



QP CODE: 24019303

Reg No	:	
Name		

B.COM DEGREE (CBCS) REGULAR / IMPROVEMENT / REAPPEARANCE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024

Second Semester

Core Course - CO2CRT04 - FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING II

(Common to all B.Com Degree Programmes)
2017 ADMISSION ONWARDS
0A139452

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to Private candidates only: This question paper contains two sections. Answer SECTION I questions in the answer-book provided. SECTION II, Internal examination questions must be answered in the question paper itself. Follow the detailed instructions given under SECTION II

Part A

Answer any **ten** questions.

Each question carries **2** marks.

- 1. Differentiate hire purchase price and cash price.
- 2. Should depreciation to be charged on fixed assets purchased on hire purchase in the books of hire purchaser?
- 3. What is Repossession?
- 4. State any two features of branch.
- 5. Give journal entries for , goods worth Rs. 4000 sent by H.O to branch ,but not yet received by the branch.
- 6. What do you mean by general profit and loss account?
- 7. How would you allocate Lighting and Rent among different departments of Departmental Organisation?
- 8. Mention the order of settlement of claim on dissolution of a firm.
- 9. Mention any four circumstances under which a partnership firm is dissolved.
- 10. What is Garner Vs Murray decision?
- 11. Explain maximum possible loss method.



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12. What is AS 10?

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

Part B

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

- 13. Distinction between Hire Purchase System and Instalment System?
- 14. A purchased a Machine on Hire- purchase system. The cash price of the Machine was ₹ 1 86,250. He paid ₹ 50,000 on signing of the agreement and rest in three annual instalments of ₹ 50,000 each. Calculate interest for each year.
- 15. What are the various accounts maintained under stock and debtors system?
- 16. How inter branch transactions are dealt in the accounting of independent branch?
- 17. Differentiate between branch account and departmental accounts.
- 18. A firm has two Departments X and Y. During the year ending 31.12.2017 their books stood as follows:

 Particulars
 Dept X Dept Y

 Opening Stock
 2,700
 3,700

 Purchases
 24,000
 34,000

 Sales
 45,500
 74,500

 Return Outwards
 3,000
 4,000

 Closing Stock
 4,900
 7,800

 Salaries
 6,700
 7,950

 Wages
 4,000
 5,000

Other expenses during the year:

Carriage on purchases 3,600
Carriage on Sales 2,480
General manager's salary 10,000
Rent,rates and taxes 3,900
Interest on investments 2,000

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account after making following adjustments:

- i)The rent and rates are to be apportioned in the ratio 2:3
- ii)Depreciation at 20% should be charged on machinery costing Rs.6000 which is used by the two departments equally.
- Aman and Thahir were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 30th June 2018, they had capitals of Rs.20,000 and Rs 10,000 respectively. They had creditors for Rs 30,000 and cash balance Rs 3,000. They decided to dissolve the firm. Sundry assets realized Rs 68,000. Cost of realization amounted to Rs 1,000.





Prepare Realisation a/c.

- 20. Explain the accouting steps for the dissloution of a firm.
- 21. Explain the procedure for issuing Accounting Standards in India.

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

22. Kiran & Co.bought a Machinery of the cost of ₹ 60,000 from Krishna & Co. Under Hire Purchase System on 1st April 2014. ₹ 20,000 was paid on delivery of the Machine and the balance was agreed to be paid in four equal half yearly instalments together with interest @ 20% per annum. Accounts are closed on 31st March by both the parties. The Machinery is depreciated @ 20% on Straight Line Method.

Prepare accounts in the books of Kiran & Co. And Krishna & Co.for the first two years.

23. King Bros. had a branch at Kolkata. Goods are invoiced to the branch at cost plus 25%. Branch is instructed to deposit cash every day in the head office account in the bank. All expenses are paid by the branch manager . from the following particulars , prepare branch account under debtors system in the books of head office :

Stock on 1-1-2016	2,500
Stock on 31-12-2016	3,000
Sundry debtors on 1-1-2016	1,400
Sundry debtors on 31-12-2016	1,800
Cash sales for the year	7,000
Cash remitted to the head office	15,000
Furniture purchased by the branch Manager	1,200
Goods invoiced from the head office	18,200
Expenses paid by the head office	1,640
Eexpenses paid by the branch	120
Head office sent cash to purchase	
safe for the Branch	1,300

24. From the following balances prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31.03.2018

Opening Stock			Sales:
	_	 	

Dept A	2,50,000	Dept A	10,50,000
Dept B	3,50,000	Dept B	12,50,000

Purchases: Salaries:

Dept A 6,50,000 Dept A 90,000



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Dopt D 0,00,000 Dopt D 1,00,000	Dept B	9,50,000	Dept B	1,00,000
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Closing Stock: Carriage Inwards:

 Dept A
 3,00,000
 Dept A
 50,000

 Dept B
 3,30,000
 Dept B
 60,000

General managers Salary 1,00,000

Additional Information:

1.Closing stock of Dept A includes goods taken from Dept B at a value of Rs.70,000 at a profit of 20% on invoice price

Closing stock of Dept B includes stock of the value of Rs.50,000 delivered by Dept A at a profit of 25% on cost.

- 2.During the year Dept A transferred goods of the value of Rs. 1,00,000 to Dept B and Dept B transferred goods of the value of Rs. 1,40,000 to Dept A.
- 3. The opening stocks are at cost price to the transferer Departments.
- 25. Pankaj, kiran and Mathew were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. The partnership was dissolved on December 31, 2018, and their Balance Sheet on that date was as follows.

Liabilities Amount Assets Amount

Sundry Creditors 6,000

Capital Accounts:

Pankaj 16,000

Kiran 10,000 Cash in hand 2,000 Other Assets 38,000

Mathew 3,000

Profit and Loss Account 5,000

40,000 40,000

The assets were realized gradually: Rs 10,000 was received in first installment, Rs. 10,000 the second time and Rs 13,000 finally. Show how cash was distributed under proportionate capital method.

 $(2 \times 15 = 30)$

