| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |
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| Cour <br> Prog <br> Cour |  UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES  <br>  End Semester Examination, Dec 2021  <br> e: Accounting for Managers  Semester: I <br> am: MBA (AVM) Time: 03 hrs.  <br> e code: FINC7010 Max. Marks: $\mathbf{1 0 0}$  |  |
| SECTION A <br> 1. Each Question will carry 2 Marks <br> 2. Instruction: Complete the statement / Select the correct answer(s) |  |  |
| S.No | Questions 1 to 10 (Total 20 marks) | CO |
| Q. 1 | Purchase of an asset Shop ₹30000 as per accounting equation. So, the current assets will $\qquad$ and fixed assets will _. $\qquad$ | CO1 |
| Q. 2 | In case of nominal accounts, the decrease in the nominal accounts balance is | CO1 |
| Q. 3 | Working capital is a capital which a firm needs to run its long-term production process and manufacture goods. (True/ false) | CO1 |
| Q. 4 | $\qquad$ cannot be changed by any decision. They are not differential costs and should be ignored when making decisions. | CO1 |
| Q. 5 | Business pays cash for new inventory. So, the current asset will ___ and cash at bank will ___ . | CO1 |
| Q. 6 | Which of the following is NOT true for the need of IRFS? <br> a) Growth in international investment. <br> b) Decline in the number of multinational organisations. <br> c) As quite a few countries now have their own standard-setting bodies, it is desirable that their efforts be harmonised. <br> d) The need for accounting standards in countries that cannot afford a standard-setting body of their own | CO1 |
| Q. 7 | In the preparation of cashflows, $\qquad$ activities are related to the changes in investments and assets sale/ purchase. | CO1 |
| Q. 8 | Economic Order Quantity the amount of the order which provides optimum cost-cutting measure in buying material and eventually adds in the direction of maintaining the material at the best point with least amount of cost. (True/ False) | CO1 |
| Q. 9 | Salesmen commission expense cost is a <br> a) Production of cost <br> b) Selling cost <br> c) Distribution cost <br> d) Anyone of these | CO1 |
| Q. 10 | depicts the interest/claims of outside shareholders in the subsidiary. | CO1 |

## SECTION B

## 1. Each question will carry 5 marks

2. Instruction: Write short / brief notes in your own words only.

| Q 11 | Calculate the value of closing stock are per FIFO METHOD of inventory valuation as per AS 2. |  |  | CO3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity in Units | Rate per unit (₹.) |  |
|  | 2021 April $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { Opening } \\ & \text { Stock }\end{aligned}$ | 500 | 9.8 |  |
|  | 2021 April 3 Purchases | 400 | 10.2 |  |
|  | 2021 April Issues <br> 11   | 350 |  |  |
|  | 2021 April Purchases | 500 | 11.3 |  |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ April Issues <br> 20   | 200 |  |  |
|  | 2021 April Purchases <br> 25   | 250 | 10.2 |  |
|  | 2021 April Issues <br> 29   | 200 |  |  |
| Q 12 | 1) Paid into bank $₹ 15,000$ for a current opening account. <br> 2) Withdrew for private use ₹ 1400 . <br> 3) Withdrew from bank ₹ 4,500 <br> 4) Withdrew from bank for private use ₹ 6,500 <br> 5) Placed on fixed deposit account at bank by transfer from current account ₹ 7,000 . |  |  | CO4 |
| Q 13 | Explain the need of preparing consolidated financial statements by a company. |  |  | CO 2 |
| Q 14 | Country House purchased a new computer system on October 1, 2020, at a cost of ₹.96,000. The company estimated that the machine would have a salvage value of $₹ 12,000$. The system is expected to be used for 10,000 working hours during its five-year life. <br> Compute the depreciation expense under the following method for the year indicated: <br> a) Straight-line for 2020 <br> b) Define the assets as per AS 6 which are not depreciated. |  |  | CO2 |
| 1. Each Question carries 10 Marks. <br> 2. Instruction: Write long answer. |  |  |  |  |
| Q 15 | Ramya Engineering Co. Ltd. has prepared the following Budget estimates for the year 2022 <br> Sales <br> ₹. 270,000 <br> Fixed expenses <br> ₹. 61,200 <br> Variable expenses <br> ₹. 162,000 <br> Calculate (i) P/V ratio (ii) BEP (iii) Necessary sales to earn a profit of ₹. 70200 (iv) Contribution when sales $=₹ .320,000(\mathrm{v})$ Expected profit when sales $=₹ .350,000$ |  |  | CO 3 |
| Q 16 | The following information is extracted from Kotari Ltd., financial statement: Cost of goods sold ₹. $32,00,000$ |  |  | CO4 |


|  | Sales ₹. 50,00,000 <br> Average Debtors ₹. 4,60,000 <br> Average Stock ₹. 20,50,000 <br> Average assets ₹. 70,00,000 <br> Net profit ₹. 20,40,000 <br> Activity ratios such as debtors turnover, stock turnover and total assets turnover are $\qquad$ $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ respectively |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q 17 | State the nature of expenses, incomes and losses shown in the Income Statement. <br> OR <br> Sate the nature of operating and non-operating expenses shown in the cash from operating activities. |  |  |  | $\mathrm{CO1}$ |
| 1. Each Question carries 15 Marks. <br> 2. Instruction: Write long answer. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q 18 | Prepare Income Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and Balance Sheet as at that date as per vertical format, from the following Trial Balance and information. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Particulars | Dr. | Particulars | Cr. |  |
|  | Plant \& machinery (DOA 1/7/2019) | 190000 | Creditors | 100000 |  |
|  | Furniture \& Fixtures (DOA 1/7/19) | 100000 | Bills Payable | 5600 |  |
|  | Opening stock | 75000 | 10\% loan from bank (taken on 1/7/19) | 50000 |  |
|  | Debtors | 207000 | Capital | 519000 |  |
|  | Bills Receivables | 10000 | Sales | 630000 |  |
|  | 12\% Investments (DOP 1/7/19) | 50000 | Purchase returns | 5000 |  |
|  | Cash in hand | 5000 | Discount earned | 1000 | CO2 |
|  | Cash at Bank | 10000 | Bad debt recovered | 2500 |  |
|  | Drawings | 10650 | Interest | 3000 |  |
|  | Purchases | 525000 | Commission | 3750 |  |
|  | Sales Return | 10000 |  |  |  |
|  | Wages | 18500 |  |  |  |
|  | Carriage inwards | 500 |  |  |  |
|  | Carriage outwards | 350 |  |  |  |
|  | Rent | 3000 |  |  |  |


| Insurance | 3600 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Salaries | 11200 |  |  |
| Discount allowed | 2000 |  |  |
| Bad Debts | 5000 |  |  |
| Interest | 2500 |  |  |
| Selling \& Distribution expenses | 15800 |  |  |
| Income tax paid | 1000 |  | $\mathbf{1 3 1 9 8 5 0}$ |
| Loose Tools | 3750 |  |  |
| Buildings | 60000 |  | $\mathbf{1 3 1 9 8 5 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Additional Information:

a. Closing stock ₹. 93600 . Loose Tools valued at ₹. 1250 .
b. Rent payable at the rate of ₹.300/ month. Insurance Premium was paid for the year ending on 30 June 2019. $₹ .1250$ is due for interest on Bank loan.
c. Accrued interest on investments amounted to ₹. 1500 . One-third of the commission received is in respect of work to be done next year.
d. Depreciation on Plant \& Machinery @10\%p.a. Write off $10 \%$ on Furniture \& Fixtures. Depreciate Buildings by $5 \%$.
e. Write off further ₹. 5000 as bad. Create provision for discount on debtors @ $2 \%$. Create a provision for doubtful debts @ $10 \%$.
f. A fire occurred on $25^{\text {th }}$ March 2020 in the godown and stock of ₹. 1000 was destroyed, it was fully insured but the insurance company admitted the claim to the extent of $60 \%$ only.
g. Goods costing ₹. 2000 were taken by the Proprietor for his personal use but no entry has been made in the books of accounts.
h. Goods costing ₹. 3000 were distributed as free samples but no entry has been made in the books of accounts.
i. Manager entitled to a commission of $5 \%$ on net profit after charging his commission.
j. Wages include a sum of ₹. 4000 spent on the erection of a cycle shed for employees and customers. Wages ₹. 10000 paid for erection of machinery have been debited to Wages account.



| Power | 6,000 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Depreciation of machinery | 40,000 |
| Canteen expenses | 30,000 |
| Other labour related cost | 10,000 |

Following further details are available:

|  | P1 | P2 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Floor space (sq. metres) | 1000 | 1250 | 1500 | 1000 | 250 |
| Light points (no.) | 40 | 60 | 80 | 40 | 20 |
| Direct Wages (₹.) | 12,000 | 8000 | 12000 | 6000 | 2000 |
| Horse power of machines | 60 | 30 | 50 | 10 | - |
| Cost of machinery (₹.) | 48,000 | 64000 | 80000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Working hours | 2335 | 1510 | 1525 | - | - |
| The expenses of the service depts are allocated as <br> follows |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | P1 | P2 | P3 | S1 | S2 |
| S1 | $20 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $40 \%$ | - | $10 \%$ |
| S2 | $40 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $10 \%$ | - |

You are required to calculate overhead absorption rate per hour in respect of the three production depts.

