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Senior School Certificate Examination September 2020<br>Marking Scheme - Accountancy (055)<br>Paper Code: 67 -C-3

## 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. It's 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 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 innovative, they may be assessed and marks be awarded to them.
4. 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. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
5. Evaluators will mark $(\sqrt{ })$ wherever the answer is correct. for wrong answers $(\times)$ be marked .Evaluators will not put right mark $(\sqrt{ })$ while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct but no mark is awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
6. 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 totalled up and written in the left hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
7. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. Deductions up to $25 \%$ of the marks must be made if the student has not drawn formats of the Journal and Ledger and has not given the narrations.
11. No marks are to be deducted or awarded for writing / not writing 'TO and BY' while preparing Journal and Ledger accounts.
12. In theory questions, credit is to be given for the content and not for the format.
13. A full scale of marks 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. .
14. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours everyday and evaluate 20 answer books per day.
15. Avoid the following common types of errors committed by the Examiners in the past.

- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer script
- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it or deviation from the marking scheme.
- Wrong transference 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
- Wrong transference to marks from the answer book to award list
- Answers marked as correct but marks not awarded.
- Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong but no marks awarded.

16. While evaluating the answer scripts if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (x) and awarded zero(0) Marks.
17. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page or totalling 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.
18. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
19. 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.
20. The board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re- evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

|  |  |  | Marking Scheme 2019-20 <br> Accountancy (055) <br> Compartment 67-C-3 <br> Expected Answers/ Value Points | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 6 | 1 | Q. On dissolution of a firm, a creditor $\qquad$ entry. <br> Ans. No entry | 1 mark |
| - | - | 2 | Q. Give the average period <br> Ans. 9 months | 1 mark |
| 8 | 12 | 3 | Q. In the absence of $\qquad$ <br> Ans. (B)/ 6\% p.a. | 1 mark |
| - | - | 4 | Q. The average profit of a partnership firm. <br> Ans. ₹ $1,80,000$ | 1 mark |
| 6 | 8 | 5 | Q. A, B and C were partners ...ratio. <br> Ans. 12:8:5:5 | 1 mark |


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 7 | 6 | Q. Goodwill is the value of $\qquad$ . <br> Ans. Goodwill is the value of the reputation of a firm in respect of profits expected in future over and above the normal profits. | 1 mark |
| 1 | 5 | 7 | Q. The account which shows.... <br> Ans. (B)/ Receipts and Payments Account | 1 mark |
| 3 | 9 | 8 | Q. $X, Y$ and $Z$ are partners in a firm $\qquad$ <br> Ans. (C)/ ₹ 48,000 | 1 mark |
| 12 | 3 | 9 | Q. A portion of uncalled...capital. <br> Ans. A portion of uncalled capital of a company to be called only in the event of winding up of the company is known as Reserve capital. | 1 mark |
| - | - | 10 | Q. State any one difference between...... <br> Ans. Sacrificing ratio is the ratio in which the old partners agree to sacrifice their share of profit in favour of the incoming partner whereas Gaining <br> Ratio is the ratio in which the continuing partners acquire the share from the | 1 mark |


|  |  |  | retiring/ deceased partner. <br> (or any other correct difference) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 1 | 11 | Q. A, B and C were partners $\qquad$ of the firm. <br> Ans. <br> Journal |  |  |  | 1 mark |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Date | Particulars | Dr. Amount <br> (₹) | Cr. Amount <br> (₹) |  |
|  |  |  |  | Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. <br> To B's Capital A/c <br> (B's share of profit to the date of his death credited to his capital account) | 5,000 | 5,000 |  |
| 7 | 11 | 12 | Q. State any one right... partner. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ans. <br> (i) Ri <br> (ii) R | ights acquired by a newly admitted <br> ht to share the assets of the partnersh <br> ht to share the profits of the partner | ner: (Any one <br> firm <br> firm. |  | 1 mark |


























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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | 25 | Q. Give the meaning of 'Cash Flow Statement'. <br> Ans. A Cash Flow Statement is a statement that provides information about the changes in Cash \& Cash Equivalents of an enterprise during a period by classifying cash flows into Operating, Investing and Financing Activities. | 1 mark |
| - | - | 26 | Q. State any one objective of 'Analysis... | 1 mark |
|  |  |  | Ans. |  |
|  |  |  | Objectives of 'Analysis of Financial Statements': (Any one) |  |
|  |  |  | (i) Assessing the earning capacity or profitability of the firm as a whole as well as its different departments so as to judge the financial health of the firm. |  |
|  |  |  | (ii) Assessing the managerial efficiency by using financial ratios. |  |
|  |  |  | (iii) Assessing the short term and the long term solvency of the enterprise. |  |
|  |  |  | (iv) Assessing their own performance as well as of others through inter firm comparison. |  |
|  |  |  | (v) Assessing developments in future by forecasting and preparing budgets. |  |


|  |  |  | (vi) Identifying the reasons for change in the financial position of the enterprise <br> (vii) Understanding complicated matter in a simplified manner. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | 27 | Q. Under which type of a <br> Ans. Operating activity | activity..... |  | 1 mark |
| 23 | 24 | 28 | Q. If the operating ratio. <br> Ans. 25\% | ........ |  | 1 mark |
| 24 | 28 | 29 | Q. Quick assets do not in <br> Ans. (C)/ Prepaid Expense | clude. $\qquad$ |  | 1 mark |
| - | - | 30 | Q. Under which heads an <br> Ans. | d sub-heads.. <br> Heads <br> Non Current <br> assets <br> Current <br> Liabilities <br> Non Current | Sub-heads <br> Long term loans and <br> advances <br> Other Current Liabilities <br> Fixed assets- Intangible | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 2 \times 6 \\ = \\ 3 \text { marks } \end{gathered}$ |





|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | 32 | 32 | Q. From the following Balance Sheet of G L | ........ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ans. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cash flow Statement for the year | ing 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Ma | h, 2019 |  |
|  |  |  | Particulars | Details <br> (₹) | Amount (₹) |  |
|  |  |  | A. Cash flows from Operating Activities : |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Net Profit before Tax | 1,10,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Add: Depreciation on Machinery | 25,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Add: Interest on Debentures | 16,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Operating profit before the working Capital changes | 1,51,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Add: Decrease in Trade Receivables <br> Less: Decrease in Trade Payable | 1,10,000 |  | 2 marks |
|  |  |  |  | $(30,000)$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Net Cash generated from Operating |  | 2,31,000 |  |
|  |  |  | Activities |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | B. Cash flows from Investing Activities : |  |  |  |


|  |  |  | Purchase of Machinery <br> Purchase of Non- Current Investments <br> Net Cash used in investing activities <br> C. Cash flows from Financing Activities <br> Proceeds from Issue of shares <br> Proceeds from Issue of $10 \%$ Debentures <br> Payment of interest on $10 \%$ Debentures <br> Cash flows from Financing Activities <br> Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents <br> Add: Opening Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents <br> Closing Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents | $\begin{array}{r} \hline(3,70,000) \\ (35,000) \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 2,00,000 \\ 60,000 \\ (16,000) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $(4,05,000)$ <br> $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{2 , 4 4 , 0 0 0}}}$ <br> 70,000 <br> 2,10,000 <br> 2,80,000 | 2 marks <br> 2 marks <br> $=$ <br> 6 marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | PART B OPTION II Computerised Accoun |  |  |  |
| 27 | 25 | 23 | Q. In Excel, the chart tools..... <br> Ans. (B) Design, Layout, Format |  |  | 1 mark |
| 26 | 29 | 24 | Q. When extended selection is $\qquad$ Ans. [ctrl] + [shift] |  |  | 1 mark |


| 29 | 23 | 25 | Q. State the mathematical $\qquad$ <br> Ans. MULTIPLICATION | 1 mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | 24 | 26 | Q. Expand SQL. |  |
|  |  |  | Ans. Sequential Query Language | 1 mark |
| 25 | 28 | 27 | Q. Define Pivot Table |  |
|  |  |  | Ans. Pivot table is a powerful excel tool which allows the user to extract significant information from a large, detailed data. | 1 mark |
| 23 | 26 | 28 | Q. Give one limitation ........ |  |
|  |  |  | Ans. Limitations of computerised accounting system: <br> (i) Faster obsolescence due to change in technology. <br> (ii) Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruption. <br> (iii) Data are prone to hacking. <br> (iv) Unprogrammed and unspecified reports cannot be generated. | 1 mark |
| 24 | 27 | 29 | Q. The syntax of PMT Function is ...... |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 mark |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | Q. Explain the terms Primary key ......... |  |



|  |  | (iii) Accuracy and speed. <br> (iv) Scalability. <br> (v) Reliability <br> OR <br> Q. Explain the use of $\qquad$ <br> Ans. Uses of conditional formatting: <br> \# It helps in making needed information highlighted. <br> \# It changes the appearance of cells ranges. <br> \# Colour scale may be used to highlight cells . <br> \# useful in making decision making. | OR <br> 4 marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 32 | Ans. elements of payroll calculation <br> Basic pay earned ( BPE) basic pay earned of an employee is the basic pay calculated with reference to number of effective days present(NOEDP) it starts in ed during the month. <br> BPE $=\mathrm{BP} *$ NOEDP/NODM. <br> Dearness allowance (DA) DA=BPE*(Applicable rate of DA for the month) <br> House rent allowance (HRA) <br> HRA $=$ BPE* (applicable rate of HRAfor the month) <br> Transport allowance (TRA) <br> TRA=(fixed amount ) or (on percentage basis) <br> Total Earning (TE) - it is is the aggregate of the above earning elements . <br> Thus <br> TE $=\mathrm{BPE}+\mathrm{DA}+\mathrm{HR} \mathrm{A}+\mathrm{TRA}$ <br> Provident fund (PF):This can be calculated as | 6 marks |


|  | PF =BPE * PF rate. <br> Tax deduction at source (TDS): it is usually of fixed amount deducted <br> every month on account of TDS. In the last quarter of a year. The <br> investment details which are permissible for tax deduction are received from <br> employees to compute the quarterly and yearly income tax liability more <br> accurately. <br> Recovery of loan instalment (loan): it is a fixed amount to be deducted on <br> account of loan instalment as part of loan recovery. <br> Total deductions (TD): it is the total of all the above deductions thus, <br> TD= TDS+ PF+Loan <br> The net salary(NS) is the amount payable to an employee. It is obtained by <br> deducting total deductions (TD)from total earnings (TE)bas given below: <br> Net Salary (NS)= Total Earnings-Total deductions. |  |
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