| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
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| Cours <br> Progra <br> Course <br> Instruc |  |  |  |
| SECTION A 10 Q x 2M=20Marks |  |  |  |
| S. No. | Section A. Each question carries 2 marks. $(2 \times 10)$ | Marks | CO |
| Q1. | Capital is shown on the liability side because of: <br> a) Business Entity Concept. <br> c) Conservatism Concept. <br> b) Accrual Concept. <br> d) Duality Concept. | 2 | 1 |
| Q2. | Balance Sheet discloses- <br> a) Cash position of the business <br> b) Financial position of the business <br> c) Income position of the business <br> d) Profit-earning capacity of the business | 2 | 1 |
| Q3. | The process of classifying transactions in the books of accounts is called <br> a) Journalizing <br> b) Posting <br> c) Summarizing <br> d) Balancing | 2 | 1 |
| Q4. | Depreciation is created because of: <br> a) Business Entity Concept. <br> b) Conservatism Concept. <br> c) Accrual Concept. <br> d) Duality Concept. | 2 | 1 |
| Q5. | Statement of Profit and Loss discloses- <br> a) Cash position of the business <br> b) Financial position of the business <br> c) Income position of the business <br> d) Profit-earning capacity of the business | 2 | 1 |
| Q6. | Current Ratio is a: <br> a) Efficiency Ratio <br> b) Profitability Ratio <br> c) Solvency Ratio <br> d) Yield Ratio. | 2 | 1 |
| Q7. | Cost of goods given as sample should be credited to: <br> a) Sales a/c <br> b) Purchase $a / c$ <br> c) Advertisement $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{c}$ <br> d) Purchase return a/c | 2 | 1 |
| Q8. | The accounting equation based on dual aspect concept: <br> a) Capital = liabilities- Assets <br> c) Liabilities $=$ Capital + Assets <br> b) Assets = Equities <br> d) Capital + Assets $=$ Claims of outsiders | 2 | 1 |
| Q9 | Plant and machinery account is a - <br> Under the straight-line method of depreciation, the amount of yearly depreciation- <br> a) Remains the same <br> b) Fluctuates <br> c) Increases year after year <br> d) Decreases year after year | 2 | 1 |
| Q10 | A Schedule of balances drawn from ledger is called: <br> a) A trial balance <br> b) A statement of affairs <br> c) A balance sheet <br> d) A statement of account | 2 | 1 |


|  | Section B Attempt any four questions. Each question is of 5 marks. $(5 \times 4)=20$ marks |  |  |
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| Q 11. | Discuss the advantages and limitations of Business Accounting | 5 | 2 |
| Q 12. | Explain the concept of Financial Statement and analyze how it helps in decision making in an organization. | 5 | 2 |
| Q 13. | Examine the importance of Ratio Analysis. | 5 | 2 |
| Q 14. | Discuss the users of accounting information. | 5 | 2 |
| Q 15 | Calculate gross profit ratio from the following information- <br> Purchases Rs. 5,10,000. Opening stock Rs. 1,00,000; Closing stock Rs. 1,20,000; Credit Sales Rs. 4,20,000; Cash sales $40 \%$ of total sales; Cash sales $40 \%$ of total sales. | 5 | 2 |
|  | Section C Attempt all questions. Each question is of $\mathbf{1 0}$ marks. $(\mathbf{1 0 \times 3})=\mathbf{3 0}$ |  |  |
| Q 16. | 'Trial Balance is not a conclusive proof of the accuracy of the books of accounts.' Explain this statement and explain the errors which are not disclosed in spite of the agreement of the trial balance. <br> Or <br> on 1st January, 2006 A ltd, purchased a machine for Rs, 2,40,000 and spent Rs, 10,000 on its erection. on 1st July, 2006 an additional machinery costing Rs, 1,00,000 was purchased . on 1st july 2008, the machine purchased on 1st january 2006 was sold for Rs, $1,43,00$ and on the same date a new machine was purchased at a cost of Rs, 2,00,000. show the machinery account for the four calender year after charging depreciation at $5 \%$ by the straight line method. | 10 | 3 |
| Q 17 | Journalize the following transactions, prepare ledger and trial balance. <br> Nov. 23 Purchased machinery for Rs. 50,000 by cheque and installation charges of machinery Rs. 2,500 paid in cash | 10 | 3 |
| Q 18 | The following figures are extracted from the books of X Ltd.   <br> Land \& Building Rs $12,00,000$ Plant \& Machinery Rs $10,00,000$ <br> Equity Capital Rs $10,00,000$ Preference Share Capital Rs $4,00,000$ <br> Stock Rs $4,80,000$ Debtors | 10 | 3 |




