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Enrolment No :	
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2019	
Course : Financial Accounting	Semester : 1st
Programme B.Com (Hons.) Taxation 2019,	
Time: 03 hrs.	Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A			
S. No.		Marks	CO
1.	The amount of depreciation remains same every year in case of- a. Straight line Method. b. Diminishing Balance Method. c. Any of the above. d. None.	2	CO1
2.	Cash flow statement shows cash received from or cash used in- a. Operating activities. b. Investing activities. c. Financing activities. d. All of these.	2	CO2
3.	Ideal Current ratio is- a. 2 : 1 b. 1 : 1 c. 3: 1 d. None of these.	2	CO2
4. expenses are shown in liabilities side of Balance Sheet.- a. Prepaid expenses. b. Outstanding expenses. c. Electricity expenses. d. General expenses.	2	CO1
5.	Goods sold on credit to Sohan. account is debited. a. Cash b. Sohan c. Sales d. Debtor	2	CO1

6.	Present liability of uncertain amount, which can be measured reliably by using a substantial degree of estimation is termed as a. Provision b. Liability c. Contingent liabilities d. None of the above	2	CO1
7.	If an inflow of economic benefits is probable then a contingent asset is disclosed a. In the Financial statements b. In the report of the approving authority (Board of Directors in the case of the company) c. In the cash flow statement d. None of the above	2	CO2
8.	The portion of the acquisition cost of the tangible asset, which is shown in the balance sheet every year is known as a. Written down value b. Accumulated value c. Realisable value d. Salvage value	2	CO2
9.	A prepayment of insurance premium will appear in the Balance Sheet and in the Insurance account respectively as: a. A liability and a debit balance b. An asset and a debit balance c. An asset and a credit balance d. None of the above	2	CO4
10.	Sales is equal to a. Cost of goods sold – Gross Profit b. Cost of goods sold + Gross Profit c. Gross Profit - Cost of goods sold d. Cost of goods sold + Net profit	2	CO1
SECTION B			
11.	Explain the difference between Trial Balance and Balance Sheet.	10	CO1
12.	Explain the meaning and methods of charging depreciation.	10	CO3
SECTION-C			
13.	Write formulae and significance of the following Turnover Ratios :- a. Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio b. Debtors Turnover Ratio c. Debt Collection Period	10	CO2

	d. Creditors Turnover Ratio e. Stock Turnover Ratio		
14.	A company purchased a furniture for Rs. 1,00,000 on 1 st April 2018. It purchased another furniture for Rs. 50,000 on 1 st July 2019 and on the same date; the first furniture was sold for Rs.60,000. It purchased another furniture on 1 st October 2020 for Rs. 90,000. Depreciation is provided @ 10% on written down value. Prepare furniture account upto 31 st March, 2021.	10	CO4
15.	The following information is given about PQR Ltd. a. Closing stock = Rs.15,000 b. Book debts = Rs.28,000 c. Expenses paid in advance = Rs.3,500 d. Expenses payable = Rs.2,100 e. Creditors = Rs.15,000 f. Bills receivable = Rs.30,000 g. Accounts Payable = Rs.9,000 h. Bank overdraft = Rs.3,000 i. Sales = Rs.3,00,000 j. Fixed assets = Rs.1,80,000 k. Indirect expenses = Rs.30,000 l. Cost of goods sold = Rs.2,00,000 Calculate:- i. Current ratio ii Quick ratio iii Stock turnover ratio iv Average collection period v Average payment period	10	CO4

SECTION-D

16.	From the following Trial Balance of M/s. Sunita Enterprises on 31 st March, 2019 you are required to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending on 31 st March, 2019 and a balance sheet as on that date :	10	CO4												
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Debit Balances</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Amount</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Credit Balances</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Furniture & Fixtures</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> <td>Capital</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,96,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debtors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80,000</td> <td>Creditors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">36,800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit Balances	Amount	Credit Balances	Amount	Furniture & Fixtures	2,00,000	Capital	3,96,300	Debtors	80,000	Creditors	36,800		
Debit Balances	Amount	Credit Balances	Amount												
Furniture & Fixtures	2,00,000	Capital	3,96,300												
Debtors	80,000	Creditors	36,800												

Professional fees	1,200	Bills payable	35,000
Cash in hand	8,000	Discount received	1,400
Stock (1.4.2018)	2,07,200	Sales	2,08,000
Plant & Machinery	70,000	Interest received	1,000
Bank Balance	14,000	Rent received	10,600
Purchases	26,400		
Sales Return	10,000		
Accounting charges	5,000		
Salaries	18,000		
Rent and insurance	9,500		
Electricity expenses	14,800		
Bad debts	1,000		
Bills receivable	24,000		
	6,89,100		6,89,100

Adjustments:

(a) Stock on 31-03-2019 Rs. 1,65,000.

(b) Depreciation on Furniture & Fixtures @ 10% and on Plant & Machinery @ 20% per annum

(c) Salaries outstanding Rs.2,000

(d) Prepaid insurance Rs. 1,500.

17.	From the following Balance Sheet of Badri Ltd. as at 31st March, 2019 and 2018, prepare a Common – Size Balance Sheet	10	CO4
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	Particulars	31.03.2019 Rs.	31.03.2018 Rs.		
	I) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	1) Shareholders' Funds				
	a) Share Capital	80,00,000	60,00,000		
	b) Reserves and Surplus	12,00,000	8,00,000		
	2) Non Current Liabilities				
	Long Term Borrowings	24,00,000	20,00,000		
	3) Current Liabilities				
	Trade Payables	4,00,000	12,00,000		
	Total	1,20,00,000	1,00,00,000		
	II) ASSETS				
	1) Non Current Assets				
	Fixed Assets: Tangible	84,00,000	72,00,000		
	2) Current Assets				
	a) Inventories (Stock)	24,00,000	20,00,000		
	b) Cash & Cash Equivalents	12,00,000	8,00,000		
	Total	1,20,00,000	1,00,00,000		
18.	What is Cash Flow Statement? Write short note on Operating, Investing and Financing Activity.			10	CO3