

XLRI JAMSHEDPUR – BM
Quiz Test, Time: 40 Minutes, Date: Aug. 2008

NAME: _____

ROLL # _____

INSTRUCTIONS

This is a closed book examination. You are not allowed to borrow books, calculators, etc. Answer all questions. Please read all footnotes (some of them might contain crucial information). Marks in brackets at the start of each section indicate the marks assigned for that section. In case of multiple-choice questions, you are required to mark (tick) the appropriate choice in the question paper attached.

Anyone who resorts to unfair practices, as judged by the examiner, the minimum penalty will be zero in this segment of evaluation, while the maximum penalty could be expulsion from the institute. There will be no further warnings.

'Section I'

[Please tick or round the correct answer; Each Complete Correct answer: + 1 mark, Each Wrong answer: – 1 mark]

Rachna Manufacturers Limited: The following are the items from the Trial balance of an industrial firm:

Opening stock	:	Raw Materials	40,000
		Finished Goods	70,000
Purchases			1,80,000
Sales			3,50,000
Returns	:	Purchases	5,000
		Sales	3,000
Wages			65,000
Factory Expenses			45,000
Freight	:	Inwards	10,000
		Outwards	15,000
At the end of the concerned period, the stock-in-hand was:			
Raw Materials			35,000
Work-in-progress			10,000
Finished Goods			55,000

Dr.		Trading Account		Cr.	
Particulars		Amt.	Particulars		Amt
To Opening stock			By Sales (3,50,000 - 3000)		3,47,000
Raw Material :	40,000		By Closing stock		
Finished Goods :	70,000		Raw Material :	35,000	
		1,10,000	Work-in-progress :	10,000	
To Purchases 1,80,000-5000		1,75,000	Finished goods :	55,000	1,00,000
To Wages		65,000			
To Factory Expenses		45,000			
To Freight Inwards		10,000			
To Gross Profit		42,000			
		4,47,000			4,47,000

Question 1: The gross profit of the industrial firm would be:

- a) Less than Rs. 10,000; b) Between Rs. 10,001 and Rs. 40,000; c) **Above Rs. 40,001**; d) None of the above

Romit Filters Limited: The following is a trail balance for the firm for the year ending 31st Dec. 2007. It is known that the closing stock of the company as on 31st Dec 2007 stood at Rs. 1,00,000:

S.Drs	15,000	
Stock (1-1-2007)	50,000	
Land & Building	1,00,000	
Capital		2,50,000
Rent		6000
Cash in hand	16,000	
Cash at bank	40,000	
Wages	30,000	70,000
S.Crs.		
B/R	20,000	
Interest	2000	
Bad debits	5000	
Repairs	3000	1,70,000
T.Sales		40,000
B/P		
Furniture & fixtures	15,000	
Depreciation	10,000	
Rates & Taxes	8000	
Salaries	20,000	
Drawings	20,000	
Purchases	1,00,000	
Office expenses	25,000	
Plant & Mach	57,000	
Total	5,36,000	5,36,000

Dr.

Cr.

Trading Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Opening Stock	50,000	Sales	1,70,000
Wages	30,000	Closing Stock	1,00,000
Purchases	1,00,000		
Gross Profit	90,000		
	2,70,000		2,70,000

Dr. **Profit and Loss Account for the year ending....**

Cr.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Interest	2,000	By Gross Profit	90,000
To Bad Debts	5,000	By Rent	6,000
To Repairs	3,000		
To Depreciation	10,000		
To Rates & Taxes	8,000		
To Salaries	20,000		
To Office expenses	25,000		
To Net Profit	23,000		
	<u>96,000</u>		<u>96,000</u>

Dr. **Balance Sheet as on....**

Cr.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital	2,50,000	Sundry Debtors	15,000
Add Net Profit	23000	Land & Building	1,00,000
	<u>2,73,000</u>	Cash in Hand	16,000
-Drawings	20,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
	<u>2,53,000</u>	Bills Receivable	20,000
Sundry Creditors	70,000	Furniture & Fixture	15,000
Bills Payable	40,000	Plant & Machinery	57,000
		Closing Stock	1,00,000
	<u>3,63,000</u>		<u>3,63,000</u>

Question 2: At the end of the accounting period, the gross profit of the industrial firm would be:

- a) Less than Rs. 10,000; b) Between Rs. 10,001 and Rs. 80,000; c) **Above Rs. 80,001**; d) None of the above

Question 3: At the end of the accounting period, the net profit of the industrial firm would be:

- a) Less than Rs. 10,000; b) **Between Rs. 10,001 and Rs. 40,000**; c) Above Rs. 40,001; d) None of the above

Question 4: At the end of accounting period, the net worth of the industrial firm would be:

- a) Less than Rs. 1,00,000; b) **Between Rs. 1,00,001 and Rs. 2,80,000**; c) Above Rs. 2,80,001; d) Can't say

Section II

The table below lists a few events / transactions and you have to record the same. Pick the most appropriate answer for preparing the accounting record and entering the same in respective ledgers. Please see, two examples at the start.

[Each Complete Correct Match: + 1 mark, Each Wrong match: – ½ mark, No Attempt: – ½ mark]

Transaction / Event	CA	FA	OA	CL	LTL	CC+RR	CR	Rev.	Exp.	Div.
Example 1: Ram invests capital in Ram Software Limited	Dr					Cr				
Example 2: A customer was offered a cup of tea	Cr								Dr	
Q 1: Retirement of an employee from Pankhuri Textiles Limited (resulting in complete severance of ties with the company). Pankhuri Textiles will record	Cr			Dr						
Explanation: The provision made for retirement benefits and salaries accrued would be adjusted along with payment of cash, bank balances, & employee advances										
Q2: Convertibility of Rs. 100 Debentures to 1 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 Par Value					Dr	Cr	Cr			
Explanation: This conveys that a long-term liability is being converted into share capital plus share premium										
Q3: Convertibility of Rs. 100 Par Value Preference Shares to 50 Equity Shares of Rs 2 par value each						Dr & Cr				
Explanation: One type of share capital is being converted to another type of share capital										

Transaction / Event	CA	FA	OA	CL	LTL	CC+RR	CR	Rev.	Exp.	Div.
Q4: As part of restructuring of a bankrupt company – its par value of share is reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1			Cr			Dr				
Explanation: Losses carried forward (and not adjusted) ... an asset side item would be adjusted with the firms capital reduction exercise. p.s. A famous accounting saying goes 'losses are of the firm whereas profits are of the shareholders.										
Q5: As a reward to shareholders, Hindustan Unilever Limited issues bonus debentures to its shareholders in the ratio of 1:1 i.e., 1 bonus debentures of Rs 100 par value is issued for every one share of the company with par value of Rs 1.					Cr	Dr				
Explanation: Reduction in revenue reserves of HUL. At the same time increases in the firms long-term liabilities.										
Q6: A company follows a % of sales method for provisioning of its estimated collection losses. The company comes to know that a customer has expired. The said customer used to always purchase on a 30-days credit from the company. The company will	Cr			Dr						
Explanation: The accounts receivable account of the customer would be written off along with the provision for bad debts.										
Q7: A person goes and cancels his railway reservation ticket (2841 Coromandal Express from Howrah to Rajahmundry) of Rs. 500. The ticket counter fellow punches a few keys (in the computer) and pays him Rs. 460. The accounts of railways will have:	Cr			Dr				Cr		
Explanation: Unearned revenue goes down (a current liability item). Cancellation charges arise as an income. The money returned is cash going down.										
Q8: Railway wagons lying empty at a customer's site results in demurrage charges. Indian railway sends a notice to Steel Authority for delay in returning its empty wagons.	Dr							Cr		
Explanation: For railways this leads to income by way of demurrage charges and a simultaneous increase in accounts receivable. In fact, it is a big source of revenue for Shipping Yards and Indian Railways										
Q9: Disposal of a old fixed asset by a company at a loss (the company does not used block depreciation)	Dr	Cr		Dr					Dr	
Explanation: The cash comes in ... along with adjustments of a loss item (expense), write off of the fixed asset and the accumulated depreciation related to the item.										
Q10: Planned massive capital repair of a blast furnace	Cr	Dr								
Explanation: Any repair that increases the life and / or capacity of a fixed asset has to be capitalized as part of the value of the fixed asset..										
Q11: A company is fully insured by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India (as part of its group insurance scheme for all staff). After one month there were no claims made by the company with LIC. This would result in				Dr				Cr		

Transaction / Event	CA	FA	OA	CL	LTL	CC+RR	CR	Rev.	Exp.	Div.
LIC having										
Explanation: Unearned revenue would get decreased with a simultaneous recognition of revenue.										
Q12. Massive earthquake happens at a factory (say, Reliance Refinery). Unfortunately, this results in complete destruction of the site. The secured lender will make the following	Cr								Dr	
Explanation: Losses / expensing of the firm along due to with write off of the loans & advance given to Reliance (in the case of a financial institution, this is a current item and hence we would treat it as a current asset).										

Note: CA – Current Assets; CC – Contributed Capital; CL – Current Liabilities & Provisions; CR – Capital Reserves; Div. – Dividends; Exp. – Expenses; FA – Fixed Assets; LTL – Long-term Liabilities; OA – Other Assets; RR – Revenue Reserves; and Rev. – Revenues.