

Find out (a) Contribution per unit (b) Break even point (c) Margin of safety.
5. Discuss the significance of the following ratios: (a) Current ratio (b) Debt equity ratio.

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\text { PART B }-(4 \times 15=60 \text { marks })
$$

Answer any FOUR questions.
Each question carries equal marks.
6. Bombay Wala gives the following information about his business you are required to record them in proper subsidiary books and post them to ledger accounts.

| 2005 March | 1 | Bought goods from <br> Daruwala | 12,000 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | 2 | Sold goods to devidutt |  |$\quad 8,700$

8 Peepawala returned goods ..... 200
11 Sold goods to Ahmed bhai ..... 12,800
15 Ahmedbhai returned goods ..... 1,200
17 Bought goods from ..... 13,700Nariman
18 Unapproved goods ..... 3,700purchased from Narimanreturned
24 Goods sold to Deshbandu ..... 13,000
25 Goods sold to Devidutt ..... 1,280
27 Goods purchased from ..... 18,000 Daruwala
29 Goods sold to Peepawala ..... 15,000
30 Peepawala returned goods ..... 1,300
31 Goods returned to ..... 400
Daruwala
7. Enter the following items in the two-column cash book.

20051 Tikaram commences business with cash April Rs. 10,000 . He pays Rs. 2,300 for goods purchased. Rs. 500 for furniture purchased and Rs. 400 for office equipment.

2 He pays rent Rs. 100; pays legal cost Rs. 10
3 He sells goods for cash Rs. 1,800
4 He sells goods to N on 5 day's credit Rs. 800
5 He pays wages Rs. 15 ; cartage Rs. 5
6 He buys goods for cash Rs. 700 and pays a creditor S Rs. 425 in settlement of a claim of Rs. 430.

7 He receives cash from N Rs 798 in full settlement of debt

8 He sells goods for cash Rs. 50.
8. The following are the balances extracted from the Ledger of Sundar as on March 31st 2005. Prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

|  | Rs. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sundar's capital | 20,000 |  |  |
| Drawings | 3,500 |  |  |
| Buildings | 4 | 10,000 |  |
|  | 4 |  | $\mathbf{2 3 4 8}$ |


|  | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Machinery | 2,500 |
| Furniture | 600 |
| Opening stock | 12,500 |
| Cycle | 400 |
| Purchases | 75,000 |
| Sales | $1,25,000$ |
| Sales Returns | 5,000 |
| Duty paid on purchases | 15,000 |
| Sundry debtors | 10,000 |
| Sundry creditors | 7,500 |
| Reserve for bad and doubtful debts | 400 |
| Reserve for discount on debtors | 200 |
| Loan at 9\% p.a | 5,000 |
| Salaries | 4,400 |
| Wages | 7,500 |
| Rent | 2,750 |
| Travelling Exp. | 1,250 |

[^0]|  | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Postage | 135 |
| Rates and taxes | 90 |
| Carriage in | 2,500 |
| Carriage out | 750 |
| Interest paid | 375 |
| General charges | 900 |
| Bad debts | 300 |
| Cash | 250 |
| Bank | 2,400 |

The following additional information given
(a) Stock on 31-3-2005, Rs. 14,000.
(b) Provide the following outstanding - salary Rs. 400, Rent Rs. 250, Wages Rs. 600 and interest on loan.
(c) Maintain reserve for doubtful debts at 5\% and reserve for discount on debtors at $21 / 2 \%$.
(d) Provide depreciation for building $21 / 2 \%$, Machinery $10 \%$, Furniture 6\% and cycle 15\%.
9. From the following Balance Sheets, Pronare a funds flow statement.

| Liabilities | $\begin{gathered} 2003 \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2004 \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | Assets | $\begin{aligned} & 2003 \\ & \text { Rs. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2004 \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Share capital | 5,00,000 | 6,00,000 | Fixed assets | 5,00,000 | 6,50,000 |
| Reserve | 1,00,000 | 1,20,000 | Stock | 1,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| P and L A/c | 50,000 | 80,000 | Debtors | 50,000 | 10,000 |
| $6 \%$ Debentures | 1,00,000 | 1,40,000 | Bills receivable | 80,000 | - |
| Creditors | 30,000 | 20,000 | Bank | 70,000 | 40,000 |
| Provision for tax | 20,000 | 40,000 |  |  |  |
|  | 8,00,000 | 10,00,000 |  | 8,00,000 | 10,00,000 |

Other informations:
(a) During 2004, fixed assets (Book value Rs 10,000 and depreciation written off Rs. 3000) were sold for Rs. 8000)
(b) $6 \%$ debentures issued at par.
(c) Income tax paid Rs. 60,000
(d) Provision for depreciation 31-12-04 Rs. $1,00,000.31-12-05-$ Rs. $1,50,000$.
10. From the following information, calculate (a) cul unt ratio (b) liquidity ratio (c) debt equity ratio (d) fixed assets ratio (e) proprietary ratio (f) fixed assets turnover ratio (g) working capital turnover ratio and (h) debtors turn over ratio.

Balance Shèet as on 31-3-2005.

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :---: |
| Equity share capital | $1,00,000$ | Land and Buildings | 75,000 |
| Reserve fund | 50,000 | Plant and machinery | 80,000 |
| P and L A/c | 20,000 | Stock | 30,000 |
| 10\% Debentures | 50,000 | Sundry Debtors | 50,000 |
| Sundry creditors | 30,000 | Bills receivable | 20,000 |
| Bills payable | 15,000 | Cash in hand | 10,000 |
|  |  |  | $2,65,000$ |

11. From the following data, calculate:
(a) Break-even point expressed in rupees
(b) Number of units that must be sold to earn a profit of Rs. 60,000 per year.

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(c) How many units must be sold to earn a net income of $10 \%$ on sales.

## Selling price

Variable manufacturing cost
Variable selling cost
Fixed factory overheads
Fixed selling costs

Rs. 20 per unit
11 per unit 3 per unit
Rs. $5,40,000$ per year
Rs. $2,52,000$ per year
12. A firm expects to have Rs. 25,000 in bank on 1st May 2005 and requires you to prepare an estimate of cash position during the three months May - July 2005. The following information is made available.

| Month | Sales <br> Rs. | Purchases <br> Rs. | Wages <br> Rs. | Factory <br> Exp Rs. | Office <br> Exp Rs. | Selling <br> Exp. Rs. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | 50,000 | 30,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| April | 56,000 | 32,000 | 6,500 | 5,500 | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| May | 60,000 | 35,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 3,500 |
| June | 80,000 | 40,000 | 9,000 | 7,500 | 4,000 | 4,500 |
| July | 90,000 | 40,000 | 9,500 | 8,000 | 4,000 | 4,500 |

Other Information:
(a) $20 \%$ of sales is for cash; remaining amount is collected in the month following that of sale.
(b) Suppliers supply goods at two months credit.
(c) All expenses including wages are paid in the month following the one in which they are incurred.
(d) The company pays dividend to share holders and bonus to workers of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively in the month of May.
(e) Plant has been ordered and is expected to be received in June. It will cost Rs. 80,000.
(f) Income tax Rs. 25,000 is payable in July.


[^0]:    University Exam question paper, study materials download from howtoexam.com

