



'সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী'

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**  
B.Com. Programme 1st Semester Examination, 2023

**DSC1-COMMERCE**  
**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**  
**REVISED NEW SYLLABUS**

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.***GROUP-A / বিভাগ-ক / खण्ड-क****Answer any two questions**

12×2 = 24

যে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

कुनै दुईवटा प्रश्नका उत्तर दिनुहोस्

1. The following Trial Balance was extracted from the books of Mr. Talapatra as on 31.3.23:

12

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
Plant & Machinery	90,000	Capital Account	1,17,000
Furniture	2,000	Sales	1,45,000
Purchases	70,000	Return of goods	1,750
Return of goods sold	1,200	Discount	800
Discount allowed	425	Sundry Creditors	25,550
Sundry Debtors	50,000	Provision for Doubtful Debts	700
Opening Stock	40,000		
Salaries	7,000		
Wages	12,000		
Carriage outward	1,550		
Rent & Taxes	5,000		
Advertisement	2,500		
Cash	9,125		
	<b>2,90,800</b>		<b>2,90,800</b>

Prepare Trading & P/L A/c for the year ended 31.3.23 and Balance Sheet as on that date after taking the following adjustments:

- Closing stock was valued at Rs. 34,220.
- Provision for doubtful debts is to be kept at Rs. 900.
- Depreciation on Plant & Machinery by 10% p.a.
- Distribute goods worth Rs. 1,000 as free sample.

2. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profit and loss as 2:2:1. They dissolve their firm when their Balance Sheet stood as follows:

12

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital:		Cash	10,000
X	82,000	Sundry Assets	1,94,000
Y	52,000	Z's Capital	16,000
General Reserve	30,000	Profit & Loss Account	10,000
Creditors	66,000		
	<b>2,30,000</b>		<b>2,30,000</b>

Sundry Assets realised Rs. 1,80,000 and the creditors were discharged at a discount of Rs. 4,000. The expenses of dissolution amounted to Rs. 2,000. Z was declared insolvent and a find dividend of 50% was realised from private estate. Show necessary accounts applying Garner vs Murray rule.

3. A consignment of 1,00,000 kg of tea costing Rs. 4 per kg is made on August 1st 2013 to an agent on a commission, of 5% on gross sales.

12

The following expenses are incurred:

- (a) By consignor:

Freight- Rs. 2,000

Dock Charges- Rs. 800

- (b) By Consignee:

Godown rent- Rs. 800

Misc. expenses- Rs. 1,400

Chests containing 2000 kg of tea were damaged in transit and the contents had to be destroyed on landing. 70,000 kg of tea were sold at Rs. 6 per kg and on August 31st the balance of the consignment remained unsold.

Prepare Consignment Account and Consignee's Account.

4. Write short notes on any *three*:

4×3 = 12

যে কোন *তিনটির* উপর সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখ:

কোন *তিনবটা* ছোটো টিপ্পণীহরু লেজ্জুহোস্

- (a) Going Concern Concept

চলমান সত্ত্বার ধারণা (Going Concern Concept)

- (b) Situations when dissolution of partnership firm take place

অংশীদারী ব্যবসা অপলোপন-এর (Dissolution) পরিস্থিতিগুলো লেখ

পরিস্থিতিহরু জৰ সাল্লাদারীকো বিঘটন হুন্ড

- (c) Uses of Accounting Information

হিসাবরক্ষণ তথ্যের (Accounting Information)-এর ব্যবহার গুলি লেখ

লেখা জানকারী (Accounting Information) কৌ উপয়োগহরু

- (d) GAAP.

## GROUP-B / বিভাগ-খ / खण्ड-ख

5. Answer any **four** questions: 6×4 = 24
- যে-কোন **চারটি** প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ  
কোন **চারবটা** প্রশ্নকা উত্তর লেখ :
- (a) From the following information prepare Branch Account in the books of the head office assuming that all the sales at branch are on the cash basis: 6
- Opening stock at the branch ₹30,000  
Sales during the year ₹1,20,000  
Goods sent to Branch ₹90,000  
Expenses paid by Head office ₹14,000
- Closing Stock could not be ascertained, but it is known that the branch usually sells cost plus 20%. The Branch Manager is entitled to a commission of 10% before charging such commission.
- (b) What do you mean by Dissolution of partnership firm? Discuss the reasons that lead to dissolution of the firm? 3+3
- অংশীদারী ব্যবসার অবলোপন (Dissolution) বলতে কি বোঝ ? অবলোপনের কারণগুলি বর্ণনা কর।  
साझेदार फर्महरूको विघटन भनेको के हो ? फर्मको विघटन गर्ने कारणहरू छलफल गर्नुहोस्।
- (c) Write a short note on: 3+3
- संक्षिप्त टीका लेखः  
छोटो नोट लेख्नुहोस्
- (i) Separate Entity Concept  
पृथक अस्तित्वের ধারণা (Separate Entity Concept)  
अलग इकाई (entity) अवधारणा
- (ii) Money Measurement Concept.  
अर्थ परिमापक धারণा (Money Measurement Concept)।  
पैसा मापन (measurement) अवधारणा।
- (d) Describe the advantages of Accounting Standard. 6
- Accounting Standard-এর সুবিধাগুলি বর্ণনা কর।  
लेखा मानकहरू (standards) फाइदाहरू छलफल गर्नुहोस्।
- (e) What is contingent liability? Explain contingent liability with the help of two examples. 3+3
- सम्भाव्य दाय (Contingent Liability) कাকে बले ? दुई उदाहरणसह सम्भाव्य दाय व्याख्या कर।  
आकस्मिक दायित्व (Contingent Liability) के हो ? दुई उदाहरणहरूको सहायताले आकस्मिक दायित्व व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
- (f) What do you mean by IFRS? Write few advantages of IFRS? 3+3
- IFRS बलते कि बोझ ? IFRS-एर किछु सुविधा उल्लेख कर।  
IFRS के हो ? IFRS को केही फाइदाहरू लेख्नुहोस्।

GROUP-C / বিভাগ-গ / খণ্ড-গ

6. Answer any **four** questions: 3×4 = 12
- যে-কোন **চারটি** প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ  
কোন **চারঘটা** প্রশ্নের উত্তর লেখ :
- (a) What do you mean by Accounting Equation? 3  
হিসাবরক্ষণের সমীকরণ (Accounting Equation) বলতে কি বোঝ ?  
লেখা সমীকরণ (Equation) মনেকো কে হো ?
- (b) What are the Debit note and Credit note? 3  
Debit note এবং Credit note কি ?  
ডেবিট নোট র ক্রেডিট নোট কে হো ?
- (c) Distinguish between Consignment and Ordinary Sale. 3  
Ordinary Sale এবং Consignment-এর পার্থক্য লেখ।  
কনসাইনমেন্ট র সামান্য বিক্রী বীচকো মিন্নতা লেজ্জুহোস্।
- (d) What do you mean by Errors of Omission and Errors of Commission? 3  
Errors of Omission এবং Errors of Commission বলতে কি বোঝ ?  
Errors of omission র Errors of commission মন্নালে কে বুজ্জুহুন্ট ?
- (e) Distinguish between Capital Receipts and Revenue Receipts. 3  
মূলধনী আয় (Capital Receipts) এবং চলতি আয় (Revenue Receipts)-এর পার্থক্য লেখ।  
Capital Receipts র Revenue Receipts কো বীচকো মিন্নতা লেজ্জুহোস্।
- (f) What do you mean by Accounting Cycle? 3  
হিসাবরক্ষণ চক্র (Accounting Cycle) বলতে কি বোঝ ?  
Accounting Cycle মন্নালে কে বুজ্জুহুন্ট ?

—x—