Reg. No. | | | | | | | | |

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

UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2025.
(For those admitted in June 2023 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.B.A.

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
I	PART - III	CORE - 2	U23BB102	ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS - I

Date & Session: 10.11.2025/FN **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.	In a trial balance, the debit side represents _______. a) All assets and expenses b) All liabilities and revenues c) All assets and revenues d) All liabilities and expenses
CO1	K2	2.	The following accounts typically has a credit balance _______. a) Drawings b) Bank Loan c) Inventory d) Rent Expense
CO2	K1	3.	A Purchase Book is used to record ___________. a) Cash purchases of goods b) Credit purchases of goods c) Sales of goods d) Returns of goods sold
CO2	K2	4.	The Cash Book records. a) Only cash receipts b) Only cash payments c) Both cash receipts and payments d) Credit transactions
CO3	K1	5.	Which of the following is a current asset? a) Building b) Machinery c) Stock d) Stock
CO3	K2	6.	The Trading Account is prepared to determine: a) Net Profit/Loss b) Gross Profit/Loss c) Operating Profit/Loss d) non- operation Profit/Loss
CO4	K1	7.	The minimum number of partners required to form a partnership. a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 10
CO4	K2	8.	Interest on capital is credited to ____________ account. a) Profit and Loss Account b) Partners' Capital Account c) Partners' Current Account d) Revaluation Account
CO5	K1	9.	A business using the single-entry system is most likely to be a. a) Multinational corporation b) Public limited company c) Small sole proprietorship d) Partnership firm
CO5	K2	10.	The following is NOT a characteristic of a single-entry system. a) It is mainly used by small businesses b) It is difficult to detect errors c) It follows the dual aspect concept d) It is unsystematic

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	Jeyaseeli is a sole proprietor having a provisions store. Following are the transactions during the month of January, 2018. Journalise them. Jan. — Rs. 3 Purchased goods by paying cash 5,000 4 Purchased goods from Lipton & Co. on credit 10,000 5 Sold goods to Joy and received cash 11,000 6 Paid salaries by cash 5,000 7 Paid Lipton & Co. by cheque for the purchases made on 4th Jan. **(OR)**
CO1	K3	11b	Ananth is a trader dealing in textiles. For the following transactions, pass journal entries for the month of January, 2018. Jan. — Rs. 1 Commenced business with cash 70,000 2 Purchased goods from X and Co. on credit 30,000 3 Cash deposited into bank 40,000 4 Bought a building from L and Co. on credit 95,000 5 Cash withdrawn from bank for office use 5,000
CO2	K3	12a	ABC Corp, has a balance of Rs.2000 as per passbook as on 31st march 2021. However, the balance as per cash book as on 31st march 2021 is Rs. 2210. Let's Understand the Transaction Details 1. A check of Rs.500 was deposited, but it is not yet processed by the bank. 2. Bank charges of Rs.60 were recorded in the passbook, but not in the cash book. 3. Checks worth Rs.300 were issued, but not presented. Bank interest of Rs.50 was recorded in the passbook, but not in the cash book. **(OR)**
CO2	K3	12b	Following are some accounting errors. Rectify them by making journal entries : (i) Sales for Rs. 20,000 made to Malvika was not entered in the Sales Book. (ii) Salary of Rs. 7,500 paid to Accountant Raman was debited to his personal account (iii) Old furniture sold for Rs. 2,800 was entered in the Sales Book. (iv) Carriage paid Rs. 500 on purchase of a Machine was debited to Carriage A/c Cash Rs. 50,000 paid to the creditor Atulya Ghosh was debited to Praful Ghosh's A/c
CO3	K4	13a.	Following is the Trial Balance of a sole proprietorship concern. Prepare Trading Account for the year ending 31st March, 2019.

Items	Debit Balance (Rs.)	Credit Balance (Rs.)
Opening Stock	10,000	
Purchase	1, 00,000	
Wages	5,000	

			Factory Lighting — 5,000 Octroi Duty — 2,000 Carriage on Purchase — 1,000 Sales — — 1, 50,000 — 1,50,000 — 1,50,000
			(OR)
CO3	K4	13b.	Calculate the gross profit from the following balances taken from the books of Simmi and Vimmi Ltd. for the year ending March 31, 2017. Rs Closing stock 2,50,000 Net sales during the year 40,00,000 Net purchases during the year 15,00,000 Opening stock 15,00,000 Direct expenses 80,000
CO4	K4	14a.	Find out the value of goodwill f rom the particulars given below: a) Average capital employed in business Rs 50000 b) Trading Results: 2009 Profit Rs 12200: 2010 Profit Rs 15000; 2011 Loss Rs 2000 ; 2012 Profit Rs 21000 c) Market rate of return on investment 8%. d) Rate of risk return on capital invested in business 2%. e) Remuneration from alternative employment of proprietor (if not engaged in business) Rs 3600 p. a. You are required to calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 3 years purchase of Super Profits calculated on the average profits of last 4 years.
			(OR)
CO4	K4	14b.	A purchased B's business on 1 Jan, 2001. The profits of B's business for the last three years were as follows: 1998 – Rs 40000 (including an abnormal gain of Rs 5000) 1999— Rs 50000 (After charging an abnormal loss of Rs 10, 000) 2000— Rs 45000 (Excluding Rs 5000 as insurance premium of business property now to be insured) Calculate the value of f irm's goodwill on the basis of 2 years' purchase of the average profits of the last three years
CO5	K5	15a.	Evaluate the features of Single Entry System.
			(OR)
CO5	K5	15b.	Interpret the Statement of affaires methods.

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	**SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)**
CO1	K3	16a.	Prepare Trial Balance as on 31.03.2012 from the following balances of Ms. Maliha Afzal: Drawings Rs. 74,800 — Purchases Rs. 295,700 Stock (1.04.2011) Rs. 30,000 — Furniture Rs. 33,000 Income tax Rs. 9,500 — Rent Rs. 72,500 Bills receivable Rs. 52,500 — Capital Rs. 250,000 Sales Rs. 335,350 — Sundry creditors 75,000 Freight Rs. 3,500 — Printing charges Rs. 1,500

			Insurance Rs. 2,700 Discount received Rs. 1,000 Bank loan Rs. 120,000 Machinery Rs. 215,400 Sundry expenses Rs. 21,000 Discount allowed Rs. 950 Stock (31.03.2012) Rs. 17,000 Bills payable Rs. 31,700
			(OR)
CO1	K3	16b.	Prepare Trial Balance from the following balances of Mr. Akhtar as on 31.12.2016: Capital Rs. 420,000 Building Rs. 115,000 Machinery Rs. 60,000 Furniture Rs. 11,000 Car Rs. 68,000 Commission Rs. 1,400 Purchases Rs. 94,000 Sales Rs. 196,000 Insurance Rs. 2,400 General Expenses Rs. 800 Sundry debtors Rs. 16,200 Reserve for doubtful debts Rs.7,300 Cash in hand Rs. 25,000 Cash at bank Rs. 84,700 Sundry Creditors Rs. 68,000 Rent Rs. 48,000 Opening stock Rs. 86,000 Rates and Taxes Rs. 2,600 Bad debts Rs. 3,200 Salaries Rs. 94,000 Closing Stock Rs. 12,000 Unearned Revenue Rs. 16,000 Interest received Rs. 5,000
CO2	K4	17a.	Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement from the following particulars: i. On 31st March, 2012, the Cash Book showed a credit bank balance (i.e., bank overdraft) of Rs.2,000 ii. Out of the total cheques amounting to Rs.20,000 drawn, cheques aggregating Rs.13,000 were encashed in March, cheques aggregating Rs.4,000 were encashed in April and the rest have not been presented at all. iii. Out of the total cheques amounting to Rs.15,000 deposited, cheques aggregating Rs.11,500 were credited in March, cheques aggregating Rs.2,000 were credited in April, and the rest have not been collected at all. iv. The bank has debited Rs.1,500 on account of interest on overdraft and Rs. 100 as bank charges. v. The bank has credited Rs.1,700 on account of interest collected on securities. A Bill Receivable of Rs. 1,000 (discounted with the bank in January) dishonoured on 31st March (but not yet recorded in the Cash Book).
			(OR)
CO2	K4	17b.	Rectify the following accounting errors through Suspense Account by making journal entries : 1. Purchase of goods from Mohit for Rs. 2,500 was entered in the Sales Book, however Mohit's Account was correctly credited. 2. Cash received from Anil a debtor Rs. 3,200 was correctly entered in the Cash Book but was omitted to be posted to his account. 3. Sales Book was overcast by Rs. 1,500. 4. Cash of Rs. 4,000 paid to Hanif was credited to Rafique A/c as Rs. 1,400. 5. The total of Purchase Returns Book of Rs. 3,150 was carried forward as Rs.1,530. 6. Namita was paid cash Rs. 6,500 but Sumita was debited by Rs. 6,000.

CO3	K4	18a.	Prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2019.

Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2019

	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
Land & Building	5, 00,000	
Machinery	1, 00,000	
Capital		10, 00,000
Sales		6, 00,000
Creditors		10,000
Opening Stock	10,000	
Purchases	3, 57,000	
Wages	15,000	
Salary	25,000	
Printing & Stationery	2,000	
Freight	1,000	
Cash at Bank	2, 32,000	
Interest		2,000
Investments	1, 50,000	
Goodwill	1, 00,000	
Furniture	1, 00,000	
Debtor	20,000	
	16,12,000	16,12,000

(OR)

CO3	K4	18b.	Prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2019.

Trial Balance
As on 31st March, 2019

	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
Land and Property	5, 00,000	
Machinery	1, 00,000	
Capital		10, 00,000
Sales		6, 00,000
Creditors		10,000
Opening Stock	10,000	
Purchases	3, 57,000	
Wages	15,000	
Salary	25,000	
Printing & Stationery	2,000	
Carriage inward	1,000	
Cash at Bank	2, 32,000	
Interest		2,000
Investments	1, 50,000	
Patents	1, 00,000	
Furniture	1, 00,000	
Debtor	20,000	
	16,12,000	16,12,000

Adjustments:

1. Closing stock Rs. 30,000
2. Appreciate land and property @10% p.a.
3. Depreciate machinery @10% p.a. & furniture @5% p.a.
4. Write off bad debt Rs. 1000 and create a provision for doubtful debts Rs. 1,500.
5. Outstanding wages Rs. 200.

			6. Advance interest received Rs. 100. 7. Prepaid salary Rs. 1,000
CO4	K5	19a.	The Balance sheet of Krishna and Suresh is given below. They share profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital:		Plant	30,000
Krishna	30,000	Patent	5,000
Suresh	20,000	Furniture	3,000
General Reserve	5,000	Stock	16,000
Creditors	15,000	Debtors	15,000
Joint Life Policy	7,000	Joint Life Policy Investment	7,000
		Cash	1,000
	77,000		**77,000**

They take Mohan into partnership on following terms:

(i) Mohan shall bring Rs. 14,000 in cash for goodwill share and capital for future $1/5^{th}$ share in profits.

(ii) Depreciation on plant and machinery amounted to Rs. 5,000.

(iii) Patents were appreciated by Rs. 8,000.

Valuation of goodwill of the firm was to be made at twice the average profit of last 4 years and profits were Rs. 10,000, Rs. 9,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 13,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Account and Opening Balance Sheet for the firm.

(OR)

CO4	K5	19b.	A and B are partners sharing in the ratio of 2/3 and 1/3. Balance Sheet of their firm is as below:

Balance Sheet

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Capital:			Debtors	40,000	
A	40,000		*Less:* R.D.D.	3,600	36,400
B	30,000	70,000	Stock		20,000
Reserve Fund		12,000	Building		25,000
Creditors		20,000	Machinery		31,000
Bank Overdraft		15,000	Typewriter		2,600
			Patent		2,000
		1,17,000			1,17,000

Mr. C was admitted as partner on the following terms:

(i) He will get $1/6^{th}$ share in future profit for which he brings goodwill in cash Rs. 10,000.

(ii) R.D.D. is reduced to Rs. 1,600 whereas machinery was appreciated by Rs. 2,600.

(iii) Patents were fully written off.

(iv) Discount on creditors were provided at Rs. 400.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's Capital A/c and Opening Balance Sheet for the firm.

CO5	K5	20a.	Criticize the disadvantages of Single Entry System. **(OR)**
CO5	K5	20b.	Evaluate the differences between Single Entry system and Double Entry System.