



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय <i>Book-Keeping and Accounts</i>	विषय कोड <i>3 2 0</i>	परीक्षा का माध्यम <i>English</i>
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स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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परीक्षा केंद्रों में

को	आठ	पॉच	एक	दो	छः	एक	शुन	आठ
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परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक अनुसार रोल नम्बर करें।

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

क :- पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में शब्दों में

ख :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक

ग :- परीक्षा का दिनांक

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हायर सेकण्डरी परीक्षा **511015**

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर : केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

Smt. Presham mousyq. *H. Prasad*

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 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 क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

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

[Signature]

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तियों की प्रविष्टि करें।

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
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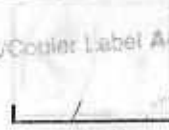


योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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पृष्ठ 2 के अंक



कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-1

Q. Choose the correct &

(a) Principal (ii).

(b) Fixed asset (ii).

(c) Compulsory dissolution (ii).

B (d) Premium account (ii)

S (e) a certificate for loan granted (iii)

E

Question no. 8-2

Write true / false &

(a) true.

(b) false.

(c) false.

(d) false.

(e) true.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-3

Fill in the blanks &

(i) (a) Consignor / Principal.

(ii) (b) legal.

(iii) (c) reconstitution.

B (d) capital.

S

E (e) interest.

Question no. 8-4

One word &

Del-credere commission is paid.

Partner's current a/c is prepared in fixed capital method.

Realisation a/c is prepared once during firm's life.



प्रश्न क्र.

- (d) Full amount is received
- (e) Convertible debentures can be converted into shares.

Question no. 8 5

B Match the column 8

- S(a) Commission a/c. is 8 By the consignee.
prepared
- E (b) Goodwill is saleable 8 as assets.
- (c) All the books of 8 are closed.
accounts in dissolution
- (d) When goodwill is 8 it is credited
brought by new in premium a/c.
partner.
- (e) A debentureholder 8 Member of a
is not regarded as company.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-26 (or)

	Items	Heading	Sub-heading
(1.)	Work in Progress	Current Assets	Other Current assets / Inventory
(2.)	Share - forfeiture a/c.	Shareholder's Fund	Shareholder's Fund [Reserve]
B S E (3)	Subscribed Capital	Shareholder's Fund	Share Capital
(4)	Preliminary Expenses	Miscellaneous Expenses	Miscellaneous expenses
(5)	Proposed Dividend	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities

==X==



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-25

Journal of Kapil Ltd.

Particular		L F	Dr. Amt ₹	Cr. Amt ₹
1.	Bank a/c Dr To share application (App. money received for 1000 shares)		4,000 -	- 4,000
B S E	2. Share app a/c Dr To share capital a/c (App money due for 1000 shares)		4,000 -	- 4,000
3.	Share allotment a/c Dr To share Cap. a/c. To Security prem a/c (Allotment amt due with premium)		4,000 - -	- 2,000 2,000
4.	Bank a/c Dr To share allotment (Amt received on allot. of shares)		4,000 -	- 4,000



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5.	Share first & final call a/c Dr To share capital a/c (Amt. due of first and final call)	4,000 -	- 4,000
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6.	Bank a/c Dr To share 1 st & final call a/c (Amt received on first and final call)	4,000 -	- 4,000
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Total		24,000	24,000
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Total of Journal ₹ 24,000

Cash received ₹ 12,000

==X==

Ans



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-24 (cont)

Partners' Capital etc

Ans The following are the causes of admission of new partner :-

- i To meet the increasing demand for capital in the expansion of business.
- ii To utilise the service of person having special ability, skill & experience.
- iii To avert competition with a person doing parallel business.
- iv To expand the business set up outside India.
- v To replace a partner who has retired from firm or died.
- vi To make speedy progress of the firm.
- vii To look after the affairs of the firm properly.



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Question no. & 23 (a)

Ans The methods of valuation of goodwill are as follows &

- (a) Average Profit.
- (b) Weighted average Profit.
- (c) Super Profit.
- (d) Capitalization Method
- (e) Annuity Method.

S (a) Average Profit & Under this method, profit for the past few years is taken into consideration and a simple mean of past years is calculated. Then the amount is multiplied by the years of goodwill and the required amount of goodwill is obtained. For example &

Average Profit is 3,000 and the valuation for goodwill is given twice. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Goodwill} &= 3,000 \times 2 \\ &= 6000 \end{aligned}$$



प्रश्न क्र.

(b) Weighted Average Profit :- In this method, the profit of last few years is multiplied by its respective weight (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and then the total products is divided by total weight and thus the amount of goodwill is obtained.

Formula :-

B

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Weighted Average Profit = $\frac{\text{Total Product}}{\text{Total weight}}$

(c) Super Profit :- Super profit is just an excess of average profit over normal profit. The normal profit is calculated by capital invested and normal yield of rate of return on capital. The following formula is used to calculate Super Profit :-

Super Profit = Average Profit - Normal Profit.



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(d) Capitalization Method & Capitalization method for finding Goodwill is &

This formula is used to calculate Goodwill by Super Profit

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

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For Average Profit &

$$\text{Goodwill} = \frac{\text{Actual Average Profit} \times 100}{\text{Normal Rate}}$$

(e) Annuity Method & In this method, an estimation is made how long the firm will be continue calculating or gaining Super Profit. The Super profit is multiplied by the present value of annuity and Goodwill is calculated.

For example
Super Profit is 1000 and Present value of annuity by ₹ 1 is 2.43628, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Goodwill} &= 1000 \times 2.43628 \\ &= 2436.28 \quad \text{will be Goodwill} \end{aligned}$$

==x==



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-22

In the books of Pratha Drug House
Consignement a/c

Dr

Cr.

Particular	Amt	Particular	Amt
To Goods sent on Consignment	7,000	By Mona Sales a/c	7,500
To cash (exp.) a/c	700	By Abnormal Losses	1,100
To Mona medical (exp.) a/c. [$\frac{420}{600}$]	1,020	By stock with agent	1,170
To Mona Commission $7,500 \times \frac{5}{100} = 375$	375		
To P & L a/c (Profit)	675		
	9,770		9,770

* Note 8 - Calculation of Abnormal Loss

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of Damage goods} &= \text{Damage} \times \text{Per Price} \\ &= 5 \times 200 \\ &= 1,000 \end{aligned}$$



Ex. 13

Proportionate expenses of Consignor =

$$= \frac{700 \times 5}{35} = 100$$

Abnormal Loss = Cost of Damage Goods
+ Expenses of Consignor

$$= 1,000 + 100$$

$$= 1100$$

Net Abnormal Loss = 1100 - 1000 [claim]
= 100

* Note & Calculation of Unsold goods

i) Cost of Unsold Goods = 5×200
= 1,000

ii) Proportionate exp. of consignor = $\frac{700 \times 5}{35}$
= 100

iii) Proportionate exp. of consignee = $\frac{14}{30} \times 5$
= 70

Unsold goods = i) + ii) + iii)
= 1000 + 100 + 70
= 1170



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-21 (or)

Cash flow from operation

	Net Losses during the year		(20,000)
Add:	Decrease in Assets		
	Debtors (1,24,000 - 1,00,000)	24,000	24,000
			4,000
Less:	Decrease in Liabilities		
B	Outstanding Rent (^{84,000} / _{48,000})	(36,000)	
S	Creditors (76,000 - 52,000)	(24,000)	
E	Increase in Assets & Prepaid Insurance (^{16,000} / _{8,000})	(8,000)	(68,000)
	Net cash used in operating activities		64,000



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-20

Ans. Importance of Cash Flow Statement are :-

- (i) Knowledge about earning capacity.
- (ii) Study of Managerial Ability.
- (iii) Payment of Interest & Dividend.
- (iv) Study of Business Problems.

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(i) Knowledge about earning capacity & The main aim of every business is to get satisfactory return on the investment. Cash flow statement helps to know the information regarding the earning capacity of business. It is a very useful to get the knowledge.

- (ii) Study of Managerial ability & Through the help of cash flow statement, we can easily identify the ability and skills of managers. Increase in cash will ultimately help in expansion and increase the profit of firm.



प्रश्न क्र.

(iii)

Payment of Interest & - With the help of statement of cash flow we can pay the interest and dividend of the shareholders and debentureholders.

(iv)

Study of Business Problem & By the help of statement of cash flow the problems of business regarding cash can be meet easily. It enables us to maintain the inflow & outflow of cash.

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Question no. 8-19 (or)

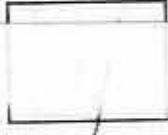
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Comparative Income Statement

Particulars	2016 ₹	2017 ₹	Diff in amount	% (D)
1. Sales	2,00,000	2,50,000	+ 50,000	+ 25%
2. Cost of Goods Sold.	1,00,000	1,30,000	+ 30,000	+ 30%
Gross Profit (1-2)	1,00,000	1,20,000	+ 20,000	+ 20%
3. Operating Expenses	10,000	10,000	Nil	Nil
Net Profit	90,000	1,10,000	+ 20,000	+ 22.2%



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ



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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-18

Journal of M/s Gupta

Particular		Dr. Amt	Cr. Amt
1.	Bank a/c Dr To 7% deb. app a/c (Amt received on app.)	30,000	- 30,000
2.	7% Debenture app a/c Dr To 7% debentures (Amt due on app.)	30,000	- 30,000
3.	7% Deb. allot. a/c Dr To 7% Deb. a/c To Sec. premium a/c (Amt due on allotment and premium)	80,000	- 70,000 10,000
4.	Bank a/c Dr To 7% Deb. allot. (Amt received on allot)	80,000	- 80,000
Total		220,000	2,20,000

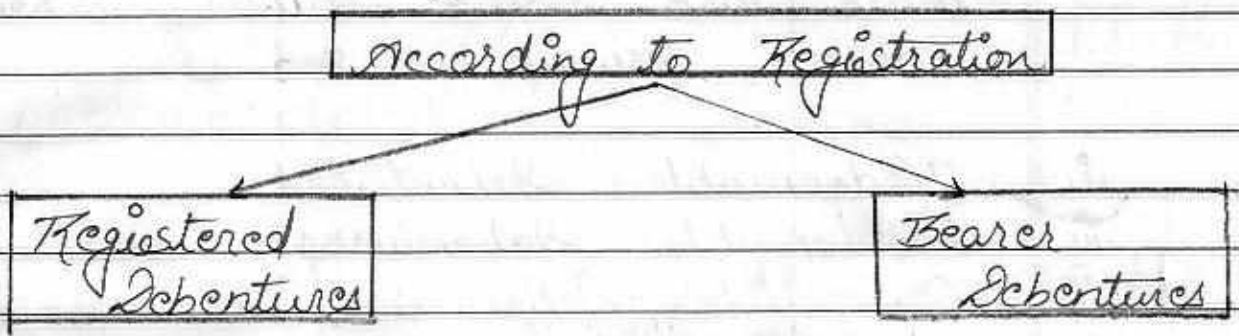
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Question no. 17 (or)

Ans :- There are many types of Debentures. But on the basis of registration, Debentures are of two kinds :-



- i Registered Debentures
- ii Bearer Debentures

i Registered Debentures :- The debenture which are registered in the books of company are known as Registered Debentures. They are taken only by the person whose name is registered. These are not delivered to any other person.

ii Bearer Debentures :- The debentures which are not registered in the books of company are known as Bearer Debentures. These debenture

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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are easily transferable by mere delivery. These debenture can be given to anyone because of no registration.

There are some other debentures also, such as &

- B Redeemable Debentures
- S Irredeemable Debentures
- E Convertible Debentures
- Non-Convertible Debenture
- and
- Many more

≡x≡



Question no. 8 & 16 (or)

Journal of Sachin Ltd.

Particular		L.F.	Dr. Amt	Cr. Amt
1.	Bank a/c Dr		1,80,000 1,98,000	-
	To eq. share. app a/c (Amt received on app of 20,000 shares)		-	1,80,000 1,80,000
2.	Eq. share. app a/c Dr		1,80,000	
	Discount on issue a/c Dr		2,000	
	To eq. share. Capital (Amt due on app and discount adjusted)			2,00,000
Total			3,80,000	3,80,000

Cash received & 1,80,000

==X==



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-15 (or)

Profit & Loss app a/c

as on 31st Dec 2017

Cr.

Dr

Particular	Amt	Particular	Amt
To Int. on Capital		By bal b/d	25,000
A $\rightarrow 25,000 \times 8 = 2,000$ 100		By Int. on	
B $\rightarrow 20,000 \times 8 = 1,600$ 100	3,600	Drawing	
To Int. on Loan (A)	300	A $\rightarrow 600$	
$10,000 \times \frac{6}{12} \times \frac{6}{100} = 300$		B $\rightarrow 500$	1,100
To B's salary	5,000		
To Net Profit	17,200		
A $\rightarrow 17,200 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8,600$			
B $\rightarrow 17,200 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8,600$			
	26,100		26,100

B
S
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Question no. 8-14 (or)

Journal of Mohit

Particular

	L.F.	Dr. Amt	Cr. Amt
Eq. Share Capital a/c	Dr	2,500	
(250 × 3) TO eq. share allot. a/c			750
(250 × 2) TO eq. share call a/c			500
TO share forfeited a/c			1,250

(Forfeiture of 250 shares
for non-payment of
allotment and call money)



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8-13 (or)
Journal of Kohit Ltd.

Particular		Dr Amt	Cr. Amt
1	Bank a/c Dr To 8% pref share appn (Amt due received on app. of 10,000 pref share)	1,00,000 -	- 1,00,000
B S E	2. 8% Pref share appn a/c Dr To 8% pref share cap. a/c (Amt due on app)	1,00,000 -	- 1,00,000
Total		2,00,000	2,00,000

Cash received ₹1,00,000

Ans

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माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्य प्रदेश

पाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

28 03 2018

Accounts

3 2 0

English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

511015

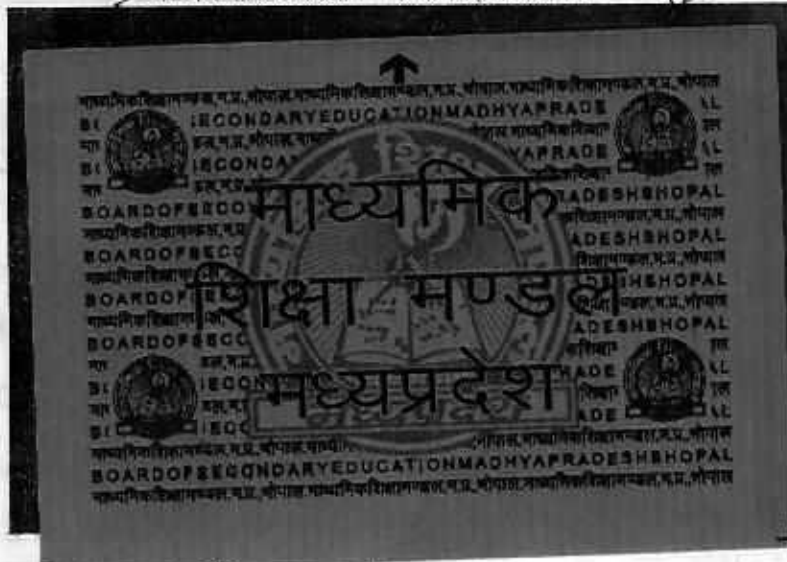
पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

हायर सेकण्डरी परीक्षा
हाईस्कूल परीक्षा

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

Murain

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →



मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक.....तक कुल प्राप्तांक

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Question no. 8-12 (or)

Realisation a/c

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Dr		Cr
Particular	Amt	Particular
To Fixed assets	1,00,000	By creditors
To Current assets	40,000	By cash a/c
To cash (crs) a/c	60,000	Fixed asset → 90,000
To cash (exp.)	500	Current asset → 36,000
To Contingent Liabilities	500	
		By Loss on Realisation
		A → 2500
		B → 5000
		C → 7500
	2,01,000	
		201,000
	2,01,000	201,000

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग



Question no. 8-11

Ans

The causes of diessolution of firm are as follows &

i

When the task for which the firm was established is completed.

ii

When all partners or all partners except one becomes insolvent.

iii

When the business run by a firm is declared invalid or illegal.

iv

When partners become insane.

When the court has orders of dissolution.

==x==



Question no. 8-10

Ans

Working Capital & The term working capital carries a special meaning. It means the excess of current assets over current liabilities. Current assets include cash in hand, cash at bank, debtors etc. and current liabilities include creditors, Bank overdraft etc. Thus in accounting, working capital or fund has the same meaning.

==x==

Question no. 8-9 (or)

Ans &

The following are the items included in Current assets are &

- (i) Cash in hand
- (ii) Cash at Bank
- (iii) Bills receivable
- (iv) Stock
- (v) Prepaid
- (vi) Sundry Debtors.

There are many more items in Current assets.

==x==



Question no. 8

Ans

Current Ratio & Current Ratio is used to know the financial position of the company. It is calculated to know that the company is able to pay its liabilities out of its assets. The following is the formula used to calculate the current ratio &

Formula &

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

==x==



परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

28 03 2018

Accounts

3 2 0

English

स्टीकर तौर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगाने

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाने ↓



परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

511015

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

हाईस्कूल परीक्षा
हायर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

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मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के आंतेम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल प्राप्तांक + =

Question no. 8 7 (or)

B Ans Financial analysis & financial analysis means to analyse the financial position of a company at point out the strength and weakness of company by setting strategic measures for objectives. It enable to know the financial position of company. The company can make an estimation by the help of financial analysis.



पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग

2 = x =



{ Question no. 8 & 6 }

Ans.

The statutory position of debenture holder are as follows :-

i

Debentureholder is not the real owner of company. He is the creditor of company.

ii

Debentureholder do not have voting rights in the management.

iii

Debentureholder have no right to attend the meeting of company.

==x==