

Class X
Elements of Books Keeping and Accountancy
Marking Scheme 2018-19

1	Depreciation is charged on: 3. Fixed Assets	1
	OR	
	Out of the following which is the cause of Depreciation: 3. Market Value.	
2	The amount by which the credit side of Trading account exceeds the debit side is called: 2. Gross Profit.	1
	Or	
	The amount by which the debit side of P&L account exceeds the credit side is called: 1. Net loss	
3	In Statement of affairs the difference of assets and liabilities side is known as: 3. Capital.	1
4	Out of the following which is the cause of Depreciation: 1. Normal wear and tear.	1
5	Which of the following is not shown in profit and loss account? 4. Carriage Inwards.	1
	Or	
	Which of the following is shown on credit side of trading account? 2. Closing stock.	
6	The amount of Depreciation to Machinery is credited to: 1. Machinery Account.	1
7	Bank reconciliation statement is the comparison of a bank statement with: 3. Cash Book.	1

8	Statement of financial position produced from incomplete accounting record is commonly known as: 3. Statement of Affairs.	1
9	If capital expense is recorded as revenue expense then which calculation will be wrong? 4. Net Profit.	1
10	Heavy amount spent on advertisement is: 3. Deferred Revenue Expenditure.	1
11	Bank reconciliation statement is prepared by: 1. Accountant of Business.	1
12	The parties to a bill of exchange are: 2. Drawer, Drawee & Payee.	1
	Or	
	A bill was drawn and accepted on 12 th June 2018 for two months its date of maturity would be: 1. 14 th August 2018	
13	Which of the following is correct: 4. None of these.	1
14	From the following information, find out who can draw the bill if Mr A sold goods to B: a) A will draw a bill on B	1
15	While charging Depreciation by Reducing balance method . The value of asset taken into consideration is : 2. Diminished Value.	1
	Or	
	Depreciation is not charged on which of the following assets : 4. Land.	
16	Date of maturity of bill is: 2. Due date + 3 Days of grace.	1

		AMOUNT	
17	Opening stock	26,500	
	Add: Purchases		
	64,600	62,000	
	<i>less: Purchases Returns</i>	750	
	2,600	1,850	
	Freight Inwards	91,100	
	Wages	(31,100)	1 ½ (till wages)
		60,000	+1/2 (cl stock)+
	Less: Closing Stock		1/2 (net sales)+
	Cost of Goods Sold	85,000	½ (Gross profit)
Sales			
86,800	25,000		
<i>less: Sales Return</i>			
1,800			
Gross Profit (Net Sales- Cost of goods sold)			
Or			
Calculation of Cost of goods Sold			
Particulars		Amount	

Opening Stock	6,00,000
Add: Purchases	30,00,000
Direct Expenses:	
Wages	4,00,000
Freight Inward	1,00,000
Carriage Inward	2,00,000
Less: Closing Stock	8,00,000
Cost of goods sold	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u>35,00,000</u>

18	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>BASIS</th> <th>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</th> <th>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purpose</td> <td>It is incurred for acquiring of fixed assets</td> <td>It is incurred for maintenance of fixed assets.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Earning Capacity</td> <td>It increases the earning capacity of the business.</td> <td>It helps in maintaining the earning capacity of the business intact.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Placement</td> <td>It is an item of Balance Sheet and is shown as an item of asset.</td> <td>It is an item of Trading and Profit and Loss Account and is shown on the debit side of either of the two.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	BASIS	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	REVENUE EXPENDITURE	Purpose	It is incurred for acquiring of fixed assets	It is incurred for maintenance of fixed assets.	Earning Capacity	It increases the earning capacity of the business.	It helps in maintaining the earning capacity of the business intact.	Placement	It is an item of Balance Sheet and is shown as an item of asset.	It is an item of Trading and Profit and Loss Account and is shown on the debit side of either of the two.	1x3=3
	BASIS	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	REVENUE EXPENDITURE											
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	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit	Credit	
		Cash A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c (Being amount received on maturity of bill)		20000	20,000	
		Bank A/c Dr. To Bills for Collection A/c (Being amount of bill sent for collection received)		20000	20,000	
		(No Entry)				
Or						
19	Journal Books of Shiv					1x3=3
	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit	Credit	
	2017 Mar.15	Himank 's A/c Dr. To Sales A/c (Sold goods to Himank on credit)		16,000	16,000	
	Mar.15	Bills Receivable A/c Dr. To Himank's A/c (Received Himank acceptance for three months)		16,000	16,000	
	Apr.15	Priya's A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c To Discount Received A/c (Bill endorsed in favour of Priya in full settlement of her debt of Rs.16,500)		16,500	16,000 500	

20	<p>Fill in the blanks with suitable word/words :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The copy of customer's account with the Bank is called PASS BOOK The cheques deposited are entered on the DEBIT of the bank column of cash book. Bank Reconciliation statement is prepared to RECONCILE the bank balance as shown by the cash book and the bank statement. Cheques issued are posted on the CREDIT side of the bank column of Cash Book. The credit column of pass book should be equal to DEBIT column of cash book and debit column of pass book should equal to CREDIT column of cash book, if there are no differences. 	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$
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21	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Meaning</td> <td style="width: 40%;">A method of depreciation in which the cost of the asset is spread uniformly over the life years by writing off a fixed amount every year.</td> <td style="width: 40%;">A method of depreciation in which a fixed rate of depreciation is charged on the book value of the asset, over its useful life.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calculation of depreciation</td> <td>On the original cost</td> <td>On the written down value of the asset.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual depreciation charge</td> <td>Remains fixed during the useful life.</td> <td>Reduces every year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value of asset</td> <td>Completely written off</td> <td>Not completely written off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amount of depreciation</td> <td>Initially lower</td> <td>Initially higher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Impact of repairs and depreciation on P&L A/c</td> <td>Increasing trend</td> <td>Remains constant</td> </tr> </table> <p>(ANY THREE OF THE ABOVE OR BESIDES THESE)</p>	Meaning	A method of depreciation in which the cost of the asset is spread uniformly over the life years by writing off a fixed amount every year.	A method of depreciation in which a fixed rate of depreciation is charged on the book value of the asset, over its useful life.	Calculation of depreciation	On the original cost	On the written down value of the asset.	Annual depreciation charge	Remains fixed during the useful life.	Reduces every year	Value of asset	Completely written off	Not completely written off	Amount of depreciation	Initially lower	Initially higher	Impact of repairs and depreciation on P&L A/c	Increasing trend	Remains constant	1x3=3
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22	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	Building + Construction of Floor	70,00,000+20,00,000 = Rs.90,00,000.		(1/2+ 1/2)+1 +1=3																				
	REVENUE EXPENDITURE	Repairs of window panes	Rs.12,000.																						
	DEFERRED REVENUE EXPENDITURE	Advertisement Board	Rs.2,00,000																						
23	1. Cheques deposited but not cleared. 2. Cheques issued but not presented. 3. Direct deposit by a customer. 4. Bank charges not recorded in cash book, etc. (or any other)				1x4=4																				
24	<p><u>DUE DATE IS 14TH AUGUST SINCE 15TH AUGUST IS A NATIONAL HOLIDAY</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of Nikhil</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 5%;">L. F</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Debit</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12/04/18</td> <td>Manoj A/c Dr. To Sales A/c (Being goods sold to Manoj)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12-04-18</td> <td>Bills Receivable A/c Dr. To Manoj A/c (Being bill received)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12-04-18</td> <td>Bank A/c Dr. Discounting Charges A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c (Being Bill Discounted)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">29,100 900</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Date	Particulars	L. F	Debit	Credit	12/04/18	Manoj A/c Dr. To Sales A/c (Being goods sold to Manoj)		30,000	30,000	12-04-18	Bills Receivable A/c Dr. To Manoj A/c (Being bill received)		30,000	30,000	12-04-18	Bank A/c Dr. Discounting Charges A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c (Being Bill Discounted)		29,100 900	30,000	1/2x3= 1 ½ + 1/2x3= 1 ½ + 1 (for date)
Date	Particulars	L. F	Debit	Credit																					
12/04/18	Manoj A/c Dr. To Sales A/c (Being goods sold to Manoj)		30,000	30,000																					
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12-04-18	Bank A/c Dr. Discounting Charges A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c (Being Bill Discounted)		29,100 900	30,000																					

		Books of Manoj					
		Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit	Credit	
		12-04-18	Purchases A/c Dr. To Nikhil A/c (Being goods purchased from Nikhil)		30,00 0	30,000	
		12-04-18	Nikhil A/c Dr. To Bills Payable A/c (Being bill accepted)		30,00 0	30,000	
		14-08-18	Bills Payable A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Being Bill Discounted)		30,00 0	30,000	
		Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit	Credit	
				.			
			Trading A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c (Being Gross profit transferred to P&I)		4,00,000	4,00,000	
			P&L A/c Dr. To Salaries A/c (Being salaries transferred to P&I)		30000	30,000	
			P&L A/c Dr. To Rent Paid A/c (Being Rent paid transferred to P&I)		2000	2,000	
			Discount Received A/c Dr. To P&L A/c (Being discount received transferred to P&I)		2000	2,000	
25							1x4=4

26	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			
Or						
The limitations of Single entry system of bookkeeping are as follows :						
(a) As double entry system is not followed, a trial balance cannot be prepared and accuracy of accounts cannot be ensured.						

1x4=4

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

(c) Analysis of profitability, liquidity and solvency of the business cannot be done. This may cause a problem in raising funds from outsiders and planning future business activities.

(d) The owners face great difficulty in filing an insurance claim with an insurance company in case of loss of inventory by fire or theft.

(e) It becomes difficult to convince the income tax authorities about the reliability of the computed income.

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit	Cre dit
01-07-15	Machinery A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Being machinery purchased and expenses paid)		10,00,000	10,00,000

Machinery A/c

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DATE	PARTICULARS	J. F	AMOUNT	DATE	PARTICULARS	J.F	AMOUNT
01-07-15	To Cash A/c		10,00,000	31-03-16	By Depreciation A/c		75,000
				31-03-16	By Balance c/d		9,25,000
			10,00,000				10,00,000
01-04-16	To Balance b/d		9,25,000	31-03-17	By Depreciation A/c		92,500
				31-03-17	By Balance c/d		8,32,500
			9,25,000				9,25,000

½ (journal) +1 ½ (each year)

01-04-17	To Balance b/d	8,32,500	31-03-18	By Depreciation A/c	83,250
			31-03-18	By Balance c/d	7,49,250
		8,32,500			8,32,500

Bank Reconciliation Statement (as on 31-12-17)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as per pass book	40,000
<i>Add:</i>	
Bank Charges not recorded	1,000
Wrong entry in cash book	4,000
<i>less:</i>	
Direct deposit by a customer	7,000
Cheque issued but not presented	9,800
Balance as per cash book	28,200

Or
Bank Reconciliation Statement of Shayam & Co. as on August 31, 2017

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Particulars	Amount (+)	Amount (-)
1. Balance as per cash book	59,000	
2. Cheques issued but not presented for payment	10,000	
3. Cheques deposited but not credited by the bank		5,400
4. Bank incidental charges debited by the bank		200
5. Balance as per passbook		63,400
	69,000	69,000
	=====	=====

½+
1/2+(f
or
each
bal)+1(
for
each
entry)

	Statement of Affairs (as on 31-03-17)				
	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT	
	Sundry Creditors	30,000	Cash	2,000	
	Opening Capital (Bal. Figure)	238,000	Sundry Debtors	78,000	
			Stock	68,000	
			Plant & Machinery	1,20,000	
		268,000		268,000	
	Statement of Affairs (as on 31-03-18)				
	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT	
	Sundry Creditors	29,800	Cash	1,800	
	Bills Payable	10,000	Sundry Debtors	90,000	
	closing Capital (Bal. Figure)	218,000	Stock	6,000	
			Plant & Machinery	1,60,000	
		257,800		257,800	
	Statement of Profit and Loss				
	Particulars	Amount			
	Closing Capital	2,18,000			
	add: Drawings (6,000x12)	72,000			
	less: Additional Capital	20,000			
	less: opening Capital	2,38,000			
	Profit Earned During The Year	32,000			
29					1 ½ + 1 1/2 + 2
	Trading A/c for the year ending 31st March, 2018				
	Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount	
				Rs	
	Opening Stock	1460	Sales	85300	
	Purchases	0	Closing stock	28700	
	68700				
	Less Ret. outward	6650			
		0			
	<u>2200</u> Carriage Inward	210			
	Gross profit transferred to	114,000		114,000	
30					2(trading) +3(P&L)

Profit and Loss A/c
for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount (Rs)
Insurance	160	Gross Profit	30800
Advertisement	0	(transferred from	
Salesmen's	240	Trading A/c)	
salaries	0	Discount Received	800
Trading	520		
Expenses	0		
Discount	145		
allowed	0		
	31600		31600