माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

24 पृष्ठीय

वर्ष-2019

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

परीक्षा का विषय	विषय कोड	परीक्षा का माध्यम
Bookkeeping & accountancy	3 2 0	English

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक 319- 141446

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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शब्दों में: two nine six two three zero five two one

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ख :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक हॉल

ग :- परीक्षा का दिनांक 30 03 2019

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा C.No.-522001

हायर सेकण्ड्री परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर: दिनेश दुबे

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर: विजय श्रीवास्तव केन्द्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टी एवं अकों 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 | परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

पंकज शर्मा
उ. अध्यापक
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केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्ठी करें।

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
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परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे
केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे
परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

2

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ + पृष्ठ 2 के अंक = कुल अंक

प्रश्न क.

[Question No. => 1]

Ans-(a) (i) Income and Expenditure a/c

Ans-(b) (ii) optional

Ans-(c) (Partner's Capital a/c

Ans-(d) 10% annum

Ans-(e) Trial Balance

[Question No. => 2]

True / False

Ans-(i) False

Ans-(ii) True

Ans-(iii) True

Ans-) True

Ans- v) True

[Question No. => 3]

fill ups - - -

Ans -(i) Closing Cash balance

Ans (ii) Contract

Ans-(iii) Reconstitution

Ans (iv) Business

Ans-(v) Artifical person

[Question No. => 4]

One Word / Sentence

Ans-(i) Yes it is necessary to assess the Value of goodwill at the Change in profit sharing ratio.

Ans-(ii) No it is not necessary that dissolution of firm at dissolution of Partnership.

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Ans-(iii) Promoters are the persons by whom is a Company Established.

Ans-(iv) Break Even ~~point~~ analysis point is the point where total Cost is Equivalent to total Sales.

Ans-(v) ~~Co~~ operational ~~activity~~ activity of Cash flow is receipt from Cash from Customers.

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[Question No. ⇒ 5]

Match ups

'A'	'B'
(i) Normal Profit	Super profit
(ii) Sacrificing Partner	Compensation
(iii) Reserved Capital	winding up of Company
(iv) Proprietary fund	Proprietary ratio
(v) Creditors	Current Liability

प्रश्न क्र.

[Question No. -> 6]

Ans -> 6 **Income and Expenditure account** => Income and Expenditure account is prepared by Non-Trading organisations to find whether there is a Surplus or deficit in an organisation. ~~Cash~~ Only Revenue items are recorded in this account. Various Adjustments related to prepaid, outstanding, accrued and unaccrued are recorded in this account.

"This is a revenue account prepared by non-trading Concern Schools, Colleges includes all income incurred during a period."

J.R. Battiboi

[Question No. => 7]

Ans => 7 **Sacrificing ratio** => "Sacrificing ratio is that ratio in which Existing Partners Sacrifices their Share of Profit in favour of new Partner."

प्रश्न क्र.

A Sacrificing ratio is necessary to be ~~Collect~~ Calculated for the distribution of goodwill.

A - Sacrificing ratio => Old ratio - New ratio.

It is the ratio in which Partner Compensates his share of profit in future.

[Question No. => 8]

Ans => 8) **Accounting Ratio** => Accounting ratio is one of tool of analysis of financial Statement.

Following are the objectives of accounting ratio :-

(i) Helpful in Camparison => Accounting ratio provides the data of two or more two years in percentage which facilitates Camparison.

प्रश्न क्र.

(ii) Helpful in Co-ordination => Ratio analysis are helpful in establishing co-ordination between different activities of organisation.

[Question No. -> 9]

[or]

Ans-> 9) Following are the advantages or uses of accounting ratio.

(i) Examination of solvency position => Accounting Ratios are helpful in analysing various solvency position within organi-sation. It helps in determining long-term as well as short term solvency position.

(ii) Measurement of profitability -> Accounting Ratio are helpful in measurement of profitability. It states that whether the profit is increased or decreased and future prospect of organisation can be determine with help of gross profit Ratio, Net profit Ratio etc.

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[Question No. => 10]

Ans->10 following are the limitations of accounting ratio :-

(1) False result => Accounting ratio Sometimes give false result . If the data in financial statement is not accurate then Ratio analysis will not proves as an Effective tool.

(2) Qualitative factors are neglected => Various qualitative factors like Experience, skill, goodwill etc are neglected in Ratio analysis. which ultimately decreases its reliability.

[Question No. => 22]

उ22) Non- Trading organisations are those organisations which are Established with Purpose of rendering Services to Society. Profit Earning is not the aim of such organisations.

Example Literary Club
orphanges for poor.

These organisations Maintain there record according to Cash System.
following are the books maintained by them :-

Books of NPO

- Cash book
- Journal book
- Ledger book
- Stock register
- Member register
- Assest register

प्रश्न क.

(i) Cash book → All Cash receipts and Payments of organisation are recorded in this book. This is the most important book of NPo because there mostly transactions are based on Cash.

(ii) Journal book → All other transactions which are not recorded in Cash book are recorded in journal book

B

S (iii) Ledger book → In order to prepare Summary of accounts Ledger book is maintained by Non-profit organisations.

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(iv) Stock register → All Consumable goods and unconsumable goods various type of stock are Maintained under this register.

(v) Member register → All details regarding the members of NPo are Maintained in this register.

[Question No. => 23]

Ans => 23 given,

Average net profit => Rs 84000 P.a.
Capital Invested => Rs 500,000
Rate of return => 12%
Remuneration => Rs 12000

find => goodwill by Capitalisation of Super - profit.

As per Question

Super profit = Actual Average profit - Normal profit

Actual Average profit = Average profit - Remuneration

= 84000 - 12000
= 72000

Normal profit = $\frac{\text{Capital Invested} \times \text{Rate}}{100}$

= $\frac{500,000 \times 12}{100}$
= 60,000

(12) योग पूर्व पृष्ठ + पृष्ठ = कुल अंक

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Putting the Value of Actual Average Profit and Normal profit in Super profit.

Super profit = Actual Average Profit - Normal profit

= 72000 - 60000
= 12000

Goodwill = Captalised value of Super profit × 100 / Rate of return

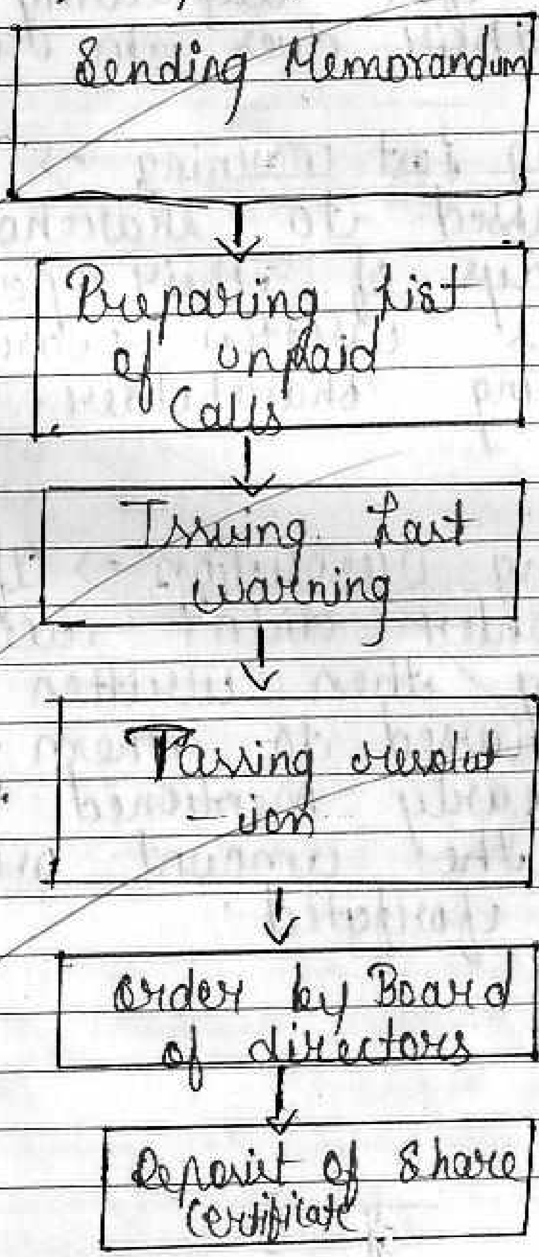
= 12000 × 100 / 12
= 100000

Thus the Value of goodwill = 100000

[Question No. = 27]

(iv) B <u>Forfeiture of Share</u> -> If any Shareholder fails to pay the due amount on him then it is known as forfeiture of shares.

Process of forfeiting of Shares



प्रश्न क्र.

(i) Sending Memorandum => The Secretary of Campany sends memorandum to all deflauting shareholders to pay dues on allotment or calls.

(ii) Preparing list of unpaid calls => under this steps secretary prepares the systamatic record for deflauting shareholders and their dues in Campany.

(iii) Issuing last warning => This warning is passed to shareholders before 14 days of their payment date. This is written warning to deflauting shareholder.

(iv) Passing resolution => If deflauting shareholder didn't accept last warning then written resolution is passed to them. In it, it is clearly mentioned either to Pay the amount or his share will forfeited.

(V) order by Board of director → In this step the Board of director gives written notice for forfeiture of Share.

(Vi) Deposit of Share Certificate → After forfeiture of Share. Share Certificate is demanded from deflauting Shareholder.

[Question No. → 25]
Nor]

In balance sheet of Campany under Schdule III following are the items that Comes under fixed assets.

Tangible assets	Intangible assets
(i) Livestock	(i) Computer Software
(ii) Building	(ii) Goodwill
(iii) Furniture	(iii) Trademark
(iv) Vechicles	(iv) Patent
(V) Machinery	(v) Mining rights

16

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ		पृष्ठ 16 के अंक		कुल अंक

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[Question No! → 26]

Ans → 26] Cash flow Statement and fund flow Statement both are tools of Analysing of financial statement.

following are the differences between them :-

Basis	Cash flow Statement	fund flow Statement
(i) Meaning	Cash flow Statement is that Statement which shows inflow and outflow of Cash.	fund- flow Statement which gives position of Change in fund.
(ii) Scope	Cash flow Statement have Narrow Scope.	fund - flow Statement have Broad Concept.
(iii) utility	It is useful for Short - term Planning.	It is useful for Long- term planning.

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(iv) Relation	Cash flow Statement is related to Cash position.	fund flow Statement is related to working Capital.
(v) Period	Cash flow statement is Suitable for Short-term Planning.	~~Long-term~~ Fund flow Statement is Suitable for long-term Planning.

[Question No. => 15]
[Or]

Ans => 15) following are the differences between fixed Capital account and fluctuating Capital ~~Method~~:- account :-

Basis	Fixed Capital account	fluctuating Capital account
(i) Meaning	Fixed Capital account is that account in which only Capital of Partner is included.	fluctuating Capital account is that account in which alongwith Capital various other transactions

18 पृष्ठ + पृष्ठ 18 के अंक = कुल अंक

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		- related to Partner is recorded.
(ii) Balance	Fixed Capital account always have Credit balance.	In fluctuating Capital account Balance can be debit or Credit.
(iii) Accounts	In fixed Capital account two accounts are opened.	In fluctuating Capital account there is only one account in which all details related to Partner is recorded.
(iv) other items	In fixed Capital account no other items are recorded only Capital is recorded in it.	In fluctuating Capital account ~~at~~ all transactions related to Partner are recorded.

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[Question No = 16]
[or]

16] **Goodwill** => "Goodwill is the benefit arising from connections and reputations."

Characteristics / Nature of goodwill:

- Goodwill is saleable asset
- Real value of goodwill during closure of business.
- Goodwill is Intangible asset
- Interest is not calculated on goodwill.
- Depreciation is not calculated on goodwill.
- goodwill is fixed asset

प्रश्न क्र.

(i) Goodwill is Saleable asset ⇒ Goodwill is fixed asset. Some Scholars are of opinion that it is Saleable If the nature of goodwill is associated with Cat then it is possible to Sell it. Cat goodwill is transferable which always associated with location of firm.

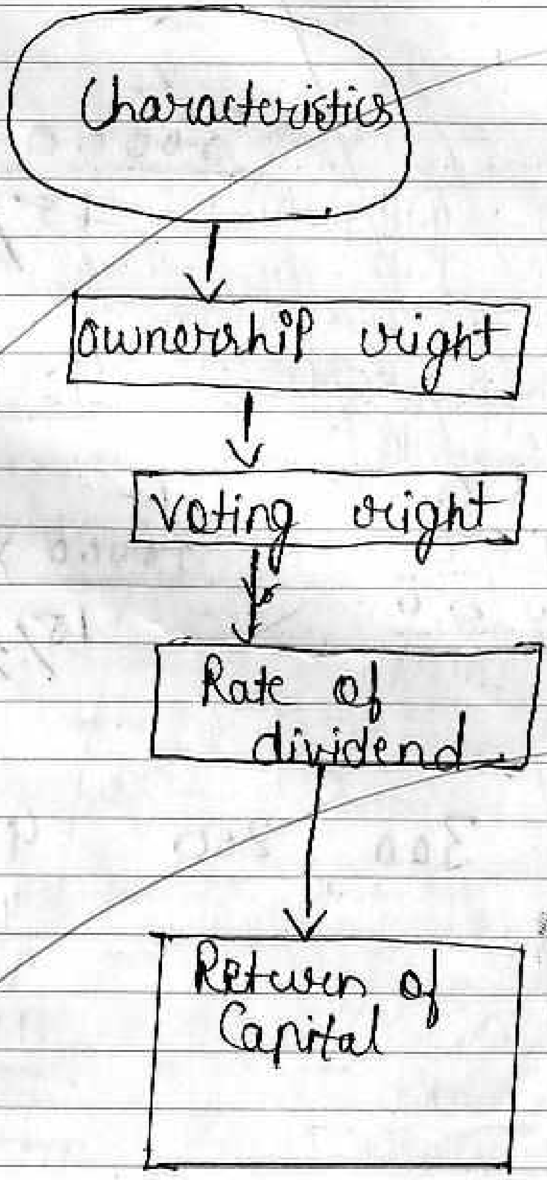
(ii) Goodwill is fixed asset ⇒ Goodwill is fixed asset just like other fixed asset it helps in increasing Profit of business. But like other asset interest is not Calculated on goodwill.

(iii) Goodwill is Intangible asset ⇒ Goodwill is fixed but intangible asset It is the asset which increases Profit of firm by Connections and reputations.

(iv) Goodwill's ~~is~~ real value ⇒ Goodwill is the asset the real value of which is found only during Sale of business.

[Question No. = 18]

Ans=) 18) **Equity Shares** => Equity Shares are the real owners of Campany. According to Campany act 1956 all these Share which are not preference Shares are Equity Share. These are also Known as ordinary Shares.



वर्ष-2019

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण ...श, भोपाल 4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

परीक्षा का विषय: Accounts | विषय कोड: 3 2 0 Eng. sh | परीक्षा का दिनांक

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक 119-776

अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर: 296230521

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BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH BHOPAL

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर C.No.-622001

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

विजय श्रीवास्तव केन्द्राध्यक्ष

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक .... तक कुल प्राप्तांक [ ] + [ ] = [ ]

Detail

(i) ownership rights => Equity Shareholders have ownership rights they are the real owners of Company. They can interfere in any Matter of Company.

(ii) Voting rights => Equity Shareholders have voting rights on all the Matter of Company.

(iii) Rate of dividend => The rate of dividend on Equity Shareholders is uncertain. Their dividend is received after the payment of dividend to preference Shareholders.

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(iv) Return of Capital => In Case of winding up of Company their Capital is returned after the return of Capital to preference Shareholders.

[Question No. => 19]

Ans => 19) Preference Shares => "Preference Shares are those Shares which Carry preferen-tial rights in respect of dividend and in every matter of Company."

Following are the types of preference Shares :-

TYPES
- Cumulative Preference Shar
- Non-Cumulative Preference Sha
- Convertible preference Share
- Non-Convertible preferen
- Guaranteed Preference Shar
- Redeemable preference Sh
- Irredeemable preference Shares
- Participating Preference shar
- Non-Participating preference Share.

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(i) Cumulative preference Shares => The arrears of dividend on these share is paid first of all whenever the dividend is declared.

(ii) Non-Cumulative Preference Shares -> The arears of dividend on these shares is not Cumulative. If any year due to lack of profit if they don't receive dividend then it is said to be Lapsed.

(iii) Convertible Preference Share => Convertible Preference Shares are those which Can Convert themselve into Equity Shares.

(iv) Non-Convertible Preference Shares -> Non-Convertible are there which Cannot Convert themselve into Equity Shares.

(v) Guranteed Preference Share -> Guranteed Preference Shares are those which are Created to Establish the faith in public about Stability of Company.

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(Vi) Redemable Preference Share => Reedemable Preference Shares are those which paid during the life of Company.

(Vii) Irredamable preference Shares -> Irredamab Preference Shares are those which are not paid during the life of Company.

[Question No. -> 20]
[Or]

Journal of ~~Sobitto~~ Ltd

Date	Particular	L.f	Amt (Dr)	Amt (Cr)
	Equity Share Capital a/c [50 X 20] Dr.		10,00	
	To Equity Share first call a/c [50 X 5]			250
	To Equity Share final Call a/c [50 X 5]			250
	To Equity Share forfeiture a/c ₹ [50 X 6] [50 X 4]			500
	(being Equity Share on 50 Shares are forfeited)			
	Total		1000	1000

माध्यमिक शिक्षा [मण्डल, मध्यप्र]देश, भोपाल

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा [जाये] ... परीक्षा का दिनांक

परीक्षा का विषय ... विषय

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये →

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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शब्दों में: zero nine six two three ...

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

C.No.-622001

हायर सेकेण्ड्री परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

दिनेश दुबे

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

विजय श्रीवास्तव
केन्द्राध्यक्ष

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मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक ...

[Question No. => 21]

Ans => २१) <u>financial Statement</u> => financial Statement are the formal record of Various financial activities of Company.

Objectives of financial Statement
- → Analysis of financial Position
- → Analysis of operational Effenciency
- → Source of Information
- → Helpful in Managerial decison - Making
- → An Index of Solvency.

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग

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(i) **Analysis of financial ~~Statement~~ Position** → financial Statement analysis the financial Position of business. It presents the Systematic record of all financial activities of business.

(ii) **Analysis of operational Efficiency** → financial Statement States that whether the profit of business is increased or decreased. It represent the future prospect of Business.

(iii) **Source of Information** → financial Statement is an important Source of Information. It give detail of Various Sources of Cash inflow and outflow within organization.

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(iv) **Helpful in Managerial decision Making** → financial Statement are helpful for Manager in taking Various decison. If there is Surplus then Manager Can decide its alternative use and If there is deficit Manager Can Implementes policies for uplifting financial position of business.

[Question No. => 11]

Ans => 11) following are the rules that are applicable in absence of Partnership deed :-

(i) Right to Participate => In absence of Partnership deed Each and Every Partner should actively in all the activities of firm. There is unlimited Liability of all Partners.

(ii) Interest on ~~Ru~~ Loan => If any Partner advances Loan to firm then he is Entitled to get interest @ 6% P.a.

(iii) Interest on ~~Drawing~~ Capital => In absence of Partnership deed no Partner is Entitled to get interest on Capital.

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Question No. => 12]
[Or]

Ans => 12]

Dr Realisation a/c Cr

Particular	Amt	Particular	Amt
To Sundry asset		By Sundry Liabilities	
Debtors = 20000		Creditors —	4500
Sundry - 70000			
asset	90000	By Cash a/c	
		Debtors - 15000	
To Cash a/c		Sundry - 60000	7500
(creditors)	45000	asset	
		By Loss a/c	
		(transfered to	
		Partner's Capital a/c)	
		A 11250	
		B 3750	1500
	135000		13500

माध्यमिक शिक्षा ... भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

वर्ष-201

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा ...

परीक्षा का विषय ... विषय ... का दिनांक

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से ...

... का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

... सेकण्ड्री परीक्षा

C.No.-622001

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

विजय श्रीवास्तव

केन्द्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र. भोपाल

SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH BHOPAL

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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शब्दों में

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मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक.................तक कुल प्राप्तांक [ ] + [ ] = [ ]

[Question No. => 13]

[or]

Ans => 13 | Following are the differences Revaluation account and Realisation account :-

Basis	Revaluation account	Realisation account
(i) Meaning	Revaluation account is that which is Prepared at time of change in Profit - sharing ratio among Partners.	Realisation account is that is that account which is Prepared at time of dissolution of firm.

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पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग

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(ii) Expenses	In Revaluation account there is no inclusion of Expenses.	In Realisation account there occurs Expenses in its preparation.
(iii) Disclosure of business.	After the Preparation of ~~realisa~~ Revaluation account firm's business is not closed.	After the Preparation of Revaluation account firm's business is closed.

[Question No. → 14]
[or]

Ans → 14)

Journal of Y Ltd

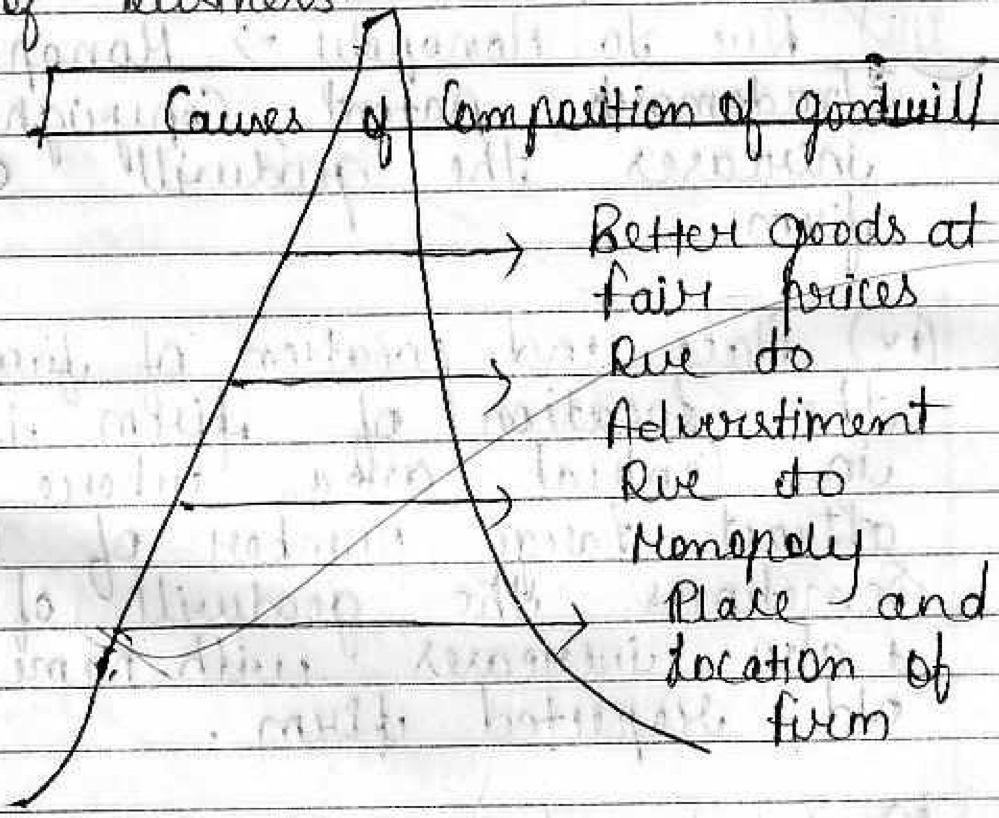
Date	Particular	LF	Amt (Dr)	Amt (Cr)
	Bank a/c [15000 × 10] Dr.		15000,0	
	To Shareholder a/c			15000,0
	(being all amount received in Lumpsum)			
	Shareholder a/c Dr.		15000,0	
	To Share Capital a/c			15000,0
	(being Shareholder amount is transferred into Share Capital a/c)			
			30,0000	30,0000

3

[Question No. -> 17]
[or]

Ans -> 17) Goodwill is fixed asset which helps in increasing profit of business.

[Causes of Composition of goodwill]



1 Detail

i) Better goods at fair prices -> If firm Provides better goods at price prices. Quality of good Create the faith in mind of Consumer. Consumer feel Satisfied and a Satisfied Consomer of firm Created 100 new Consumer for firm.

प्रश्न क्र.

(ii) Due to Advertisement → Advertisement is Chief source of arising goodwill of firm. The area of Advertisement is very vast. It covers National and International area.

(iii) Due to Monopoly → Monopoly in Trademark, patent, Copyright increases the goodwill of firm.

(iv) Place and location of firm → If the location of firm is ~~in~~ in central area where it can attract large number of customers. Sometimes the goodwill of business is also increases with name of old reputed firm.

(v) Service of