

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)	
		60,000	
	Less: Closing Stock		
	Cost of Goods Sold	85,000	
Sales			
86,800	25,000		
<i>less: Sales Return</i>			
1,800			
Gross Profit (Net Sales- Cost of goods sold)			1 ½ (till wages) +1/2 (cl stock)+ 1/2 (net sales)+ ½ (Gross profit)
Or			
Calculation of Cost of goods Sold			
	Particulars	Amount	

	<p>Opening Stock</p> <p>Add: Purchases</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Direct Expenses:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Wages</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Freight Inward</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Carriage Inward</p> <p>Less: Closing Stock</p> <p>Cost of goods sold</p>		<p>6,00,000</p> <p>30,00,000</p> <p>4,00,000</p> <p>1,00,000</p> <p>2,00,000</p> <p>8,00,000</p> <p>_____</p> <p>35,00,000</p> <p>_____</p>	
18	<p>BASIS</p> <p>Purpose</p> <p>Earning Capacity</p> <p>Placement</p>	<p>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</p> <p>It is incurred for acquiring of fixed assets</p> <p>It increases the earning capacity of the business.</p> <p>It is an item of Balance Sheet and is shown as an item of asset.</p>	<p>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</p> <p>It is incurred for maintenance of fixed assets.</p> <p>It helps in maintaining the earning capacity of the business intact.</p> <p>It is an item of Trading and Profit and Loss Account and is shown on the debit side of either of the two.</p>	1x3=3

	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) (No Entry)		20000	20,000		
Or							
19	Journal						1x3=3
Books of Shiv							
	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. 	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$																		
21	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 680 456 943">Meaning</td> <td data-bbox="456 680 754 943">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 data-bbox="754 680 1078 943">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 data-bbox="272 943 456 1037">Calculation of depreciation</td> <td data-bbox="456 943 754 1037">On the original cost</td> <td data-bbox="754 943 1078 1037">On the written down value of the asset.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1037 456 1167">Annual depreciation charge</td> <td data-bbox="456 1037 754 1167">Remains fixed during the useful life.</td> <td data-bbox="754 1037 1078 1167">Reduces every year</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1167 456 1261">Value of asset</td> <td data-bbox="456 1167 754 1261">Completely written off</td> <td data-bbox="754 1167 1078 1261">Not completely written off</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1261 456 1355">Amount of depreciation</td> <td data-bbox="456 1261 754 1355">Initially lower</td> <td data-bbox="754 1261 1078 1355">Initially higher</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1355 456 1525">Impact of repairs and depreciation on P&L A/c</td> <td data-bbox="456 1355 754 1525">Increasing trend</td> <td data-bbox="754 1355 1078 1525">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	$1 \times 3 = 3$
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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	<u>DUE DATE IS 14TH AUGUST SINCE 15TH AUGUST IS A NATIONAL HOLIDAY</u>					
	Books of Nikhil					
	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		
						$1/2 \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ + $1/2 \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ + 1 (for date)

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	
25	Trading A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c (Being Gross profit transferred to P&I)		4,00,000	4,00,000	1x4=4
	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	

26	BASIS FOR COMPARISON	SINGLE ENTRY SYSTEM	DOUBLE ENTRY SYSTEM	1x4=4	
	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.					

- (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	Credit
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

27

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																																											
<p><i>Bank Reconciliation Statement (as on 31-12-17)</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Balance as per pass book</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Add:</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank Charges not recorded</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wrong entry in cash book</td> <td>4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>less:</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct deposit by a customer</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cheque issued but not presented</td> <td>9,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance as per cash book</td> <td>28,200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Or Bank Reconciliation Statement of Shayam & Co. as on August 31, 2017</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount (+)</th> <th>Amount (-)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Balance as per cash book</td> <td>59,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Cheques issued but not presented for payment</td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Cheques deposited but not credited by the bank</td> <td></td> <td>5,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Bank incidental charges debited by the bank</td> <td></td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Balance as per passbook</td> <td></td> <td>63,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>69,000</td> <td>69,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>=====</td> <td>=====</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								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	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		=====	=====
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29	Statement of Affairs (as on 31-03-17)				
	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT	
	Sundry Creditors Opening Capital (Bal. Figure)	30,000 238,000	Cash Sundry Debtors Stock Plant & Machinery	2,000 78,000 68,000 1,20,000	
	268,000		268,000		
29	Statement of Affairs (as on 31-03-18)				1 ½ + 1 1/2 + 2
	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT	
	Sundry Creditors Bills Payable closing Capital (Bal. Figure)	29,800 10,000 218,000	Cash Sundry Debtors Stock Plant & Machinery	1,800 90,000 6,000 1,60,000	
	257,800		257,800		
29	Statement of Profit and Loss				
	Particulars	Amount			
	Closing Capital add: Drawings (6,000x12) less: Additional Capital less: opening Capital Profit Earned During The Year	2,18,000 72,000 20,000 2,38,000 32,000			
30	Trading A/c for the year ending 31st March, 2018				2(trading) +3(P&L)
	Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount Rs	
	Opening Stock Purchases 68700 Less Ret. outward 0 <u>2200</u> Carriage Inward Gross profit transferred to	1460 0 6650 0 210 114,000	Sales Closing stock	85300 28700	
			114,000		

<u>Profit and Loss A/c</u> <u>for the year ended 31st March, 2018</u>			
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount (Rs)
Insurance	160	Gross Profit (transferred from Trading A/c)	30800
Advertisement	0	Discount Received	800
Salesmen's salaries	240		
Trading Expenses	520		
Discount allowed	0		
	31600		31600

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