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

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

UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2024.
(For those admitted in June 2023 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.B.A.

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
II	PART - III	CORE - 4	U23BB204	ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS - II

Date & Session: 08.11.2024 / 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.	In cost accounting stocks are valued at ___________. a) Cost price b) Market price c) Cost or Market price whichever is less d) Contract price
CO1	K2	2.	State which of following is non-current asset? a) Goodwill b) debtors c) stock d) prepaid rent
CO2	K1	3.	Management Accounting is also known as ____________. a) Financial Accounting b) Cost Accounting c) Management oriented Accounting d) Management Control
CO2	K2	4.	Which of the following will result into application of funds? a) Sale of plant b) issue of share capital c) Purchase of land d) payment to creditors
CO3	K1	5.	Liquid ratio is also known as ________. a) Acid test b) Solvency c) Cash position d) Current Ratio
CO3	K2	6.	______ is an arithmetical relationship of one number to another number. a) Fund flow b) Cash flow c) Ratio d) Budget
CO4	K1	7.	___________ means expressing the plans, polices and goals of the enterprise for definite period in future. a) Marginal Costing b) Budgeting c) Standard costing d) Budgeting Control
CO4	K2	8.	Profit made by a business concern will result in equal increase of __________. a) Net worth of business b) Net working capital c) Gross working capital d) Cash balance
CO5	K1	9.	Marginal costing does not include ________. a) Fixed Cost b) Variable cost c) Marginal Cost d) Semi variable cost
CO5	K2	10.	Key factor is taken into consideration to judge the _________of different products whenever there is any shortage. a) Profitability b) Sales c) Production d) Operating Profit

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.	Determine the objectives of Cost Accounting. **(OR)**
CO1	K3	11b.	Apply a statement of cost from the following particulars: Opening Stock: (1) Materials Rs. 2,00,000 (2) Work-in-progress Rs. 60,000 (3) Finished Goods Rs. 5,000 Closing Stock : (1) Materials Rs. 1,80,000 (2) Work-in-progress Rs. 50,000 (3) Finished Goods Rs. 15,000 Materials purchased Rs. 5,00,000

Direct Wages	Rs. 1,50,000
Manufacturing expenses	Rs. 1,00,000
Sales	Rs. 8,00,000
Selling and distribution expenses	Rs. 20,000

CO2 K3 12a. Apply the functions of management accounting.

(OR)

CO2 K3 12b. From the following prepare the balance sheet a common size statement.

Particulars	2009 Rs.	2019 Rs.
Assets:		
Cash	27,000	31,500
Debtors	2,20,000	2,11,000
Stock	1,00,000	1,26,000
Prepaid Expenses	11,000	21,000
Bills Receivables	10,000	10,500
Fixed Assets	6,35,000	6,50,000
Total	10,03,000	10,50,000
Liabilities & Capital:		
Share Capital	6,58,000	7,00,000
Long term debt	2,25,000	2,00,000
Sundry Creditors	42,000	50,000
Other Liabilities	78,000	1,00,000
Total	10,03,000	10,50,000

CO3 K4 13a. Illustrate to calculate debt equity ratio from the following

Total Assets Rs.2,60,000
Total Debt Rs.1,80,000
Current Liabilities Rs. 20,000

(OR)

CO3 K4 13b. From the following balance sheet of a company, you are required to analyze : Current Ratio and Solvency Ratio.

Balance Sheet as on 31st December

Share Capital	10,00,000	Fixed Asset	12,00,000
Fixed Liabilities	5,00,000	Current Assets	8,00,000
Current Liabilities	5,00,000		
Total	20,00,000		20,00,000

CO4 K4 14a. From the following particulars, plan to prepare a production budget of Raja Ltd., for the year ended 30th June2018

Product	Sales unit (As per Sales Budget)	Estimated stock Unit 1 July 2018	30 July 2018
A	1,50,000	14,000	15,000
B	1,00,000	5,000	4,500
C	70,000	8,000	8,000

(OR)

CO4 K4 14b. Examine to Prepare a flexible budget for overheads on the basis of the following data. Ascertain the overhead rates at 50%, 60% and 70% capacity

	At 60% CapacityRs.
Variable overheads:	
Indirect material	6,000
Indirect Labour	18,000
Semi variable overheads:	
Electricity (40% fixed 60% variable)	30,000
Repairs (80%fixed 20% variable)	3,000
Fixed overheads:	
Depreciation	16,500
Insurance	4,500
Salaries	15,0000
Total overheads	93,000
Estimated direct labour hours	1,86,000

CO5 K5 15a. From the following information, evaluate to find out the amount of profit earned during the year using marginal costing technique.

Fixed cost Rs.5,00,000
Variable cost Rs.10 per unit

			Selling price Rs. 15 per unit Output level 1,50,000 units **(OR)**
CO5	K5	15b.	From the following particulars to measure the break even point. Variable cost per unit Rs.12 Fixed expenses Rs. 60,000 Selling price per unit Rs. 18

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.	Categorize the Essentials of a Good Costing System. **(OR)**
CO1	K3	16b.	The cost of manufacturing 5,000 units of a commodity comprises: a) Materials Rs.20,000 b) Wages Rs.25,000 c) Chargeable expenses Rs.400 d) Fixed overheads Rs. 16,000 e) Variable overheads Rs.4,000 For manufacturing every 1000 extra units of the commodity the cost of production increases as follows: a) Materials: Proportionately b) Wages: 10% less proportionately c) Chargeable expenses : No extra cost d) Fixed overheads Rs.200 extra e) Variable overheads 25% less than proportionately Calculate the estimated cost of producing 8,000 units of the commodity and show by how much it would differ if a flat rate of factory overhead based on wages were charged.
CO2	K4	17a.	Distinguish between financial accounting and management accounting. **(OR)**
CO2	K4	17b.	Analyze the following figures, compute trend percentage and comment, using 2005 as the base year:

Year	Sales	Cost of goods sold	Profit before tax
2005	600	360	120
2006	680	414	138
2007	840	512	186
2008	960	574	204
2009	1040	600	228
2010	1200	666	300

CO3	K4	18a.	Analyse the following is the balance sheet of a company as on 31st March:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	2,00,000	Land and Building	1,40,000
Profit & Loss A/c	30,000	Plant and Machinery	3,50,000
General Reserve	40,000	Stock	2,00,000
12% Debentures	4,20,000	Sundry Debtors	1,00,000
Sundry Creditors	1,00,000	Bills Receivable	10,000
Bills Payable	50,000	Cash at bank	40,000
Total	8,40,000		8,40,000

Calculate:
1. Current Ratio
2. Quick Ratio
3. Inventory to working capital
4. Debt to Equity Ratio
5. Proprietary Ratio

(OR)

CO3	K4	18b.	Alpha Manufacturing Company has drawn up the following Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2020.

	Rs.		**Rs.**
To Opening Stock	26,000	By Sales	1,60,000

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Purchase	80,000	By Closing Stock	38,000
To Wages	24,000		
To Manufacturing Expenses	16,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	52,000		
	1,98,000		1,98,000
To selling & Dist. Expenses	4,000	By Gross Profit b/d	52,000
To Administrative Expenses	22,800	By Compensation Acquisition of land	4,800
To General Expenses	1,200		
To Value of furniture lost by fire	800		
To Net Profit	28,000		
	56,800		56,800

You are required to find out:

a) Gross profit Ratio b) Net Profit Ratio

c) Operating Ratio d) Operating Net Profit to Net Sales Ratio

CO4 K5 19a. Evaluate the following forecasts of income and expenditure prepare a cash budget for the three months commencing 1st june, when the bank balance was Rs.1,00,000.

Particulars	Sales	Purchases	Wages	Factory Expenses	Admin and Selling exp
April	80,000	41,000	5,600	3,900	10,000
May	76,500	40,500	5,400	4,200	14,000
June	78,500	38,500	5,400	5,100	15,000
July	90,000	37,000	4,800	5,100	17,000
August	95,000	35,000	4,700	6,000	13,000

A sales commission of 5 percent on sale, due two months after sales is payable in addition to selling expenses. Plant valued at Rs.65,000 will be purchased and paid for in August and the dividend for the last financial year of Rs.15,000 will be paid in july. There is a two month credit period allowed to customer and received from suppliers.

(OR)

CO4 K5 19b. A department of company X attains sales of Rs.6,00,000 at 80% of its normal capacity and its expenses are given below:

Administration Cost	
Office Salaries	90,000
General Expenses	2% of sales
Depreciation	7,500
Rates and Taxes	8750
Selling cost	
Salaries	8% of sales
Travelling Exp	2% of sales
Sales office	1% of sales
General Exp	1% of sales
Distribution cost	
Wages	15000
Rent	1% of sales
Other Expenses	4% of sales

Evaluate the flexible administration, selling and distribution cost budget, operating at 90%, 100% and 110% of normal capacity.

CO5 K5 20a. From the following details to evaluate (a) Profit Volume Ratio b) BEP c) Margin of safety.

Sales	Rs. 1,00,000
Total Costs	Rs. 80,000
Fixed Cost	Rs. 20,000
Net Profit	Rs. 20,000

(OR)

CO5 K5 20b. In a year, the position of Y ltd was as follows

Sales	1,20,000
Variable overhead	96,000
Gross Profit	24,000
Fixed Overhead	16,000
Net Profit	8,000

Find out:

a) P/V Ratio

b) B.E.P

c) Net profit from the sales of Rs.1,30,000

d) Required sales for a net profit Rs.10,000