



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय BOOK KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY	विषय कोड 3 2 0	परीक्षा का माध्यम ENGLISH
--	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र.
B.I. I.E.C.
क्रमांक **B-23** **3445778**

अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

2	3	4	4	3	7	3	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

शब्दों में

TWO	THREE	FOUR	FOUR	THREE	SEVEN	THREE	SIX	ZERO
-----	-------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	-----	------

MAHARAJA JYOTIRAJ WADKAR MEMORIAL
मध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र., भोपाल

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रश्न पत्र का सेट **B**

क :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्षा क्रमांक **21**

ख :- परीक्षा का दिनांक **24 03 2023**

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

HSSC EXAM C.No.-442199

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

[Signature] *[Signature]*

24/3/23

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएँ।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा: परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

MAHESH KUMAR MAHESHWARI
V. No - 11058
Govt. Ex. School, Sagar

Hemraj Kori (UMT)
Govt. Excellence H.S.
Sagar V.No.....

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्रविष्टि करें। (अंकों में)

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्रविष्टि करें। (अंकों में)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		

एताक अंकों में

2



+



=



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

क



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Question = 1

Choose correct the Option

(i) (B) Compulsory.

8552448

(ii) (C) Old Partner's Capital Accounts.

(iii) (D) NO Interest.

B (iv) (C) Financing Activity.

S (v) (B) Activity.

E (vi) (D) Profitability.

Answer of Question = 2

Fill in the Blanks

(i) Sacrificing Ratio.

(ii) Net Goodwill.

(iii) Shareholder.

(iv) Vertical.

(v) Investing activity.

3



याग पूव पृष्ठ

+



के अंक

=



कुल अंक



ON MACHYAPRADESH BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MACHYAPRADESH, INDIA. BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MACHYAPRADESH, INDIA. BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MACHYAPRADESH, INDIA. BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MACHYAPRADESH, INDIA. BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MACHYAPRADESH, INDIA.

प्रश्न क्र.

(vi) Agreement / Contract

(vii) Credit

Answer of Question = 3
Match the Columns

A

B

B
S
E

(i) Equal profit loss sharing ratio

4) Absence of Partnership deed

(ii) Loan by partner

6) Internal liability

(iii) Admission of new Partner

5) sacrifice by old partners

(iv) Shareholders

2) owners of company

(v) Debentureholder

1) Creditors of company

(vi) Loss on Revaluation

3) Dr. side of capital account



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Question = 4
Answer in one word/sentence

- (i) Revaluation Account.
- ii) Partner's Current Account.
- iii) 6% p.a.
- B iv) ^{his} Legal Representative's account.
- S v) Capital Reserve Account.
- E vi) Interest.
- vii) 5:3

Answer of Question = 5.
True/False

- i) Fal
- ii) True
- iii) Fals
- iv) False



प्रश्न क्र.

v) True

vii) True

Answer of question = 6 (or)

Ans 6

There are two types of debentures from the point of view of security and they are -

B
S
E

1. Secured Debenture
2. Unsecured Debenture

1. Secured Debenture = Secured debentures are those debentures which are secured against the charge of company's assets. It means if company is not in the position of paying its debt, then, assets can be realized to make payment. They are also called Mortgaged Debentures.

2. Unsecured Debentures = Unsecured debentures are those debentures which are not secured by a charge on

6



प्रश्न क्र.

comprised assets. It means there is no security of payment of principal and interest ^{on such debentures}. It is also called - "Naked Debentures and Simple Debentures".

Answer of question = 7

Authorised Capital

B ^{Ans 7} **S** **E** Meaning = The maximum amount of capital which a company is authorised to raise by Memorandum of Association by issuing its security to the public is called Authorised Capital. This is not included in the grand total of Balance sheet.

It is also known as "Nominal Capital or Registered Capital".

Answer of Question = 8

CHARACTERISTICS OF PREFERENCE SHARE

Ans-8 Preference share is one of the kind of share which hold preferential rights over equity shareholder.

7

$\square + \square = \square$

7 के अंक

कुल अंक



Two characteristics of Preference shares are as follows:-

- 1) The rate of dividend is fixed on preference share.
- 2) They enjoy voting rights only in the matters relating to themselves.

Answer of Question = 9

Forfeiture of Shares

Ans 6 "Forfeiture of shares means cancellation of allotted shares"

Meaning = Forfeiture of shares means seizing of amount already paid by defaulting shareholder who does not make the payment of call money and deprived him of all the rights of being shareholder of a company.

to forfeiture of shares, share capital of company is debited by called-up capital and amount so forfeited is transferred to "Share Forfeiture Account"



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Question = 10 (04)

In the books of ABC Ltd.

JOURNAL ENTRIES

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
	Building a/c	Dr.	5,40,000	
	To XYZ Ltd.			540000
	(Being building purchased from XYZ Ltd.)			
	XYZ Ltd	Dr.	540,000	
	To E.S. Capital a/c			4,50,000
	To Security Premium Reserve a/c			90,000
	(Being payment is made by issuing 4500 E.S of ₹100 at 20% premium)			

B
S
E

Working note :-

$$\text{No. of shares issued} = \frac{\text{Purchased Price}}{\text{Issued Price}}$$

$$= \frac{540000}{120(100+20)}$$

प्रश्न क्र.

No. of share issued = 4500

Answer of Question = 11

Objectives of Ratio Analysis

Ans 11 "Ratio Analysis is a mathematical expression of quantitative relation between figures drawn from financial statement."

B
S
E

Two objectives of Ratio Analysis are as follows :-

1. Knowledge of Earning Capacity

2. Knowledge of Solvency of Business

1. Knowledge of Earning Capacity = Ratio Analysis is very helpful to know about earning capacity of business. By calculating gross profit ratio, net profit ratio, we can assess profitability of business.

2. Knowledge of solvency of Business = Ratio Analysis assists in ascertaining solvency position of business, whether it can pay its long term

9.1mm x 33.9



प्रश्न क्र.

Liability of business or net.

Answer of Question = 12 (Or)

Cash Inflow by Financing Activities

Ans. 12 Financing activities are those activities which are concerned with owner's fund and borrowed fund of a company.

B
S
E

Two Examples of cash inflows by financing activities are -

1. Cash Receipt from issue of shares.
2. Cash Receipt from Issue of Debentures.

Answer of Question = 13 (Or)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTNERSHIP

Ans. 13 "Partnership is a relation between persons who have agreed to share profit of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all."

- Section 4 of Indian Partnership Act 1932



Two characteristics of Partnership are :-

- 1) Agreement
- 2) Membership

1) Agreement = Partnership is formed by an agreement. It can be oral or written.

2) Membership = Only individual can become partner in a firm. Association, Organisation or body cannot become partner.

Answer of Question = 14/04)

Answer The two circumstances for compulsory dissolution of a firm are as follows :-

1) When all partners become insolvent or all the partners except one partner become insolvent.

2) When the number of partners exceed fifty.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Question = 15.

Old Ratio :- 4:3:2 among Anu, Vanu and Tanu.

Anu retires from the firm.

New Ratio :- 5:3 between Vanu and Tanu.

B Gaining Ratio = ?

S Gaining Ratio = New Ratio - Old Ratio

E

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \text{ Vanu} &= \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{9} \\
 &= \frac{(5)(9) - (3)(8)}{72} \\
 &= \frac{45 - 24}{72} \rightarrow \frac{21}{72}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \text{ Tanu} &= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{9} \\
 &= \frac{(3)(9) - (2)(8)}{72} \\
 &= \frac{27 - 16}{72} \rightarrow \frac{11}{72}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gaining Ratio of Venu and Tanu = $\frac{21}{72} : \frac{11}{72} \rightarrow 21:11$

Gaining Ratio = 21:11

Answer of Question = 16 (04)

In the books of Shreyas Ltd.

• JOURNAL ENTRIES

Date	Particular	L F	Dr Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
	Bank a/c Dr. To Debentureholder a/c (Being lumpsum amount received on 9000 debentures)		9,00,000	9,00,000
	Debentureholder a/c Dr. To Debenture a/c (Being amount transferred to debenture account)		9,00,000	9,00,000

Laser



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Question = 17

Heads And Sub-Heads

S. No.	ITEMS	HEADS	SUB-HEAD
(i)	Securities Premium	Shareholder's fund	Reserve and Surplus
(ii)	Bills payable	Current Liabilities	Trade Payables
(iii)	Stock	Current Assets	Inventories

B
S
E

Answer of Question = 18

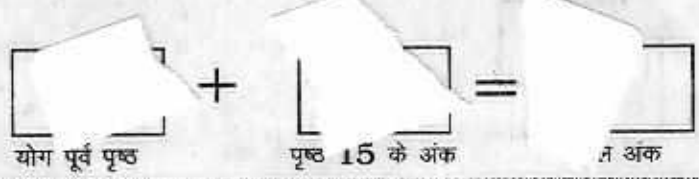
Old Ratio between Anshi and Ayushi :-
3:2

Anson is admitted for $\frac{3}{10}$ share which he acquired $\frac{2}{10}$ from Anshi and $\frac{1}{10}$ from Ayushi

New Profit sharing Ratio = ?

New Profit % = Old Ratio - Sacrificing Ratio
 • Anshi = $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{10}$

15



प्रश्न क्र.

$$= \frac{6-2}{10} \rightarrow \frac{4}{10}$$

• Ayushi = $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{10}$
 $= \frac{4-1}{10} \rightarrow \frac{3}{10}$

• Aman $\rightarrow \frac{3}{10}$

New Profit sharing Ratio = $\frac{4}{10} : \frac{3}{10} : \frac{3}{10}$

New Profit sharing Ratio = 4 : 3 : 3

New Profit sharing Ratio = 4 : 3 : 3

Ans

Answer of Question = 19 (or)

Ans Neeraj is admitted for $\frac{1}{3}$ share in profit.

Neeraj's goodwill = Firm's goodwill \times Neeraj's Share

Neeraj's goodwill = $9000 \times \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow ₹ 3000$
 (not bring in cash)

B
S
E

17

योग पृष्ठ

+

पृष्ठ 1

अंक

=

दृष्टा जय



UPADHYA PRADESH BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH (BSEMP) BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH (BSEMP) BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH (BSEMP) BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH (BSEMP) BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH (BSEMP)

श्न क्र.

Answer of Question = 20

In the books of -

• JOURNAL ENTRIES

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
	E.S. Capital a/c	Dr.	50,000	
	Security Premium Reserve a/c	Dr.	10,000	
	To Share Forfeiture a/c			25,000
	To E.S. Allotment a/c			20,000
	To E.S. 1 st and final call a/c			15,000
	(Being 5000 shares of ₹10 each forfeited for which premium of ₹2 is unpaid)			

B
S
E

Answer of Question = 21

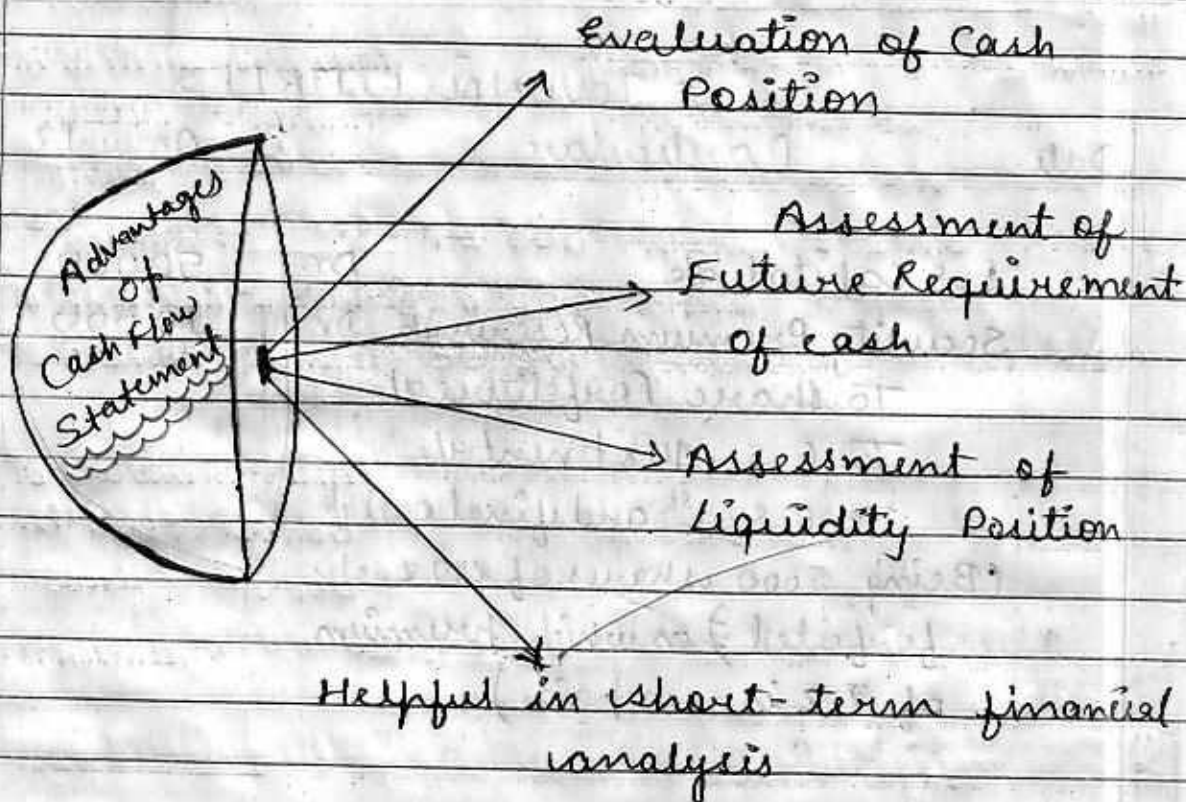
Advantages of Cash Flow Statement

Ans Cash flow statement is a statement which depicts inflow and outflow of cash from various activities i.e. operating, financing and investing activities of specific period.



प्रश्न क्र.

Four advantages of preparing cash flow statement are as follows:-

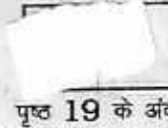
B
S
E

1) Evaluation of Cash Position = Cash flow statement

is prepared on the basis of cash which helps us to evaluate cash position of business. It depicts efficiency or inefficiency in cash management.

2) Assessment of Future Requirement of cash =

Cash flow statement is very helpful in assessing future requirement of cash.



It helps management to find appropriate source of fund.

3) Assessment of Liquidity Position = Cash flow statement is prepared on cash basis of accounting which enables to ascertain liquidity position of business, it means, ability of business to pay its short-term liability.

4) Helpful in short-term Financial Analysis =

It is only cash flow statement, which enables us to know short-term financial position. Fund flow statement only enable us to analysis medium-term and long-term position of business but by preparing cash flow statement, short-term financial analysis is possible.

Answer of Question = 22.

Profit And Loss Appropriation Account

[On the Next Page]



प्रश्न क्र.

Profit And Loss Appropriation Account
(For the year ended 31-03-2017)

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Interest on Capital 9%		By P/L a/c	3,56,600
Akshay - ₹ 30,000		By Interest on Drawing a/c	
Bhanu - ₹ 24,000		Akshay - ₹ 2,700	
Chakresh - ₹ 18,000	72,000	Bhanu - ₹ 4,800	
To Akshay's Salary a/c	1,20,000	Chakresh - ₹ 900	5,400
To Bhanu's Commission a/c	50,000		
To Partner's Capital 9%			
Akshay - ₹ 60,000			
Bhanu - ₹ 40,000			
Chakresh - ₹ 20,000	1,20,000		
	<u>3,62,000</u>		<u>3,62,000</u>

B
S
E

Note :-

$$\text{Interest on Capital} = \frac{\text{Amt of Capital} \times \text{Rate}}{100}$$

- Akshay = $\frac{5,00,000 \times 6}{100} \rightarrow ₹ 30,000$

- Bhanu = $\frac{4,00,000 \times 6}{100} \rightarrow ₹ 24,000$

- Chakresh = $\frac{3,00,000 \times 6}{100} \rightarrow ₹ 18,000$



Answer of Question = 23 (or)

Journal Entries for the revaluation of assets and liabilities and for adjustment of its profit/loss on the Revaluation are :-

1) Increase in Assets value :-

Assets a/c Dr.
To Revaluation a/c
(Being assets value increased)

2) Decrease in Assets value :-

Revaluation a/c Dr.
To Assets a/c
(Being value of assets decreased)

3) For recording unrecorded Assets :-

Unrecorded Assets a/c Dr.
To Revaluation a/c
(Being unrecorded assets recorded)

4) Increase in value of Liabilities :-

Revaluation a/c Dr.
To Liabilities a/c
(Being value of liabilities increased)

5) Decrease in liabilities's value :-

Liabilities a/c Dr.
To Revaluation a/c
(Being value of liabilities
decreased)

6) Recording of unrecorded liabilities :-

B
S
E

Revaluation a/c Dr.
To Unrecorded liabilities
(Being unrecorded liabilities
recorded)

6) Profit on Revaluation transferred
to Partner's Capital Account :-

Revaluation a/c Dr.
To Partner's Capital a/c
(Being ^{profit} transferred to partner's capital a/c)

7) Loss on Revaluation transferred
to partner's Capital Account :-

Partner's Capital a/c Dr.
To Revaluation a/c
(Being loss on revaluation
transferred to partner's
capital a/c)