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# MBA \& MBA (Finance) I Semester Supplementary Examinations June 2019 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS 

(For students admitted in 2017 \& 2018 only)
Time: 3 hours
Max. Marks: 60
All questions carry equal marks
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SECTION - A
(Answer the following: $05 \times 10=50$ Marks)

Discuss the uses of accounting. What are its limitations?
OR
2 Explain the steps involved in the double entry system. What are its advantages and limitations?

3 Enter the following transactions in proper subsidiary books and post the same in the relevant ledger accounts.

| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ <br> Aug | Particulars | Amount <br> (Rs) |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | Bought goods from Ganga | 2,500 |
| 2 | Returned goods to Yamuna | 150 |
| 5 | Yamuna sold goods to us | 1,500 |
| 8 | Krishna purchased goods from us | 1,200 |
| 11 | Received goods returned by Kaveri | 150 |
| 13 | Returned goods to Ganga | 100 |
| 17 | Sold goods to Ponni | 800 |
| 22 | Purchased goods from Sindhu | 900 |
| 27 | Returned goods to Yamuna | 150 |

OR
4 (a) Differentiate between journal and ledger.
(b) What are the errors disclosed by the trial balance?

5 The stock of a material as on $1^{\text {st }}$ April 1998 was 200 units at Rs. 2 each. The following purchases and issues were made subsequently. Prepare stores ledger account showing how the value of the issues would be recorded under:
(i) FIFO and
(ii) LIFO methods.

1998 April 5 purchases 100 units at Rs. 2.20 each.
10 purchases 150 units at Rs. 2.40 each.
20 purchases 180 units at Rs. 2.50 each.
2 issues 150 units
7 issues 100 units
12 issues 100 units
28 issues 200 units

## OR

6
Differentiate between straight line and diminishing balance methods of depreciation.

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7 From the following profit and loss account and balance sheet relating to XYZ co Itd as on $31^{\text {st }}$ March 2003,

| Particulars | Rs. | Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| To opening stock | 3,000 | By Net sales | $1,95,000$ |
| To purchases | $1,20,000$ | By closing stock | 5,000 |
| To wages | 7,000 |  |  |
| To gross profit c/d | 70,000 |  | $2,00,000$ |
|  | $2,00,000$ |  | 10,000 |
| To administrative expenses | 20,000 | By gross profit b/d |  |
| To selling and distribution expenses | 15,000 | By dividend received | 70,000 |
| To loss on sale of fixed assets | 5,000 |  |  |
| To net profit | 40,000 |  | 80,000 |
|  | 80,000 |  |  |

Balance sheet as on March $31{ }^{\text {st }}$ March 2003

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Equity share capital | $5,00,000$ | Land | $1,50,000$ |
| (5,000 equity shares of Rs.100 each) |  | Building | $2,00,000$ |
| General reserve | 50,000 | Plant and machinery | $2,00,000$ |
| Profit and loss account | 70,000 | Stock | 80,000 |
| Sundry creditors | 80,000 | Debtors | 50,000 |
|  |  | Bank balance | 20,000 |
|  | $7,00,000$ |  | $7,00,000$ |

You are required to calculate the following: (i) Gross profit ratio. (ii) Operating ratio \& operating profit ratio. (iii) Net profit to capital employed ratio. (iv) Current ratio \& liquid ratio. (v) Stock turnover ratio.

Define 'ratio'. Explain its uses, merits and demerits.

9 Discuss the steps involved in the preparation of a fund flow statement.
OR
From the balance sheets of XYA co Itd., prepare a cash flow statement.

| Capital \& liabilities | 2002 | 2003 | Assets | 2002 | 2003 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Equity share capital | 15,000 | 20,000 | Good will | 5,750 | 4,500 |
| Preference share | 7,500 | 5,000 | Land \& | 10,000 | 8,500 |
| Capital | 2,000 | 3,500 | Buildings | 4,000 | 10,000 |
| General reserve | 1,500 | 2,400 | Machinery | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| Profit \& Loss a/c | 2,100 | 2,500 | Trade debtors | 3,850 | 5,450 |
| Proposed dividend | 2,750 | 4,150 | Stock | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Trade creditors | 1,000 | 800 | Bills receivable | 750 | 500 |
| Bills payable | 2,000 | 2,500 | Cash in hand | 500 | 400 |
| Provision for taxation |  |  | Cash at bank |  |  |
|  | 33,850 | 40,850 |  | 33,850 | 40,850 |

Additional information:
(i) Depreciation on machinery of jRs. 500 during the 2003 has to be provided.
(ii) Depreciation of land \& building of Rs.1,000 during the year 2003.
(iii) An interim dividend of Rs.1,000 was paid during the year 2003.
(iv) Income tax Rs.1,750 was paid during the year 2003.
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(Compulsory question, $01 \times 10=10$ Marks)

## Case Study:

The following trial balance have been taken out from the books of XYZ as on $31^{\text {st }}$ December 2005.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Rr. | Cr. |
|  | Rs. | Rs. |
| Plant and machinery | 100,000 |  |
| Opening stock | 60,000 |  |
| Purchases | 160,000 |  |
| Building | 170,000 |  |
| Carriage inward | 3,400 |  |
| Carriage outward | 5,000 |  |
| Wages | 32,000 |  |
| Sundry debtors | 100,000 |  |
| Salaries | 24,000 |  |
| Furniture | 36,000 |  |
| Trade expense | 12,000 |  |
| Discount on sales | 1,900 |  |
| Advertisement | 5,000 |  |
| Bad debts | 1,800 |  |
| Drawings | 10,000 |  |
| Bills receivable | 50,000 |  |
| Insurance | 4,400 | 0 |
| Bank balances | 20,000 |  |
| Sales |  | 480,000 |
| Interest received | 2,0 | 2,000 |
| Sundry creditors |  | 40,000 |
| Bank loan |  | 100,000 |
| Discount on purchases |  | 2,000 |
| Capital |  | 171,500 |
|  | 795,500 | 795,000 |

Closing stock is valued at Rs.90,000
You are required to prepare the trading and profit and loss account of the business for the year ended 31.12.2005 and a balance sheet as at that date.

