

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

मु.उ.पु. 24 पृष्ठ

कार्यालयीन उपयोग के लिए

निम्न रिक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।

परीक्षा के नाम की सील

हरियाणू के डडरी



1. विषय कोड **320**

परीक्षा का विषय **Book-keeping & Accountancy**

2. परीक्षा का माध्यम **English** परीक्षा की दिनांक **14/3/09**

केन्द्र क्रमांक की सील

531036

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर

(सेट A, B, C, या D) अनिवार्यतः भरें

कोड सेट
U-3048 C

स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें

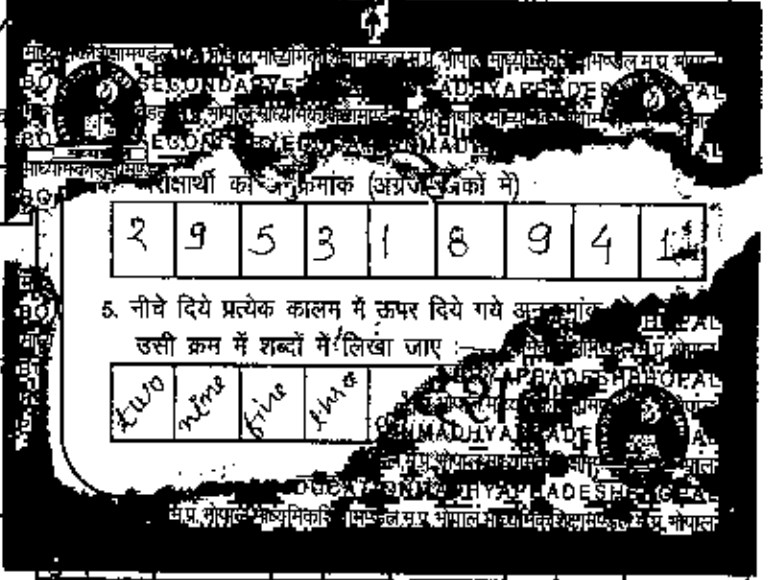
पर्यवेक्षक/केन्द्राध्यक्ष का प्रमाणीकरण

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निम्नानुसार पूरे उत्तरपुस्तिका ली गई है :-

क :- संख्या शब्दों में अंकों में

ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कक्षा क्रमांक में है।

ग :- उत्तर पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड नम्बर एवं सेट सही लिखा है।



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हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक)

नाम श्रमिती अलका पवार पद सि० 36

पता/संस्था शा.व.पानवडे महावर नगर

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा ली गई सभी पूरे उत्तर पुस्तिकायें मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न हैं।

(Signature)

हस्ताक्षर केन्द्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षार्थी, परीक्षक से अपेक्षा है कि वे पृष्ठ भाग पर दिये गये निर्देशों का यथेष्ट पालन सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

1	24	11	16, 17	21
2	24	12	14, 15	22
3	23, 24	13	13, 14	23
4	23	14	11, 12	24
5	23	15	10, 11	25
6	22	16	9	26
7	21	17	8, 9	27
8	20	18	7, 8	28
9	19	19	5, 6, 7	29
10	18, 19	20	3, 4	30
कुल प्राप्तांक		शब्दों में		को

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्तानुसार संलग्न पूरे उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या मूल्यांकन के समय सही पाई गई हैं। हालांकि कक्षा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। मैंने सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तरों का गहन मूल्यांकन किया है। उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के अंक एवं कवर पृष्ठ पर दर्शाये अंक एक समान हैं एवं योग पूर्णतः सही है।

हस्ताक्षर (परीक्षक)

परीक्षक क्रमांक

9710383

हस्ताक्षर (उपमुख्य परीक्षक)

दिनांक

हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक)

दिनांक

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. परीक्षार्थी को अपना अनुक्रमांक/विषय/माध्यम/दिनांक एवं प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड (समूह) मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित करना अनिवार्य है। अन्यत्र कहीं भी नहीं लिखा जाएगा।
2. अनुक्रमांक नीचे दिये गए उदाहरण अनुसार लिखा जाए :-

1	8	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
एक	आठ	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पाँच	छः	आठ

3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दोनों ओर पृष्ठों में लिखें। बीच में रिक्त स्थान न छोड़ें। भूल से छूटा/रिक्त स्थान तथा शेष खाली पृष्ठों को क्रास किया जाए।
4. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र हल करते समय ही, कठोर पृष्ठ पर दी गई तालिका में प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख वाले कालम में उत्तरपुस्तिका का वह पृष्ठ क्रमांक अनिवार्य रूप से अंकित करें जिस पर प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा गया है। यदि पूरे उत्तरपुस्तिका का उपयोग किया गया हो, तो उस पर 25 से प्रारंभ करते हुए पृष्ठ क्रमांक परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं डाले जाएँ।

परीक्षक के लिए निर्देश

1. केवल उन्हीं उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें जिन पर होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर चस्पा है।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया जाये।
3. बिना होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली तथा फटे हुए होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली सभी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन हेतु परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से भेजी जाये।

मूल्यांकन केन्द्र के लिए निर्देश

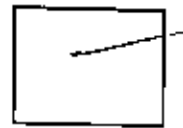
1. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्राप्तांक की प्रविष्टि करने हेतु केवल वही उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ प्राप्त करें, जिनका मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया गया है। यदि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर फटा हुआ पाया जाता है तो ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी को पृथक से सौपी जाएँ। ऐसे प्रकरणों के प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि **O.M.R. SHEET** में नहीं की जाए। मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ पुनः मूल्यांकन के लिये परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से सौपेंगे।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ में अंकों एवं शब्दों में अंकित प्राप्तांकों को मिलान कर **O.M.R. SHEET** में अंकों की सटीक प्रविष्टि करें।
3. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्रमाणीकरण कर हस्ताक्षर करें।

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Question no. 30

Answer:-

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow statement is that statement which shows inflow and outflow of cash in an business enterprise. It is an important tool for financial analysis because cash plays a vital role in every sphere of business. Following points depicts the objectives of cash flow statement:-

1) EVALUATING CASH POSITION:-

It's the most important objective of cash flow statement. Cash flow statement evaluates the cash position in reference to old balance sheet.

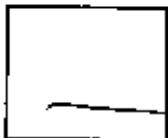
2) INFORMATION ABOUT CASH REQUIREMENTS:-

It's another objective is to get information about future cash requirements, which will result in smooth running of enterprise.

3) SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:-

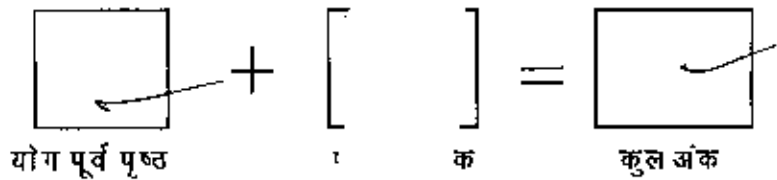
As we all know, ~~that~~ cash plays a vital role in business, especially in short term approach so, cash flow statement is prepared with the object of short-term financial analysis & planning.

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4) FINANCIAL CONTROL :-

One of the other objects to prepare cash flow statement is to control the finance of the enterprise effectively & efficiently.

5) COMPARITIVE STUDY :-

Comparitive study with different firms of same trade can be done with the help of cash flow statement. That's why it is made.

6) ASSESMENT OF LIQUIDITY :-

Cash flow statement is prepared with the object of assesment of liquidity which is very beneficial for enterprise.

7) INTERNAL POLICY :-

Internal policies are also determined through cash flow statement. Thus, 'cash flow statement' or 'the statement of circulation of cash', is very important and is made with above listed objectives for the success of business enterprise.

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'Question no 19'

Ans:-

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

'Financial analysis' refers to analysis of financial statements of an business enterprise. It includes simplification of complex financial data and classification of data so that effective and useful results may be obtained. Financial data doesn't give us complete and usable information. For example,

Two business enterprises are there 'A' & 'B'
Profit of 'A' = 25000/- and Profit of 'B' = 30000/-

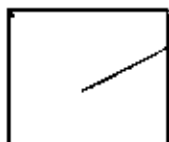
But if we analyze them and compare it with sales, we will get actual results i.e.

Sales of A = 150000/- and Sale of B = 100000/-

$$\text{Profit \% of A} = \frac{25000 \times 100}{150000} = 16.5\%$$

$$\text{Profit \% of B} = \frac{30000 \times 100}{100000} = 30\%$$

So, Profitability of 'B' is greater than that of 'A'



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Thus, analysis of financial statement means establishing productive and useful relationship

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between liabilities, assets, capital, income and expenses so as to get desired information for ~~decide~~ decision making.

Objectives of financial analysis are:-

1) ASSESSMENT OF LIQUIDITY, PROFITABILITY & SOLVENCY:-

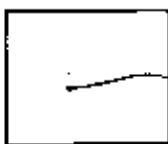
Financial analysis is done with the object of assessment and evaluation of liquidity, solvency and profitability of business enterprise.

2) COMPARATIVE STUDY:-

The object of financial study is intra firm and inter firm comparative study of business enterprise.

3) KNOWLEDGE OF TREND:-

The another objective of financial analysis is to get the knowledge of trend of production, sales, income, expenses etc.



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4) SIMPLIFYING DATA:-

Financial analysis is done with the object of simplifying data {financial}

Besides this, it also helps in forming policies, preparing budget, etc.

So, these are the objectives for which financial analysis is done.

'Question no. 18'

Solution: {In the books of Sharda Ltd Company}

Date	Particulars	J.F.	Dr amt	Cr amt
	Bank a/c Dr		160000	
	To 10% Debenture application a/c {Being application money received on 8000 debentures}			160000
	10% Debenture application a/c Dr		160000	
	To Debenture a/c {Being application money transferred to debenture a/c.}			160000

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Date	Particulars	TF	Dr Amt	Cr Amt
	10% Debenture allotment a/c Dr		240000	
	To Debenture a/c			240000
	{Being allotment money on 8000 debentures made due}			
	Bank a/c Dr		240000	
	To 10% Debenture allotment a/c			240000
	{Being allotment money received on 8000 debentures}			
	Total		800000	800000

Question no 17

Solution:-

Date	Particulars	TF	Dr Amt	Cr Amt
	Share Capital a/c Dr		2000	
	To Calls-in arrears a/c			1000
	To Share Forfeited a/c			1000
	{Being 200 share forfeited from Manish Bhandari}			
	Bank a/c Dr		800	
	Share Forfeited a/c Dr		200	
	To Share capital a/c			1000
	{Being forfeited shares issued at discount}			

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Date	Particulars	TF	Dr Amt.	Cr. Amt.
	Share forfeited a/c	Dr:	300	
	Capital Reserve a/c			300

Working note:-

Share forfeited on 200 shares = Rs. 1000

∴ Share forfeited on 100 shares = $\frac{1000 \times 100}{200} = 500/-$

∴ amt transferred to Capital Reserve = Share forfeited - Discount on issue

= 500 - 200

= 300/-

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Question no 16

Solution:-

Realisation a/c

Date	Particulars	Dr Amt.	Date	Particulars	Cr Amt.
	To stock a/c	10000		By Creditors a/c	3000
	To Debtors a/c	11500		By cash a/c {assets}	18200
	To cash a/c {creditors}	2700		Stock - 9000	
	To cash a/c {exp}	500		Debtors - 9200	
				By loss on realisation	3500
				transferred to capital a/c	
				A - 1750	
				B - 1750	
		24700			24700

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'Question No. 15'

Answer:-

'FINANCIAL STATEMENTS'

Financial statements refers to 'final statements' or 'final accounts' which is prepared by every business organisation at the end of accounting year. It contains whole information about business position and income of organisation they are divided into two parts:-

1) INCOME STATEMENT :- {i.e. P&L a/c and trading a/c}

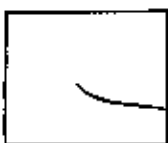
It includes ~~Profit and Loss~~ 'Trading and Profit and Loss a/c'. They show the profit/loss of organisation. It contains sales, income, expenses, cost of goods sold, etc. which is very important for financial analysis.

2) POSITION STATEMENT :- {i.e. Balance Sheet}

It gives information about all the assets and liabilities. It includes capital, Reserves & surplus, loans, current liabilities, provision in one side and on the other hand. It includes fixed assets, current assets, loans & advances, investments, etc.

So, both of these are indispensable part of accounting procedure.

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'FIXED ASSETS'

Fixed assets are those assets which are purchased for permanent and long term use of business without them business is not possible. Some of the examples of fixed assets are :-

- i) Land
- ii) Building
- iii) Goodwill
- iv) Plant & Machinery
- v) Furniture and Fixtures
- vi) Leasehold Property, Patent, trademark, designs.
- vii) Vehicles.

So these are the examples of fixed assets.

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Question no. 19

Solutions:

Journal entries.

{In the books of Abhishek Karan Ltd. Company}

Date	Particulars	TF	Dr Amt.	Cr Amt.
	Bank a/c A4		62500	
	To Equity share application a/c.			62500
	{ Being application money received for 32500 eq shares }			

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Date	Particulars	Dr	Cr Amt
	Equity share application a/c	Dr	50000
	To Equity share capital a/c		50000
	{Being application money on 10000 shares transferred to capital a/c}		
	Equity share allotment a/c	Dr	50000
	To Equity share capital a/c		50000
	{Being allotment money due on 10000 shares}		
	Bank a/c	Dr	62500
	To Equity share application a/c		12500
	To Equity share allotment a/c		50000
	{Being allotment money received and excess of application money adjusted}		
			212500
			212500

Working Note:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Excess of application money} &= 62500 - 50000 \\
 &= 12500/-
 \end{aligned}$$

It was adjusted in allotment as the shares were allowed proportionately.

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Question no. 13

Ans:-

When a partner leaves the partnership firm, it is called retirement of partner. When he retires, he get some amount from firm. To find out that amt two things are taken into consideration:-

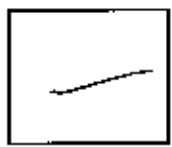
1) Payables & 2) Receivables.

$$\text{Amt Due} = \text{Payables} - \text{Receivables}$$

Payables:-

- # Balance of capital a/c according to last balance sheet
- # Share in Goodwill
- # Share in undivided profit as shown in last balance sheet.
- # Credit balance of current a/c, if any
- # Share in General Reserve and other reserves
- # Share of profit for the period between last balance sheet and date of retirement
- # Share of Int. on capital for period between last balance sheet and date of retirement.
- # Salary, Bonus, commission etc for the period between last Balance sheet and date of retirement.
- # Share in Profit of Revaluation a/c.

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2) Receivables:-

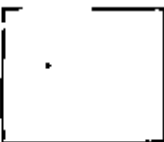
- # Share in loss of Revaluation
- # Drawing made between the period of last Balance sheet and date of retirement.
- # Int. on that drawings
- # Share in accumulated losses
- # Dr. balance of current a/c, if any.

Thus all the payable are credited in retiring partner's capital a/c and all receivables are debited in his capital a/c and the net balance is given to him i.e. amount payable to retiring partner.

'Question no. 13'

Answers:-

Basis.	Sacrificing Ratio	Gaining Ratio
Meaning	At the time of reconstitution, the ratio by which profit sharing ratio of partners decrease is termed as 'Sacrificing Ratio'.	At the time of reconstitution, the ratio by which profit share of partners increase is called 'Gaining Ratio'.



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Basis	Sacrificing Ratio.	Gaining Ratio
Credit & Debit	Sacrificing ratio having partner is not Deleted at the time of Reconstituti- -tion.	Gaining ratio having partner is credited at the time of reconstituti- -on.
Goodwill	At time of the sacrificing ratio, goodwill is distributed among old partners.	Goodwill is not distri- -buted at the time of gaining ratio.
Partner	Sacrificing ratio having Partner is called 'Sacrificing Partner' or 'Sacrificer'.	Gaining ratio having partner is called 'Gaining Partner' or 'Gainer'.
Form- -ula	S.R = Old Ratio - New Ratio	G.R = New Ratio - Old Ratio

So, these are the differences among Sacrificing Ratio and Gaining Ratio.



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Question no 11

Solution:-

{ In the Books of Bhanu Traders, Indore }

Consignment a/c.

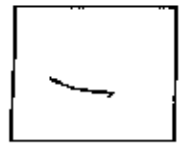
Date	Particulars	₹ Amt	Date	Particulars	₹ Amt
	To Goods sent on consignment a/c	18000		By Ujjay Brothers	18200
				By abnormal loss	1854
	To cash a/c { packing & freight }	540		By Consignment Stock a/c	342 3448
	To Ujjay Brothers	362			
	To Ujjay Brothers { commission }	1365			
	To P&L a/c	3635			
		23802			23802

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Working Note :-

$$\text{Abnormal loss} = \frac{(\text{Value of goods sent on cons}) + \text{Consignee exp.}}{\text{Total Qty sent.}} \times \text{Abnormal loss Qty.}$$

$$= \frac{(18000 + 540)}{100} \times 10 = \frac{18540}{100} \times 10 = 1854$$



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2) Consignment stock when there is Abnormal loss.

$$\text{Consignment Stock} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Value of goods sent on consignment} \\ + \text{Consignor exp.} \end{array} \right] \times \frac{\text{Closing Stock Qty}}{\text{Total Quantity Sent}}$$

$$+ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Direct exp of consignee} \\ \times \frac{\text{Closing stock Qty}}{\text{Total Qty Sent} - \text{Abnormal loss Qty}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{(18000 + 540) 20}{100} \right] + \left[\frac{180 \times 20}{100 - 10} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{18540 \times 20}{100} \right] + \left[\frac{3600}{90} \right]$$

$$= 3708 + 40$$

$$= \del{3748} 3748/-$$

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'Question no 10'

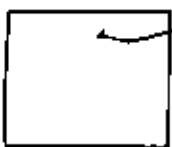
Answer :-

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

It is mandatory for all listed companies to prepare and present cash flow statement with financial statements on annual basis.

- AS-3 by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Cash flow statement consist of two terms 'Cash' and 'Flow'. 'Cash' stands for cash in hand, bank and cash equivalents. And 'flow' stands for movement (change). Thus, cash flow statement is that statement which shows changes in cash position of business. It shows the cause of change in cash position between two financial year statements. It takes into consideration only those items which immediately result in inflow or outflow of ~~capital~~ cash. It's the most important tool for short-term financial analysis & planning.



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Thus, Cash Flow statement is a statement which shows inflow and outflow of cash and cash equivalents in an business enterprise during a specific period of time.

Question no 9

Ans:-

'GROSS PROFIT RATIO'

Gross Profit ratio is that ratio which shows the relationship between Gross Profit and net sales.

It is determined in percentage. Its formula is :-

$$\text{G.P. Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Sales}} \times 100$$

Here, G.P. = Net sales - cost of goods sold.
and Net sales = Sales - sales return.

The more this ratio will be, the more it will be better for enterprise.

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Question no. 8

Ans:-

'DEBENTURE'

Debenture is that document which acknowledges debt of the company under its common seal.

It's the contract between lender and company in which company promises to repay the loan with interest.

According to the guidelines issued by 'Securities and Exchange Board of India' debentures can be issued for following four objectives:-

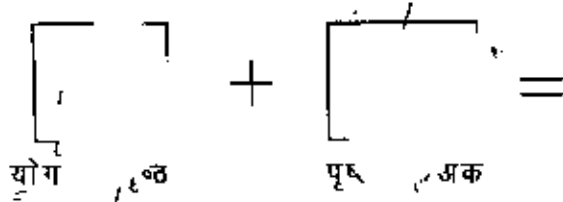
- 1) For modernisation of existing plant & machinery.
- 2) For expansion and diversification of business enterprise/organization.
- 3) For meeting long term working capital requirements.

4) For setting up new projects.

So, these are the objectives for issuing debentures by companies.

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Question no. 7:

Sol:- Journal entries.

{In the books of D.C. Jain Ltd Company}

Date	Particulars	Dr. amt	Cr. amt	
	Bank a/c Dr.	150000		
	To 12% Preference share holder a/c		150000	
	{Being share money on 15000 shares received}			
	12% Preference share holder a/c Dr.	150000		
	To 12% Preference share capital a/c		150000	
	{Being share money transferred to capital a/c}			
	Total	300000	300000	

~~Question no. 8~~

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Ques no. 6

Sol:-

or P and L Appropriation a/c.

Date	Particulars	₹ Amt	Date	Particulars	₹ Amt
	To Int on loan a/c (A)	160		By bal. b/d	4500
	Net Profit transferred to capal	4340			
	A-2170				
	B-2170				
		4500			4500

Working Note:-

1) Int on capital charged @ 5% p.a for 4 months because loan has been given on 31st August and ~~and~~

Profit and loss will be divided equally. Both these rules are according to Indian Partnership Act 1932.

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'Question no. 5'

Answer:-

a) Debitore commission is due → On Bad debts.

b) Fixed and tangible asset → Goodwill etc.

c) Debenture holder → Company's Creditors.

d) Super Profit → Average Profit - General Profit.

e) On dissolution of firm → Realisation a/c.

'Question no. 4'

Ans:-

a) Del-credit commission (i)

b) Entering new partner (i)

c) Realisation expenses (i)

d) @ 6% per annum (ii)

e) Secured Reserve method (i)

'Question 3'

Answer:-

i) Profit & Loss a/c

ii) Fixed

iii) 20

iv) Book Value

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Continued
Ques 3

i) Interest ✓

Question no 2

Answer:-

i) True ✓

ii) True ✓

iii) True ✓

iv) False ✓

v) False ✓

Question no 10

i) Consignor ✓

ii) Agreement ✓

iii) New Partner ✓

iv) ~~Vote~~ ✓

v) Realisation a/c ✓

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Completed ✓
Handwritten notes and a large circle.