

2020



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

24 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय BOOK KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY	विषय कोड 3 2 0	परीक्षा का माध्यम ENGLISH
स्टीकर तौर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगाये		
कक्षा क्रमांक BOA में	320-	
BOA माध्यम में	परीक्षार्थी का रो 1950801	
BOA में	2 0 4 6 3 0 8 7 1	
BOA में	Two zero four six three zero eight seven one	

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

नीचे दिए गए क्रमांक अनुसार बॉल नम्बर भरें।

BOA	FS	UN	DA	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
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मध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र., भोपाल

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

क - पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या

ख - परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक **061**

ग - परीक्षा का दिनांक **30 06 2020**

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर सोमेश कुमार	केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर केन्द्र क्रं.-461040
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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई होली क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टी एवं अंकों का योग सही है। निर्धारित मुद्रा नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

Vinod Ku. Tripathi (उ.प्र.शिक्ष.)
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Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Kothi V. No. 77426354

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।	
प्रश्न क्रमांक के समूह प्राप्तियों की प्रविष्टी करें।	प्रश्न क्रमांक के समूह प्राप्तियों की प्रविष्टी करें।
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नोट :- "हायर सेकेण्डरी परीक्षा में केवल वाणिज्य संकाय के विषयों तथा हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्रायोगिक विषय को छोड़कर शेष विषयों हेतु नियमित एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों के लिये प्रश्न पर 100 अंकों का होगा किन्तु नियमित छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक का 80% अधिप एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक ही अंकसूची में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।"

कुल प्राप्तांक शब्दों में : कुल प्राप्तांक अंकों में

प्रश्न क्र.

Q-1 Choose ~~Ans-1~~ the correct -

- 1.) By non-trading concerns
- 2.) Super Profit
- 3.) 3:1
- 4.) his share of goodwill
- 5.) Partner's capital a/c

Q-2 Answer in one word -

- 1.) Receipts and Payment account
- 2.) when it has Profit
- 3.) 5:2
- 4.) compulsory dissolution
- 5.) Beaveu Debenture

प्रश्न क्र.

Q-3 Fill in the blanks -

- (a) drawings
- (b) Revaluation
- (c) Loss
- (d) Realisation
- (e) 2:1.

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Q-4 Match the columns -

(a) Only individuals	Can become partners
(b) the gaining ratio is equal to	New Ratio - Old Ratio
(c) the assets are shown in realisation ac	At book value
(d) Purchase of fixed assets	Investing activities
(e) discount on issue of debenture	fictitious assets



प्रश्न क्र.

Q-5 write true / false -

(a) false ✓

(b) True ✓

(c) True ✓

(d) True ✓

(e) False ✓

Ans-6

'Non-trading organization' or 'Not for Profit organization' refers to those organization whose primary objective is to render the services without any loyalty or fees or recreation of their members.

Examples of Non-trading organizations -

- 1.) Sports Club, social Club, Rotary Club.
- 2.) Gymnasiums, Reading Centres etc.



Ans - 4

Sacrificing ratio refers to that ratio in which existing partners decide to give their share in favour of another partner or to the new partner. The object of calculating this ratio for sharing the premium of goodwill brought by new partner.

Formula for calculation -
Sacrificing Ratio = Old Ratio - New Ratio

Ans - 3

Quick Ratio refers to that ratio which shows the relationship between quick assets and current liabilities. It is a liquidity ratio.

Formula for calculation Quick Ratio -

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

All types of current assets are included in quick assets except inventories and prepaid expenses.



प्रश्न क्र.

Ans - 9 (OR)

Two Limitations of financial analysis -

1) Difficulty in forecasting

2) Several techniques of analysis

1) Difficulty in forecasting - It is difficult to forecast about future in financial analysis, because it has depends data of past events and historical events.

2) Several techniques of analysis - there are number of techniques in financial analysis which creates confusion in minds of people.

Ans - 10

Gross Profit Ratio shows the relationship between gross profit and net sales (Revenue from operation) of business. It is calculated in terms of percentage.

Formula for Calculation -



$$\text{Gross Profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit} \times 100}{\text{Net Sales (Revenue from Operation)}}$$

Ans - LP (OR)

Given,

$$\text{Profit} = ₹ 1,60,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{New Partner's share} &= \frac{1,60,000 \times 1}{40,000 \times 4} \\ &= ₹ 40,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Firm's Profit} - \text{Net Profit} &= \text{Remaining Profit} \\ ₹ 1,60,000 - 40,000 &= ₹ 1,20,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kajal's share} &= \frac{1,20,000 \times 3}{5} = ₹ 72,000 \\ &= \frac{24,000 \times 3}{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kamini's share} &= \frac{1,20,000 \times 2}{5} = ₹ 48,000 \\ &= \frac{24,000 \times 2}{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rahul's share} = [50,000 - 40,000] = ₹ 10,000$$

Profit transfer to Rahul's share -

$$1) \frac{10,000 \times 3}{20,000 \times 5}$$

$$= ₹ 60,000$$

Kajal's share

$$2) \frac{10,000 \times 2}{5}$$

$$= ₹ 40,000$$

Kamini's share

प्रश्न क्र.

Profit And Loss Appropriation a/c
(For the year ended 31st March 2020)

(Dr)			(Cr)	
Particulars	Amount		Particulars	Amount
To Profit transfer to Capital a/c			By Balance b/d	₹ 1,60,000
Kajal ₹ 2,00,000				
- given to Rahul 6,000	66,000			
Kamini - 48,000				
- given to Rahul 4,000	44,000			
Rahul - 90,000				
+ Kajal - 6,000	50,000			
+ Kamini - 4,000				
	₹ 60,000			₹ 1,60,000

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Ans - 12

Difference between Dissolution of Partnership and Dissolution of firm

	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Firm
1.) Meaning	Dissolution of Partnership means discontinuance	Dissolution of firm means



of relationship between partners - end of firm's existence.

2) Court's Intervention

Generally, court do not interfere in dissolution of partners.

Court may interfere in dissolution.

3) Closure of Book of Accounts

Book of account is not close if other partners decide to continue.

All the books of accounts is closed in dissolution.

Ans - 17 (OR)

Realization account is prepared on firm's dissolution. When all the partners decide not to continue the business, the firm may be dissolved. On dissolution of firm, all liabilities and assets are realized and for this Realization Account is prepared. In the debit side of account payment of liabilities is made and all the expenses relating to the firm and credit side

of account incomes from realised assets and other incomes are recorded. Realization is a nominal account and prepared at the time of dissolution of firm. The purpose of preparing realization account is for disposal of assets and liabilities at time of firm's dissolution. Realization account is prepared once in the life of firm.

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Ans - 14 (OR)

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amount (Dr)	Amount (Cr)
1.)	Bank a/c Dr. To Equity share application and allotment a/c (Being all money received)		40,00,000	40,00,000
2.)	Equity share application and allotment a/c Dr. To share capital a/c		40,00,000	40,00,000



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(Being all money transferred to Share Capital a/c)

Total

80,00,000

80,00,000

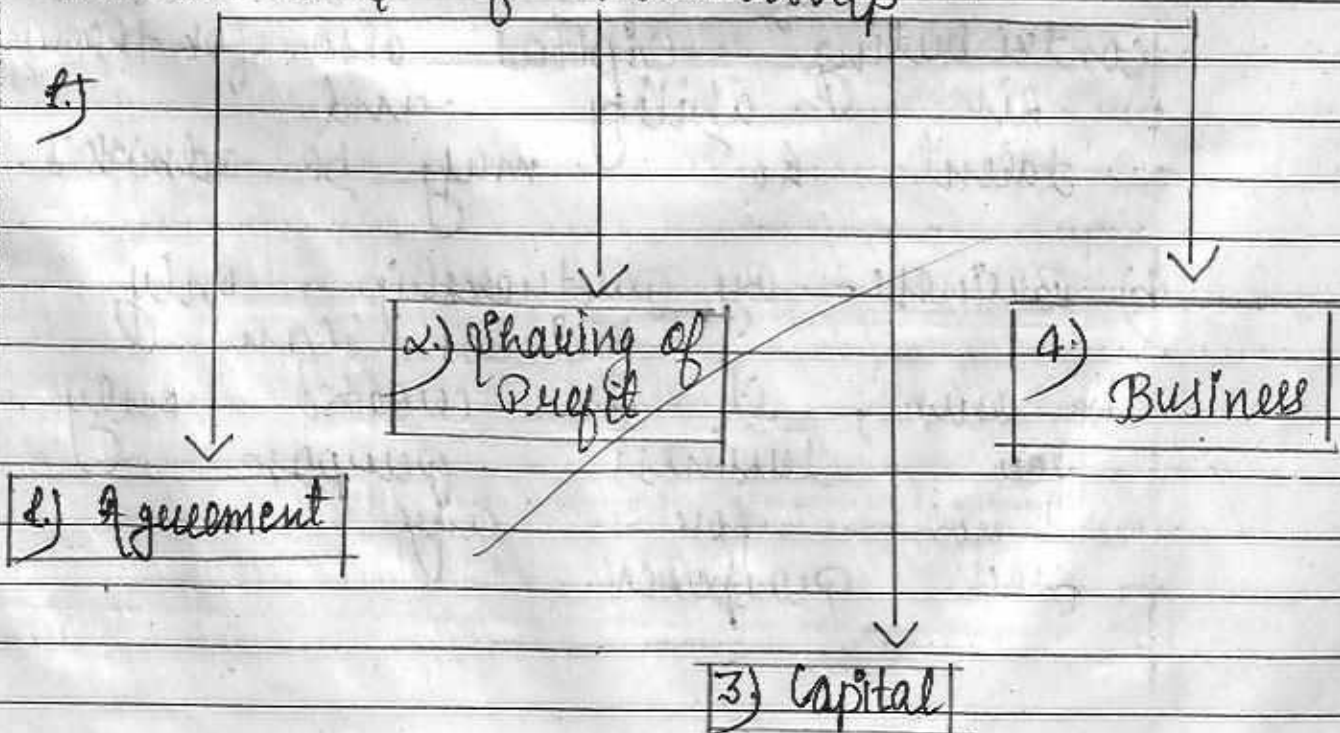
Cash a/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To equity share application and allotment a/c	40,00,000	By Balance b/d	40,00,000
	40,00,000		40,00,000

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Ans - 15

Characteristics of Partnership



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1.) Agreement - Partnership is created by agreement. It is created for conducting a business. Agreement may be oral or written between partners.

2.) Sharing of Profit - Sharing of profit is compulsory for all the partners. Sharing of losses is not compulsory as it is agreed between them that one or more may be liable for losses.

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3.) Capital - one can become member of firm without contributing capital also. For through his ability and talent he may be admitted.

4.) Business - By partnership, only business can be run, it is created only for business purpose not for any other purposes.

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Ans - 16

Given,

Anil and Vishal are partners sharing profit in ratio 3:2.

New Partner (Sumit) = $\frac{1}{5}$ th share

New Profit share - ?

Calculation -

$$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5-1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{Anil} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$\text{Vishal} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{25}$$

$$\text{Sumit} - \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{5}{25}$$

New Ratio - $\boxed{12:8:5}$ Ans



Ans - 17 (OR)

Given,

- Average Net Profit - Rs. 84,000
- Capital Invested - Rs. 5,00,000
- Rate of Return - 12%
- Remuneration - Rs. 12,000

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Normal Profit = $\frac{\text{Capital Employed} \times \text{Rate}}{100}$

= $\frac{5,00,000 \times 12}{100}$

Normal Profit = ₹ 60,000

Actual Average Profit = Average Net Profit - Remuneration

= ₹ 84,000 - ₹ 12,000

Actual Average Profit = ₹ 72,000

Super Profit = Actual Average Profit - Normal Profit

= ₹ 72,000 - 60,000

Super Profit = ₹ 12,000

Goodwill by Capitalisation method of Super Profit -

$$\text{Goodwill} = \frac{\text{Super Profit} \times 100}{\text{Normal Rate of Return}}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{12} \times 100$$

$$\text{Goodwill} = \boxed{\text{₹ } 8,33,33.33} \quad \text{Ans}$$

Ans - ₹ 8 (OR)

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	Lf	Amount (Dr)	Amount (Cr)
1.	Bank a/c to share application a/c (Amount received on share application)	Dr. -	₹ 4,00,00	₹ 4,00,00
2.	share application a/c to share capital a/c (Amount of application transferred to Capital a/c)	Dr. -	₹ 1,60,00	₹ 1,60,00
3.	share allotment a/c to share Capital a/c (Being amount due on allotment)	Dr. -	₹ 2,00,00	₹ 2,00,00



प्रश्न क्र.

4)	Bank a/c Dr. To share allotment (Being share allotment money received)	-	₹,20,00	₹,20,00
5)	Share call a/c Dr. To share Capital a/c (Being amount due on call)	-	₹,20,00	₹,20,00
6)	Bank a/c Dr. To share call a/c (Amount received on call)	-	₹,20,00	₹,20,00
	Total		₹,00,00	₹,00,00

Cash a/c

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To share applications	₹,60,00	By Balance b/d	₹,00,00
To share allotment	₹,20,00		
To share call a/c	₹,20,00		
	₹,1,00,00		₹,1,00,00

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Ans- 19 (OR)

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	Dr	Amount (Dr)	Amount (Cr)
1.)	Bank a/c to 10% Debenture application a/c (Being debenture application money received)	Dr.	₹ 10,00,000	₹ 10,00,000
2.)	10% Debenture application a/c Dr. to 10% Debenture a/c (10% Debenture application money transferred to Debenture a/c)	Dr.	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 1,00,000
3.)	Bank a/c 10% to 10% Debenture allotment a/c Dr. to 10% Debenture a/c to Security Premium a/c (10% debenture allotment due and premium adjustment)	Dr.	₹ 20,00,000	₹ 10,00,000 ₹ 10,00,000

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4)	Bank a/c	Dr -	₹, 20,000	
	To 10% Debenture allotment a/c			₹, 20,000
	(Being debenture allotment money received)			
	Total		₹, 40,000	₹, 40,000

Cash a/c

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Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
10% Debenture application a/c	₹, 00,000	By Balance c/d	₹, 20,000
10% Debenture allotment a/c	₹, 20,000		
	₹, 20,000		₹, 20,000

Ans - 20

Method Redemption of debenture means the amount payable to debentureholder.

Methods

- 1) Redemption in lumpsum
- 2) Redemption by draw a lot
- 3) Redemption from purchase from open market
- 4) Redemption by conversion.



- 1.) Redemption of debenture in lumpsum -
Redemption of all the debenture on the date specified for redemption.
- 2.) Redemption of debenture by draw a lots - Redemption of debenture on certain specified date by draw a lot ~~or~~ installments.
- 3.) Redemption from purchase of open market - when the company purchases its own debenture from the open market for purpose of cancellation.
- 4.) Redemption by conversion - when the company decide to convert the debenture into share for other purposes.



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Ans - 21

Financial statement is prepared by ascertaining the financial performance of enterprise.

Objectives of financial statement :-

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- 1) Adequate knowledge of profit earning capacity
- 2) Comparative study of performance
- 3) Study of managerial ability
- 4) Adequate information about

1) Adequate knowledge of profit earning capacity - Through financial statement we can easily know the profit earning capital of business. Because profit is the measuring rod of sound financial position.

2) Comparative study of performance -



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through financial statement one can compare his financial performance similar to another firm.

3) Study of Managerial Ability -
Management of a firm can easily be known and one can know that manager's knowledge because sound financial position is possible with manager's ability.

4) Information about Progress of Business -
Through financial statement one can easily know business is progressing or not and drawbacks can easily be understood.

Ans - 22

Receipt and Payment a/c is a real account whereas Income and Expenditure account is a nominal account.
Difference b/w them -



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	Receipt and Payment a/c	Income & Exp. a/c
1.) Importance	It is not an important part of accounting.	It is an important part of double entry system.
2.) Dependence	It is dependent on cash receipt and payment account.	It is dependent on receipt and payment account.
3.) Revenue and Capital Item	Items of revenue and capital nature both are included.	Items of only revenue nature is included.
4.) Recorded on debit side	All receipts and incomes are recorded in debit side.	All Expenses and payments are recorded in debit side.
5.) Recorded in credit side	All the payments are recorded in credit side.	All the incomes are recorded in credit side.

1.) Importance

It is not an important part of accounting.

It is an important part of double entry system.

2.) Dependence

It is dependent on cash receipt and payment account.

It is dependent on receipt and payment account.

3.) Revenue and Capital Item

Items of revenue and capital nature both are included.

Items of only revenue nature is included.

4.) Recorded on debit side

All receipts and incomes are recorded in debit side.

All Expenses and payments are recorded in debit side.

5.) Recorded in credit side

All the payments are recorded in credit side.

All the incomes are recorded in credit side.



प्रश्न क्र.

Ans - 23 (OR)

Revaluation a/c

(Dr)

(Cr)

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To stock	4000	By Plant a/c	20,000
To Provision for doubtful debts	3000	By Building a/c	15,000
To Creditors a/c	1000		
To Revaluation Profit			
A - 18,000	27,000		
B - 9,000			
	<u>35,000</u>		<u>35,000</u>

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Profit distribution

Working Note - A's Profit - $27,000 \times \frac{2}{3}$
 $9,000 \times \frac{1}{3}$
 B's Profit - $27,000 \times \frac{1}{3}$

Capital Distribution
 Goodwill
 1) $60,000 \times \frac{2}{3}$
 $40,000$
 2) $60,000 \times \frac{1}{3}$
 $20,000$
60,000

Partner's Capital a/c

Particulars	A	B	C	Particulars	A	B	C
To Balance b/d	2,38,000	1,79,000	1,00,000	By balance b/d	2,38,000	1,79,000	-
				By Revaluation Profit	18,000	9,000	-
				By Cash a/c	-	-	1,00,000
				Capital			
				By Cash a/c	40,000	20,000	-
	<u>2,38,000</u>	<u>1,79,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>		<u>2,38,000</u>	<u>1,79,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

2020

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

10 | 06 | 2020

परीक्षा का विषय

ACCOUNTANCY

3 2 0

ENGLISH

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

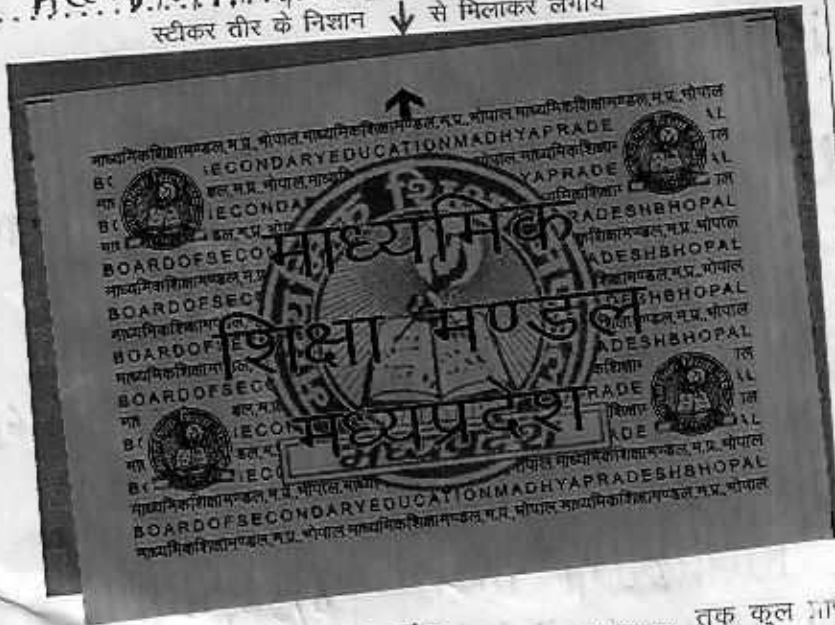
पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

श्रीमती कुलकर्णी
केन्द्र क्र. 461040

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष
केन्द्र क्र. - 461040

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये



मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल भाप्तोंक

Ans - 24 (OR)

Journal Entries

B S E	(i) at Date	particulars	L.F.	Amount (Dr)	Amount (Cr)
	1)	Assets a/c to Bhanu limited a/c (Assets purchase from Bhanu Ltd.)	Dr. -	6,30,000	6,30,000
	2)	to Bhanu limited a/c to equity share Capital a/c (Payment made to Bhanu Ltd.)	-	6,30,000	6,30,000

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग

(ii) at premium -

date	Particular	L.F.	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
1.)	Assets a/c Dr. To Bhanu Rtd Kumar (Assets Purchased)	-	6,30,000	6,30,000
2.)	Bhanu Rtd Kumar a/c Dr. To equity share capital a/c To security Premium a/c (Payment made and Premadj)	-	6,30,000	5,25,000 1,05,000

Working Note - $2,10,000 \times 12\%$

$$6,30,000 \times 10\% = 630,000$$

$$630,000 + 1,05,000 = 7,35,000$$

$$7,35,000 - 2,10,000 = 5,25,000$$

$$5,25,000 \times 20\% = 1,05,000$$

$$5,25,000 + 1,05,000 = 6,30,000$$

[Security Premium]

525
4/5



Ans - 25 (OR)

Given,

$$\text{Current liabilities} = \text{Rs. } 50,00$$

$$\text{Current assets} = \text{Rs. } 80,00$$

$$\text{Inventories} = \text{Rs. } 20,00$$

$$\text{Prepaid expenses} = \text{Rs. } 10,00$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quick Assets} &= \text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventories} - \\ &\quad \text{Prepaid Expenses} \\ &= 80,00 - 20,00 - 10,00 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 50,00 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quick Assets} &= \frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \\ &= \frac{50,000}{50,000} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \boxed{1:1} \quad \leftarrow \text{Ans}$$



Ans - 26 (OR)

Cash flow means Inflow or outflow of cash. Cash flow statements prepared for to know cash position.

1.) Cash Inflows - Cash Inflows means cash receipt and incomes.

Examples of Cash Inflows -

- 1.) Cash sales
- 2.) Cash from issue of share
- 3.) Cash from issue of debenture
- 4.) Cash from loans and advances
- 5.) Cash from investments.

2.) Cash Outflows - Cash Outflows means cash payments.

Examples of Cash Outflows -

- 1.) Cash payment
- 2.) Cash paid for purchase of fixed assets
- 3.) Cash paid for loan taken.
- 4.) Cash for redemption of debenture
- 5.) Cash paid for long term investment