माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठी

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

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

माध्यमिकशिक्षामण्डल,म.प्र.,भोपाल

BOARDOFSECONDARYEDUCATIONMADHYAPRADESHBHOPAL

B-23 5570861

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

3	6	3	2	5	3	9	7	-
एक	एक	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पांच	छः	आठ

मध्यप्रदेश

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →

प्रश्न पत्र का सेट C

क :– परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक 03

ख :– परीक्षा का दिनांक 24 | 03 | 23

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

केन्द्राध्यक्ष
हायर सेकेण्डरी ...
केन्द्र क्रमांक–6...

44-2022-23

परिवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

Jogendra Singh

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

N Bhatnagar

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परिवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे →

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि 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

Pradik Chourasiya
71V12233

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

KOUS... LOHANA
7...

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे →

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की ...

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तां...
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		

...er Inkjet & Copier Label ST-16 A4 ... 99.1mm x 33.9mm x 16

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 1

(i) (D) No interest

(ii) (C) Financing activity

(iii) (D) Profitability

(iv) (C) Solvency

(v) (B) Compulsory

(vi) (C) Old Partner's Capital accounts

Answer of que. 2

(i) Cat / Locational

(ii) Shareholders

(iii) Positional Analysis

(iv) Investing

(v) Contract

(vi) Credit

(vii) Sacrificing

Answer of - que. 3

(A)		(B)
(i) Loan by Partner	-	Internal Liability
(ii) Admission of new Partner	-	Sacrifice by old Partners
(iii) Shareholders	-	Owners of company
(iv) Debentureholder	-	Creditors of company
(v) Loss on Revaluation	-	Dr. side of capital Accounts
(vi) Equal Profit & Loss sharing Ratio	-	Absence of Partnership deed

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 4

(i) "Current Account"

(ii) "6 % Per Annum".

(iii) "Executor's Account"

(iv) "Capital Reserve Account"

(v) "Interest".

(vi) The new Profit sharing ratio will be "10 : 6" or "5 : 3"

(vii) "Revalution Account"

Answer of que. 5

(i) False

(ii) False

(iii) False

(iv) True

प्रश्न क्र.

(v) True.

(vi) True.

Answer of que. 6

Forfeiture of shares

Forefeiture of shares refers to the cancellation of allotment of shares and removing the name of shareholder from the regiters of company on the non-payment of called-up amount. Forfeiture of shares is done according to the provisions of "Article of Association". In the absence of Article of Association, "Table F" is applicable here.

B
S
E

Answer of que. 7

Journal Entries
In the books of shree Ltd.

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Amt. Dr. ₹	Amt. Cr. ₹
(i)	Machinery A/c	Dr.		380,000	
	To Heavy Machine Ltd.				60,100
	To cash A/c				20,000
	(Being Machinery purchased for Rs. 3,80,000]				
(ii)	Heavy Machine Ltd. A/c	Dr.		360000	
	To share Capital A/c				3,60,00
	[Being 3600 shares Rs. 100 per issued to Heavy Machine Ltd.]				

प्रश्न क्र.

Working Note -

(i) Calculation of Numbers of shares -

$$\text{Number of shares} = \frac{360000}{100} \rightarrow 3600$$

Answer of que. 8

The two objective of Ratio Analysis are as follows -

1) Knowledge of Financial Soundness - The main objective of Ratio analysis is to get information about solvency and liquidity, financial soundness of business.

3) Comparative Study - The another main objective is to help in Comparative study of financial conditions of business.

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 9 [OR]

The two examples of cash inflows by financing activities are as follows -

1) Cash received on issue of shares, debentures etc.

2) Subsidy received on repayment of long-term Loan.

Answer of que. 10

Partnership Deed -

Partnership deed refers to a written document and agreement between partners which defines the rights, duties and responsibilities of a partner. It also lays down a rules and conditions regarding conduction of Partnership Business. It is also called as "Partnership Agreement".

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 11 [OR]

The two circumstances for Compulsary dissolution of a firm are as follow -

1) When all Partners become Insolvent -
If all the partners of a firm become insolvent then the firm will be dissolved compulsorily

2) Illegal Business - When the business of a partnership firm has been declared illegal.

Answer of que. 12

Calculation of Gaining Ratio

Given in question.

Anu's Ratio = 4/9
Vanu's Ratio = 3/9
Tanu's Ratio = 2/9

प्रश्न क्र.

Vanu's new Ratio = 5/8
Tanu's new ratio = 3/8

As we know

Gaining Ratio = New Ratio − Old Ratio

Therefore,

Vanu's gain = $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{9} = \frac{45-24}{72} = \frac{2}{7}$

Tanu's gain = $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{27-16}{72} = \frac{11}{72}$

Hence, the gaining ratio of Vanu and Tanu 21 : 11

$\boxed{\text{Gaining Ratio} = 21 : 11}$

प्रश्न क्र.

BSE

Answer of que. 13

The debentures from the point of view of convertibility are as fallows -

1) Convertible Debenture - Those debentures which carries a right to get converted into shares or any other security are called as "convertible debenture".

2) Non - convertible Debenture - Those debenture which do not carry a right to get converted into equity share or any other security are called as "Non - convertible debentures"

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 14

Authorised Capital -

It refers to that capital which is stated in the capital clause of Memorandum of Association of a company and no company can issue shares more than authorise capital. since it is registered in the "Registrar of Companies" it is also called as "Registered Capital" or "Nominal Capital".

Answer of que. 15

The two characteristics of Preference shares are as follows:-

1) Fixed Rate of Dividend -

Preference shareholder gets dividend at a fixed rate of ~~ait~~ interest. Therefore, there is certainity to get dividend

प्रश्न क्र.

2) Priority in Payment :-

Preference shareholders get a priority in payment of dividends and principal amount from equity shareholders.

Answer of que. 16

	Items	Head	Sub-Head
(i)	Securities Premium	Shareholder's Fund	Reserve & Surplus
(ii)	Bills Payable	Current ~~Assets~~ Liabilities	Trade ~~R~~- Payable
(iii)	Stock	Current Assets	Inventories

BSE

BSE

<u>Answer of que. 17 (OR)</u>

Calculation of Goodwill
[Capitalisation of Super Profit Method]

<u>Given,</u>

<u>Average Profit</u> = Rs. 1,00,000
<u>Normal Rate of</u> = 10 %
<u>Return</u>
<u>Total Assets</u> = Rs. 10,00,000
<u>External Liabilities</u> = Rs. 1,80,000

<u>Therefore,</u>

<u>Normal Profit</u> = 82,000

<u>Super Profit</u> = 18,000

<u>Goodwill</u> = $\dfrac{\text{Super Profit} \times 100}{\text{Normal Rate of Return}}$

प्रश्न क्र.

$$\Rightarrow 18{,}000 \times \frac{100}{10}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Goodwill} \Rightarrow 1{,}80{,}000}$$

Working Note -

1) Calculation of Normal Profit

$$\text{Normal Profit} = \text{Capital Employed} \times \text{Normal rate of Return}$$

$$\text{Capital employed} = 10{,}00{,}000 - 1{,}80{,}000$$
$$= 8{,}20{,}000$$

$$\text{Normal Profit} = 820{,}000 \times \frac{10}{100}$$
$$= 82{,}000$$

2) Calculation of Super Profit

Average Profit − Normal Profit

$$\text{Super Profit} = 1{,}00{,}000 - 82{,}000$$
$$= 18{,}000$$

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 18 [OK]

Journal Entries

In the books of Sonu and Sandeep

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amt. Dr. ₹	Amt. Cr. ₹
(i)	Cash A/C Dr. To Neeraj's Capital A/C [Being Capital brought in by Neeraj]		30,000	30,000
(ii)	Neeraj's Current A/C Dr. To Sonu's Capital A/C To Sandeep's Capital A/C [Being premium for goodwill not brought by Neeraj is adjusted by opening his current account]		3,000	1,810 1,210

BSE

प्रश्न क्र.

Working Note -

1) Calculation of Goodwill share of sacrificing Partner -

Note - Since, nothing is given in question sacrificing ratio shall be assumed to be partner's old profit and loss sharing Ratio

Neeraj share in Goodwill $= \frac{1}{3} \times 9000$

$= Rs. 3000$

Sonu's share $= 3000 \times \frac{3}{5} = Rs. 1800$

Sandeep's share $= 3000 \times \frac{2}{5} = Rs. 1200$

(18)

पृष्ठ 10 के अंक   कुल अंक

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 19 [OR]

Journal Entries
In the books of Shreyas Ltd

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amt. Dr. ₹	Amt. Cr. ₹
(i)	Bank A/c Dr.		9,00,000	
	To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c			9,00,000
	[Being Application & Allotment Money received in lump-sum]			
(ii)	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr.		9,00,000	
	To % Debenture A/c			9,00,000
	[Being money received transferred to % Debenture Account]			

BSE

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que 20 (OR)

The journal Entries for the revalution of assets and liablities and for adjustment of Profit / Loss on the Revalution are as follows -

1) For Increase in the value of Assets.

Revalutio

Asset A/c	Dr.	xxx	
To Revalution A/c			xxx
[Being increase in asset accounted]			

2) For decreage in the value of Assets

Revalution A/c	Dr.	xxx	
To Asset A/c			
[Being decrease in assets accounted]			

प्रश्न क्र.

3) For increase in Liabilities

Revalution A/C	Dr.	xxx	
To Liabilities A/C			xxx
[Being increase in Liabilities accounted]			

4) For decrease in Liabilities

Liabilities A/C	Dr.	xxx	
To Revalution A/c			xxx
[Being decrease in liabilities accounted]			

BSE

5) For Profit on Revalution

Revalution A/C	Dr.	xxx	
To Old Partner's Capital A/c			xxx
[Being profit on revalution transferred to old partner's Capital Account]			

प्रश्न क्र.

6) <u>For Loss on Revalution</u>

Old Partner's Capitell A/c Dr.	x x x		
To Revalution A/c		x x x	
[Being Loss on revalution transferred to old Partner's capital Account]			

R S E

प्रश्न क्र.

BSE

Answer of que. 22

Journal Entries

In the books of ------

Date	Particulars	L.f.	Amt. Dr. ₹	Amt Cr ₹
(i)	Share Capital A/c Dr.			
	Security Premium A/c Dr.		10,000	
	To share Allot-ment A/c			10,00)
	To share first & final call A/c.			
	[Being shares; 5000 of Rs. 10 each forfeited for non-payment of allotment money of Rs. 4 [Rs. 2 including Premium and first & final calls of Rs. 3]			

प्रश्न क्र.

Working Capital

1) Calculation of Share allotment money

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 21 [OR]

Journal Entr

The uses of securities Premium received on share are restricted by the virtue of Section 52 of Indian Companies Act, 2013 The purpose behind it is that Securities Premium reserves should be used for specific purpose such as —

USES OF SECURITIES PREMIUM

To write-off Preliminary Expenses

↓

To write-off Expenses on commission, discount Allowed etc

↓

To provide for premium payable on redemption of debenture and Preference shares

प्रश्न क्र.

To issue fully paid bonus share

↓

To Buy - back its own shares

1) To write - off Preliminary Expenses

Securities premium received on shares shall be used to write off preliminary Expenses for the formation of company.

2) To write - off Expenses, Commission Discount allowed -

Securities premium received on shares shall be used to write - off expenses, Commission, discount allowed for issue of shares, debenture etc.

3) To Provide for Premium Payable -

Other ~~a~~ use of Securities premium is that it can be used to pay premium payable on redemption of debenture etc.

4) To issue fully paid Bonus shares

Securities premium shall also be used for the purpose of issuing fully-paid Bonus shares.

5) To Buy - Back its own shares -

Securities premium amount shall also be used for buying - back own shares by the Company.

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 22

The four advantages of Preparing Cash flow statement are as follows -

ADVANTAGES OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT

↓

Helpful in financial Planning

↓

Knowledge about Progress of Business

↓

Helpful in Preparing Cash Budget

↓

Helpful in Odd - financial Position

1) Helpful in financial Planning -

Cash flow statement is an important tool for short term financial Planning. It helps to know about availability of Cash and requirement of Cash.

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

प्रश्न क्र.

BSE

2) Knowledge about Business Progress -

Cash Flow statement prove to be very helpful in getting information about progress of business as it is classified into operating investing and financing activities.

3) Helpful in Preparing Cash Budget -

It is also very useful in preparing Cash Budget. It provide information about sources of cash and their uses and in which month cash flow was high and in which month it was less.

प्रश्न क्र.

4) Helpful in odd - financial Position -

when business found it difficult to arrange funds than cash flow statement helps to know about from where business can arrange funds and how much funds can be arranged.

B
S
E

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of que. 22

As given in question we are required to prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account -

Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c
For the year ending 31st March, 2017

Dr. | | | Cr.

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Interest on Capital Akshay - 30,000 Bhanu - 24,000 Chakresh - 18,000	72,000	By Profit & Loss A/C [Profit]	3,56,100
To salary [Akshay]	1,20,000	By Interest on drawing Akshay - 2700 Bhanu - 1800 Chakresh - 900	5,400

BSE

To Commission [Bhanu]	30,000		
To Profit transfered to Akshay- 60,000 Bhanu- 40,000 ckakresh- 20,000	1,20,000		
	362000		36200

Working Note -

1) Calculation of Interest on Capital

Akshay - $5,00,000 \times \frac{6}{100} = 30,000$

Bhanu - $4,00,000 \times \frac{6}{100} = 24,000$

ckakresh - $3,00,000 \times \frac{6}{100} = 18,000$

Total = 72000

प्रश्न क्र.

2) Calculation of share of Profit

R AKSY

Net Profit = 3,62,000 - 72,000 - 1,20,000 - 50,000

= 1,20,000

Akshay's share = 1,20000 × $\frac{3}{6}$ = 60,000

Bhanu's share = 1,20,000 × $\frac{2}{6}$ = 40,000

Chakresh's share = 1,20000 × $\frac{1}{6}$ = 20,000

Total = 1,20,000