## LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600034

## B.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION - CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP <br> FIRST SEMESTER - APRIL 2016

BC 1502/BC 2501/BC 2500 - FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Date: 02-05-2016
Time: 01:00-04:00

## SECTION-A

Answer All the questions:
$(10 \times 2=20)$

1. What are the objects of branch accounts?
2. Cost of Fixed Asset, Rs.6,800/; Scrap Value Rs. 800 Life of the assets, 10 years Calculate its depreciation per year.
3. Define the term Hire Purchase;
4. Determine the cost of goods sold from the following information.

Sales: Rs.1,60,000, Sales Return: Rs.10,000, Gross Profit: Rs.60,000.
5. Calculate Gross Profit from the following data:

Rs.

Sales
Return Inwards
Return Outwards
Purchases
Closing Stock
Opening Stock
Wages and expenses 2,00,000
6. Journalise the following under stock and debtor system.
a) Goods sent to branch Rs. 80,000
b) Cash sales Rs. 65,000
7. Apportion the following expenses on the basis of cost of goods sold ratio among the four departments $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and D .
Sales (Rs.):
A: 2,00,000; B :1,50,000;
C: 1,00,000;
D; 50,000
G.P. Ratio
$20 \%$ on sales
Expenses: Salaries Rs.6,000; Rent and Rates Rs.1,500; Insurance Rs.1,300.
8. Raman purchases a motor car from Bharathan whose cash price is Rs. 56,000 on 1.1 .03 , Rs. 15,000 is paid on signing the contract and the balance is to paid in three equal annual instalments of Rs. 15,000 each. The rate of interest is $5 \%$ p.a. Calculate the amount of interest included in each instalment.
9. X purchased machinery under hire-purchase agreement from Y. The cash price of the machinery was Rs.15,500. The payment was to be made as follows:

|  | Rs. |
| :--- | :---: |
| On signing the agreement | 3,000 |
| I year end | 5,000 |
| II year end | 5,000 |
| III year end | 5,000 |

Calculate interest for each year
10. From the following particulars calculate the debtors balance at the end.

| Opening Balance of debtors | 40,000 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales | $1,60,000$ |
| Cash Sales | 20,000 |
| Cash received from Debtors | 60,000 |
| Bad debts | 4,000 |
| Return Inwards | 1,000 |
| Bills received from Customers | 18,000 |

## SECTION B

Answer any Four questions
$(4 \times 10=40)$
11. What is Depreciation? What are the causes for Depreciation?
12. Distinguish between Hire Purchase system \& Instalment System.
13. Mr. P purchased 4 cars for Rs.14,000 each on 1-1-92 under the hire purchase system. The hire purchase price for all the 4 cars was Rs. 60,000 to be paid as Rs. 15,000 down payment and 3 equal instalments of Rs. 15,000 each at the end of each year. Interest is charged at $5 \%$ p.a. The buyer depreciates the car at $10 \%$ p.a. on straight line method.

From the above particulars give relevant $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{cs}$ in the books of Mr. P.
14. The position of a businessman who keeps his books on Single entry was as under on 31.12 .90 and 31.12.91.

|  | 1990 | 1991 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $R s$. | $R s$. |
| Cash in hand | 400 | 480 |
| Cash at Bank | 6,000 | 2,500 |
| Stock | 6,500 | 5,000 |
| Debtors | 4,000 | 5,200 |
| Furniture | 300 | 350 |
| Sundry Creditors | 4,100 | 3,100 |

He withdraws Rs.7,500 from business on 2.1.91 out of which he spent Rs.5,200 for purchase of a motor truck for the business.

## Adjustments:

(a) Depreciation on closing balance of furniture and truck at $10 \%$
(b) Write off Rs. 220 as bad debts
(c) $5 \%$ Provision for bad and doubtful debts is needed.

Find out the profit or loss for the year.
15. On 1-1-94, a machinery was purchased for Rs. 80,000 . On 1-1-95 additions were made to the amount of Rs.40,000. On 31-3-96, Machinery purchased on 1-1-95 costing Rs.12,000 was sold for Rs.11,000 and on 30-6-96. Machinery purchased on 1-1-94 costing Rs.32,000 was sold for Rs.26,700. On 1-10-96 additions were made to the amount of Rs.20,000. Depreciation was provided at $10 \%$ p.a. on the diminishing balance method.
Show the machinery account for three years from 1994 to 1996.( Books closed on $31^{\text {st }}$ December every year)
16. From the following particulars relating to Madurai Branch, Prepare Branch Account in the books of Head Office for the year ended 31-12-94.
Rs.

Stock 1-1-94
Debtors 1-1-94
30,000
Petty cash 1-1-94
12,000
Goods sent to branch

Goods returned to H.O.
600
Sales at branch Cash
Credit
Sales returns at branch 30,000
42,000
Bad debts written off
300
Branch expenses paid by H.O
300
Petty Cash sent to branch
3,000
Petty Cash 31-12-94
500
Stock 31-12-94

300
12,500
17. M/s. Maruthu \& Sons has two departments; cloth and readymade. Readymade clothes are manufactured by the firm itself out of cloth supplied by the cloth department at its usual selling rate. From the following figures, prepare departmental trading and $P \& L A / c$. and General P \& L.A/c for the year ending 31-12-91.

Opening Stock on 1-1-91
Purchases
Sales
Transfer to Readymade dept.
Manufacturing expenses
Closing Stock on 31-12-91
Cloth Dept $\quad$ Readymade Dept.

Rs.
3,60,000
29,00,000
35,00,000
$4,50,000$
$1,00,000$

Rs.
60,000
20,000
7,00,000
1,40,000
48,000

General expenses incurred for both the departments were Rs.1,20,000.
The stocks in the Readymade department may be considered as consisting of $662 / 3 \%$ cloth and $331 / 3 \%$ other expenses. The cloth department earned profit at the rate of $18 \%$ in 1990.

## SECTION C

Answer any Two questions:
( $2 \times 20=40$ )
18. The following are the balances extracted from the ledger of Karikalan as on December 31.1993:

|  | Rs | . | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Karikalan's Capital | 20,000 | Reserve for discount on debtors | 200 |
| Drawings | 3,500 | Loan @ 9\% | 5,000 |
| Buildings | 10,000 | Salaries | 4,400 |
| Machinery | 2,500 | Wages | 7,500 |
| Furniture \& Fittings | 600 | Rent | 2,750 |
| Opening Stock | 12,500 | Travelling Expenses | 1,250 |
| Cycle | 400 | Postage \& Telegrams | 135 |
| Purchases | 75,000 | Rates \& Taxes | 90 |
| Sales | $1,25,000$ | Carriage Inwards | 2,500 |
| Sales Returns | 5,000 | Carriage Outwards | 750 |
| Duty paid on purchases | 15,000 | Interest paid | 375 |
| Sundry Debtors | 10,000 | General charges | 900 |
| Sundry creditors | 7,500 | Bad debts | 300 |
| Reserve for bad \& doubtful debts | 400 | Cash in hand | 250 |
|  |  | Cash at Bank | 2,400 |

The following adjustments are necessary:
a) Stock on 31-12-93 Rs. 14,000
b) Provide the following outstanding: Salary Rs.400; Rent Rs.250; Wages Rs. 600 and Interest Rs. 75
c) Maintain the reserve for doubtful debts at $5 \%$ and the reserve for discount on debtors at $2.5 \%$ on sundry debtors.
d) Provide depreciation for Building $2.5 \%$, Machinery $10 \%$, Furniture $6 \%$ and Cycle $15 \%$.

Prepare Trading \& Profit and Loss A/c. and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31-12-93.
19. A head office invoices goods to its branch at cost plus $50 \%$. Branch remits all cash received to the head office and all expenses are met by the H.O. From the following particulars, prepare the necessary accounts on the stock \& debtors system to show the Profit or loss at the branch.

|  | Rs. | Rs. |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Stock on 1.1.89(Invoice Price) | 27,900 | Goods returned by debtors | 3,600 |
| Debtors on 1.1.89 | 20,400 | Goods returned to H.O. by <br> branch | 4,500 |
| Goods invoiced to the branch <br> (invoice price) | $1,53,000$ | Shortage of stock | 1,350 |
| Cash Sales | 75,000 | Discount Allowed | 600 |
| Credit Sales | 93,000 | Expenses at the branch | 16,200 |
| Cash collected from debtors | 91,200 | Bad debts | 600 |

20. Mehta Ram of Ram Nagar purchased goods for his three departments as follows:

Dept X-200 units
Dept Y-1,400 units Total Cost Rs.5,100
Dept Z - 400 units
Sales of the three departments were as follows.
Dept X - 180 units @ Rs. 15 per unit
Dept Y - 1,500 units @ Rs. 18 per unit
Dept Z - 450 units @ Rs. 6 per unit
Other information about stock in the beginning was as follows:
Dept X - 100 units
Dept Y - 400 units
Dept Z-60 units
Mehta Ram informs you that the rate of gross profit is the same in all departments.
You are required to prepare Departmental Trading A/c.
21. (a) What are the salient features of single entry
(b) Distinguish between single entry \& Double entry system.

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