# B A DEGREE (CBCS)EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019 <br> First Semester <br> B.A Corporate Economics Model III <br> Core Course - EC1CRT29-FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING - I <br> 2017 Admission Onwards <br> 0C76B23F 

Time: 3 Hours

## Part A

Answer any ten questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.

1. What is Accounting?
2. What is Liabilities of the firm?
3. What is Full Disclosure Principle?
4. What is journalising?
5. What is Trial Balance?
6. What is error of Omission?
7. What is Apprenticeship premium?
8. What are the features of Balanvesheet?
9. What is the equation to find out profit or loss under single entry system?
10. Explain the importance of charging depreciation.
11. What is Total debtors account under single entry system?
12. What is Fixed installment method?
$(10 \times 2=20)$

> Part B
> Answer any six questions.
> Each question carries 5 marks.
13. What are the advantages and disadvantages of accounting?
14. Explain rules of debit and credit.
15. Journalise the following transaction and prepare ledger accounts.

1. Arjun started business with Rs. 12,000
2. Purchased goods for cash Rs.6,000
3. Purchased furniture Rs.2,000
4. Sold goods for cash Rs. 8,000
5. Opened bank account Rs.5,000
6. Purchased goods and paid by cheque Rs. 4000
7. Cash sales Rs. 3000
8. Paid in to bank Rs. 2000
9. Paid salary by cheque Rs. 400
10. Received commission Rs. 200
11. What are the causes of disagreement between the Pass book balance and Cash book balance?
12. Opening stock Rs $\cdot 2,00,000$

Wages Rs. 20000
Wages Outstanding Rs. 5000
Sales 50,000
Closing stock Rs. 190,000
Find out Gross proft or Gross loss.
18. Explain the difference between Balance sheet and Statement of affairs.
19. Mr. Incomplete started a small retail shop on 1st Jan, 2016 with a capital of Rs.25000.On 31st Dec, 2016, he had cash in hand Rs.3000, Cash at bank 7500,Stock in trade Rs.6500, Sundry Debtors Rs.12000,Furniture Rs 6000 and Sundry Creditors Rs 5000.During the year he withdrew Rs 6000 for personal purpose.
Ascertain the profit or loss of Mr. Incomplete for the year ended 31st Dec, 2016.
20. Capital as on 1st January, 2017 Rs. 25600

Capital as on 31 st December, 2017 Rs. 30400
Drawings during the year 2017 Rs. 12600
Additional Capital introduced on 30th Sept, 2017 Rs. 4000
Calculate the Profit or Loss for the year 2017.
21. From the following information ascertain the amount of profit or loss earned by Alex during 2017.

Capital on 1/1/2017 Rs.70,000
Capital on 31/12/2017 Rs.1,20,000
Drawings during 2017 Rs.30,000
Additional capital introduced during 2017 Rs.40,000

## Part C

Answer any two questions.
22. Anoop had the following transaction. Use accounting equation to show their effect on his assets, liabilities and capital.

1. Started business with Rs.10,000
2. Purchased goods for cash Rs.3,000
3. Purchased goods on credit Rs.3,000
4. Paid salary Rs. 200
5. Withdrew cash for personal purpose Rs. 300
6. Received commission Rs. 300
7. Sold goods costing Rs. 1,500 on credit, Rs.2,000
8. further capital introduced Rs.2,000
9. Cash received from debtors

Rs. 800
10. Bank loan received

Rs.3,000
23. From the following account balances ,prepare a trial balance as on 31st March 2017.

| Particulars | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Plant and machinery | 20,000 |
| Land and building | 35,000 |
| Furniture | 500 |
| Advertisement | 300 |
| Purchases | 75,000 |
| Sales | 1,25,000 |
| Discount allowed | 3000 |
| Discount received | 2,000 |
| Return inwards | 4,000 |
| Return outwards | 1500 |
| Rent | 1500 |
| Bills receivable | 8,000 |
| Bills payable | 5,000 |
| Opening stock | 24,000 |
| Duty and clearing charges | 4,000 |
| Factory expenses | 7,000 |
| Electricity and water | 3,250 |
| Office expenses | 7,500 |
| Wages | 6,500 |
| Carriage | 3,000 |
| Sales expenses | 4,250 |
| Debtors | 18,000 |
| Creditors | 12,000 |
| Cash | 2000 |
| Capital | 85,500 |

24. What are the various types of direct and indirect incomes in Trading and Profit and Loss account? Explain each item.
25. What is depreciation? What are the causes of depreciation? Explain the methods of charging Depreciation.
$(2 \times 15=30)$
