

28. X manufacturing company produces chairs. An analysis of their accounting reveals:

Fixed cost ` 50,000 for the year
 Variable cost ` 20 per chair
 Capacity 2,000 chairs per year
 Selling price ` 70 per chair

Find out (i) Break-even point. (ii) Number of chairs to be sold to get a profit of ` 30,000.
 (iii) What will be the answer for (i) and (ii) if the selling price changes to ` 60 per chair?

29. From the following summarized Balance Sheets of ABC Ltd., Calculate Cash from Operating Activities.

Balance sheets of ABC Ltd. (as on 31st March, 2015 and 31st March, 2016)

Liabilities	2015 (₹)	2016 (₹)	Assets	2015 (₹)	2016 (₹)
Share capital	2,00,000	3,00,000	Machinery	2,00,000	2,36,000
General Reserve	50,000	60,000	Investments	1,00,000	1,90,000
8% Debentures	1,00,000	1,00,000	Stock	50,000	40,000
Creditors	40,000	50,000	Debtors	30,000	40,000
Bills Payable	10,000	12,000	Cash	15,000	18,000
Profit & Loss A/c	10,000	16,000	Prepaid Expenses	15,000	14,000
	4,10,000	5,38,000		4,10,000	5,38,000

30. Describe briefly the major tools used in the financial statement analysis.

31. The following is the Balance sheet of XYZ Ltd. On 31st March, 2016.

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Share Capital	2,00,000	Land & Building	1,50,000
General reserve	1,80,000	Machinery	2,00,000
P/L A/c	1,40,000	Furniture	1,00,000
Debentures	2,20,000	Stock	1,40,000
Creditors	1,00,000	80,000	
Bills payable	<u>60,000</u>	Debtors	70,000
	<u>9,00,000</u>	Bills receivable	<u>1,60,000</u>
		Cash	<u>9,00,000</u>

Calculate (i) Current ratio (ii) Quick ratio (iii) Proprietary ratio
 (iv) Capital gearing ratio (v) Fixed assets to net worth ratio

(5 x 8 = 40 Marks)

(4)

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(Pages: 4)

Name:

Reg. No.....

THIRD SEMESTER B.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019

(Supplementary/Improvement)

(CUCBCSS - UG)

CC15U BCA3 C05 - FINANCIAL & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(Complementary Course)

(2015 & 2016 Admission)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 80 Marks

Part A

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

Fill in the blanks.

- Common Size Statement is also called as _____ % statement.
- The difference between actual sales and BEP sales is _____
- In fund flow statement, fund means _____
- Analyzing financial statement over a period of time is called _____ analysis.
- _____ Concept is the basic idea that the business enterprise has separate entity apart from its owners.

Choose the correct answers.

- When current liability is paid, the current ratio
 - Increase
 - Decrease
 - Does not change
 - Become negative
- Debit signifies
 - Increase in assets account
 - Decrease in liability account
 - Decrease in capital account
 - All of the above
- Debt equity ratio is a test of
 - Liquidity
 - Profitability
 - Solvency
 - Turn over
- Money owed from an outsider is a
 - Asset
 - Liability
 - Expenses
 - Capital
- Purchase book records
 - Cash purchases
 - Purchase of asset on credit
 - Purchase of goods on credit
 - Cash and credit purchase of goods

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

Part B

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- What are the sources of cash inflow?
- What do you mean by P/V ratio?
- Calculate debt equity ratio from the following information

Total assets: ` 3,50,000, Total debt: ` 2,50,000, Current liabilities: ` 80,000

(1)

Turn Over

14. Current liabilities of a company are ` 3,20,000. Its liquid ratio is 1.5:1 and current ratio is 2.5:1.

(2)

Calculate current assets and stock.

15. Given the following details

Sales: ` 2,00,000, Variable cost: ` 1,20,000, Fixed cost ` 30,000 Calculate break-even point.

(5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

Part C

Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries 4 marks

16. What do you mean by analysis and interpretation?

17. Differentiate between funds from operations and cash from operations?

18. Name the various subsidiary books.

19. Prepare the Common Size Income Statement from the following information:

Particulars	31.3.2015 (')	31.3.2016 (')
Sales	40,000	50,000
Cost of goods sold	75% of sales	70% of sales
Operating expenses	3,000	7,000
Other Expenses	2,000	3,000
Income tax	50%	50%

20. Find out P/V ratio, Fixed Cost and BEP from the following information:

Period	Sales	Cost	Profit
I	2,40,000	2,24,000	16,000
II	2,90,000	2,60,000	30,000

21. The following particulars are regarding the standard and actual production of product X.

Standard quantity of material per unit	5kg
Standard Price per Kg	` 5
Actual number of units produced	400
Actual quantity of materials used	2,200 Kg
Price of materials paid	` 4.80 per Kg.

Calculate : (i) Material price variance (ii) Material usage Variance

22. Prepare the Statement of changes in the Working Capital from the following

Balance sheet

Particulars	Dec 31, 2015 (')	Dec 31,2016 (')
Capital & Liabilities:		
Share Capital	4,00,000	4,75,000
Trade Creditors	1,16,000	80,000
Profit & Loss A/c	<u>24,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>
	<u>5,40,000</u>	<u>6,00,000</u>
Assets:		
Machinery	1,70,000	2,00,000
Machinery	1,41,000	1,50,000
Stock - in - Trade	1,91,000	1,80,000
Debtors	<u>38,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>
Cash	<u>5,40,000</u>	<u>6,00,000</u>

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23. The following particulars are extracted from the books of Cosmos Ltd.

Gross sales	2,00,000
Cash sales	40,000
Sales returns	14,000
Debtors on 31.12.2015	18,000
Bill receivable on 31.3.2015	4,000
Provision for doubtful debts	2,000
Creditors on 31.12.2015	20,000

Calculate the average collection period.

(5 x 4 = 20 Marks)

Part D

Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries 8 marks.

24. Discuss briefly the basic accounting concepts.

25. Explain the technique of marginal costing and state its importance in decision making.

26. What are the different types of functional budgets which are prepared by a manufacturing concern?

27. Following is the trial balance of XYZ Ltd. as on 31st March, 2016. You are required to prepare a Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 2016 and a Balance Sheet on that date.

Debit Balances	`	Credit Balances	`
Stock on 1.4.2015	12,000	Sales	64,000
Purchases	48,000	Capital	20,000
Sales returns	2,000	Purchase returns	1,800
Wages	2,000	Creditors	22,000
Salaries	3,600	Bills payable	10,000
Rent	2,900		
Discount	2,000		
Repairs	1,200		
Drawings	5,000		
Debtors	10,000		
Furniture	12,000		
Sundry expenses	2,000		
Bills receivable	10,000		
Cash in hand	4,100		
Carriage	1,000		
Total	1,17,800		1,17,800

Adjustments: (a) Closing stock on 31.3.2016 was Rs.14,000 (b) Depreciate furniture by 10% per annum (c) Wages outstanding ` 500 (d) Rent paid in advance ` 800.

(3)

Turn Over