

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2026 (Xth)
SUBJECT NAME : Elements of Book-Keeping & Accountancy
(Q.P. CODE / Set No. 254/135) (REVISED)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for Spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
19	If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.
20	In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark “NA” (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.

MARKING SCHEME
Elements of Book-Keeping and Accountancy (Subject Code-254)
(PAPER CODE : 135) (M1350254)

Q.No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Marks
1.	(b) Machinery Account OR (a) Revenue Expenditure	1
2.	(b) Capital Expenditure OR (d) Difficult to calculate	1
3.	(a) Statement (I) is correct and statement (II) is incorrect	1
4.	(b) 45,000 OR (d) 1,38,750	1
5.	(a) Statement (I) is true and statement (II) is false.	1
6.	(b) both the statements are true OR (c) Balance as per cash book or pass book	1
7.	(a) 3 rd May	1
8.	(A) (c) Bills payable OR (B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are incorrect	1
9.	(b) Overdraft = ` 3000	1
10.	(a) Credit balance in the Cash Book OR (b) Customers of the bank	1
11.	(a) 60,000 OR (a) 1,30,000	1
12.	(b) Overdraft	1
13.	(A) (b) on demand OR (B) (a) Both statements are incorrect	1
14.	(c) Profit Rs. 5000	1

	<div>OR</div> <div>(a) Loss and Drawings</div>																															
15.	(d) Transaction receipts	1																														
16.	(d) 3	1																														
	<div>OR</div> <div>(a) Both assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true</div>																															
17.	(a) Direct expenses	1																														
	<div>OR</div> <div>(b) Trading Account and Balance Sheet</div>																															
18.	(a) Single entry system.	1																														
	<div>OR</div> <div>(b) Gross Loss</div>																															
19.	<p>Capital loss is a loss that occurs when a capital asset, like real estate or an investment decrease in value, and sold for less than its original purchase price</p> <p>Revenue loss is a loss that occurs when a business's operations make less money than expected.</p> <p>Example →</p> <p>1. Capital loss – loss on fixed assets</p> <p>2. Loss on sale of fixed asset</p> <p>Revenue loss – (1) loss by fire or theft</p> <p>(2) Bad debt</p>	3																														
20.	(a) Capital expenditure	3																														
	(b) Revenue expenditure																															
	(c) Deferred Revenue expenditure																															
21.	<p>Depreciation may be defined as the permanent and continuing diminution in the quality, quantity or the value of an asset.</p> <p>Two cause :- (a) By constant use</p> <p>(b) By expiry of time</p>	3																														
22(a)	<div>Book of X</div> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particular</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>1/1/24</td><td>Y's A/c Dr</td><td></td><td>50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To sale A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Being goods sold to Y)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1/1/24</td><td>Bills receivable A/c Dr</td><td></td><td>50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Y's A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>50,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particular	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	1/1/24	Y's A/c Dr		50,000			To sale A/c			50,000		(Being goods sold to Y)				1/1/24	Bills receivable A/c Dr		50,000			To Y's A/c			50,000	3
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	To Y's A/c			50,000																												

		(Being bill accepted by Y)					
	4/4/24	Cash/Bank A/c Dr To Bills receivable A/c Being Amt received undue date		50,000	50,000		
	OR						
22(b)	Books of Shankar						
	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)		
	1/3/24	Purchase A/c Dr To Parvati's A/c (Being goods purchased)		8,000	8,000		
	1/3/24	Parvati's A/c Dr To B/P A/c (Being bill accepted)		8,000	8,000		
	5/4/24	Bill Payable A/c Dr To Bank/Cash (Being bill met)		8,000	8,000		
23.	Book of X						4
	Date	Particular	L.F	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		
	15/3/24	Bill receivable A/c Dr To Z (Acceptance received)		10,000	10,000		
	15/4/24	Bank A/c Dr Discounting charges A/c Dr To Bills Receivable A/c (Bills discounted from Bank) $\left(10,000 \times \frac{18}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} = ₹ 450 \right)$		9550 450	10,000		
24.	Bank Reconciliation statement as on 31 st March 2024						4
		Particular	Plus items	Mim us items			
	(a)	Debit balance as per cash book ₹ 10,000	- 10,000	-			
	(b)	Cheque issued but not presented for payment	- 3000	- -			
	(c)	Cheque deposited but dis honoured	-	- 295			

			-			
	(d)	Payment side of cash book undercast	-	-	200	
			10,500	495		
		Cr. Balance as per pass Book	10,005			
	OR					
	Bank Reconciliation statement as on.					
		Particular	Plus item ()	Minus item ()		
	(a)	Cr Balance as per cash Book	-	-	6,920	
	(b)	Cheque drawn but not presented for payment	-	-	-	
			4,000			
	(c)	Interest credited by the bank.	-	-	-	
			600			
	(d)	Cheques paid into bank not cleared			6,000	
			4,600		12,920	
		Debit balance as per pass Book			8,320	
25.	Total Assets = Capital + liabilities $\text{₹}50,000 = \text{Capital} + 10,000$ Closing Capital = $50,000 - 10,000$ $= \text{₹}40,000$ Profit = Closing Capital – opening Capital $= \text{₹}40,000 - \text{₹}30,000$ $= \text{₹}10,000$					4 (2+2)
26.	Difference (Any four)					4
		Fixed Assets	Current Liabilities			
	(1)	Long -term resources	(1)	These are short terms liabilities		
	(2)	Used in operating the business	(2)	They are to be discharged during the current year.		

	<table><tr><td>(3)</td><td>Purchased using long- term funds of the business</td><td>(3)</td><td>They arise due to credit purchases or from obtaining short-term loans.</td></tr><tr><td>(4)</td><td>Assets usually do not change their form</td><td>(4)</td><td>These liabilities may change their form over time.</td></tr><tr><td>(5)</td><td>Profit on sale of these assets is capital profit</td><td>(5)</td><td>The payment of these liabilities is revenue expenditure</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	(3)	Purchased using long- term funds of the business	(3)	They arise due to credit purchases or from obtaining short-term loans.	(4)	Assets usually do not change their form	(4)	These liabilities may change their form over time.	(5)	Profit on sale of these assets is capital profit	(5)	The payment of these liabilities is revenue expenditure																															
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27.(a)	<table><tr><td colspan="4">Statement of affairs as at 31st March 2024</td></tr><tr><td>Liabilities</td><td>Amt (`)</td><td>Assets</td><td>Amt (`)</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>2,80,000</td><td>Cash in hand</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Husband loan 2,00,000</td><td></td><td>Bank</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>+ Int O/s 10,000</td><td>2,10,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>5,10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Capital (Bal. Fig)</td><td>6,30,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>4,50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>11,20,000</td><td></td><td>11,20,000</td></tr></table> <p>Statement of profit & loss.</p> <table><tr><td>Closing Capital</td><td>6,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Add Drawings (20,000×6)</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less : further Capital introduced</td><td><u>(1,30,000)</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>6,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less : opening Capital</td><td><u>5,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td>Profit</td><td><u>1,20,000</u></td></tr></table>			Statement of affairs as at 31 st March 2024				Liabilities	Amt (`)	Assets	Amt (`)	Creditors	2,80,000	Cash in hand	40,000	Husband loan 2,00,000		Bank	1,20,000	+ Int O/s 10,000	2,10,000	Stock	5,10,000	Capital (Bal. Fig)	6,30,000	Debtors	4,50,000		11,20,000		11,20,000	Closing Capital	6,30,000	Add Drawings (20,000×6)	1,20,000	Less : further Capital introduced	<u>(1,30,000)</u>		6,20,000	Less : opening Capital	<u>5,00,000</u>	Profit	<u>1,20,000</u>	6
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	(5) Ex :- Land & building Plant & Machinery		(5) Ex :- Goodwill, patents Trademark's			
			(Any Four)			
28.					6	
	Particular		Amt (₹)		Amt (₹)	
	Balance as per Cash Book (Dr)				49,000	
	Add : Cheque directly deposited		8,000			
	interest allowed by bank		500			
	cheque issued but not presented		<u>10,000</u>		<u>18,500</u> 67,500	
	Less : Insurance premium paid by bank		6,000			
	Bank charges debited by bank		<u>100</u>		<u>6,100</u> <u>61,400</u>	
29.	Machinery Account				6	
	Date	Particular	Amt `	Date	Particular	Amt `
	2024 Oct 1	To Bank a/c To Bank (Installation)	1,40,000 10,000	2025 31 March	By Dep. A/c (1,50,000 $\frac{10}{100}$ $\frac{6}{12}$)	7,500
			<u>1,50,000</u>		By Bal c/d	<u>1,42,500</u> <u>1,50,000</u>
	2025 1 April	To Bal b/d	1,42,500	2026 31 March	By Dep. A/c By Bal c/d	15,000 1,27,500
			<u>1,42,500</u>			<u>1,42,500</u>
	2026 1/April	To Bal b/d	1,27,500	2027 31 March	By Dep. A/c By Bal c/d	15,000 1,12,500
			<u>1,27,500</u>			<u>1,27,500</u>
	2027 April 1	To Bal b/d	1,12,500			

30.	Trading and profit & loss A/c for the year ended 31 st march				6
	Particular	`	Particular	`	
	To opening stock	50,000	By Sales	1,70,000	
	To purchase	1,00,000	By Closing stock	1,00,000	
	To wages	30,000			
	To gross profit c/d	90,000			
		2,70,000		2,70,000	
	To interest	2,000	By Gross profit b/d	90,000	
	To Bad debts	5,000	By Interest	6,000	
	To Repairs	3,000			
	To Depreciation	10,000			
	To Rent	8,000			
	To Salaries	20,000			
	To office exp	25,000			
	To Net Profit	23,000			
		96,000		96,000	
	Balance sheet as at 31 st March 2024				
	Liabilities	Amt `	Assets	Amt `	
	C.L				
	Sundry Creditors	1,10,000	Cash in Hand 16,000		
	Capital		Cash at bank 40,000		
	Opening Balance 2,50,000		S. Debtors 35,000		
	Less Drawing <u>20,000</u>		Closing stock <u>1,00,000</u>		
	2,30,000			1,91,000	
	Add N. Profit <u>23,000</u>		Furniture & fix. 15,000		
		2,53,000	Plant & Mach. 57,000		
			Land & Building <u>1,00,000</u>	1,72,000	
		3,63,000		3,63,000	
	- o O o -				