**Roll No.** ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ **Total No. of Pages : 03**

**Total No. of Questions : 07**

**B.Com. (2011 & Onward) (Sem.–1)**

# FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

**Subject Code : BCOP-101**

**Paper ID : [B1101]**

**Time : 3 Hrs.** **Max. Marks : 60**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. **SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.**
2. **SECTION-B contains SIX questions carrying TEN marks each and students have to attempt any FOUR questions.**

## SECTION-A

**1. Write briefly :**

a) Debit note.

b) Sales return book.

c) Accounting Equation.

d) Difference between book keeping and accounting.

e) Objective of Bank Reconciliation Statement.

f) Holder in due course.

g) Definition of Promissory Note.

h) What is Sinking Fund?

i) Average due date.

j) Dual aspect concept.

## SECTION-B

2. Mr. R started business with cash Rs. 10000 and goods Rs. 7000 on July 1, 2014. His transactions for the month were as under :

| Date | Particulars | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| July 2 | Bought goods from Ashok | 3000 |
| July 5 | Sold to Indra | 5400 |
| July 8 | Sold to Mujib | 4000 |
| July 12 | Received cash from Indra<br>Discount allowed | 5350<br>50 |
| July 14 | Bought from Jugal Kishore | 6450 |
| July 18 | Purchased Furniture | 400 |
| July 20 | Safe purchased from Bhatia Safe Co. | 350 |
| July 24 | Paid Jugal Kishore<br>Discount received | 6375<br>75 |
| July 25 | Cash sales | 220 |
| July 26 | Goods returned by Mujib | 270 |
| July 27 | Paid to Bhatia Safe co. | 300 |
| July 29 | Goods purchased from Jugal Kishore | 3475 |
| July 30 | Goods returned to Jugal Kishore | 225 |
| July 31 | Paid general expenses | 41 |

Journalise the transactions, post them into ledger and prepare the trial balance.

3. Sahara Bros. purchased machinery by cheque for Rs. 100,000 on 1$^{st}$ Jan 2012. The estimated scrap value of the machinery is Rs. 20,000. At the end of the year, depreciation is provided at the rate of 10% p.a. by reducing balance method. Show Machinery Account and Balance Sheet for the first two financial years which ends on 31 December each year.

a) When no provision for Depreciation Account is maintained.

b) When provision for Depreciation Account is maintained.

4. From the following balances prepare manufacturing, trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2014 and Balance sheet as on that date.

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Stock (1-1-2014)** | | Factory insurance | 2000 |
| -Raw materials | 20350 | Repairs to plant | 1000 |
| -Work in progress | 15270 | Repairs to factory building | 1500 |
| -Finished goods | 20150 | Repairs to office building | 1300 |
| **Purchases** | | Sundry manufacturing expenses | 2000 |
| -Raw material | 80300 | **Salaries :** | |
| -Finished goods | 20200 | -Office staff | 8000 |
| Carriage inwards | 2300 | -Foreman | 2400 |
| Productive wages | 10000 | Sales of raw materials | 1250 |
| Stores consumed | 8200 | Sales of finished goods | 98750 |
| Factory lighting | 1000 | Raw material returns | 2250 |
| Office lighting | 2500 | Capital | 190000 |
| Motive Power | 1200 | Drawings | 10000 |
| **Depreciation** | | Plant and machinery | 80000 |
| -Factory building | 2000 | Investments | 30000 |
| -Plant & machinery | 1000 | Office expenses | 10000 |
| -Office building | 200 | Bad debts | 5000 |
| -Office furniture | 800 | Loan on mortgages | 1,50,000 |
| Sales Returns | 1000 | Bills payable | 25250 |
| Cash in hand | 9000 | | |
| Cash at bank | 15,000 | | |
| Sundry debtors | 40,000 | | |
| Sundry creditors | 35,000 | | |
| Factory building | 60,000 | | |
| Furniture | 15,000 | | |
| Office building | 25,000 | | |
| Discount (Cr.) | 1170 | | |

The closing stock on 31-12-2014 was :

Raw materials Rs. 35000; Work in Progress Rs. 30000; Finished goods Rs. 50000.

5. What are the various kinds of errors? Which of these affect the trial balance? How would you rectify these errors?

6. Briefly explain the main Accounting Concepts and Conventions that form the backbone of the Accounting.

7. What do you mean by Self Balancing Ledgers? Explain need and types of self balancing ledgers.