

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)BBA DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(First Semester)Common to Branches – BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION/ BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(IS)/ BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (RM)/ BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(LOGISTICS)FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Each transaction is first entered in the _____ (a) Ledger (c) Trail Balance (b) Journal (d) A and B	K1	CO1
	2	Which Concept indicates long period existence of a business? (a) Matching concept (b) Dual aspect concept (c) Going Concern Concept (d) None of these	K2	CO1
2	3	Cash book does not record the transactions of _____ (a) Cash nature (c) Cash and Credit nature (b) Credit nature (d) None of the above	K3	CO2
	4	Bank reconciliation statement compares a bank statement with _____ (a) Cash book (c) Cash receipt Journal (b) Financial Statement (d) Cash payment Journal	K3	CO2
3	5	How many components do Final accounts have? (a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 3	K5	CO3
	6	Balance Sheet is prepared to _____ (a) Know the Financial Position (c) Know the net profit (b) Know the profit or loss (d) None of the above	K5	CO3
4	7	Depreciation is a process of _____ (a) Allocation (c) Both a and b (b) Valuation (d) None of the above	K3	CO4
	8	Depreciation means _____ (a) Decrease in value (c) No change in value (b) Increase in value (d) None of the above	K4	CO4
5	9	A Bill of Exchange cannot be _____ (a) Endorsed (c) Accepted (b) Crossed (d) Both a and b	K4	CO5
	10	When the Due date of transaction falls on a public holiday the due date will be _____ (a) The same day (c) One day before that holiday (b) One day after that holiday (d) None of the above	K4	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Journalise the following transactions of M/s. Radha & Sons. 2020 M/s. Radha & Sons Jan 1 Business started with Rs.2,50,000 and cash deposited with bank Rs.1,50,000 3 Purchased machinery on credit from Rangan Rs.50,000 6 Bought furniture from Ramesh for cash Rs.25,000 12 Goods sold to Yeshodha Rs.22,500 13 Goods Returned by Yeshodha Rs.2,500 15 Goods sold for cash Rs.50,000 17 Bought goods for cash Rs.25,000	K1	CO1

Cont...

	(OR)			
	11.b.	What is trail balance? And it's objectives		
2	12.a.	State the features of Purchase books?	K2	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Error of Carry Forward (i) Purchases book is carried forward Rs.350 less. (ii) Sales Book total is carried forward Rs.500 more. (iii)A total of Rs.758 in the Purchases book has been carried forward Rs.875 (iv)The total of the Sales Book Rs.755 on page 20 was carried forward to page 21 as Rs.577 (v) Purchase returns book was carried forward as Rs.5,120 instead of Rs.1520		
3	13.a.	Prepare Trading Account of Archana for the year ending 31-12-2020 from the following information: Rs. Opening Stock 80,000 Purchases 8,60,000 Freight Inward 52,000 Wages 24,000 Sales 14,40,000 Purchase Return 10,000 Sales Return 3,16,000 Closing stock 1,00,000 Import duty 30,000	K3	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Give the specimen of Trading Account.		
4	14.a.	On 1-1-2016 a company bought machinery costing Rs.70,000. It is estimated that its working life is 10 years, at the end of which it will fetch Rs. 10,000. Additions are made on 1-1-2017 to the value of Rs.40,000 (Residual Value Rs.4,000). More additions are made on 1-7-2018 to the value of Rs.20,000 (Breakup value Rs.2,000). The working life of both the additional machinery is 20 years. Show the Machinery account for the first four years, if depreciation is written off according to S.L. Method. The accounts are closed on 31 st December every year	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Evaluate the causes of Accounting Depreciation.		
5	15.a.	On 1-4-2019, Balu draws a bill on Ravi for Rs.1600 for goods sold at 90 days after sight. Ravi accepts the bill on 5-4-2019. Balu, however, endorsed the bill to sohan in settlement of a debt of Rs.1,700. On maturity the bill was duly honoured by Ravi. Show the journal entries in the books of all the parties.	K5	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Write a short notes on (i) Average Due date (ii) Balance sheet		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Redraw correctly the trial balance given below:	K2	CO1
		Debit RS.		
		Credit RS.		
		Capital 8,000		
		Debtors 7,580		
		Bad debts recovered 250		
		Bank Deposit 2,750		
		Creditors 1,250		
		Discount allowed 40		
		Returns Outwards 350		
		Drawings 600		
		Bank overdraft 1,570		
		Return inwards 450		
2	17	Rent 360	K3	CO2
		Sales 14,690		
		Salaries 850		
		Bills Payable 1,350		
		Postage 300		
		Cash in Hand 210		
		Opening stock 2,450		
		Purchases 11,870		
3	18	27,460	K4	CO3
		27,460		
		The following errors were found in the books of Prabhakar & Sons. Give the necessary entries to correct them:		
		(a) Salary of Rs.1,000 paid to a Mohan due to him has been debited to his personal account.		
		(b) Rs.1500 paid in cash for a typewriter was charged to office expenses account.		
		(c) Rs.5,000 paid for furniture purchased has been charged to purchases account.		
		(d) Repairs made were debited to Building Account for Rs.250		
		(e) An amount of Rs.500 withdrawn by the proprietor for is personal use has been debited to trade expenses account.		
		(f) Rs.200 received from Shanthy & Co., has been wrongly entered as from Shajahan & Co.		
		From the following Trial Balance extracted from the books of Kamalanath prepare Trading and Profit and Los Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31-12-2021.		
		Debit balances Rs.		
		Credit Balances Rs.		
		Cash at Bank 2,610		
		Creditors 4,700		
		Book debts 11,070		
		Discounts 150		
		Salaries 4,950		
		Creditors for expenses 400		
		Carriage inwards 1,450		
		Return outwards 2,520		
		Bad debts 1,310		
		sales 80,410		
		Carriage outward 1,590		
		Capital 40,000		
		Office expense 5,100		
		Purchases 67,350		
		Return inwards 1,590		
		Furniture and Fixtures 1,500		
		Stock 14,360		
		Insurance 3,300		
		Depreciation on property 1,200		
		Freehold Property 10,800		
		1,28,810		
		1,28,810		

Q.no 18 cont...

		<u>Adjustments:</u> (i) Make provision for doubtful debts at 5% (ii) Calculate discount on creditors @ 2% (iii) Office expenses include stationery purchased Rs.800 (iv) Carriage inwards includes carriage paid on purchase of furniture Rs.50 (v) Outstanding salaries Rs.150 (vi) Prepaid Insurance Rs.300 (vii) Stock on hand Rs.10,700 (including stationery stock Rs.200)		
4	19	Clarify the advantages of straight line method	K4	CO4
5	20	Analyse the various types of Bills of Exchange.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BBA DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)**

Common to Branches – **BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION/ BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (IS)/
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (RM)/ BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (LOGISTICS)**

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Find the basic objectives of cost accounting is --- i) Tax compliance ii) Financial audit iii) Cost ascertainment iv) Profit analysis	K1	CO1
	2	Show the counting house salary is part of ---- i) Factory overhead ii) Selling overhead iii) Distribution overhead iv) Administration overhead	K2	CO1
2	3	Who is maintained by the bin card? i) Cost accountant ii) Storekeeper iii) Clerk iv) Branch accountant	K1	CO2
	4	Explain the base stock method of pricing material issue ---- i) FIFO ii) LIFO iii) Both (i) and (ii) iv) Specific price method	K2	CO2
3	5	What is labour turnover? i) Productivity of labor ii) Efficiency of the labour iii) Change in labour force iv) Total cost of the labour	K1	CO3
	6	Show the time keeping refers to i) Time spent by worker on their job ii) Time spent by workers in the factory iii) Time spent by workers without work iv) Time spent by workers off their job	K2	CO3
4	7	Match the management accounting is suitable for i) Small business concerns ii) Non- profit organizations iii) Co-operative societies iv) Large industrial and trading concerns	K1	CO4
	8	Demonstrate the currents Rs. 1,20,000 quick assets Rs. 80,000 and prepaid expenses Rs. 10,000. The amount of stock will be -- ----- i) Rs. 1,20,000 ii) Rs. 40,000 iii) Rs. 30,000 iv) Rs. 70,000	K2	CO4
5	9	Choose the contribution is the different between sales and ---- i) Variable cost ii) Fixed cost iii) Marginal cost iv) Semi variable cost	K1	CO5
	10	Outline the break even chart is a of i) Sales ii) Total iii) Profit iv) Sales and total cost	K2	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Constrast the various methods of Costing.	K3	CO1
		(OR)		

Cont...

	11.b.	In a factory 20,000 units of product "A" were manufactured in the month of July 2022. From the following figures obtained from the costing records, Solve the cost sheet showing cost per unit. Opening stock of raw material : Rs. 5,000 Purchases : Rs. 55,000 Closing stock of raw material : Rs.10,000 Direct wages : Rs.25,000 Factory overheads : Rs. 40,000 Office and administrative overheads : Rs. 20,000																																										
2	12.a.	Make use of the minimum stock level, maximum stock level, re-ordering level and average stock level from the following information: (i) Minimum consumption = 100 units per day (ii)Maximum consumption = 150 units per day (iii) Normal consumption = 120 units per day (iv) Re-order period = 10-15days (v)Re-order quantity = 1,500units (vi)Normal re-order period = 12 days	K3	CO2																																								
	(OR)																																											
	12.b.	The following transactions took place in respect of an item of material: <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Receipts</th><th>Rate</th><th>Issue</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Quantity (units)</th><th>per unit</th><th>Quantity (units)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2-9-2016</td><td>200</td><td>2.00</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>10-9-2016</td><td>300</td><td>2.40</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>15-9-2016</td><td></td><td></td><td>250</td></tr><tr><td>18-9-2016</td><td>250</td><td>2.60</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>20-9-2016</td><td></td><td></td><td>200</td></tr></tbody></table> Solve the above transactions in the stores ledger, pricing the issues at weighted average rate.				Receipts	Rate	Issue		Quantity (units)	per unit	Quantity (units)	2-9-2016	200	2.00		10-9-2016	300	2.40		15-9-2016			250	18-9-2016	250	2.60		20-9-2016			200												
	Receipts	Rate	Issue																																									
	Quantity (units)	per unit	Quantity (units)																																									
2-9-2016	200	2.00																																										
10-9-2016	300	2.40																																										
15-9-2016			250																																									
18-9-2016	250	2.60																																										
20-9-2016			200																																									
3	13.a.	On the basis of the following information, Analyze the earnings of X and Y under Straight Piece Rate system and Taylor's Differential Piece Rate system: Standard production : 190 units Normal time rate : Rs. 5 per hour Differential piece rate to be applied: 80% of piece rate for below standard performance 120% of piece rate for performance at or above the standard. Actual performance: X produced 80 units in a day of 1m hours Y produced 110 units in a day of 10 hours	K4	CO3																																								
	(OR)																																											
	13.b.	Standard time allowed 50 hours; Time taken for workers 40 hours; Hourly rate Rs. 10 per hour; DA Rs. 5 per hour worked. Test for the total wages under Halsey plan and Rowan plan.																																										
4	14.a.	The following figures relate to the activities of S.K.Ltd., New Delhi for the year ending 31 st March, 2015. <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Rs.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Sales</td><td>7,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases</td><td>3,75,000</td></tr><tr><td>Opening Stock</td><td>70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing Stock</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Administrative Expenses:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>37,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>Postage and stationary</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>Provision for taxation</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Selling and Distributive Expenses:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>18,000</td></tr><tr><td>Advertising</td><td>6,000</td></tr><tr><td>Commission on sales</td><td>7,500</td></tr><tr><td>Discount</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Operating Expenses:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Interest</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>Loss on sales of Asset</td><td>11,500</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Operating Income</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Profit on sale of Investments</td><td>9,500</td></tr></tbody></table> Examine the incomes statement of the concern with the help Common size statement.		Rs.	Sales	7,50,000	Purchases	3,75,000	Opening Stock	70,000	Closing Stock	80,000	Administrative Expenses:		Salaries	37,000	Rent	12,000	Postage and stationary	5,000	Provision for taxation	50,000	Selling and Distributive Expenses:		Salaries	18,000	Advertising	6,000	Commission on sales	7,500	Discount	2,000	Non-Operating Expenses:		Interest	5,000	Loss on sales of Asset	11,500	Non-Operating Income		Profit on sale of Investments	9,500	K4	CO4
			Rs.																																									
Sales	7,50,000																																											
Purchases	3,75,000																																											
Opening Stock	70,000																																											
Closing Stock	80,000																																											
Administrative Expenses:																																												
Salaries	37,000																																											
Rent	12,000																																											
Postage and stationary	5,000																																											
Provision for taxation	50,000																																											
Selling and Distributive Expenses:																																												
Salaries	18,000																																											
Advertising	6,000																																											
Commission on sales	7,500																																											
Discount	2,000																																											
Non-Operating Expenses:																																												
Interest	5,000																																											
Loss on sales of Asset	11,500																																											
Non-Operating Income																																												
Profit on sale of Investments	9,500																																											

	(OR)						
	14.b.	Inspect the funds from operations from the following P & L account					
		Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars			Amount Rs.
		To expenses	1,50,000	By Gross profit			2,25,000
		To Deprecation	35,000	By gain on sale			30,000
		To Loss on sale of machine	2,000	of land			
		To Discount	100				
		To Good will	10,000				
To Net profit	57,900						
		2,55,000		2,55,000			
5	15.a.	List the features of marginal cost.				K4	CO5
	(OR)						
	15.b.	Analyze the breakeven point from the following particulars:					
			Rs.				
		Fixed Expenses	1,50,000				
Variable Cost per unit		10					
	Selling price per unit	15					

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																																																						
1	16	Mr. Gopal furnishes the following data relating to the manufacture of a standard product during the month of April, 2022 Raw materials consumed Rs. 15,000 Administrative overheads 20% on works cost Direct labour charges Rs. 9,000 Selling overheads Re. 0.50 per unit Machine hours worked 900 Units produced 17,100 Machine hour rate Rs. 5 Units sold 16,000 at Rs.4 Per unit. You are required to inspect a cost sheet from the above, showing: (i) The cost of production per unit (ii) Profit per unit sold and profit for the period.	K4	CO1																																																						
2	17	The stock of material A as on 1st June, 2016 is 500 units at Re. 1 per unit. Following purchase and issues of this item were made subsequently: <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Receipts</th><th>Quantity (units)</th><th>Rate per unit</th><th>Issue</th><th>Quantity (units)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>June 6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>June 10</td><td>400</td><td></td><td></td><td>1.10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>June 15</td><td>300</td><td></td><td></td><td>1.20</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>June 20</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>500</td></tr><tr><td>June 21</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>June 24</td><td>500</td><td></td><td></td><td>1.30</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>June 25</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>June 28</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>200</td></tr></tbody></table> Test for the store Ledger account showing how the value of the above issues should be arrived under the Base Stock Method when it operates in conjunction with LIFO. Base stock is 200 units.		Receipts	Quantity (units)	Rate per unit	Issue	Quantity (units)	June 6					200	June 10	400			1.10		June 15	300			1.20		June 20					500	June 21					200	June 24	500			1.30		June 25					300	June 28					200	K4	CO2
	Receipts	Quantity (units)	Rate per unit	Issue	Quantity (units)																																																					
June 6					200																																																					
June 10	400			1.10																																																						
June 15	300			1.20																																																						
June 20					500																																																					
June 21					200																																																					
June 24	500			1.30																																																						
June 25					300																																																					
June 28					200																																																					
3	18	Categorize the various classifications of overheads.	K4	CO3																																																						

Cont...

4	19	The following are the Balance sheet of M Ltd for the years endings 31 st December, 2015 and 2016.						K4	CO4
		Liabilities	2015 (Rs)	2016 (Rs)	Asset	2015 (Rs)	2016 (Rs)		
		Equity share capital	2,00,000	3,30,000	Fixed Assets less Depreciation	2,40,000	3,50,000		
		Preference share capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	Stock	40,000	50,000		
		Reserves	20,000	30,000	Debtors	1,00,000	1,25,000		
		Profit and Loss a/c	15,000	20,000	Bills Receivable	20,000	60,000		
		Bank overdraft	50,000	50,000	Prepaid Expenses	10,000	12,000		
		Creditors	40,000	50,000	Cash in hand	40,000	53,000		
		Provisions for taxation	20,000	25,000	Cast at Bank	10,000	30,000		
		Proposed Dividend	15,000	25,000					
			4,60,000	6,80,000		4,60,000	6,80,000		
		Contrast a comparative balance sheet of the company and study its financial position.							
5	20	The following figures of sales and profits for two periods are available in respect of a concern:						K4	CO5
				Sales Rs.	Profit Rs.				
		Period I		1,00,000	15,000				
		Period II		1,20,000	23,000				
		You are required to Simplify:							
(a) P/V ratio.									
(b) Fixed cost									
(c) Break Even Point									
(d) Profit at an estimated sale of Rs. 1,25,000									
Sales required earning a profit of Rs. 20,000									

Z-Z-Z

END