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Total No. of Questions : 5]  
(1048)

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 4

**BCA (CBCS) RUSA IVth Semester  
Examination**

**4033**

**ACCOUNTING**

Paper : BCA-0402

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

*Note* :- Attempt questions as directed.

**Part-A**

**(Compulsory Question)**

1. (A) Choose correct/incorrect of the following :

✓(i) Capital = Assets + Liabilities

✓(ii) According to the realization concept, business has made profits only when profits are realized.

✓(iii) Errors which arise on account of transactions not being recorded in the books of accounts are errors of principles.

- ✓ (iv) A statement prepared with a view to measure the financial position of a business on a certain fixed date is called balance sheet.
- ✓ (v) Creditors are current assets.
- ✓ (vi) Operating expenses include administrative expenses.
- (vii) Working Capital Turnover Ratio
- $$= \frac{\text{Cost of Sales}}{\text{Average Working Capital}}$$
- ✓ (viii) Flow of funds is between current assets to current liabilities.
- ✓ (ix) The point of sales volume at which total revenue is equal to total cost is called Break Even Point.
- ✓ (x) There is no distinction between Cost accounting and Management accounting.  $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (B) Give short answers of the following in 25-50 words :
- What are the objects of Accounting ?
  - What is Cash Book ?
  - Define Trading Account.
  - Define Marginal Costing.
  - What is Cash Flow Analysis ?  $4 \times 5 = 20$

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#### Part-B

2. Briefly explain the Accounting Concepts.

Or

Discuss the difference kinds of Accounting Errors. 10

#### Part-C

3. What do you understand by Final Accounts ? Distinguish between P/L Account and Balance Sheet.

Or

Distinguish between Manufacturing Account and Trading Account. 10

#### Part-D

4. What is Cost Sheet ? How is it prepared ? Explain with illustration.

Or

What is Break Even Point ? Explain the methods of determining Break Even Point. 10

#### Part-E

5. From the information given below calculate operating profit ratio :
- |                                    | Rs.      |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Cost of goods sold                 | 4,00,000 |
| Administrative and office expenses | 35,000   |
| Selling and Distribution expenses  | 45,000   |
| Net sales                          | 6,00,000 |

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*Or*

Prepare a statement of changes in working capital from the following balance sheet :

**Balance Sheet**

**As on Dec. 31**

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2016 (Rs.)</b>	<b>2017 (Rs.)</b>
Equity capital	5,00,000	5,00,000
Debentures	3,70,000	4,50,000
Tax Payable	77,000	43,000
Accounts payable	96,000	1,92,000
Interest payable	37,000	45,000
Dividend payable	50,000	35,000
	<b>11,30,000</b>	<b>12,65,000</b>
<b>Assets</b>	<b>2016 (Rs.)</b>	<b>2017 (Rs.)</b>
Fixed Assets	6,00,000	7,00,000
Long Term Investments	2,00,000	1,00,000
Work in progress	80,000	90,000
Stock in Trade	1,50,000	2,25,000
Accounts Receivable	70,000	1,40,000
Cash	30,000	10,000
	<b>11,30,000</b>	<b>12,65,000</b>

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**B.C.A. (CBCS) RUSA IVth Semester  
Examination**

**4391**

**ACCOUNTING**

**Paper : BCA-0402**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 70**

*Note :-* Attempt questions as directed.

**Part-A**

**(Compulsory Question)**

1. Choose the correct/incorrect of the following :

- (i) The art of recording the financial transactions of a business or an individual in terms of money in a set of books is called accounting.  
(correct/incorrect)
- (ii) Book keeping is essential part of accounting.  
(correct/incorrect)
- (iii) Management is the internal user of accounting information.  
(correct/incorrect)
- (iv) Fixed assets are also called floating assets.  
(correct/incorrect)

Factory Stationery	200	Bad Debts	200
Office Stationery	750	Advertising	500
Loose tools written off	900	Sales Department	
Office Rent	3,600	Salaries	1,500
Haulage	1,000	Upkeep of	
		Delivery Vans	700
		Commission on	
		Sales	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>

*Or*

A factory manufacturing sewing machines has the capacity to produce 500 machines per annum. The marginal (variable) cost of each machine is Rs. 200 and each machine is sold for Rs. 250. Fixed overheads are Rs. 12,000 per annum. Calculate the Break-even point for output and sales and show what profit will result if output is 90% of capacity.

**Part-E**

10 each

6. What is Management Accounting? Discuss its importance and scope.

*Or*

Briefly explain the tools of financial statement analysis.

- (v) Balance sheet is a summarised statement of assets and liabilities prepared generally at the end of the financial year. (correct/incorrect)
- (vi) The process of accounting and controlling the cost of product, operation or function is called as cost accounting. (correct/incorrect)
- (vii) The process of identifying, measuring, recording, classifying summarising, analysing, interpreting and communicating the financial transactions is called management accounting. (correct/incorrect)
- (viii) Management accounting is application of accounting techniques by management. (correct/incorrect)
- (ix) Debt-equity ratio is solvency ratio. (correct/incorrect)
- (x) For stock-turnover ratio, average stock is to be calculated. (correct/incorrect)  $1 \times 10 = 10$
2. Give short answers of the following :
- Meaning of materiality concept.
  - Principle of Conservatism.
  - Marshalling of Balanced sheet.
  - Cost centre.
  - Tools of Financial statements.  $4 \times 5 = 20$

#### Part-B

10 each

3. What do you understand by accounting conventions. Explain some accounting conventions.

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Or

What is Cash Book ? Explain different types of Cash Book.

#### Part-C

10 each

4. What is Profit and Loss Account ? Discuss the format for preparation of Profit and Loss Account.

Or

Discuss the similarities and distinction between trial balance and Balance Sheet.

#### Part-D

10 each

5. From the following particulars, prepare Cost-Sheet for the period ended 31st March, 2013 :

	₹		₹
Raw Material	33,000	Water Supply	1,500
Productive Wages	35,000	Factory Insurance	800
Unproductive Wages	10,500	Office Insurance	500
Factory Rent and Taxes	7,500	Legal Expenses	400
Factory Lighting	2,200	Direct Expenses	3,000
Factory Heating	1,500	Rent of Warehouse	300
Motive Power	4,400	Depreciation of	
Director's Fee	4,000	Plant Machinery	2,000
Factory cleaning	2,000	Depreciation of	
Sundry Office Expenses	2,500	Office Building	300

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**BCA (CBCS) RUSA IVth Semester  
Examination**

**3749**

**ACCOUNTING**

Paper : BCA-0402

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 70**

**Note** :- Attempt questions as directed.

**Part-A**

**(Compulsory Question)**

1. Select correct answers of the following :

(i) The elementary stage of accounting is :

- (a) Preparing Financial Statements
- (b) Book-Keeping
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

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(ii)  $\text{Income} = \text{Revenue} - \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) Profit
- (b) Expenses
- (c) Capital
- (d) None of these

(iii) When every business event affects two items and is recorded in two different accounts, it is :

- (a) Dual Aspect
- (b) Matching Concept
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

(iv) Rent paid to landlord is debited to :

- (a) Landlord
- (b) Rent Account
- (c) Trade Account
- (d) None of these

(v) Drawing account shall have a :

- (a) Credit balance
- (b) Debit balance
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

(vi) Cost accounting deals with :

- (a) Actual figures
- (b) Estimated figures
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

(vii) Prime cost is :

- (a) Material Cost
- (b) Labour Cost
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these



(viii) Cost of Production + Selling Expenses = .....

- (a) Prime Cost
- (b) Works Cost
- (c) Total Cost
- (d) None of these

(ix) BEP is a point where :

- (a) Profit and loss in every year highly fluctuate
- (b) There is no profit and no loss
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

(x) Stock in the beginning results in :

- (a) Source of funds
- (b) Application of funds
- (c) No flow of funds
- (d) None of these

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1×10=10

2. Give short answers of the following :

- (i) What do you understand by accounting conventions ?
- (ii) How Profit and Loss Account is prepared ?
- (iii) What is Double Entry System ?
- (iv) Define Opportunity Costs.
- (v) State Liquidity Ratios.

4×5=20

**Part-B**

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3. What is Accounting ? Explain the principles of accounting.

*Or*

What are the uses of trial balance ? How errors can be rectified ? Explain.

**Part-C**

10

4. Following is the Trial Balance of X Ltd. on 31-3-2017. Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet on this date :

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Debit Balance	₹	Credit Balance	₹
Stock (1-4-2016)	2,500	Capital	10,000
Purchases	7,500	Sales	17,500
Land and Buildings	10,000	Sundry Creditors	3,750
Bills Receivables	1,000	Commission	250
Goodwill	500	Bills Payable	1,500
Wages	1,500	Loan	3,000
Machinery	4,000		
Carriage	500		
Carriage on Sales	500		
Power	750		
Salaries	1,000		
Discount	150		
Drawings	500		
Insurance Premium	100		
Cash at Bank	2,500		
Cash in Hand	500		
Investments	2,500		
	<b>36,000</b>		<b>36,000</b>

Adjustments :

- (i) Closing stock ₹ 1,000.

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- (ii) Provide depreciation @ 10% on Machinery and @ 5% on Land and Buildings.
- (iii) Salaries unpaid amount to ₹ 250.
- (iv) Insurance Premium is paid in advance to the extent at ₹ 50.
- (v) Provide outstanding interest on loan @ 12% p.a. for 1 year.
- (vi) Allow interest on capital @ 6% p.a.

Or

With the help of illustration in chart state the procedure of preparing Balance Sheet with illustration.

**Part-D**

10

5. What is Cost Accounting ? State the cost concept and classification.

Or

What is Marginal Costing ? With regard to the following state their meanings and the techniques for their computation :

- (i) Contribution

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(ii) P/V Ratio

(iii) Margin of Safety

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**Part-E**

6. Define Liquidity and Solvency Ratios. State the procedure for computing of the following ratios with their significance :

(i) Debt Equity Ratio

(ii) Funded Debt to Total Capitalization Ratio

(iii) Equity Ratio

(iv) Net Worth Ratio

Or

Discuss in detail the procedure of making Funds Flow Statement.

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