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.COM., BUSINESS ANALYTICS

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
II	PART-III	CORE-3	U23BA203	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING II

Date & Session: 08.11.2025/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.	Buyer of goods under Hire Purchase is called as ____________. a) Hirer b) Buyer c) Customer d) Seller
CO1	K2	2.	Ownership of goods under hire purchase agreement is transferred at the time of a) Payment of down payment b) Payment of first instalment c) Payment of last instalment d) Payment of Interest
CO2	K1	3.	Cash Price = a) Hire purchase price – total interest b) Down payment in cash c) Down payment + Interest d) Sum of total instalments
CO2	K2	4.	Departments are located in: a) same place b) next city c) outside state d) in a foreign country
CO3	K1	5.	Selling expenses are apportioned on the basis of: a) sales b) purchases c) no of customers d) no. of employees
CO3	K2	6.	The Branch Account is __________ in nature. a) Nominal A/c b) Real A/c c) Personal A/c d) General A/c
CO4	K1	7.	What should be the minimum number of persons to form a Partnership? a) 2 b) 7 c) 10 d) 20
CO4	K2	8.	If the partnership deed is silent interest on drawings will be charged at _______. a) 6% p.a b) 6% p.m c) Any other Rate. d) Will not be charged

CO5	K1	9.	A new partner brings his share of goodwill in cash, the amount is debited to: a) Goodwill A/c b) Capital A/c of new partner c) Capital A/c of old partners d) Cash A/c
CO5	K2	10.	ASB stands for____________. a) American Standard Board b) Accounting Standard Board c) American Standard Books d) Accounting System Books
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.	State the Features of Hire Purchase system. **(OR)**
CO1	K3	11b.	Mohan purchases a car on hire purchase system. The total cash price of the car is Rs. 15,980 payable Rs.4,000 down and in three instalments of Rs.6,000, Rs.5,000 and Rs.2,000 at the end of first, second and third years respectively. Interest is charged at 5% p.a. You are required to calculate interest paid by hirer, each year.
CO2	K3	12a.	Explain the various types of Branches. **(OR)**
CO2	K3	12b.	Arun Traders (P) Ltd., Mumbai have their branch at Mumbai. Prepare the Branch A/c in the books of the H.O from the following transactions with the branch for the year. Opening Balance: Petty cash Rs.1,250 Stock at Branch Rs.77,000, Debtors at Branch Rs.41,250 Goods supplied to Branch during the year Rs.3,78,000 Amount Remitted to the Branch: For petty cash expenses Rs.7,500 For Salary Rs.18,500 For Rent & Taxes Rs.6,000 Closing Balance: Petty cash Rs.1,880 Stock at Branch Rs.57,880 Debtors at Branch Rs.1,26,150 Amount Remitted by the Branch: Cash Sales Rs.35,250 Realisation from debtors Rs.4,10,350
CO3	K4	13a.	X and Y are two partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. Z is admitted for 1/8th share of profits. Calculate the new profit-sharing ratio of X, Y, and Z. **(OR)**
CO3	K4	13b.	A & B are partners in a firm. A drawn Rs.6,000 at the end of every month. B drawn as follows:

Month	Date	Amount
May	1	12000
July	31	6000
September	30	9000
November	30	12000

			<table><tr><td>Janurary</td><td>1</td><td>8000</td></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>31</td><td>7000</td></tr></table> Calculate their interest on drawings @ 5% p.a.
CO4	K4	14a.	A and B are partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admit C into the firm on 1st April 1999, when their Balance sheet was as follows. <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Rs.</th><th>Assets</th><th>Rs.</th></tr><tr><td>A"s capital</td><td>32,000</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>B"s capital</td><td>34,000</td><td>Machinery</td><td>38,000</td></tr><tr><td>General reserve</td><td>8,000</td><td>Furniture</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank loan</td><td>6,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>23,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>6,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>7,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bank</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>**86,000**</td><td></td><td>**86,000**</td></tr></table>Terms of A"s admission were as follows: i. C will bring Rs.30,000 through cheque, as his share of capital and will be entitled to 1/3rd share in the profits. ii. Machinery and stock are valued at Rs.45,000 and Rs.8,000 respectively. iii. Goodwill is not be shown in the books of the new firm.
CO4	K4	14b.	Prepare Revaluation A/c. **(OR)** A partnership firm has three partners with capitals as X Rs.20,000 Y Rs. 10,000 and Z Rs.10,000. The creditors amounted to Rs.20,000 and sundry assets to Rs.60,000. On dissolution, the assets realized as follows. 1st instalment Rs.20,000; 2nd instalment Rs.20,000: and Final realization Rs.10,000 The partners share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Show the piecemeal distribution of the realization on Proportionate capital method.
CO5	K5	15a.	State the objectives of preparing Financial Statements. **(OR)**
CO5	K5	15b.	What are the main functions of IASB?

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.	Write short notes on: (i) Default; and (ii) Repossession. **(OR)**
CO1	K3	16b.	On 1st April, 2008, Ashok acquired machinery on hire purchase system from M Ltd., agreeing to pay four annual instalments of Rs 60,000 each payable at the end of each year. There is no down payment. Interest is charged @ 20% per annum and is included in the annual instalments. Because of financial difficulties, Ashok, after having paid the first and second instalments, could not pay the third yearly instalment due on

			31st March, 2011, whereupon the hire vendor repossessed the machinery. Ashok provides depreciation on the Machinery @ 10% per annum according to the written down value method. He closes his books of account every year on 31st March. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of both the parties.
CO2	K4	17a.	Distinguish Branches from Departmental business. **(OR)**
CO2	K4	17b.	M/s Z & Co. has two departments. You are requested to prepare the Trading and profit & Loss Account for each department for the year ended on 31st March, 1993 on the basis of the following information:

Particulars	Dept. 1	Dept. 2
	₹	₹
Opening stock (1.4.92)	25000	20000
Purchases	230000	190000
Sales	633000	492000
Sales Returns	3000	2000
Closing Stock (31.3.93)	30000	18000
Wages	80000	60000
Salaries	40000	25000

Other common expenses:

Selling Expenses ₹8000

Depreciation ₹18000

Electricity ₹6000

Rent ₹15000

Some other relevant information are given below:

	Dept 1	Dept 2
Light Points	18	9
Value of Assets (₹)	150000	120000
Floor Area (sq. ft)	300	200

CO3	K4	18a.	Arun and Cheran are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals were ₹ 60,000 and ₹ 40,000 as on April 01, 2015. During the year they earned a profit of ₹ 30,000. According to the partnership deed both the partners are entitled to ₹ 1,000 per month as salary and 5% p.a. interest on their capital. They are also to be charged an interest of 5% p.a. on their drawings, irrespective of the period, which is ₹ 12,000 for Arun, ₹.8,000 for Cheran. Prepare Partner's capital Accounts assuming that i. When their capitals are fixed; and ii. When their capitals are fluctuating. **(OR)**
CO3	K4	18b.	Ramesh and Suresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of their capitals contribution which were Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively. The firm stared business on April 1, 2001. According to the partnership agreement interest on capital and drawings are 12% and 10% p.a. respectively. Ramesh and Suresh are to get a monthly

			salary of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. The profits for year ended March 31, 2002 before making above appropriation was Rs. 1,00,300. The drawings of Ramesh and Suresh were Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000, respectively. Interest on drawings amounted to Rs. 2,000 for Ramesh and Rs 2,500 for Suresh. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and partners capital accounts assuming that their capitals are fluctuating.
CO4	K5	19a.	Ramu and Gopu are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. Following is the Balance sheet of the firm as on 31.12.93.

Liabilities	**Rs.**	**Assets**	**Rs.**
Ramu"s capital	60,000	Cash in hand	22,000
Gopu"s capital	35,000	Cash at bank	2,000
Wage due	5,000	Debtors 30,000 Less; Provision 2,000	28,000
Creditors	48,000	Bills Receivable	12,000
		Stock	18,000
		Investment	12,000
		Furniture	4,000
		Buildings	50,000
	1,48,000		1,48,000

On 1.1.94 Somu was admitted as a partner.

i. Somu brings in Rs.25,000 as capital for 1/4th share in profits.
ii. Provision for doubtful debts be increased to Rs.3,500.
iii. Furniture be reduced to Rs.3,500
iv. Buildings be increased by Rs.10,000
v. An investment of Rs.1,500 not recorded in the books, now brought into account.
vi. A contingent liability of Rs.800 has become a certain liability. It has been agreed among the partners that assets and liabilities are to be shown at old values.

Prepare Revaluation a/c, Partner's Capital a/c and New Balance sheet after admission.

CO4	K5	19b.	**(OR)** The following is the Balance sheet of X, Y and Z on 31-3-94:

Liabilities	**Rs**	**Assets**	**Rs**
Capital A/c"s		Furniture	40,000
X	50,000	Plant and Machinery	20,000
Y	30,000	Stock	40,000
General Reserve	30,000	Sundry Debtors	20,000
Sundry Creditors	40,000	Cash at Bank	12,000
		Z"s Capital	18000
	1,50,000		**1,50,000**

On that day, Z becomes insolvent but his estate pays Rs. 4,000. It is decided to dissolve the partnership. The assets realised as follows:

			Sundry Debtors: Rs. 15,000; Furniture: Rs. 28,000; Stock: Rs. 32,000; Plant & Machinery: Rs. 14,000. Dissolution expenses amount to Rs. 5,000. Give Accounts to close the books of the firm if the capitals are fluctuating.
CO5	K5	20a.	Briefly explain the uses of Financial Statements to users.
			(OR)
CO5	K5	20b.	What are the benefits of IFRS convergence?