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# K16U 2139

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

# III Semester B.Com. Degree (CBCSS – Reg./Supple./Imp.) Examination, November 2016 CORE COURSE 3B05COM : Advanced Accounting (2014 Admn. Onwards)

## Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

### PART-A

Answer all questions. Each carries 1/2 mark.

- Under sectional balancing system, the ledger which is usually made to balance is \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. In \_\_\_\_\_\_account cost of goods sold on hire purchase is transferred.
- Current assets and liabilities should be converted in foreign branch account at \_\_\_\_\_\_
- The short workings account shows a \_\_\_\_\_ balance in the book of the lessor. (4×1/2=2)

## PART-B

Answer four questions. Each carries one mark.

- 5. What is opening statement of Affairs ?
- 6. Mention items excluded in the general ledger accounts.
- 7. How is depreciation calculated on assets in hire purchase system ?
- 8. What do you mean by goods-in-transit?
- 9. State the purpose of royalty receivable account.
- Mention the methods used incorporations of branch trial balance in the Head Office Book. (4×1=4)

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## PART-C

Answer any six questions (not exceeding one page). Each carries 3 marks.

- 11. What is reconciliation entries in branch accounting ? State reasons for the difference.
- 12. What are the advantages of self-balancing system?
- 13. Define sub-lease ? Who are the parties in a sub-lease ?
- 14. Explain the limitations of the single entry system.
- Amar and Co. has a hire purchase departments and goods are sold on hire purchase at cost plus 60%. From the following information, prepare hire purchase trading account to ascertain the profit or loss made in hire purchase July 1, 2012.

Rs.
16,000
80,000
56,000
300
36,000

 Goods are sent to branch at 25% of profit on cost, prepare the accounts in Head Office Books.

	RS.
Opening stock at branch at cost to branch	10,000
Goods sent to branch at invoice price	40,000
Loss in transit at invoice price	5,000
Pilferage at invoice price	2,000
Normal loss at invoice price	1,000
Cl. stock at cost to branch	12,000
Sales	60,000
Expenses	8,000

Rs. 3,000 was recovered from insurance company against loss in transit.

 The under mentioned particulars have been obtained from the books of a trader who keeps his books under self balancing systems. Prepare the sales ledger adjustment account as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1998.

	Rs.
Debtors balance as on 30-6-98	28,400
Sales to debtors	58,400

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Returns from debtors	700
Cash received from debtors	41,300
Discount allowed to debtors	1,500
Acceptance received from debtors	4,200
Acceptance returned dishonoured	600
Bad debts written off	900
Sundry charges debited to debtors	29

18. From the following prepare bills receivable account and total debtors account to find out credit sales.

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Bills receivable on 1-1-94 Rs. 4,500, Total debtors on 1-1-94 Rs. 14,600, Cash received for bills receivable in 1994 Rs. 12,200, Cash received from debtors in 1994 Rs. 82,000, Discount allowed to debtors in 1994 Rs. 4,100, Bills receivable on 31-12-94 Rs. 6,220, Total debtors on 31-12-94 Rs. 16,225. (6×3=18)

### PART-D

## Answer any two questions. Each carries eight marks.

19. On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010, Hari obtained a mining lease on a term that on every ton of output a royalty of 50 paise is payable subject to a minimum rent of Rs. 12,000 per annum, on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2011, Hari granted a sub-lease of a part of this mine to Ram on the basis that a royalty of 75 paise per ton of output merging into a minimum of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The recoupment of short workings was limited under the principal lease to a period of first three years of lease and under the sub-lease to a period up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012.

From the following information you are required to show ledger accounts in the books of Hari.

Year	Outp	Output in tons	
	Own	Sub-lease	
2010	18,000	-n-in-0,n0,m	
2011	16,000	3,000	
2012	18,000	9,000	
2013	15,000	10,000	

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20. On January 1, 2013 the goods invoiced by Calcutta Head Office to its Chennai Branch were Rs. 48,000 at selling price, being 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> per cent over cost price. For six months ended June 30, 2013 the branch return shows that the sales were Rs. 29,000. The goods invoiced at Rs. 2,000 were returned by the Head Office. The closing stock at Chennai Branch on June, 2013 was Rs. 16,800 at selling price.

Record the above transactions showing Chennai Branch Stock Account, Chennai Branch Adjustment Account and Goods sent to Branch Account in Calcutta Head Office Books and balance them at June 30, 2013.

 The following balances extracted from the subsidiary ledgers on the National Slide Bank did not tally with their respective balance in the general ledger as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2014. The differences was placed to the Suspense Account for the time being.

Particulars	Rs.
1) Loan Ledger	18,65,750
2) Fixed Deposit Ledger	35,07,320
3) Savings Account Ledger	1,39,85,692
4) Current Account Ledger No. 11	94,34,281
5) Current Account Ledger No. 17	32,71,009

On close scrutiny, the following mistakes were found in the ledger.

- 1) A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 granted on loan to a borrower and debited to his account in the loan ledger was not passed through the general ledger.
- Rs. 7,500 debited to a constituent's account in loan ledger for interest was credited to the loan Ledger Account in the general ledger.
- Rs. 50,000 received from a Savings Account holder was credited to the customer's account in the fixed deposit ledger.
- Rs. 11,575 received from an account holder in the Current Account Ledger No. 17 was credited in the General Ledger to the Current Account Ledger No. 11.
- 5) Fixed deposit receipt for Rs. 10 lakh paid by transfer to the credit of the depositors account in Current Ledger No. 11 was omitted to be debited to the account holder's account in the fixed deposit ledger.

Pass the necessary journal entries rectifying forgiving mistakes. (

 $(2 \times 8 = 16)$