D 94193		(Pages : 4)		Name			
			Reg	g. No			
FIRST SEMESTER B.VOC. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020							
	Log	ristics Man	agement				
	SDC1LM02—FUN	DAMENTA	LS OF ACCOUNT	TING			
Time: Three	e Hours			Maximum: 80 Marks			
		Part A	1				
		nswer <b>all</b> qu question car					
1. The de	bit and credit column of the t	rail balance	should always be —				
2. Ledger	2. Ledger accounts with credit balances are placed in ——————— column of the trail balance.						
3. A bill o	3. A bill of exchange is a ——— instrument.						
4. A ——	4. A ——— is used to record a business event as they occur throughout the year.						
5. The sta	atement which is prepared to	know the ca	sh situation is called				
6. A——	is a profit distribute	d to shareho	lders.				
7. The sa	les income of a business durir	ng a given pe	eriod is called ———				
(a)	Transactions.	(b)	Sales returns.				
(c)	Turnover.	(d)	Purchase returns.				
8. Any w	ritten evidence in support of a	a business tr	cansaction is called:				
(a)	Journal.	(b)	Ledger.				
(c)	Ledger posting.	(d)	Voucher.				
9. Which	financial statement displays	the revenue	s and expenses of a co	ompany for a period of time?			
(a)	Income statement.	(b)	Balance sheet.				
(c)	Cash flow statement.	(d)	Statement of stock l	nolders equity.			
10. Which	of these is not included as a s	separate iter	n in the basic accoun	ting equation?			
(a)	Assets.	(b)	Revenues				
(c)	Liabilities.	(d)	Stock holders equity	<i>y</i> .			
				$(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$			

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## Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. What is nominal account?
- 12. What you mean by ledger?
- 13. What is cost principle?
- 14. What is full disclosure principle?
- 15. What is double column cash book?
- 16. What are the different branches of accounting?
- 17. What is purchase return?
- 18. What is sales return?
- 19. What is principle of prudence?
- 20. What is matching principle?
- 21. What is permanent account?
- 22. What is historical cost principle?

 $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ marks})$ 

## Part C (Short Essay questions)

Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

- 23. Explain different methods of recording Depreciation.
- 24. From the following particulars of Reema traders prepare Bank reconciliation statement as on 31-03-2018
  - (a) Balance as per cash book Rs. 35,750
  - (b) Rs. 250 charges of credit card fees is debited by bank which was not received in cash book
  - (c) Cheques for Rs. 7,550 are deposited in the bank but not collected by bank
  - (d) There is a debit in the passbook of Rs. 3,500 in respect of bill dishonored
  - (e) Customer paid directly into our bank account Rs. 250
  - (f) Bank allowed interest of Rs. 50.

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25. Prepare a double column cash book for the month of February, 2017 from the following data:

01/02/2017 Paid rent Rs. 1,300

06/02/2017 Paid to Ram and company Rs.3,950 and discount received Rs.50

08/02/2017 Paid salaries Rs. 20,000

09/02/2017 Received from star and company Rs. 9,900 discount allowed Rs. 1,100

10/02/2017 Received commission Rs. 25,000

12/02/2017 Paid commission Rs.5,000

14/02/2017 Purchased goods from ABC company Rs.24,500 and discount received Rs.500

20/02/2017 Sale goods to Mr. Ajay for Rs. 18,000 discount allowed Rs. 2,000

24/02/2017 Interest paid Rs. 4,000

28/02/2017 interest received Rs. 13,000.

- 26. A machine purchased on 1st January 2016 at a cost of Rs. 32,000 and Rs. 4,000 was spend on its installation. The depreciation is return of at 12% on the original cost of every year. The books are closed on 31<sup>st</sup> December each year. The machine was sold at Rs. 20,000 on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017. Show the machinery account for all the years.
- 27. Explain the need for preparing Bank reconciliation statement.
- 28. Explain the causes of depreciation.
- 29. Differentiate between Bill of exchange and Promissory note.
- 30. From the following information prepare Balance sheet of a trader as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 arranging the assets and liabilities order of performance and in order of liquidity:

		Rs.		Rs.
Goodwill		20,000	Capital	 1,80,000
Liabilities for expens	es	1,200	Cash in hand	 1,000
Investment		15,000	Bills payable	 10,700
Net profit	•••	92,600	Sundry debtors	 50,000
Land and building		60,000	Bank	 20,000
Sundry creditors		63,000	Bills receivable	 13,000
Plant and machinery	y	40,000	Provision for doubtful debts	 2,500
Closing stock		80,000	Furniture	 16,000
Drawings		30,000		

31. What is Annuity method? Explain its advantages and disadvantages?

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ marks})$ 

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## Part D (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

32. From the following information of Mohit traders, prepare final account as on 31st March 2014:

Debit		Amount	Credit		Amount
		Rs.			Rs.
Opening stock	x	24,000	Sales		4,00,000
Purchases	•••	1,60,000	Return outwards	•••	2,000
Cash in hand		16,000	Capital		1,50,000
Return inwar	$\mathrm{ds}$	4,000	Creditors		64,000
Wages	•••	22,000	Bills payable		20,000
Fuel and pow	er	18,000	Commission received		4,000
Carriage inwa	ard	6,000	Insurance		8,000
Buildings		1,00,000	Plant		80,000
Patent		30,000	Salaries		28,000
Furniture		12,000	Drawings		18000
Rent	•••	2,000	Debtors		80,000

- 33. Royal company acquires a machinery costing Rs.300000 on 1st April 2005 for a term of 6 years. You find it from annuity table that in order to write off the machinery on the annuity method at 14% p.a interest. The amount to be written off annually works out to be Rs.0.2443441 for every rupee. Prepare Machinery account for all the 6 years books are closed on 31st March every year.
- 34. Prepare Trail balance from the following balance sheet extracted from the books of Mr.Raj as on 31-03-2018

	$\operatorname{Rs}.$			Rs.
Owners equity	 5,00,000	Machinery	•••	1,00,000
Cash in hand	 50,000	Accounts receivable	•••	48,000
Building	 2,00,000	Accounts payable	•••	26,000
Sales	 1,00,000	Commission paid		750
Telephone charges	 2,000	Furniture		10,000
Salaries	 50,000	Purchase		1,65,250

35. What is accounting? Explain needs and principles of accounting.

 $(2 \times 15 = 30 \text{ marks})$