinction bet							4
		Capital expenditure incre		_			hereas	s revenue	
		xpenditure is incurred to r				-		2.1	
	` ´	Capital expenditure is inc		-		-	10n o	f business	
		hereas revenue expenditu	re is incu	rred o	n day-to	-day			
		onduct of business.	11			17, 1 7,	1	114	
	(c) Revenue expenditure is generally recurring expenditure and capital expenditure is								
		on-recurring by nature.	fita mara	thon	000 00	counting was w	zh arao	a wayamila	
	` ´	Capital expenditure benef expenditure normally benefits					nerea	s revenue	
	e.	Apenditure normany bene.	ins one ac	Couiii	ing year	•			
5		Basis of Difference	Straight		Line	Written D	own		
25		Dasis of Difference	Method		Line	Value Method	OWII		
25						v arue mieniou			
.5		Basis of charging		Cost		Book Value	ie		
25		Basis of charging	Original	Cost		Book Value	i.e.		1
25		Basis of charging depreciation		Cost		Book Value original cost depreciation cha	less		1

			method, depreciation	
			declines year after	
			year	
	Annual depreciation	n Fixed (Constant	nt) Declines year after	
	charge	year	year	1
	Total charge again	t Unequal year af	ter Almost equal every	
	profit and los	s year. It increases	in year	1
	account respect of	f later years.		
	depreciation an	d		
	repairs			
	Recognition b	y Not recognised	Recognised	1
	Income Tax law			
		Or		
	Written down value method has	the following advanta	iges:	
	(a) This method is based or	a more realistic assur	mption that the benefits from asset go	,
	on diminishing (reduci	ng) with the passage	of time. Hence, it calls for proper	•
	allocation of cost beca	use higher depreciation	on is charged in earlier years when	1
	asset's utility is higher a	s compared to later ye	ars when it becomes less effective.	
	(b) It results into almost	equal burden of depr	reciation and repair expenses taker	1
	together every year on p	rofit and loss account.		
	(c) Income Tax Act accepts	this method for tax pu	rposes.	
	(d) As a large portion of c	ost is written-off in ea	arlier years, loss due to obsolescence	
	gets reduced.			
26	Bank Reconcilia	tion Statement of Mis	ha Ice Cream Parlours	
		as on 31st March 20	019	
	PARTICULARS	PLUS ITEMS 1	MINUS ITEMS	
	Debit balance as per Cash Bo	ok 40,000		1/2
	Cheque deposited but not clea	red	10,000	1
	Cheques issued but not cleared	700		1
	Balance as per pass book		30,700	1/2
		40,700	40,700	

27		Balance S	heet of M/s Shreya		4
			03.2020		
		us ut 51	.03.2020		
	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	
		20,00,000		20,00,000	
28	Bank Reconciliation sta	atement of Vans	h Brothers, as on Marc	eh 31,2019	
	Particulars		PLUS ITEMS	MINUS ITEMS	\neg
	Overdraft as per passb	oook		25,200	1/2
	Insurance premium pa	aid by the bank	2,500		1
	Interest on overdraft		1,500		1
	Cheque deposited but	not yet cleared	8,100		1
	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, 11 1 1	2,000		_
	Amount wrongly debi	ted by bank	2,000		
	Overdroft as non assh	hools	11,100		
	Overdraft as per cash	UUUK	11,100		1/2
			25,200	25,200	_
			25,200	23,200	
				<u> </u>	Pogo I 6

	D.		M	-1.: A			C		
29	Dr Date	Particulars	Amt (₹)	chinery A Date	Particula	we .	Cr	+ (3)	
29	1.1.10	To Bank A/c	1,60,000	31.12.10		ciation A/c			
	1.1.10	To Bank A/C	1,00,000	31.12.10	By Balance			,000	1½
			1,60,000	-	Dy Balanc	oc e/u		0,000	1 /:
	1.1.11	To Balance b/d	1,44,000	31.12.11	By Depre	ciation	16,0		
	1.1.11	To Balance o/u	1,44,000	31.12.11	By Balance			3,000	
			1,44,000	-	Dy Balanc	oc e/u		,000	1½
	1.1.12	To Balance b/d	1,28,000	31.12.12	By Depre	ciation	16,0		
	11112	To Bulance of a	1,20,000	31.12.12	By Balance			2,000	11/2
			1,28,000	-				3,000	1/2
			, , , , , ,						
30		Stateme	nt of Affairs (as	on 31-03	-19)				
	LIABI	LITIES	Amount	ASSE'	TS	An	nount	_	
	Sundry	Creditors	29,000	Cash		20,	000	_	1 ½
	Bills P	ayable	5,000	Sundry	y Debtors	78,	000		
	Openii	ng Capital						_	
	(Bal. F	igure)	2,72,000	Stock		68.	000		
	(= 333 -			Machi	narv		0,000		
			2.06.000	Iviaciii	псту		-		
			3,06,000			3,0	6,000		
		G	3,06,000	21.02	20)	3,0	6,000]	
		Statemen	t of Affairs (as o	on 31-03-2	20)	<u> </u>			
	LIABI	LITIES	Amount	ASSET	'S	Amoun	t		
	Sundry	Creditors	29,000	Cash		18,000			
	Bills P	ayable	10,000	Sundry	Debtors	90,000			
	Closin	g Capital							
	(Bal. F	igure)	2,63.000	Stock		64,000			
	Closin (Bal. F		2,63,000	Stock		64,000			

	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	SINGLE ENTRY SYSTEM	DOUBLE ENTRY SYSTEM
COMPARISON		
Meaning	The system of accounting in	The accounting system, in which every
	which only one sided entry	transaction affects two accounts
	is required to record	simultaneously, is known as the Double
	financial transactions is	Entry System.
	Single 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

Dr. as		Cr.		
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amou	nt (₹)
Opening Inventory	50,000	Sales 12,03,700 (-) Return <u>(700)</u>	12,03,00	00
Purchase 8,15,000 Less Returns (5,000)	8,10,000	Closing Stock	20,000	
Gross profit transferred to Profit and loss account	3,63,000			
	12,23,000		12,23,000	
				Cr
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars		Amount (3
Particulars Salaries and Wages	Amount (₹) 35,000	Particulars Gross rofit transferred from Trading Account		
Salaries and Wages		Gross rofit transferred from		Amount (
Salaries	35,000	Gross rofit transferred from Trading Account		Amount (3 363,00

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2018

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital 2,40,000 Net Profit+333,600	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
	11,18,400		11,18,400

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