



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जायें ↓

24 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षा का विषय	विषय कोड	परीक्षा का माध्यम
Book-keeping & Accountancy	3 2 0	English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

मांक - 321 - 3812140

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

4	4	2	8	5	6	9
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नीचे दिये गये उदाहरण अनुसार रोल नम्बर भरें।

उदाहरणार्थ

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

क - पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंको में शब्दों में

ख - परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक

ग - परीक्षा की दिनांक

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हायर सेकेण्डरी परीक्षा 2022 केन्द्र क्रमांक-4410419

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर	केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर
मंजुबाला सोलंकी	

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जायें ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तनुसार सही पाई हो। क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि 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
	011053

नोट :- हायर सेकेण्डरी परीक्षा में केवल वाणिज्य संकाय के विषयों तथा हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्रमाणिक विषय को छोड़कर शेष विषयों हेतु नियमित एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों के लिये प्रश्न पत्र 100 अंकों का होगा किन्तु नियमित छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक का 80% अधिभार एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक ही अंकसूची में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जायें		
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करें		
प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंको में)
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कुल प्राप्तांक प्राप्तांकों में		कुल प्राप्तांक अंकों में

विशेष नोट :- सिलाई खुली हुई अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त उत्तर पुस्तिका को न तो पर्यवेक्षक वितरण करें और न ही छात्र उपयोग में ले। ऐसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखे उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा।

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जायें ↓

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जायें ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जायें ↓

2022/03/04



प्रश्न क्र.

"श्री शिवाय नमस्तुभ्यते"Question - 011) Surplus or deficiency.2) Called up amount.3) To share profits.M 4) Accounting Standard - 3.P 5) Trial Balance.B 6) A fixed Assets.SEQuestion - 021) Equity & Liabilities (in current liabilities)2) Mathematical. Mathematical.3) Document/certificate.4) ~~1st days~~ Compulsory.5) Capital.6) Cash



प्रश्न क्र.

7) Nominal Account.Question-03

'A'

'B'

1) first payment after DissolutionTo Third Party2) On the death of partner his share is paidTo legal representative3) Internal liability of firmPartner's loan4) External liability of firmBank loan5) Preparation of partnership DeedIs not compulsory6) DoctorProfessional personQuestion-041) Receipts & payments A/c (Account).2) Reserve & Surplus of Shareholder's fund.3) At Break-even point.



प्रश्न क्र.

- 4) Interest.
- 5) Sacrificing ratio.
- 6) Profit.
- 7) Rat goodwill.

Question - 05

M

P

B

S

E

- 1) False.
- 2) False.
- 3) True.
- 4) True.
- 5) True.
- 6) False. (it may be oral).

Question - 06

(OR)

Receipts and Payment Account :-

Receipts and Payment Account is a summary of cash book.



प्रश्न क्र.

Receipts and Payments Account is an account which contains cash receipts and cash payment of both capital & revenue nature. Debit side of this account contains cash receipts and credit side of this account contains cash payments. It is a real account. It is prepared by Non-trading Organisations.

Question - 07

As per Indian Partnership Act 1932, Partnership is defined as follows:-

"Partnership refers to relation between two or more person who are agreed to share future profits of business, conducting by them all or any of them acting for all."

Questions - 08

Goodwill is characterised as follows:-

- 1) Goodwill is a fixed asset because it is help in earning profits.
- 2) Goodwill is an intangible asset, it cannot be seen or touched.
- 3) Not depreciation is charge on goodwill. It is saleable.



प्रश्न क्र.

- 4) Good firm often write off goodwill, as the firm which do not write it off, not regarded sound.

Question - 09(OR)Gaining Ratio = :M
P
B
S
E

When an existing partner, or a new partner decide to obtain share (a part) of profit from another existing partner or retired partner, such share is known as gaining share/gaining ratio. It is calculated by finding out the difference between new ratio and old ratio.

$$\text{Gaining Ratio} = \text{New ratio} - \text{Old ratio}$$

Question - 10

As per Indian Partnership Act, 1932 Dissolution means- When the relation between partners of the firm comes to an end, it is basically called dissolution of partnership firm. In the other words, when all the partners decides not to continue the business or the number of partners reduced to one or exceeds fifty, the firm is said to be dissolved.



Statutory
Statutory

7

प्रश्न क्र.

Question - 11

The Characteristics of Company are as follows-

1) Artificial Person :-

A Company is an artificial person created by law, or taking birth by law. Company has to perform all the statutory obligations like a human being.

2) Common Seal :-

A company may or may not have its common seal. If it has a common seal, it is invariably affixed to all its important documents.

M
P
B
S
E

Question - 12

The characteristics of equity shares are as follows:-

1) Real owner :-

The holder's of equity shares are the real owners of the company.

2) Participation in management :-

The equity shareholder's have right to take active participation in management. They also enjoys voting rights in all matters of company.

3) Nature :- Equity shares are general in nature.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question - 13

The characteristics of Debentures are as under:-

- 1) Document :- Debenture is a written document, offered to the public, who advances ~~the~~ money to the company.
- 2) Issue at :- Debentures can be issued at par, at premium and even at discount.
- 3) Bearing rate of interest :- Debentures bear its rate of interest with it, for example - 10% debentures, 12% debentures etc.

M
P
B
S
EQuestion - 14

Limitations of financial statement are as under:-

- 1) Lack Precision :- facts and figures presented in financial statement cannot be presented with high precision.
- 2) Only monetary aspects included :- financial statements includes only monetary term, but the business is also affected by non-monetary aspect. Hence, the true financial position not be shown.



प्रश्न क्र.

- 3) Based on forecasts:-
financial statement are prepared on the basis of future forecasts, as it also add to incorrect financial position of firm.

Question - 15Currents Ratio:-

Current Ratio refers to the relationship between current assets and current liabilities of the firm. It emphasises correct current financial position of business.

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

in which current assets means those assets which can be transferred into cash within one year, and current liabilities - means those liabilities which are payable after within one year.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question-16

(OR)

• D.B. (LUB)

Receipts and Payments Account of

Dr.

(for the year ended 31-Dec-2018)

Cr.

Receipts	Amount	Payment	Amount
To Balance b/d	20000	By Salary	2000
To Entrance fee	5000	By Books	5000
		By Miscellaneous expenses	2500
		By Balance c/d	15500
	25000		25000

M
P
B
S
E

Base

Question-17 (OR)Revaluation AccountRealisation Account

• Object

Revaluation Account is prepared to ascertain profit and loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities.

Realisation Account is prepared to ascertain profit and loss on disposal (sale) of assets and liabilities.

• Occasions

It is prepared at the time of admission of a partner and retirement and death of a partner.

It is prepared once in its life time, at the time of Dissolution of partnership firm.



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• Transfer

Profit and loss on revaluation Account transferred to old partners in case of admission, and all partners in case of retirement & death of a partner

Profit & loss on realisation Account transferred to all the partners of the firm in their capital accounts.

Question - 18

(OR)

Journal Entries

In the Books of Company (Mamoj Ltd.)

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amt.	Cr. Amt.
-	Bank A/c (300000 x 10) Dr.		300000	
	To Equity Shareholder's A/c (Being the whole amount received in lumpsum)			300000
-	Equity Shareholder's A/c Dr.		300000	
	To Equity Share capital A/c (Being amount due to equity shareholders)			300000

Question-19

Qualities which are essential of a good financial statement are as under:-

1/ Simplicity:- The facts and figures of financial statement



प्रश्न क्र.

should be simple to understand. They should ^{be} presented in described and explanatory manner.

2) Comparability - :

The financial statement present the ~~base~~ ^{very} base of comparative study.

3) Completeness - :

The financial statement have the qualities of completeness and comprehensiveness. Incomplete information will be an obstacle in fulfilling objectives.

4) Understandability - :

The financial statement's format should not be complicated. It should be understandable enough, that a normal person can understand and take decision.

5) Authenticity - :

The information includes under financial statement should be reliable and authentic. It is also noted that untrue information provides to a legal liability.

Question - 20

As per the Indian Partnership Act 1932, the following provisions are followed in the absence of Partnership Deed - :



प्रश्न क्र.

1) Interest on capital :-
There is no interest on capital is paid to partners in the absence of partnership deed. If a partner is entitled to get interest, it is paid only out of profits.

2) Interest on drawings :-
There is no interest will be paid on partner's drawings in the absence of partnership deed.

M P B S E 3) Profit sharing :-
In the absence of Partnership Deed, the profit of the firm among all the partners shall be shared equally.

4) Interest on loan :- (important one)
In the absence of Partnership Deed, each partner who has advanced loan to firm is entitled to get interest @ 6% p.a.

5) Active participation in management :-
If there is no agreement made between partners, then each partner is entitled to take active part in the management of business.

Question - 22

(Answer on next page)



प्रश्न क्र.

Procedure of forfeiting shares of a Shareholder
is described as below-

1) Preparation of List:-

firstly in the meeting of Board of Directors, Company Secretary prepare a list of defaulting shareholders.

2) Notice:-

Then, after, Boards of Director orders to serve a 14 days clear written notice to all the shareholders for non-payment of allotment and calls.

3) Issued reminder:-

After the above notice, if shareholders still do not pay the money, then the Boards of Director orders again to make a reminder to shareholders.

4) Passing resolution:-

After the above procedure, if Company gets no response, then company (Board of Directors) passed a resolution for forfeiting share of default shareholders. Company also cease certificate of issue of shares from them issued at the time of allotments and calls.



$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ } \\ \text{अक} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right]$$

प्रश्न क्र.

Question- 23

Given that-

• Current Assets

① Stock	250000
+ ② Debtors	75000
+ ③ Cash at Bank	270000
+ ④ Prepaid expense	5000
	<u>600000</u>

• Current liabilities

① Creditors	100000
+ ② Out. Salary	12000
+ ③ Bills payable	88000
	<u>200000</u>

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

$$= \frac{600000}{200000} \rightarrow \frac{6}{2} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{3:1}}$$

Ideal ratio is 2:1

∴ Current ratio of firm is good.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question - 21
(OR)

- Calculating average profit -

Profit of (2014) 20000

+ Profit of (2015) 15000

+ Profit of (2017) 30000

+ Profit of (2018) 38000

103000

- Loss of (2016) 13000

5 | 90000 | 18000

÷ no. of years

- Average profit is 18000

x no. of year's purchase x 3

54000

- Goodwill of the firm is of ₹ 54000