## INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

ANNUAL EXAMINATION
$9^{\text {th }}$ FEBRUARY 2020

## SET C

## CLASS XI

## Marking Scheme - ACCOUNTANCY

| Q.NO. | Answers | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Marks } \\ \text { (with } \\ \text { split } \\ \text { up) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | (d) Understandability | 1 |
| 2. | Consistency | 1 |
| 3. | Creditors, Bankers or Financial Institutions, Government and its authorities. (Any two) | 1 |
| 4. | Assets are recorded in the books of accounts at the prices paid to acquire them and it is the basis for all subsequent accounting of the assets. | 1 |
| 5. | True | 1 |
| 6. | (c) An infinite life | 1 |
| 7. | (a) Paid in advance | 1 |
| 8. | (i) Journal Proper <br> (ii) Sales Book | 1 |
| 9. | An Asset | 1 |
| 10. | Cash Basis and Accrual Basis | 1 |
| 11. | (b) ₹ 1,200 to be subtracted | 1 |
| 12. | It means amount lying deposited in bank. | 1 |
| 13. | True | 1 |
| 14. | Compensating Error | 1 |
| 15. | Three extra days added to the period of the bill. | 1 |
| 16. | One-sided errors | 1 |
| 17. | Drawer | 1 |
| 18. | (c) Profit and Loss Account, as addition to the income and in the Balance Sheet, as an asset | 1 |
| 19. | Information | 1 |
| 20. | By preparing Total Debtors Account | 1 |
| 21. | Assets : Cash ₹ 54,000 + Prepaid Rent ₹ $500+$ Stock ₹ $30,000=$ Liabilities: Creditors ₹ $20,000+$ Outstanding Salaries ₹ $100+$ Capital : ₹ 64,400 . | 3 |
| 22. | Limitations of a Computer Accounting System. <br> (i) Operates on predetermined instructions <br> (ii) Intelligence <br> (iii) Decision Making <br> (Explain) | 3 |
| 23. | Advantages of Accounting <br> (i) Financial Information about Business <br> (ii) Assistance to Management <br> (iii) Replaces Memory <br> (iv) Facilitates Comparative Studies (Any other relevant point can be discussed) | 4 |


| 24. | Dr. |  |  |  | Book |  |  |  |  |  | Cr. | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Date | Particulars |  | Cash ₹ | Bank ₹ | Date | Partic |  |  | Cash ₹ | Bank ₹ |  |
|  | 2019 |  |  |  |  | 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jun1 | To Balance b/d |  | 5,000 | 17,500 | Jun7 | By S. |  |  |  | 12,500 |  |
|  | Jun5 | To Capital A/c |  |  | 5,000 | Jun9 | By W | es A/c |  | 200 |  |  |
|  | Jun6 | To Sale A/c |  |  | 50,000 | Jun21 | By Ca |  | c |  | 6,000 |  |
|  | Jun20 | To A. Mukherjee |  |  | 3,000 | Jun29 | By Of | ce Salaries |  | 5,000 |  |  |
|  | Jun21 | To Bank A/c |  | 6,000 |  | Jun30 | By Re |  |  |  | 1,000 |  |
|  | Jun30 | To Sales A/c |  | 4,000 | 4,000 | Jun30 | By In. | GST |  |  | 60 |  |
|  | Jun30 | To Out. CGST A/c |  | 480 |  | Jun30 | By In. |  |  |  | 60 |  |
|  | Jun30 | To Out. SGST A/c |  | 480 |  | Jun30 | By Ba | a/c |  | 7,500 |  |  |
|  | Jun30 | To Cash A/c |  |  | 7,500 | Jun30 | By Ba | nce c/d |  | 3,760 | 16,620 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 16,960 | 87,000 |  |  |  |  | 16,960 | 87,000 |  |
| 25. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net Sales = Sales - Sales Return =₹ } 24,000-₹ 31,500=₹ 22,500 \\ & \text { Cost of Goods Sold }=\text { Net Sales }- \text { Gross Profit }=₹ 22,500-₹ 9,000=₹ 13,500 \\ & \text { Cost of Goods Sold }=\text { Opening Stock }+ \text { Purchases }- \text { Purchase Return + Carriage Inwards - } \\ & \quad \text { Closing Stock } \\ & \begin{array}{c} ₹ 13,500=₹ 7,500+₹ 15,000-₹ 1,350+₹ 1,500-\text { Closing Stock } \\ \text { Closing Stock }=₹ 22,650-₹ 13,500 \\ \\ =₹ 9,150 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| 26. | Total of Sales Book ₹ 4,86,160; Sales A/c ₹ 4,12,000; Out. CGST ₹7,200; Out. SGST ₹ 7,200; Out. IGST ₹ 59,760. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| 27. | Basis of comparison between Manual Accounting and Computerised accounting. <br> Recording, Classification, Summarising, Adjustment Entries, Grouping of Accounts, Financial <br> Statements (Discuss) <br> OR <br> Advantages of Computerised Accounting. <br> (i) Large Volume of Transactions <br> (ii) Scalability <br> (iii) Security <br> (iv) Timely Reporting <br> (v) Lower Cost <br> (vi) Less Paper Work (Discuss. Any other appropriate point can be given) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| 28. | Loss on Sale ₹ 25,500; Accumulated Depreciation on Machine sold ₹ 32,500; <br> OR <br> Amended Cash Book Overdraft balance ₹ 3,900; Overdraft Balance as per Pass Book ₹ 7,000 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| 29. | Capital at the end ₹ 1,02,750; Total Drawings ₹ 25,000 ; Profit for the year ₹ 27,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| 30. | Journal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
|  | Date | Particulars |  |  |  |  |  | L.F | Dr. Amount | Cr. | ount |  |
|  | (a) | Suspense A/c To Ravish |  |  |  |  | Dr |  | 2,000 |  | ,000 |  |
|  | (b) | Suspense A/c To Sales Re |  |  |  |  | Dr |  | 1,000 |  | ,000 |  |
|  | (c) | Suspense A/c To Sales A |  |  |  |  | Dr |  | 10,000 |  | ,000 |  |
|  | (d) | Purchase A/c Sales A/c To Suspense |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{Dr} \\ & \mathrm{Dr} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,000 \\ & 7,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | ,000 |  |
|  | (e) | Machinery A To Purcha To Suspen |  |  |  |  | Dr |  | 10,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \\ & \hline, 000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |




