

G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.



UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025.

(For those admitted in June 2023 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.Com. BUSINESS ANALYTICS

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
III	PART - III	CORE - 5	U23BA305	CORPORATE ACCOUNTING – I

Date & Session: 24.04.2025/AN

Time : 3 hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer ALL Questions.
CO1	K1	1.	Which of the following methods is NOT used for the valuation of goodwill? a) Average profit method b) Super profit method c) Discounted cash flow method d) Annuity method
CO1	K2	2.	Goodwill is classified as a. a) Tangible asset b) Intangible asset c) Current liability d) Fictitious asset
CO2	K1	3.	When shares are issued at a price higher than face value it is called. a) Issued at par b) Issued at discount c) Issued at premium d) Right issue
CO2	K2	4.	Debentures are classified as. a) Fixed liabilities b) Current liabilities c) Current asset d)Contingent liabilities
CO3	K1	5.	The interest on debentures is paid. a) Only if profits are earned b) Only at the time of redemption c) Irrespective of profits d) After payment of dividends
CO3	K2	6.	The final accounts of company consists of . a) Trading account only b) Profit and Loss account and Balance sheet c) Cash flow statement only d) Bank Reconciliation Statement
CO4	K1	7.	Preliminary expenses appear in the balance sheet under. a) Share capital b) Non-current liabilities c) Current assets d) Miscellaneous expenditure
CO4	K2	8.	Accounting Standard AS-2 deals with. a) Depreciation accounting b) Inventory valuation c) Cash flow statements d) Revenue recognition
CO5	K1	9.	The main objective of accounting standard is to. a) Manipulate financial statements b) Ensure uniformity and comparability c) avoid taxation d) Maximize profits
CO5	K2	10.	Which regulatory board issues accounting standard in India? a) SEBI b) RBI c) ICAI d) IRDA
Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks) Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)
CO1	K3	11a.	A company authorised capital of Rs.30,00,000 invited applications for 2,00,000 shares of Rs.10 each at premium of Re.1. The shares are payable as follows On application Rs.3 On allotment Rs.4(including premium) On first and final call Rs.4 There was over-subscription and applications were received for 3,60,000 shares. Allotment shares was made as under To applicants of 1.50.000 shares – 1.50.000 shares

			To applicants of 25,000 shares – Nil To applicants of 1,85,000 shares – 50,000 shares Excess money paid on application was adjusted against sums due on allotment and first call. All moneys due were received. Pass journal entries. (OR)																										
CO1	K3	11b.	Explain the difference between shares and debentures.																										
CO2	K3	12a.	A ltd invited applications for 10000 shares of Rs 100 each at a Discount of 5% payable as follows On application Rs 25 On allotment Rs 34 On first and final call Rs 36 Applications were received for 9000 shares and all of these were accepted. All money due were received expect first and final call on 100 shares which were forfeited. Of these forfeited shares, 50 shares were reissued Rs 90 as fully paid. Pass journal entries in the books of the company. (OR)																										
CO2	K3	12b.	A limited company issued at par Rs 50 lakhs 10% debentures of Rs 100 each, payable 20% on application,25% on allotment,25% on first call and the balance after three months from the date of first call. All money was received except allotment money on 500 debentures and call money on 800 debentures. pass journal entries and necessary accounts.																										
CO3	K4	13a.	Discuss about the managerial remuneration eligible for different managerial personnel. (OR)																										
CO3	K4	13b.	From the following balances, prepare statement of profit and loss of A Co. Ltd. for the year ended 31.3.2023 <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Rs.</td></tr><tr><td>Opening Stock</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases</td><td>2,10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>3,25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Wages</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Discount Allowed</td><td>5,200</td></tr><tr><td>Depreciation</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>19,500</td></tr><tr><td>General Expenses</td><td>9,950</td></tr><tr><td>Printing</td><td>3,400</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td>Discount Received</td><td>2,150</td></tr><tr><td>Interest Received</td><td>1,000</td></tr></table> <p>Additional information Closing stock Rs.2,11,500 A tax provision of Rs. 6,000 is considered necessary An amount of Rs.1,500 is due on salary.</p>	Particulars	Rs.	Opening Stock	60,000	Purchases	2,10,000	Sales	3,25,000	Wages	60,000	Discount Allowed	5,200	Depreciation	5,000	Salaries	19,500	General Expenses	9,950	Printing	3,400	Rent	4,000	Discount Received	2,150	Interest Received	1,000
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CO4	K4	14a.	A firms earns Rs 120000 as its annual profits the rate of normal profit being 10%.The asset of the firm amount to Rs 1440000 and liabilities Rs 480000. Find out the value of goodwill by capitalisation method. (OR)																										
CO4	K4	14b.	A firm earned net profits during the last three years as follows I year Rs.54,000 II year Rs. 60,000 III year Rs.66,000 The capital investment of the firm is Rs.1,00,000 A fair return on the capital having regard to the risk involved is 25%. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 3 years' purchase of super profit.																										
CO5	K5	15a.	Explain accounting standards and its objectives. (OR)																										
CO5	K5	15b.	Discuss the principles related to the recognition, measurement, and amortization of intangible assets as per Indian AS 38.																										

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<div>SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)</div> <div>Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</div>																																																			
CO1	K3	16a.	<div>A company carried forward balance of Rs 50000 in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March 2008.During the year 2009,it made a further profit of Rs 300000.It was decided to carry out the following adjustments.</div> <div><div>1) Provision for taxation Rs 100000</div><div>2) Dividend equalisation account Rs 30000</div><div>3) Dividend at 15% on 40000 equity shares of Rs 10 each filly paid.</div><div>4) Transfer to general reserve Rs 50000</div><div>5) Transfer to development rebate reserve account Rs 25000</div></div> <div>You are required to prepare profit and loss appropriation account.</div> <div>(OR)</div>																																																			
CO1	K3	16b.	<div>The issued share capital of a company was Rs 1000000 consisting of 10000 equity shares of Rs 100 each. The Net profits for the last five years were Rs 100000, Rs 80000, Rs 120000, Rs 160000 and Rs 140000 of which 20% was placed to reserve, this portion being considered reasonable in the industry in which the company is engaged and where a fair investment return may be taken by at 12%</div> <div>Compute the value of the company share by the Yield value method.</div>																																																			
CO2	K4	17a.	<div>S Ltd invited the public to subscribe 10,000 equity shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs.10 per share. Payment was to be made as follows- on application Rs.20, on allotment Rs.40(including premium), on first call Rs. 30, on final call Rs. 20.</div> <div>Applications totaled for 13000 shares, applications for 2000 shares were rejected and allotment was made proportionately to the remaining applicants. The directors made both the calls and all the moneys were received except the final call on 300 shares which were forfeited. Later 200 of these forfeited shares were issued as fully paid at Rs.85 per share. Journalise these transactions.</div> <div>(OR)</div>																																																			
CO2	K4	17b.	<div>Palani company has 5,00,000 12% Debentures of Rs.1000 each. On 1st March 2018, it purchased 200 of its own debentures at Rs.960(ex-interest) as investment. On 31st December 2016 it cancelled the 12% debentures with own debentures. Pass journal entries and show the relevant figures as on 31st December 2016. Interest is payable on 30th December every year.</div>																																																			
CO3	K4	18a.	<div>Following is the trial balance of J Ltd as on 31.3.2016</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Debit</th><th>Credit</th></tr><tr><td>Stock (on 31.03.2015)</td><td>15,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Purchases and sales</td><td>49,000</td><td>70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Wages</td><td>10,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Discounts</td><td>1,400</td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>1,500</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>990</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Insurance</td><td>3,410</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Profit and Loss (1.4.2016)</td><td></td><td>3,006</td></tr><tr><td>Dividend paid</td><td>1,800</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Share capital</td><td></td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Debtors and Creditors</td><td>7,500</td><td>3,500</td></tr><tr><td>Machinery</td><td>5,800</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash at Bank</td><td>3,240</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Reserves</td><td></td><td>3,100</td></tr><tr><td>Bad Debts</td><td>966</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,00,606</td><td>1,00,606</td></tr></table> <div>The following additional information is available</div> <div>a. Stock on 31st March 2016 is Rs.16,400</div>	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Stock (on 31.03.2015)	15,000		Purchases and sales	49,000	70,000	Wages	10,000		Discounts	1,400	1,000	Salaries	1,500		Rent	990		Insurance	3,410		Profit and Loss (1.4.2016)		3,006	Dividend paid	1,800		Share capital		20,000	Debtors and Creditors	7,500	3,500	Machinery	5,800		Cash at Bank	3,240		Reserves		3,100	Bad Debts	966		Total	1,00,606	1,00,606
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			<p>b. Depreciate machinery at 10%</p> <p>c. Provide 5% discount on debtors</p> <p>d. Provide 2.5% discount on creditors</p> <p>e. 6 months insurance was inspired at Rs.75 p.a</p> <p>f. One month rent Rs.1,080 p.a was due on 31st March 2016.</p> <p>g. Provide managing director's commission, 15% on the net profits before deducting his commission.</p> <p>You are required to prepare statement of P/L account for the year ended 3.3.2016 and the Balance sheet on that date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>																														
CO3	K4	18b.	<p>From the following balances of AB Ltd, prepare balance sheet as on 31.3.2023</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Rs.</th></tr><tr><td>Investments in shares at cost</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Cash on hand</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bills receivable</td><td>4,15,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Debtors</td><td>5,01,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Creditors</td><td>8,78,500</td></tr><tr><td>Freehold property at cost</td><td>48,65,000</td></tr><tr><td>Furniture</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>6% preference share capital</td><td>20,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Equity share capital</td><td>20,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>5 % Debentures</td><td>15,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Surplus</td><td>3,55,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank overdraft a/c</td><td>15,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing Stock</td><td>20,53,000</td></tr><tr><td>Depreciation to fixed assets</td><td>2,70,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Rs.	Investments in shares at cost	5,00,000	Cash on hand	1,20,000	Bills receivable	4,15,000	Sundry Debtors	5,01,000	Sundry Creditors	8,78,500	Freehold property at cost	48,65,000	Furniture	50,000	6% preference share capital	20,00,000	Equity share capital	20,00,000	5 % Debentures	15,00,000	Surplus	3,55,000	Bank overdraft a/c	15,00,000	Closing Stock	20,53,000	Depreciation to fixed assets	2,70,000
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CO4	K5	19a.	<p>Journalise the following transactions</p> <p>1) A company issues 1000, 9% Debentures of Rs 100 each at a discount of 5% redeemable at par.</p> <p>2) A company issues 1000,9% Debentures of Rs 100 each at a discount of 5% and redeemable at a premium of 10%</p> <p>3) A company issues 1000,9% Debentures of Rs 100 each at par and redeemable at a premium of 5%</p> <p>4) A company issues 1000,9% Debentures of Rs 100 each at a premium of 10% and redeemable at par. (OR)</p>																														
CO4	K5	19b.	<p>On 31.12.2002 the balance sheet of a company is given below</p> <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Rs.</th><th>Assets</th><th>Rs.</th></tr><tr><td>Equity share capital Issued capital Rs.10 each</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Reserve</td><td>90,000</td><td>Fixed assets</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>P/l a/c</td><td>20,000</td><td>Current assets</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>5% Debentures</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Current liabilities</td><td>1,30,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>7,40,000</td><td></td><td>7,40,000</td></tr></table> <p>On 31.12.2002 the fixed assets were valued at Rs.3, 50,000 and the goodwill at Rs.50, 000. The net profits for three years were 51600, 52000 and 62,000 of which 20% was transferred to reserve. The return on investment expected is 9%. Compute the value per equity shares under 1.Net asset method 2. Yield method.</p>	Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Equity share capital Issued capital Rs.10 each	4,00,000	Goodwill	40,000	Reserve	90,000	Fixed assets	5,00,000	P/l a/c	20,000	Current assets	2,00,000	5% Debentures	1,00,000			Current liabilities	1,30,000				7,40,000		7,40,000		
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CO5	K5	20a.	<p>Assess the factors affecting goodwill of the firm in detail.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>																														
CO5	K5	20b.	<p>A company made an issue of 10000 shares of Rs 10 each payable Rs 3 on applications 3 on allotment, Rs 2 on first call and Rs 2 on second and final call. All these shares were subscribed. Directors made both the calls. All moneys were received except from one shareholder who holds 100 shares failed to pay the first and second calls. The directors forfeited these shares and reissued them at Rs 8 per share as fully paid up. Journalise.</p>																														

