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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Mid - Term Examinations – October 2025

Date: 08-10-2025

Time: 11.45am to 01.15pm

School: SOC	Program: B.com ACCA	
Course Code: CBS1025	Course Name: Financial accounting	
Semester: I	Max Marks: 50	Weightage: 25%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	28	22	-	-	-

Instructions:

- (i) *Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
- (ii) *Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.*

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

5Q x 2M=10M

1	Name the types of personal accounts.	2 Marks	L2	CO1
2	Who are the internal users of accounting information?	2 Marks	L2	CO1
3	What is the objectives of financial statements?	2 Marks	L2	CO1
4	Highlight the importance of IFRS.	2 Marks	L2	CO1
5	State four merits of Double entry system.	2 Marks	L2	CO2

Part B

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

4Q x 10M=40M

6.	Give accounting Equation for the following transactions of Dominos Pvt. Ltd. for March 2024: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Commenced business with cash Rs. 1,00,0002. Purchased Land Rs. 80,0003. Bought goods for cash Rs. 60,000.4. Cash sales of worth Rs. 20,000	10 Marks	L3	CO2
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	<p>5. Bought goods on credit from Ritik of worth Rs. 80,000 6. Sales on credit to Bashir Rs. 2,000 7. Received cash from Bashir of Rs. 2,000. 8. Paid expenses of Rs. 20,000.</p>			
Or				
7.	Generally Accepted accounting Principles, are the standardized rules, guidelines, and standards that dictate how financial statements are prepared, ensuring transparency, consistency, and comparability of financial information across businesses and industries. Discuss importance of GAAP.	10 Marks	L3	CO 2

	<p>Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement as on March 31, 2024, showing the balance as per the Pass Book from the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balance as per Cash Book on March 31, 2024, was ₹25,000. 2. Two cheques deposited into the bank worth ₹2,000 were not cleared. 3. Three cheques issued worth ₹6,000 were not presented for payment. 4. Bank has allowed interest of ₹250, which is not recorded in the Cash Book. 5. Bank charges of ₹50 have not been recorded in the Cash Book. 6. Insurance premium was less charged by the bank by ₹500. 			
Or				

8.	<p>From the following transactions of January 2025, prepare the following subsidiary books:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales Book • Sales Returns Book • Purchases Book • Purchase Returns Book <p>Transactions:</p> <p>Jan 01 – Sold goods to Ravi, Delhi ₹5,000.</p> <p>Jan 01 – Purchased goods from Hari, Kanpur ₹8,000.</p> <p>Jan 02 – Sold goods to Dina, Lucknow ₹1,000.</p> <p>Jan 02 – Purchased goods from Gabbar, Kolkata ₹5,000.</p>	10 Marks	L3	CO 2
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	<p>Jan 02 – Ravi returned goods worth ₹100.</p> <p>Jan 04 – Sold goods to Zakir Hussain, Lucknow ₹500.</p> <p>Jan 04 – Returned goods to Gabbar, Kolkata ₹500.</p> <p>Jan 05 – Zakir Hussain returned goods worth ₹100.</p> <p>Jan 07 – Returned goods to Hari, Kanpur ₹500.</p> <p>Jan 09 – Purchased goods from Raghu, Delhi ₹1,000, subject to a trade discount of 10%.</p> <p>Jan 10 – Sold goods to RajaPratap for ₹5,000, subject to a trade discount of 5%.</p>		
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10.	<p>Journalize the following transactions in the books of Mr. John for the month of January 2025:</p> <p>Jan 01: Started business with cash ₹2,00,000.</p> <p>Jan 03: Deposited cash into bank ₹40,000.</p> <p>Jan 07: Sold goods for cash ₹100,000.</p> <p>Jan 09: Purchased goods for ₹20,000 (half by cash and half by cheque).</p> <p>Jan 12: Sold goods to Nandan on credit ₹30,000.</p> <p>Jan 14: Purchased goods from Radha on credit ₹25,000.</p> <p>Jan 20: Received ₹29,500 from Nandan in full settlement of his account; discount allowed ₹500.</p> <p>Jan 23: Paid ₹24,250 to Radha in full settlement of his account; discount received ₹750.</p> <p>Jan 25: Paid wages and salaries ₹7,500.</p> <p>Jan 29: Withdrew cash ₹6,000 and cheque ₹8,000 from bank for personal and official use.</p>	10 Marks	L3	CO 2
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Or

11.	<p>From the following information, draft the trial balance for the year ending March 31st, 2024:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>₹</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Receivables</td><td>8,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank loan</td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank overdraft</td><td>3,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drawings</td><td>5,100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Capital</td><td>22,500</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	₹	Receivables	8,000	Bank loan	5,000	Bank overdraft	3,500	Drawings	5,100	Capital	22,500	10 Marks	L3	CO 2
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Receivables	8,000															
Bank loan	5,000															
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	Purchases	29,200			
	Rent	5,000			
	Bank interest	800			
	Heat and light	4,000			
	revenue	32,000			
	Salaries	1,000			

12.	XYZ Ltd. had started a manufacturing unit and the company purchased machinery worth ₹180,000 on 1st April 2020 and had spent Rs. 20,000 for its installation. The estimated life of the machinery is 10 years, and its scrap value is ₹0. The company sold off the machinery on March 31 st 2024 for Rs. 50,000. Calculate the annual depreciation using the Straight-Line Method, Profit or loss occurred by the company. Prepare the Machinery Account as well as depreciation account for 4 years.	10 Marks	L3	CO 2
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Or

13.	ABC Ltd. decided to merge with PQR Ltd. and the newly formed company purchased equipment for ₹8,00,000 on 1st April 2020. The rate of depreciation is 10% per annum on Written Down Value Method. The company sold off the machinery on March 31 st 2024 for Rs. 3,00,000. Calculate the annual depreciation using the W.D.V. method, Profit or loss occurred by the company. Prepare the Machinery Account as well as depreciation account for 4 years.	10 Marks	L3	CO 2
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