ELEMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY (254)
CLASS X (2025-26)
Marking Scheme

MM – 70   **TIME: 3 HOURS**

S.No.	Question	Marks
1.	d) Rent Received Or a) Building purchased	1
2.	d) More than one year	1
3.	a) ₹ 3,33,000 Or b) ₹ 1,80,000	1
4.	b) Total Depreciation charged by Mario Ltd. will be more than Frontier Ltd. for two years	1
5.	d) When Cash Book and Pass Book balance are not same Or d) Account Holder	1
6.	a) Both the Statement are False	1
7.	a) Credit Balance as per Pass Book ₹ 36,000	1
8.	c) Investments Or a) Market Value	1
9.	b) Subtracted ₹ 10,000	1
10.	b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A	1
11.	b) Assets for Sultan and Liability for Rancho	1
12.	a) 28 October, 2024 Or d) Shatrughan	1
13.	a) Debit side of Trading Account Or b) Debit side of Profit and Loss Account	1
14.	d) Gross Profit ₹ 4,80,000 Or c) Discount Received ₹ 1,60,000	1
15.	d) Balance Sheet	1
16.	c) Accrued Interest	1
17.	c) Statement of Affairs Or c) Statement of Affairs	1
18.	b) Capital	1
19.	(a) Capital = 1,50,000 + 2,50,000 = 4,00,000 (b) Capital Expenditure = Furniture + Equipment = 80,000 + 20,000 = ₹ 1,00,000 (c) Revenue Expenditure = Advertisement + Rent = 30,000 + 40,000 = ₹ 70,000	3

20.	Basis	Capital Expenditure	Revenue Expenditure	3
	Purpose	To improve company's long term operations	To maintain day to day operations	
	Earning Capacity	Increase the earning capacity	Maintains the earning Capacity	
	Placement	Assets side of Balance Sheet	Debit side of Trading and Profit and Loss Account	

21.	Written Down Value Method	3

Merits (Any two)

   i. 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.

   ii. It results into almost equal burden of depreciation and repair expenses taken together every year on profit and loss account;

   iii. Income Tax Act accept this method for tax purposes;

   iv. As a large portion of cost is written-off in earlier years, loss due to obsolescence gets reduced;

   v. This method is suitable for fixed assets which last for long and which require increased repair and maintenance expenses with passage of time. It can also be used where obsolescence rate is high.

22.	The bill must have been accepted by Vicky.	3

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
I.	Cash A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c (Bill amount received on due date)		30,000	30,000
II.	Bank A/c Dr. To Bills Sent for Collection A/c (Bill collected by bank on due date)		30,000	30,000

Or

Journal in the Books of Balwinder

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Mar.15 2024	Saurabh's A/c Dr. To Sales A/c (Being goods sol to Mohit)		25,000	25,000
Mar.15 2024	Bills Receivable A/c Dr. To Saurabh's A/c (Bill accepted by Mohit)		25,000	25,000
Mar.25 2024	Arpit A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c (Bill endorsed in favour of Arpit)		25,000	25,000

23.	Fill in the blanks with suitable word/words :	4

(a) Debit
(b) Reconcile
(c) Credit
(d) Debit , Credit

Or

Bank Reconciliation Statement
As on 31 October, 2024

Particulars	Add	Subtract
Balance as per Cash Book	45,000	
Cheques issued but not yet presented for payment	10,000	
Cheques deposited in bank but omitted to be entered in Cash Book	12,000	
Interest allowed by Bank	3,000	
Balance as per Pass Book		70,000
	70,000	**70,000**

24. On 25 November, 2024, Doremon sold goods to Nobita for ₹ 30,000 and on the same date drew a bill for 4 months. The bill was accepted by Nobita. Doremon discounted the bill from his bank @ 9%pa. The bill was duly met on due date. Give necessary journal entries in the books of Doremon and Nobita

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Journal in the Books of Doremon

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Nov.25 2024	Bills Receivable A/c Dr. To Nobita's A/c (Bill accepted by Nobita)		30,000	30,000
Nov.25 2024	Bank A/c Dr. Discounting Charges A/c Dr. To Bills Receivable A/c (Bill discounted with bank)		29,100 900	30,000

Journal in the Books of Nobita

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Nov.25 2024	Doremon's A/c Dr. To Bills Payable A/c (Bill accepted in favour of Doremon)		30,000	30,000
Mar. 28 2025	Bills Payable A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Bill amount paid on due date)		30,000	30,000

25. Journal in the Books of Ram Kishore

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Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Mar.31 2025	Trading A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c		5,40,000	5,40,000
Mar.31 2025	Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To Salary A/c		80,000	80,000
Mar.31 2025	Commission Received A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c		30,000	30,000

	Mar.31 2025	Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To Capital A/c		4,90,000	4,90,000		
26.		Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025					**4**

26.

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Capital at the end of the year	4,70,000
Add :- Drawings during the year (10,000 x 6) + 30,000	90,000
Less:- Additional Capital introduced during the year	(40,000)
Less:- Capital at the beginning of the year	(1,50,000)
Profit made during th year	**3,70,000**

27. (6)

Startup India Ltd. purchased a machinery for ₹ 9,50,000 on 1st July 2023 and spent ₹ 20,000 on its installation and ₹ 30,000 on its transportation. It is to be depreciated @10%pa on written down value. If the books are closed on 31st march each year give journal entry on the date of purchase and depreciation charged for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025. Also determine the books value of Machinery to be shown in the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

Journal in the Books of Startup India Ltd.

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
July 01 2023	Machinery A/c Dr. To Bank A/c		10,00,000	10,00,000
Mar.31 2024	Depreciation A/c Dr. To Machinery A/c		75,000	75,000
Mar. 31 2024	Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To Depreciation A/c		75,000	75,000
Mar.31 2025	Depreciation A/c Dr. To Machinery A/c		92,500	92,500
Mar. 31 2025	Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To Depreciation A/c		92,500	92,500

Value of Machinery shown in the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 ₹ 8,32,500.

28. (6)

a) Bank Reconciliation Statement
b) ₹ 10,000 will be subtracted
c) ₹ 1,000 will be subtracted
d) ₹ 8,000 will be subtracted
e) ₹ 2,000 will be added
f) ₹ 6,000 will be added

29. (6)

Statement of Affairs
as on 31 March 2024

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	15,000	Cash	20,000
Bills Payable	5,000	Bank	10,000
Capital (b/f)	1,16,000	Debtors	40,000
		Furniture	60,000

| | | Bills Receivable | 6,000 | |
| | **1,36,000** | | **1,36,000** | |

Statement of Affairs
as on 31 March 2025

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	20,000	Cash	35,000
Bills Payable	4,000	Debtors	30,000
Bank Overdraft	15,000	Furniture	80,000
Capital (b/f)	1,14,000	Bills Receivable	8,000
	1,53,000		**1,53,000**

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Add
Capital at the end of the year	1,14,000
Add :- Drawings during the year (5,000 x 12)	60,000
Less:- Additional Capital introduced during the year	(50,000)
Less:- Capital at the beginning of the year	(1,16,000)
Profit made during the year	**8,000**

Or

(a) Accounting records, which are not strictly kept according to double entry system are known as incomplete records. It is a mechanism of maintaining records whereby some transactions are recorded with proper debits and credits while in case of others, either one sided or no entry is made.

(b) Difference between Balance Sheet and Statement of Affairs

Basis	Balance Sheet	Statement of Affairs
Reliability	It is based on sophisticated and well developed principles; hence, it is more reliable	It is based on estimates; hence, it is less reliable.
Accounting Method	It is prepared when accounts are maintained under double entry system.	It is prepared from incomplete records of business transactions under single entry system.
Omission	Omission of assets and liabilities can be easily identified, as omission will lead to mismatch of either sides of the balance sheet.	Omission of assets and liabilities cannot be easily identified.
Objective	It is prepared to ascertain the true financial position.	it is prepared to determine the amount of capital at a particular date.

30.	Trading Account for the year ended March 31, 2022	6

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Opening Stock	40,000		
To Purchase 1,80,000 (-) Returns (10,000)	1,70,000	By Sales 3,40,000 (-) Returns (20,000)	3,20,000
Wages	20,000		
To Gross Profit (b/f)	1,50,000	By Closing Stock	60,000
	3,80,000		**3,80,000**

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Rent	50,000	By Gross Profit	1,50,000
To Discount allowed	10,000	By Commission	40,000
To Net Profit (b/f)	1,50,000	By Discount Received	20,000
	2,10,000		**2,10,000**

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	40,000	Furniture and Fixtures	4,00,000
Bank Overdraft		Plant and Machinery	3,00,000
Capital 8,00,000 (-) Drawings (20,000) + Net Profit 1,50,000	9,30,000	Goodwill	80,000
		Debtors	60,000
		Cash in Hand	70,000
Bank Loan	60,000	Bank Balance	60,000
		Closing Stock	60,000
	10,30,000		**10,30,000**