## INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Dundigal, Hyderabad - 500043
COMMON FOR ALL BRANCHES

## III B.Tech II Semester

ASSIGNMENT

| Course Name | $:$ MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Course Code | $:$ A40010 |
| Class | $:$ II - B. Tech II Semester |
| Branch | $:$ EEE |
| Year | $: 2016-2017$ |
| Course oordinator | $:$ M.Ramesh, Assistant Professor, MBA Department. |
| Course Faculty | $:$ M.Ramesh, Assistant Professor, MBA Department |

## OBJECTIVES

To meet the challenge of ensuring excellence in engineering education, the issue of quality needs to be addressed, debated and taken forward in a systematic manner. Accreditation is the principal means of quality assurance in higher education. The major emphasis of accreditation process is to measure the outcomes of the program that is being accredited.

In line with this, Faculty of Institute of Aeronautical Engineering, Hyderabad has taken a lead in incorporating philosophy of outcome based education in the process of problem solving and career development. So, all students of the institute should understand the depth and approach of course to be taught through this question bank, which will enhance learner's learning process.

| S. No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy Level | Course Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSIGNMENT NO.1UNIT-IINTRODUCTION \& DEMAND ANALYSIS |  |  |  |
| 1 | Define Managerial Economics. Explain its nature. | Remember | 1 |
| 2 | Define Managerial Economics. Write its scope. | Analyze | 1 |
| 3 | Define Law of Demand. State the assumptions of Law of Demand. | Remember | 2 |
| 4 | Briefly explain the exceptions of Law of Demand. | Understand | 2 |
| 5 | Describe the determinants of Demand. | Understand | 2 |
| 6 | Explain the significance/Importance of Elasticity of Demand. | Remember | 2 |
| 7 | Illustrate different types of Price Elasticity of Demand. | Apply | 2 |
| 8 | Write different types of Income Elasticity of Demand. | Apply | 2 |
| 9 | Identify the factors which are influencing/governing Elasticity of Demand. | Analyze | 2 |
| 10 | Consider different methods of Cross Elasticity of Demand. | Understand | 2 |
| 11 | How to measure Price Elasticity of Demand? Explain.(Methods of Price Elasticity of Demand) | Remember | 2 |
| 12 | Define Demand Forecasting. Illustrate different methods of Demand Forecasting. | Apply | 2 |
| 13 | Discuss the factors governing Demand Forecasting. | Understand | 2 |
| 14 | Illustrate Survey based Demand Forecasting methods with appropriate examples. | Remember | 2 |
| 15 | Write the significance/Importance of Elasticity of Demand. | Analyze | 2 |


| S. No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNIT-IIPRODUCTION \& COST ANALYSIS |  |  |  |
| 1 | Describe different types of Internal Economies. | Understand | 3 |
| 2 | Briefly explain different types of External Economies. | Remember | 3 |
| 3 | Discuss the significance of Break-Even Analysis. | Understand | 3 |
| 4 | State the limitations of Break-Even Analysis. | Remember | 3 |
| 5 | Define Production function. How can a producer find it usefulness? Illustrate. | Apply | 3 |
| 6 | State the features of Iso- Quants and Iso-Costs. | Remember | 3 |
| 7 | State the features of Iso-Costs. | Remember | 3 |
| 8 | Briefly Explain about the Cobb-Douglas Production Function. | Understand | 3 |
| 9 | Briefly Explain the classification of costs | Understand | 3 |
| 10 | You are required to Determine i)P/V Ratio (ii) Break Even Point in Value <br> ( iii) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.4,50,000 and (iv) Profit when Sales are Rs.21,60,000 from the following information <br> Fixed Expenditure Rs.90,000 <br> Variable Cost Per unit : <br> Direct Material Rs. 5 <br> Direct Labour Rs. 2 <br> Direct Overheads 100\% of Direct Labour <br> Selling price per unit Rs.12. | Apply | 3 |
| 11 | The following data are available from the records of a company <br> You are required to <br> i) Compute the P/V Ratio, Break-Even Point and Margin of Safety at this level. <br> ii) Compute the above with the effect of $10 \%$ increase in selling price. <br> iii) Compute the above with the effect of $10 \%$ decrease in selling price. | Understand | 3 |
| 12 | The Sales Turnover and profit during two years were given as follows: <br> You are required to Compute the following: <br> i) $P / V$ Ratio <br> ii) Fixed Cost <br> iii) Break Even Point in Value and Units <br> iv) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.40,000 <br> v) Profit when Sales are Rs.12,00,000. <br> The Selling Price per unit can be assumed at Rs. 100 | Remember | 3 |
| 13 | The Sales Turnover and profit during two years were given as follows: <br> You are required to compute the following: <br> i) $P / V$ Ratio <br> ii) Fixed Cost <br> iii) Break Even Point in Value and Units <br> iv) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.5,000 <br> v) Profit when Sales are Rs.46,000. <br> The Selling Price per unit can be assumed at Rs. 10 | Evaluate | 3 |


| S. No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | The Sales Turnover and profit during two years were given as follows: <br> You are required to Compute the following: <br> i)P/V Ratio <br> ii) Fixed Cost <br> iii) Break Even Point (Value) <br> ii) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.20,000 <br> iii) Profit when Sales are Rs.1,25,000. | Understand | 3 b |
| 15 | The Total Sales Turnover and Total Cost during two years were given as follows: <br> You are required to Compute the following: <br> i) $P / V$ Ratio <br> ii) Fixed Cost <br> iii) Break Even Point (Value) <br> ii) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.6,000 <br> iii) Profit when Sales are Rs. 47,500 | Apply | 3 |
| 16 | The Sales Turnover and profit during two years were given as follows: <br> You are required to Compute the following: <br> i)Break Even Point (Value) <br> ii) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.40,000 <br> iii) Profit when Sales are Rs.1,20,000. | Evaluate | 3 b |
| 17 | You are given the following information about two companies in 2000. <br> Sales <br> CompanyA:Rs.50,00,000 <br> CompanyB:Rs.50,00,000 <br> Fixed Expenses <br> CompanyA:Rs.12,00,000 <br> CompanyB:Rs.17,00,000 <br> Variable Expenses <br> CompanyA:Rs.35,00,000 <br> CompanyB:Rs.30,00,000 <br> You are required to show that i) P/V Ratio ii) B.E.P iii) Margin of Safety iv) MOS Ratio v) Profit at Desired Sales of Rs.80,00,000 vi) Sales at a profit of Rs,1,50,000 for each company from the above information. | Remember | 3 |
| UNIT-III <br> MARKETS \& NEW ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT |  |  |  |
| 1 | Define Perfect Competition. List out the features of Perfect Competition? | Remember | 4 |
| 2 | Define Monopoly. Discuss the features of Monopoly? | Understand | 4 |
| 3 | How to determine price under Perfect Competition? Illustrate. | Apply | 4 |
| 4 | Discuss price-output determination in case of Monopoly. | Understand | 4 |
| 5 | Write differences between Perfect competition and Monopoly. | Apply | 4 |
| 6 | Write differences between perfect and imperfect market. Explain different | Apply | 4 |


| S. No | Question |  |  | Blooms Taxonomy Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | types of Pricing. |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Define Monopolistic Competition. Explain the features of Monopolistic Competition. |  |  | Remember | 4 |
| 8 | How to determine price- output in case of Monopolistic Competition? Discuss. |  |  | Apply | 4 |
| ASSIGNMENT NO. 2UNIT-IIIMARKETS \& NEW ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Define Business. Explain its characteristics. |  |  | Remember | 5 |
| 10 | Define Sole Trading. Describe the features, merits and demerits of Sole Trading? |  |  | Understand | 5 |
| 11 | Define Partnership. State the features, merits and demerits of Partnership? |  |  | Remember | 5 |
| 12 | Define Joint Stock Company. Illustrate the features, merits and demerits of Joint Stock Company. |  |  | Apply | 5 |
| 13 | Distinguish between public company and private company. |  |  | Apply | 5 |
| 14 | State the merits \& demerits of different types of Public Enterprises. |  |  | Remember | 5 |
| 15 | Explain different types of Partners. |  |  | Understand | 5 |
| 16 | List out different types of companies. |  |  | Remember | 5 |
| UNIT-IVCAPITAL BUDGETING |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Define Capital. Explain its significance. |  |  | Remember | 6 |
| 2 | Describe different types of capital. |  |  | Create | 6 |
| 3 | Discuss the factors which are influenced on working capital requirement. |  |  | Understand | 6 |
| 4 | Describe the advantages and Disadvantages of Pay-back Period. |  |  | Understand | 6 |
| 5 | State the advantages and Disadvantages of ARR Method. |  |  | Remember | 6 |
| 6 | Illustrate the advantages and Disadvantages of NPV Method. |  |  | Apply | 6 |
| 7 | Write the advantages and Disadvantages of IRR Method. |  |  | Analyze | 6 |
| 8 | Explain the advantages and Disadvantages of Profitability Index Method. |  |  | Remember | 6 |
| 9 | Define Capital Budgeting. Illustrate the significance and limitations of Capital Budgeting. |  |  | Apply | 6 |
| 10 | The cost of a project is Rs.50,000 and annual cash inflows for the next five years are given as follows: <br> $1^{\text {st }}$ year Rs.25,000 <br> $2^{\text {nd }}$ year Rs.25,000 <br> $3^{\text {rd }}$ year Rs.25,000 <br> $4^{\text {th }}$ year Rs.25,000 <br> $5^{\text {th }}$ year Rs. 25,000 <br> Total 125,000 <br> What is the pay-back period for the project? |  |  | Remember | 6 |
| 11 | X Ltd. is producing articles mostly by manual labour and is considering replacing it by a new machine. There are two alternative models M and N of the new machines. Prepare a statement of profitability showing the pay-back period from the following information: |  |  | Understand | 6 |
|  | Particulars | Machine-M | Machine-N |  |  |
|  | Estimated Life | 4 years | 5 years |  |  |
|  | Cost of machine | Rs.90,000 | Rs.1,80,000 |  |  |
|  | Estimated Savings in scrap | Rs.5,000 | Rs.8,000 |  |  |
|  | Estimated Savings in direct labour /wages | Rs.60,000 | Rs.80,000 |  |  |
|  | Additional cost of Maintenance | Rs.8,000 | Rs.10,000 |  |  |


| S. No | Question |  |  |  | Blooms Taxonomy Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Additional cost of supervision |  | Rs.12,000 | Rs.18,000 |  |  |
| 12 | There are two projects $X$ and $Y$. Each project requires an investment of Rs.20,000. You are required to Rank these two projects according to pay-back period method from the following information: <br> Net Profits Before Depreciation and After Tax (NPBDAT) for Two projects were given below: |  |  |  | Apply | 6 |
| 13 | A firm is considering two proj and a life of 4 years. The follo taxes and depreciation. <br> Predict Accoun <br> (ii) Original Cap | cts each with wing is the list <br> ing Rate of $R$ tal Employe | n initial inv f estimated | ent of Rs.20,000 h inflows after <br> ge Capital | Apply | 6 |
| 14 | Company has an investment expected net cash flows after <br> Using $10 \%$ as the co (i) Pay-back Period (i) Value @10\% D.f. and | pportunity taxes and b <br> Net Cash | ing Rs.50,0 e deprecia ws (Rs.) | with the following <br> (iii) Net Present D.f. | Understand | 6 |
| 15 | No project is acceptable unle project along with Cash outf | s the yield is ws are give | \%. Cash In elow: | s of a certain |  |  |


| S. No | Question |  |  |  |  |  |  | Blooms Taxonomy Level | Course <br> Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4 |  | ---- |  | 80,000 |  | Apply | 6 |
|  |  | 5 |  | -------- |  | 30,00 |  |  |  |
|  |  | salvage ct (i) Net <br> @10\%D | value at Present <br> .f as per | the end of Value. <br> Present | $\text { he } 5^{\text {th }} \mathrm{ye}$ <br> ue Table | r is Rs .40 <br> given b | 000. <br> w: |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |  |
|  |  | . @10\% | 0.909 | 0.826 | 0.751 | 0.683 | 0.621 |  |  |
| 16 | A Company has an estimated Life of 4 years and an investment opportunity costing Rs.2,50,000 with the following expected Net Cash flow After Taxes and Before Depreciation. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remember | 6 |
|  |  |  | Net C | ash Flows (Rs.) | P.V. | s. 1 @ | D.f |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 20,000 |  | 0.806 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  | 0,000 |  | 0.650 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  | 60,000 |  | 0.524 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | 0,000 |  | 0.423 |  |  |  |
|  | Using 24\% <br> (i)Net Pres <br> (ii)Profitabi <br> (iii)Pay-back <br> (iv)Discoun | as the co ent Value lity Index k Period ted Pay-b | st of capi <br> @24\% <br> @24\%D. <br> back Period | ital predic <br> D.f. <br> .f <br> od | the follo | ing: |  |  |  |
| 17 | A project requires an investment of Rs.11,11,111 and is expected to generate cash inflows of Rs. $3,33,333$, Rs. $4,44,444$, Rs. $5,55,555$ Rs. $4,44,444$ and Rs. $3,33,333$ for the next 5 years. The Risk free cost of capital is $11 \%$. Evaluate the project by using IRR Method with the help of $25 \%$ and $26 \%$ D.f. If a Risk premium of $9 \%$ is considered, how do you evaluate the project and do you observe any change in your earlier decision? Compute (i) Fake Pay-back period and( ii) IRR with the help of $25 \%$ and $26 \%$ D.f. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Understand | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Years |  | $2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | P.V.Factor@25\% | 0.800 | 0.640 | 0.512 | 410 | 0.328 | 4 |  |  |
|  | P.V.Factor@26\% | 0.794 | 0.630 | 0.500 | 397 | 0.315 |  |  |  |
| 18 | A project requires an investment of Rs.1,44,000 and is expected to generate cash inflows of Rs.54,000, Rs.63,000, Rs.72,000, Rs. 63,000 and Rs. 54,000 per annum for the next 5 years. Compute (i) IRR with the help of $31 \%$ and $32 \%$ D.f. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Apply | 6 |
|  | Years | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |



| S. No | Question | Blooms Taxonomy Level | Course Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7. | Illustrate the importance of the Ledger. | Apply | 7 |
| 8. | Write the significance of Trial Balance. | Analyze | 7 |
| 9. | Sketch different methods of preparing Trial Balance. | Apply | 7 |
| 10. | Explain the importance of Trading Account. | Understand | 7 |
| 11. | Illustrate the significance of Profit \& Loss Account. | Apply | 7 |
| 12. | Discuss the importance of Balance Sheet. | Understand | 7 |
| 13. | Define Ratio Analysis. Describe the advantages/ significance and limitations of Ratio Analysis. | Remember | 8 |
| 14. | Discuss different types of Liquidity Ratios. | Understand | 8 |
| 15. | State different types of Activity Ratios. | Remember | 8 |
| 16. | Explain different types of Capital Structure Ratios. | Understand | 8 |
| 17. | Express different types of Profitability Ratios. | Remember | 8 |
| 18. | Write formulas for of Liquidity Ratios. | Apply | 8 |
| 19. | State the formulas for Activity Ratios. | Apply | 8 |
| 20. | Explain the formulas for Capital Structure Ratios. | Apply | 8 |
| 21. | Write the formulas for Profitability Ratios. | Apply | 8 |
| 22 | Write Journal Entries in the books of Mr. Sukumar from the following transactions <br> 2008,Jan. ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Goods purchased from Raju on credit Rs.10,000 <br> Jan $2^{\text {nd }}$ Goods purchased from Ramu Rs.20,000 <br> Jan $3^{\text {rd }}$ Goods returned to Raju Rs.1,000 <br> Jan $4^{\text {th }}$ Goods returned to Ramu Rs.2,000 <br> Jan $5^{\text {th }}$ Goods sold to Suresh on credit Rs.30,000 <br> Jan $6^{\text {th }}$ Goods sold to Mahesh Rs.40,000 <br> Jan $7^{\text {th }}$ Goods returned from Mahesh Rs. 4,000 <br> Jan $8^{\text {th }}$ Goods returned by Suresh Rs.3,000 <br> Jan $9^{\text {th }}$ Building sold to Venkat Rs.50,000 <br> Jan $31^{\text {st }}$ Furniture purchased from Kishore Rs.5,000 | Understand | 7 |
| 23 | Write Journal Entries in the books of Mr. Bhavani Sankar from the following transactions <br> 2002, Jan. $1^{\text {st }}$ Business commenced with Rs. 15,000 <br> Jan. $2^{\text {nd }}$. Cash paid into bank Rs. 10,000 <br> Jan. $3^{\text {rd }}$.Sold goods for cash Rs.7,000 <br> Jan. $4^{\text {th }}$. Purchased goods from Vijay Rs.3,000 <br> Jan. $5^{\text {th }}$. Machinery Purchased for Rs.5,000 <br> Jan. $30^{\text {th }}$ Rent paid Rs.2,000 <br> Jan $31^{\text {st }}$ Depreciation charged on Machinery Rs.3,000 <br> Jan $31^{\text {st }}$ Depreciation charged on Furniture Rs. 500 | Apply | 7 |
| 24 | Write Journal Entries in the books of Mr.Kiran from the following transactions <br> 2013, May $1^{\text {st }}$ Insurance paid by cheque Rs.3,000 <br> May $9^{\text {th }}$ Telephone Rent Paid in cash Rs.2,000 <br> May $10^{\text {th }}$ Stationery Purchased for Rs.1,000 <br> May $11^{\text {th }}$ Telegrams sent to New Delhi Rs.2,500 <br> May $12^{\text {th }}$ Advertisement charges paid in cash Rs.5,000 <br> May $13^{\text {th }}$ Machinery Purchased for Rs.90,000 <br> May $14^{\text {th }}$ Furniture purchased for personal use Rs.30,000 |  |  |


|  | May $13{ }^{\text {th }}$ Depreciation charged on Machinery Rs.9,000 <br> May $14^{\text {th }}$ Depreciation charged on Furniture Rs.3,000 <br> May $15^{\text {th }}$ Repairs Paid on Buildings Rs. 15,000 <br> May $16^{\text {th }}$ Rent received for Rs.6,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | Write Journal Entries in the books of Mr.Kishore from the following transactions <br> 2014, March $10^{\text {th }}$ Goods purchased from Kamesh Rs.20,000 <br> March $11^{\text {th }}$ Goods returned to Kamesh Rs.2,000 <br> March $12^{\text {th }}$ Amount of Rs.17,500 paid to Kamesh in full settlement of his Account. <br> March $13^{\text {th }}$ Insurance Premium paid to LIC of India by cheque Rs. 15,000 <br> March $14^{\text {th }}$ Commission received from Naresh Rs.5,000 <br> March $15^{\text {th }}$ Goods sold to Prasad on credit Rs.30,000 <br> March $16^{\text {th }}$ Prasad returned goods to us Rs.3,000 <br> March $17^{\text {th }}$ A cheque received from Prasad for full settlement of Rs.26,500. |  |  |
| 26 | Write Journal Entries in the books of Mr.Pradeep from the following transactions <br> 2010, March $1^{\text {st }}$ Business started by Rama Rao with cash Rs. 40,000 , Cheque Rs.25,000 and Stock Rs.25,000. <br> March $2^{\text {nd }}$ Goods taken by proprietor for his personal use Rs.10,000 <br> March $3^{\text {rd }}$ Cash Taken for personal use Rs.5,000 <br> March $4^{\text {th }}$ Investment purchased for Rs. 8,000 <br> March $5^{\text {th }}$ Sale of Furniture for Rs.2,000 <br> March $6^{\text {th }}$ Goods sold to Ganesh for 10,000. <br> March $7^{\text {th }}$ Goods returned from Ganesh Rs.2,000 <br> March $7^{\text {th }}$ Cheque received from Ganesh for 3,000 <br> March $8^{\text {th }}$ Ganesh cheque was dishonoured. <br> March $9^{\text {th }}$ Ganesh became insolvent, 0.50 paisa in a rupee was collected from his estate towards final settlement and the remaining balance being Bad Debts. | Remember | 7 |
| 27 | Write Journal Entries in the books of Mr. Siva Kumar from the following transactions. <br> 2010, Jan. $1^{\text {st }}$ Business started with cash Rs. 30,000 , Cheque Rs.20,000 and Stock Rs.10,000 <br> Jan $2^{\text {nd }}$ Cash deposited in the Bank Rs.5,000 <br> Jan $3^{\text {rd }}$ Cash withdrawn from the Bank Rs.3,000 for Office use <br> Jan $4^{\text {th }}$ Cash Withdrawn from the bank for personal use Rs.1,000 <br> Jan $5^{\text {th }}$ Goods purchased from Raja on credit For Rs.5,000 <br> Jan $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ Goods returned to Raja Rs.1,000 <br> Jan $7^{\text {th }}$ Cash paid to Raja Rs.3,600 in full settlement of his account Rs.4,000. | Understand | 7 |
| 28 | Write Journal Entries in the books of Mr. Siva Kumar from the following transactions. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2010, Jan. } 1^{\text {st }} \text { Business started with cash Rs.50,000, Cheque } \\ & \text { Rs.30,000, Furniture Rs. } 20,000 \text { and Stock Rs. } 20,000 \\ & {\text { Jan } 8^{\text {th }} \text { Goods sold to Arjun on credit for Rs.3,500 }}^{\text {Ge }} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |


|  | Jan $9^{\text {th }}$ Goods returned from Arjun Rs. 500 <br> Jan $10^{\text {th }}$ Arjun settled his account with amount of Rs.2,900 <br> Jan $11^{\text {th }}$ Goods taken by proprietor for his personal use Rs.5,000 <br> Jan $12{ }^{\text {th }}$ Cash taken by proprietor for his domestic use Rs.2,000 <br> Jan $31^{\text {st }}$ Telephone purchased for Domestic use Rs.10,000 <br> Jan31st Rent Paid for personal use Rs.5,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 | Write Journal Entries from the following in the books of Mr.Praveen. 2009, Dec $1^{\text {st }}$ Business stated with cash Rs.50,000, Stock Rs.30,000, Furniture Rs.10,000 and Machinery Rs.20,000. <br> Dec $2^{\text {nd }}$ Telephone charges paid in cash Rs.5,000 <br> Dec $3^{\text {rd }}$ Transport charges paid by cheque Rs.3,000 <br> Dec $4^{\text {th }}$ Advertisements charges paid to Naga Raju Rs. 4,000 <br> Dec $5{ }^{\text {th }}$ Dividend received from Ashok company Pvt.Ltd. Rs.2,000 <br> Dec $6^{\text {th }}$ Furniture purchased for personal use Rs.5,000 <br> Dec $7^{\text {th }}$ Rent paid to Landlord Ramana for Rs.8,000 | Apply | 7 |
| 30 | Write Journal Entries from the following in the books of Mr.Prasad <br> 2010, Dec $1^{\text {st }}$ Machinery purchased for Rs. 15,000 <br> Dec $9^{\text {th }}$ Building purchased for $1,00,000$ <br> Dec $10^{\text {th }}$ Computer purchased by cheque for Personal use Rs.20,000 <br> Dec $11^{\text {th }}$ Investments sold for Rs.25,000 <br> Dec $12^{\text {th }}$ Sale of Machinery for Rs.30,000 <br> Dec $13^{\text {th }}$ Sale of Furniture for Rs.10,000 <br> Dec $14^{\text {th }}$ Sale of Building for cash Rs. $1,50,000$ <br> Dec $31^{\text {st }}$ Computer Sold by cheque Rs. 15,000 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 31 | Write Journal Entries in the books of Gopal from the following: <br> 2008, May $1^{\text {st }}$ Business started with Rs. 60,000 <br> May $2^{\text {nd }}$ Sale of Typewriter for Rs.1,000 <br> May $3^{\text {rd }}$ Salaries paid to staff by cheque Rs.5,000 <br> May $4^{\text {th }}$ Wages paid to Labour for Rs.15,000. <br> May $5^{\text {th }}$ Rent paid to Landlord Raja Rao Rs. 8,000 <br> May $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ Interest received from Rajani Rs.2,000 <br> May $7^{\text {th }}$ Commission received from Kamala Rs.3,000 | Remember | 7 |
| 32 | Record the following transactions in the books of Krishna Mohan. <br> 2007, June $1^{\text {st }}$ Business started with cash Rs. 25,000 and Cheque Rs.20,000 <br> .June $2^{\text {nd }}$ Interest paid for Rs.5,000 <br> June $3^{\text {rd }}$ Commission paid by cheque Rs. 2,000 <br> June $4^{\text {th }}$ Bad Debts written off on Debtors Rs.3,000 <br> June $5^{\text {th }}$ Bad Debts recovered from Debtors Rs.1,500 <br> June $6^{\text {th }}$ Rent paid to Naresh Rs.10,000 | Understand | 7 |
| 33 | Write Journal Entries in the books Mr. Mahendra from the following transactions: <br> 2006, April $1^{\text {st }}$ Business started with Cash Rs.1,00,000. <br> April $2^{\text {nd }}$ Opened current account with Bank Rs.50,000 <br> April $3^{\text {rd }}$ Interest received on Investment Rs.5,000 <br> April $4^{\text {th }}$ Goods sold to Ramu for Rs.20,000 |  |  |


|  | April $4^{\text {th }}$ Bills receivable Received from Ramu Rs.20,000 for 2 months. <br> April $5^{\text {th }}$ The above Bills receivable was discounted at Bank at 19,800 April $6^{\text {th }}$ The above $B / R$ was dishonoured. | Apply | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | Write Journal Entries in the books Mr. Mahendra from the following transactions: <br> 2007,June1st Interest received from Raghu Rs.2,000 <br> June $8^{\text {th }}$ Commission received from Kamesh Rs.7,000 <br> June $9^{\text {th }}$ Cash paid to Srinivas Rs. 6,000 <br> June $10^{\text {th }}$ Cheque issued to Srikanth Rs.7,000 <br> June $14^{\text {th }}$ Srikanth cheque was Dishonoured. <br> June $15^{\text {th }}$ Cash received from Kiran Rs. 8,000 <br> June $16^{\text {th }}$ Cheque received from Gayathri Rs.10,000 <br> June $20^{\text {th }}$ Gayathri cheque was dishonoured. |  |  |
| 35 | Write Journal Entries in the books Mr. Mahendra from the following transactions: <br> 2008, April $1^{\text {st }}$ Goods purchased from Pratap for cash Rs.10,000 <br> April $8^{\text {th }}$ Goods sold to Mahesh on cash Rs.15,000 <br> April $9^{\text {th }}$ Goods purchased from Sarat for Rs.12,000 <br> April $10^{\text {th }}$ Acceptance ( $B / P$ ) given to Sarat for 3 months for Rs.12,000 <br> April $11^{\text {th }}$ The above $B / P$ was dishonoured. <br> April $12^{\text {th }}$ A cheque received from Hari for Rs.1,000 <br> April $13^{\text {th }}$ Hari's Cheque was dishonoured. <br> April $14^{\text {th }}$ A cheque issued to Malhotra for Rs. 7,000 <br> April $30^{\text {th }}$ Malhotra cheque was dishonoured. |  |  |
| 36 | Record /consider the following transactions in the books of Mr.Kiran. <br> 2009, July $1^{\text {st }}$ Business started with cash Rs.50,000 <br> July $2{ }^{\text {nd }}$ Cash deposited into Bank Rs.20,000 <br> July $3^{\text {rd }}$ Cash Withdrawn from Bank Rs. 10,000 <br> July $4^{\text {th }}$ Cash taken from bank for personal use Rs.5,000 <br> July $5{ }^{\text {th }}$ Cash Paid to Mohan Rs.15,000 <br> July $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ Cash received from Amar Rs.8,000 <br> July $7^{\text {th }}$ Cheque received from Bharat Rs.2,000 | Understand | 7 |
| 37 | Record the following transactions in the books of Mr.Bharat Kumar <br> 2010, July $1^{\text {st }}$ Cheque Issued to Charan Rs.7,000 <br> July $9^{\text {th }}$ Machinery Purchased on cash Rs.12,000 <br> July $10^{\text {th }}$ Furniture sold for cash Rs.8,000 <br> July $11^{\text {th }}$ Salaries paid Rs. 15,000 <br> July $12^{\text {th }}$ Rent received Rs.5,000 <br> July $28^{\text {th }}$ Rent paid to Landlord Rama Rao Rs. 13,000 <br> July $29^{\text {th }}$ Commission received from Sujatha Rs. 10,000 <br> July $30^{\text {th }}$ Goods purchased from Krishna on cash Rs.20,000 <br> July $31^{\text {st }}$ Goods sold to Gopal for cash Rs.30,00 <br> July $31^{\text {st }}$ Wages paid by cheque Rs.50,000 |  |  |
| 38 | Prepare Trial Balance of Mr.Ravikumar as on 31.12.2005 from the following |  |  |


|  |  | Apply | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 39 | Prepare Trial Balance as on 31.12.2009 under balances method from the following information: <br> Capital Rs.6,000; Cash in hand Rs. 500; Bills Receivable Rs.4,550; Land \& Building Rs.6,000; Purchases Rs. 7,000; Sales Rs.8,000; Debtors Rs.3,300; Creditors Rs.600; Bills Payable Rs. 2,750; Bank Overdraft Rs.4,000. | Remember | 7 |
| 40 | Prepare Trial Balance as on 31.3.2002 under balances method from the following information <br> Drawings Rs.4,000; Discount Allowed Rs. 1,500 ; Discount Received Rs. 500; Office Expenses Rs. 2,000; Manufacturing Expenses Rs. 1,200; Bills Payable Rs. 17,000 ; Bills Receivable Rs. 10,000 ; Cash in Hand Rs. 4,800 ; Cash at Bank Rs.30,800; Office Rent Rs.3,600; Bharat Capital Rs.2,00,000; Machinery Rs. 60,000; Stock as on 1.4.2001 Rs. 32,000; Wages Rs.1,00,000; Carriage Inwards Rs.1,000; Salaries Rs.10,000;Factory Rent Rs. 4,800 ; Repairs Rs. 800; Fuel \&Power Rs. 5,000; Furniture Rs. 11,000; Buildings Rs.80,000; Sundry Debtors Rs.40,000; Sales Rs.4,07,200; Purchases Rs.2,44,000; Creditors Rs.25,000; Returns Inwards Rs.7,200; Returns Outwards Rs.4,000. | Understand | 7 |
| 41 | Prepare Trial Balance of Mr.Rajaram as on 31.12.2005 from the following balances: | Apply | 7 |
| 42 | You are required to show that Trial Balance as on 31.12.1998 from the following Information: <br> (1) Land \& Buildings Rs.2,750 (2)Plant \& Machinery Rs.1,332 <br> (3) Stock on 1.1.1998 Rs.4,173 (4) Sales Rs.20,783 <br> (5) Purchases Rs.12,733 <br> (6) Carriage inwards Rs. 478 <br> (7) Bad Debts Rs. 225 <br> (8) Wages Rs.1,227 <br> (9) Debtors Rs.5,445 <br> (10) Creditors Rs. 2,429 <br> (11) Discount Received Rs. 763 (12) Discount Allowed Rs. 824 <br> (13) Furniture Rs. 192 <br> (14) Capital Rs.10,659 <br> (15) General Expenses Rs.1,338 <br> (16) Cash at Bank Rs.1,874 | Remember | 7 |








