केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे। प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टी करें।

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

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे →

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टी एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्राः नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा	के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा
हरिओम अग्रवाल (उ.मा.शि.) शा. उत्कृष्ट उ.मा.वि. मुरैना	MOHAN SHARMA (UMS) MLB GIRLS H.S.S. No.1 MORENA V.No.-23796

प्रश्न क्र.

1 Markers

Question 1.

Write answers in one word

Answers :-

1.) In Fixed capital method.
2.) Old partners in sacrificing ratio
3.) Legal heir / Legal executor.
4.) Accounting standard - 3.
5.) Capital receipt
6.) mathematical relationship / Quantitative relationship
7.) Earning capacity of business / profitability.

Question 2.

Choose and write correct option

Answers :-

1.) 100
2.) Excess of actual profit over expected profit
3.) Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

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4.) Partner's capital A/C.

5.) Intrest paid by bank on term deposits

6.) share capital a/c.

Question 3.

Fill in the Blanks

Answers:-

1.) equal

2.) Artificial

3.) ~~One year~~ 12 months

4.) Irredeemable debentures

5.) Board of director

6.) Partner's capital A/C.

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Question 4.
True / False

Answers :-

1.) True
2.) True
3.) True
4.) True
5.) False
6.) False

Question 5.
Matching

1.) Transfer through delivery — Bearer debentures
2.) the assets are shown in Realisation a/c. — At Book values
3.) A company has a perpetual — Permanent

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4.) Application recieved in excess of issued shares — over subscription

5.) In absence of partnership deed — no intrest paid on capital

6.) Return of debentures — Interest

7.) securities premium reserve. — is shown in reserve & surplus Heading

2 Markers

Question 6. [or]

Limitation of Accounting Ratios.

Following are the two main limitations of Accounting Ratios

(i) Window dressing → The firm can make some year end changes to their financial statement, to improve their ratios. In this way, the ratios end up being nothing but window dressing.

(ii) Ignoring qualitative aspect → Accounting ratios ignore the qualitative aspect and takes into consideration only the monetary aspect.

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Question 7.
Financing activities

Financing activities → Financing activities refers to those activities due to which the size and composition of owners capital and borrowed capital gets changed.
Issue of shares, debentures and their redemption deeds to financing activity. It may result in increase and decrease of share capital and is generally related to long term capital or fund.

Question 8. [or]
Partnership deed.

Partnership deed → A written legal document that contain an agreement made between individuals who have the intention of doing business with each and other. The terms and conditions of partnership must be clearly defined in deed.
It is prepared by stamp act provision.
It is voluntary to have a written deed but is generally advisable to avoid any disputes in future

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Question 9. [or].

Calculation of Sacrificing Ratio

Given that :-

Old Ratio of golu and dheeru = 5 : 3.

New Ratio of golu, dheeru and sarvesh = 4 : 2 : 1.

To find / calculate :- Sacrificing Ratio.

find :-

Sacrificing Ratio = Old Ratio − New Ratio.

Partners		Old Ratio − New Ratio		
golu	=	$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{4}{7}$	$= \frac{35 - 32}{56}$	$= \frac{3}{56}$
dheeru	=	$\frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{7}$	$= \frac{21 - 16}{56}$	$= \frac{5}{56}$

Hence, the sacrificing Ratio between golu and dheeru is 3 : 5. after admission of sarvesh.

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Question 10.

Goodwill =[Meaning]

Goodwill → goodwill is an intangible and a fixed asset goodwill acts as a force or power which encourages the customer to purchase product of firm. or we can say that, when an excess amount is realised over the value of net assets at the time of sale of business than it is known as goodwill.
The three types of goodwill are → cat, dog and Rat goodwill.

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Question 11.

Calculating gaining ratio.

Given that →.
Old ratio between shubham, shivani and saloni = 5 : 3 : 2.
saloni retires, New Ratio between shubham and shivani = 2 : 1.
To calculate → gaining ratio.

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find ~~r~~.

gaining ratio = New Ratio − Old Ratio

Partners = New Ratio − Old Ratio.

Shubham = $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{20-15}{30} = \frac{5}{30}$

Shivani = $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{10-9}{30} = \frac{1}{30}$

Hence, gaining ratio between shubham and shivani after retirement of saloni is 5:1.

Question 12. [or]

Two difference between dissolution of firm and dissolution of partnership.

following are the two main differences between dissolution of firm and Partnership.

Basis	dissolution of Partnership	dissolution of firm
Relation.	In this, only one or two partners may leave the firm.	In this; relation among all the partners completely comes to an end.

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Condition	On death of a partner or partner becoming lunatic or insolvent. partnership comes to an end.	On the completion of specific objective or due to illegal business of firm its existence comes to an end

Question 13. [or].
Calls in Advance.

Calls in Advance :- A company may accept any part or whole of the uncalled amount in advance, only if there is a provision in its Article of association. Any amount which has been recieved but not called up by company is called Call in advance. Intrest is paid by company on such call in advance at the rate mentioned or As per table F upto a maximum of 12%.

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Question 14. [or].

Secured debentures

Secured debentures :- debentures which constitute a full or partial charge on the assets of the company are called secured debentures. It means that if the company is unable to return debenture amount to its holder. than they can meet out their debt by selling the assets mortgaged of the Company. they are called Mortgaged debentures.

Question 15.

Financial statement.

financial statement :- financial statements are those statements which provide information about the financial profitability and position of the business. It provide accounting information in brief at the end of the accounting year. It provide information about result to its internal and external users. It include Balance sheet (Position statement) & Profit and loss account. (Income statement), Notes to account, Cashflow statement etc.

प्रश्न क्र. 3 Markers Question 16.

Pass Journal Entries

In the books of accounts of Paras Ltd.
for the year ending on 31st March 2025.

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particular	L/f	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount
–	Bank a/c (20000×22) dr.		4,40,000	
	(20000×22) to equity Shareholder a/c			4,40,000
	(Being full money recieved & premium recieved on application).			
	(20000×22) equity shareholder a/c dr.		4,40,000	
	(20000×20) to equity sharecapital a/c			4,00,000
	(20000×2) ~~to~~ securities premium a/c			40,000
	(Being amount transferred to equity share capital & premium charged).			
	Total		8,80,000	8,80,000

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Working note:-

No. of shares issued = 20000.

face value of share = 20 ₹

premium = 10%. which is. $20 \times \frac{10}{100} = 2$ ₹.

Amount of securities premium of 20000 shares
$= 20000 \times 2 = 40000.$

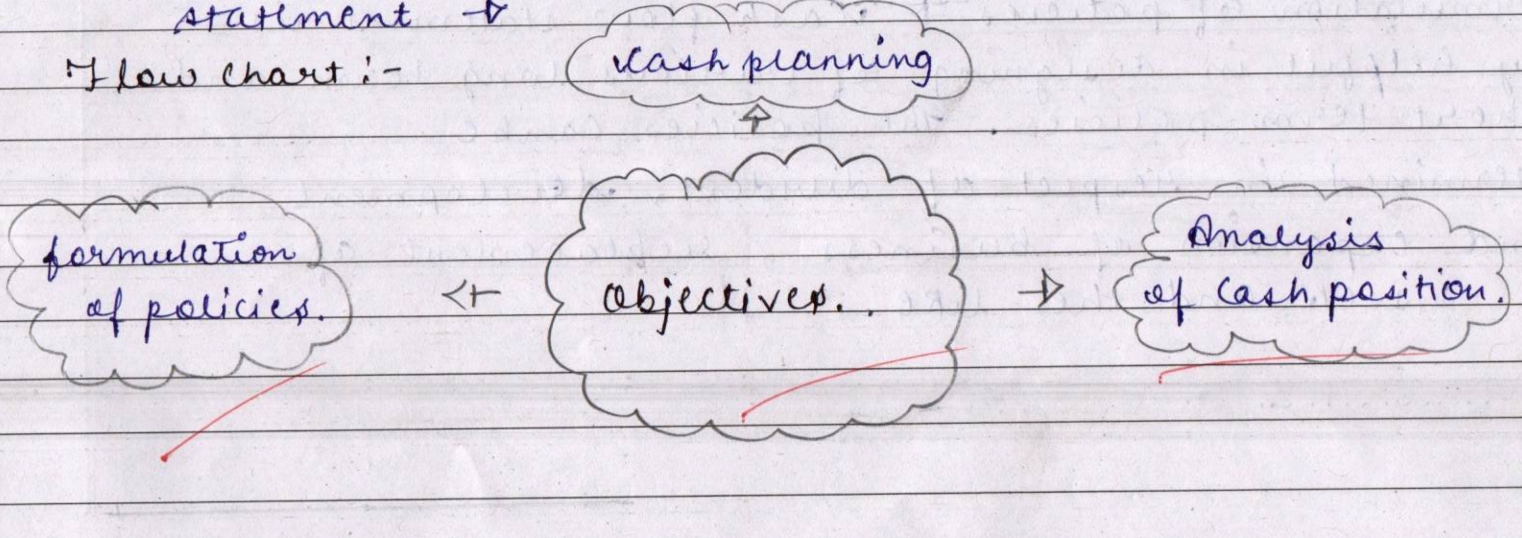
Amount of equity shares (20000) = $20000 \times 20 = 4,00,000$

Question 17.

Objectives of cash flow statement.

following are the main objectives of preparing cash flow statement →

Flow chart :-



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1.) Analysis of cash position :- Analysis of cash position canbe done from cash flow statement. why the cash balance is low or high this canbe analysed through analysis of sources of cash and application of cash.

2.) cash planning :- cash flow statement helps to determine whether there is a shortage of cash or surplus of cash within the enterprise. If there is a shortage of cash than, organisation can think of various sources from where shortage can be met. ~~any~~ In case of surplus, organisation can plan and decide ~~of~~ alternative uses of cash.

3.) Formulation of policies :- cash flow statement is very helpful in designing of various long term and short term policies. The policies canbe determined in respect of divident, development and expansion of business, replacement of assets and the like.

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Question 18. [or]

difference between shareholder & debentureholder

Following are the three main differences between a shareholder and a debenture holder.

Basis	Shareholder	debentureholder
Ownership	shareholders are the ~~mem~~ owner of the company.	debentureholders are the long term creditors of the company.
Right	shareholder has the right to vote and also to participate in the management of the company. they can vote on any matter and also has the right to ~~avoid~~ appoint Board of directors.	debentureholder has no voting right they can vote only on those matters relating to them. Apart from that, they can not participate in the management of the company.

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Consideration	Shareholders are entitled to recieve divident.	debentureholders are entitled to recieve a fixed rate of Intrest

Question 19.

Items shown under the following Main Head

Main Heads	Items shown under these Main Heads	
	Items.	Subhead of items
Shareholder's fund.	(i) Equity share capital (ii) Securities premium reserve.	Share capital Reserve and surplus.
Non current liabilities.	(i) debentures. (ii) long term loan	Long term borrowing Long term borrowing
Current liabilities.	(i) Creditor. (ii) Loan repayable on demand	Trade payable Short term borrowings

प्रश्न क्र. 4 Markers. Question 20. [or]

Entry for forfeiture & reissue of shares.
In the Books of Jaiswal Ltd.
for the year ending on 31st March 2025.

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particular	L/f	Amount (Dr.)	Amount (Cr.)
-	share capital a/c (30×10). dr. to share forfeiture a/c (30×3) to share allotment a/c (30×4) to share first call a/c (30×3) (Being 30 shares forfeited.).		300	 90 120 90.
-	Bank a/c (30×10) dr. to share capital a/c (30×10) (Being shares reissued at par).		300	 300.
-	share forfeiture a/c dr. to capital reserve a/c (Being balance of share forfeiture transferred to capital reserve).		90	 90
	Total		690	690

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Working Note :-

No. of Shares forfeited = 30 @ 10 each.

amount in share forfeiture = 30 × 3 = 90.

amount due in allotment = 30 × 4 = 120

Amount due in final Call = 30 × 3 = 90.

& these shares reissued at par to goldi

30 × 10. = 300.

Balance of share forfeiture account is 90.

Question 21. [or].

Provision in absence of deed.

Following are the main provisions of the Indian partnership act, 1932, that are relevant to partnership accounts if there is no partnership deed.

(i) Profit Sharing :- In absence of partnership deed, all the profit and losses will be shared equally among the partners.

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(ii) Salary and commission → No partner will be allowed any salary, commission, bonus or remuneration etc. for taking part in the conduct of business.

(iii) Intrest on capital → No intrest will be allowed on the capital of partners. In special case, If partners are entitled for Intrest on capital it will be paid out of profits only.

(iv) Intrest on loan → If any partner advances any loan or advance to the firm than he shall be paid, Intrest 6 % p.a.

(v) Intrest on drawing → No intrest will be charged on amount withdrawn for personal use.

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Question 22. [or].

Reasons of admission of partners.

Following are some of the main reasons for admission of a new partner.

(1.) Additional capital required :-
If the firm is in need of additional fixed capital for expansion and development and the existing partners are unable to meet the requirement then, in such a case new partner canbe admitted in the business.

(2) Need of Manegerial Competency :-
If the firm is in need of a person who posses some specific knowledge, skill and expertise then in such a case a person can be made partner who has specific technical skill, talent or manegerial expertise.

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(3) Reputation and goodwill.

If the firm is in need of a key person who posses specific reputation in the business or social field. than he can be made partner to gain advantage of his goodwill and reputation.

(4) Motivation to other employees.

An able employee, manager or accountant can be made a partner so that he may be motivated to work with more honesty, due deligence and intrest and so that Other employees can also be motivated.

Question 23.

Prepare revaluation A/c.

Next page.

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Revaluation A/c.
for the year ending on 31st March 2025

Dr. Cr.

Particular	amount	Particular	amount
to machinery a/c	1000	by provision for discount on creditors a/c	400
to stock a/c	3000	by loss transferred to partner's capital a/c :-	
to provision for Bad debts reserve a/c	1000	Abhi - 2300	
		Somya - 1533	
		Rati - 767	4600
	5000		5000

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Working Note :-

(i) Reduce Machinery by 10%.

$\Rightarrow 10000 \times \frac{10}{100} = 1000.$

(ii) Reduce stock by 15%.

$\Rightarrow 20000 \times \frac{15}{100} = 3000$

(iii) provision for bad debt reserve 5%

$\Rightarrow 20000 \times \frac{5}{100} = 1000$

(iv) provision for discount reserve on creditors. 5%.

$\Rightarrow 8000 \times \frac{5}{100} = 400$

(v) distribution of loss among old partners in old P.S.R.

(i) Abhi = $4600 \times \frac{3}{6} = 2300$

(ii) Somya = $4600 \times \frac{2}{6} = 1533$

(iii) Rati = $4600 \times \frac{1}{6} = 767.$

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