



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ACCOUNTANCY (055)- SAMPLE PAPER 1

TIME 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
3. Part - A is compulsory for all the candidates.
4. Part - B has two options i.e. (i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerized Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options as per the subject opted.
5. Question Nos.1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions Nos. 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
7. Questions Nos. from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
8. Questions Nos. from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each
9. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

PART A		
Q.No	Questions	Marks
1	<p>Akshay and Bharati are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit Dinesh as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$th share in the future profits of the firm which he gets equally from Akshay and Bharati. Calculate new profit-sharing ratio of Akshay, Bharati and Dinesh.</p> <p>a. 5:3:2 b. 1:1:1 c. 3:2:5 d. None of these</p>	1
2	<p>X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3: 2. Their capitals are ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm incurred a loss of ₹60,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019. Interest on Capital will be:</p> <p>(A) X ₹16,000; Y ₹8,000 (B) A ₹8,000; Y ₹4,000 (C) X ₹14,400; Y ₹9,600 (D) No Interest will be allowed</p>	1
3	<p>Which of the following statements does not relate to 'Reserve Capital'</p> <p>(A) It is part of uncalled capital of a company. (B) It cannot be used during the lifetime of a company. (C) It can be used for writing off capital losses.</p>	1

	<p>(D) It is part of subscribed capital. OR</p> <p>A Ltd forfeited 2000 shares of ₹10 each fully called up for non-payment of final call of Rs 2 per share. 1200 of these shares were reissued at ₹7 per share fully paid up. What is the amount transferred to Capital Reserve Account?</p> <p>a. ₹7000 b. ₹1200 c. ₹12,400 d. ₹6000</p>	
4	<p>N and P are partners in the firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They decided to admit R as the new partner in the firm and decided to share future profit in the ratio of 4:3:1. On the date of admission, the Balance Sheet showed Investment Fluctuation Fund of ₹19,400 in liability side and Investment of ₹40,000(at cost). The market value of the investment on the date of the Balance Sheet was ₹21,400. How much is the amount transferred to Capital Accounts?</p> <p>a. ₹1000 and ₹ 1000 b. ₹500 and ₹200 c. ₹300 and ₹800 d. ₹500 and ₹300</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Priya and Kavitha are partners. Priya draws ₹ 4,000 at the end of each quarter. Interest on drawings is chargeable at 6% p.a. Calculate interest on drawings for the year ending 31st December 2018 using average period.</p> <p>a. ₹360 b. ₹720 c. ₹560 d. None of these</p>	1
5	<p>Following are essential elements of a partnership firm except:</p> <p>a. At least two persons b. There is an agreement between all partners c. Equal share of profits and losses d. Partnership agreement is for some business.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sony and Romy are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹4,00,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 8% instead of 10% p.a. In the adjusting entry :</p> <p>a. Sony will be credited by ₹8,000 and Romy will be credited by ₹6,000. b. Sony will be debited by ₹8,000 and Romy will be debited by ₹6,000. c. Sony will be debited by ₹1,000 and Romy will be credited by ₹1,000. d. Sony will be credited by ₹1,000 and Romy will be debited by ₹1,000.</p>	1

6	<p>Excess of issue price of a debenture over its face value is called _____ .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>X Ltd. took over Building of ₹ 20,00,000 and Machinery of ₹ 5,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 6,00,000 of Y Ltd. X Ltd. paid the purchase consideration by issuing 10,000 Debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 10% and ₹11,00,000 by Bank Draft. Purchase Consideration will be:</p> <p>a) ₹22,00,000 b) ₹25,00,000 c) ₹19,00,000 d) ₹21,00,000</p>	1
7	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below</p> <p>Assertion: (A) Received amount of securities premium will not debited to securities premium reserve account, on forfeiture of shares.</p> <p>Reason (R) Received amount of securities premium will be debited while writing off of certain type of capital loss or expenditure</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) (c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true (d) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false</p>	1
8	<p>P, Q, and R are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5/20:2/5: 7/20 If P retires and his share is taken up by Q and R in the ratio of 1:2. Calculate the New Ratio.</p> <p>a. 51:31 b. 29:31 c. 29:29 d. None of these</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>P, Q and R are partners in a firm in 3: 2 : 1. R is guaranteed that he will get minimum of ₹20,000 as his share of profit every year. Firm's profit was ₹90,000. Partners will get:</p> <p>(A) P ₹40,000; Q ₹30,000; R ₹20,000; (B) P ₹42,500; Q ₹27,500; R ₹20,000; (C) P ₹45,000; Q ₹30,000; R ₹15,000; (D) P ₹42,000; Q ₹28,000; R ₹20,000;</p>	1

9	<p>Read the hypothetical text and answer QS 9 and Qs 10</p> <p>X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits equally. On 1st April 2020, the capitals of the partners were ₹2,00,000 and Rs 1,50,000 respectively. The Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm showed a net profit of ₹3,75,000 for the year ended 31st March 2021. The Partnership Deed provided the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Transfer 10% of distributable profit to Reserve Fund ii) Interest on Capital @6% iii) Interest on drawings @6% p.a. Drawings for X and Y were ₹40,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively <p>Total interest on capital provided is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rs 9000 b. Rs 12,000 c. Rs 21,000 d. Rs 18,000 	1
10	<p>What is the average period for which interest on drawings will be calculated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 months b. 6 months c. 9 months d. 12 months 	1
11	<p>The current account of the partners will always have _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Credit balance (b) Either of the two (c) Debit balance (d) None of the above 	1
12	<p>AB Ltd issued 3,00,000 shares of ₹ 100 each at 20% premium through e-IPO, payable as under: On Application: ₹ 40 (including 10% premium) per share On Allotment: ₹ 40 (excluding 10% premium) per share On First & Final Call : Balance. Share was subscribed for 5,00,000 shares. 50,000 share applications were rejected with letter of regret and pro-rata allotment was made to remaining share applicants. All money was duly received except from Raghav, allotted to whom 15,000 shares failed to pay allotment and calls. These shares were forfeited and out of which 9,000 shares reissued at ₹ 75 per share fully paid</p> <p>Which of the following amount will be debited to calls-in arrears account on allotment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ₹ 6,00,000 	1

	(b) ₹ 4,50,000 (c) ₹ 3,00,000 (d) ₹ 7,50,000	
13	The allowed amount of discount on re-issue of shares will be _____ (a) @ 10% of issue price (b) Up to the amount of forfeited money (c) Could not issue at discount (d) None of these	1
14	Yash and Jay share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. On 1st April 2022, a new partner Zen is admitted into the Partnership and it is decided that Zen shall pay ₹ 40,000 as capital and the capital of the old partners shall be adjusted on the basis of new partner's capital. Actual cash is to be brought in or withdrawn by the old partners, as the case may be. Calculate the New Capital of each partner, when the New Profit-Sharing Ratio is 5:3:2 and the Present Capital (after adjustments) of Yash and Jay is ₹85,400 and ₹39,800, respectively. A. Yash 2,00,000 Jay 1,20,000 and Zen 80,000 B. Yash 1,00,000 Jay 40,000 and Zen 40,000 C. Yash 1,00,000 Jay 60,000 and Zen 40,000 D. None of these	1
15	Kapil is a partner in a firm. during the year ending March 31, 2020, Kapil withdrew ₹ 30,000 quarterly. If interest is to be charged on drawings @ 3% per annum, calculate the amount of interest to be charged at the end of the year in different situations would be as follows: (i) When money is withdrawn at the beginning of each quarter. Interest on drawing will be charged (a) ₹2,250 (b) ₹3,600 (c) ₹1,800 (d) None of these OR J and K started a partnership business on 1st April 2020. Their capital contributions were ₹1,80,000 and ₹1,20,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided Interest allowed on capitals @10% p.a. The books are closed on March 31, every year. The amount of interest on capital will be:	1

	<p>(a) ₹18,000, ₹12,000 (b) ₹9,000, ₹6,000 (c) ₹15,000, ₹15,000 (d) None of these</p>	
16	<p>The amount realized from an unrecorded asset is credited to _____ on the dissolution of a firm.</p> <p>(a) Partners' capital accounts (b) Cash account (c) Realization account (d) Revaluation account</p>	1
17	<p>Asha, Deepa and Lata are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3: 2: 1. Deepa retires. After making all adjustments relating to revaluation, goodwill and accumulated profit etc., the capital accounts of Asha and Lata showed a credit balance of ₹1,60,000 and ₹80,000 respectively. It was decided to adjust the capitals of Asha and Lata in their new profit-sharing ratio. You are required to calculate the new capitals of the partners and record necessary journal entries for bringing in or withdrawal of the necessary amounts involved.</p>	3
18	<p>On 31st March, 2019, the balance in the capital accounts of Asha, Nisha and Disha after making adjustments for profits and drawings were ₹ 1,50,000, ₹ 1,20,000 and ₹ 90,000 respectively. Subsequently, it was discovered that interest on capital and interest on drawings had been omitted. The partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a. Interest on drawings was also to be charged @ 10% p.a. The drawings during the year were: Asha ₹ 50,000, Nisha ₹60,000 and Disha ₹30,000. The net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2019 amounted to ₹ 1,00,000. The profit-sharing ratio was 2: 2: 1.</p> <p>Pass the necessary adjustment entry. Also show your workings clearly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A, B and C were partners in a firm. On 1st April, 2018 the balance in their capital accounts stood at ₹8,00,000, ₹6,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. As per the provisions of the partnership deed, partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a., salary to B ₹ 3,000 per</p>	3

	<p>month and a commission of ₹ 12,000 to C. A's share of profit, excluding interest on capital, was guaranteed at ₹25,000 p.a. B's share of profit, including interest on capital but excluding salary was guaranteed at ₹ 55,000 p.a. Any deficiency arising on that account was to be met by C. The profits of the firm for the year ending 31 st March, 2019 amounted to ₹ 2,16,000.</p> <p>Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March, 2019</p>	
19	<p>12,000 shares of ₹ 100 each forfeited due to nonpayment of ₹ 40 per share. First & final call of ₹ 30 per share not yet made. These shares were reissued at ₹ 80 per share for ₹ 70 per share.</p> <p>Pass journal entries and prepare Share Forfeited Account</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Chinki Ltd. purchased assets of a book value of ₹ 99,000 from another company. It was agreed that the purchase consideration be paid by issuing 13% Debentures of ₹ 100 each. Assume that the debentures have been issued (i) at par (ii) at a discount of 10%, and (iii) at a premium of 10%.</p> <p>Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the purchasing company.</p>	3
20	<p>Calculate goodwill of a firm on the basis of three year' purchase of the average profits of the last four years. The profit of the last four years were: 2012 ₹ 20,200; 2013 ₹ 24,800; 2014 ₹. 20,000 and 2015 ₹. 30,000.</p> <p>You are supplied the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On September 1, 2014 a major plant repair was undertaken for ₹6,000, which was charged to revenue. The said sum is to be capitalised for goodwill calculation subject to adjustment of depreciation of 10% p.a. on reducing balance method. 2. The Closing Stock for the year 2013 was overvalued by ₹2,400. 3. To cover management cost an annual charge of ₹ 4,800 should be made for purpose of goodwill valuation 	3

21	<p>Raunit Styles Ltd. was registered with a capital of ₹ 85,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹100 each. The company invited applications for issuing 45,000 shares. The amount was payable as ₹25 on application, ₹35 on allotment, ₹ 25 on first call and balance on final call. Applications were received for 42,000 shares and allotment was made to all the applicants. Kavi, to whom 3,300 shares were allotted, failed to pay both the calls. His shares were forfeited.</p> <p>Present the Share Capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013</p>	4																												
22	<p>Mona and Sona were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 3. On 31 st March, 2019, their Balance Sheet was as under</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Balance Sheet of Mona and Sona as at 31st March, 2019</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 35%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount ₹</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount ₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capitals :</td> <td></td> <td>Land and Building</td> <td>6,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Mona 4,00,000</td> <td></td> <td>Stock</td> <td>2,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Sona <u>6,00,000</u></td> <td>10,00,000</td> <td>Debtors 3,10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employees' Provident Fund</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>Less : Provision for bad debts <u>10,000</u></td> <td>3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creditors</td> <td>2,10,000</td> <td>Bank</td> <td>3,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>14,10,000</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>14,10,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The firm was dissolved on 1st April, 2019 and the assets and liabilities were settled as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Half of the creditors accepted 50% of the stock. Remaining creditors were paid in full. (ii) The remaining stock was realized at 90% and debtors realized 80% of their book value. (iii) Sona took over the responsibility to realise the assets and discharge the liabilities at a remuneration of ₹20,000 and was to bear all expenses of realization. She paid realization expenses of ₹ 18,000 out of her personal account. (iv) Land and Building realized ₹7,00,000. <p style="text-align: center;">Prepare Realization Account.</p>	Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹	Capitals :		Land and Building	6,00,000	Mona 4,00,000		Stock	2,00,000	Sona <u>6,00,000</u>	10,00,000	Debtors 3,10,000		Employees' Provident Fund	2,00,000	Less : Provision for bad debts <u>10,000</u>	3,00,000	Creditors	2,10,000	Bank	3,10,000		<u>14,10,000</u>		<u>14,10,000</u>	4
Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹																											
Capitals :		Land and Building	6,00,000																											
Mona 4,00,000		Stock	2,00,000																											
Sona <u>6,00,000</u>	10,00,000	Debtors 3,10,000																												
Employees' Provident Fund	2,00,000	Less : Provision for bad debts <u>10,000</u>	3,00,000																											
Creditors	2,10,000	Bank	3,10,000																											
	<u>14,10,000</u>		<u>14,10,000</u>																											

23	<p>(i) R.P. Ltd. forfeited 1500 shares of Rahim of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of ₹ 3 per share for non-payment of allotment and first call money. Rahim had applied for 3,000 shares. On these shares, amount was payable as follows : On application – ₹3 per share On allotment (including premium) – ₹ 5 per share On first call – ₹3 per share On final call – Balance Final call has not been called up. 1,000 of the forfeited shares were reissued for ₹ 8,500 as fully paid-up.</p> <p>Record the necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of R.P. Ltd.</p> <p>(ii) Max Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of ₹100 each for non-payment of first call of ₹20 per share and final call of ₹ 25 per share. 250 of these shares were re-issued at ₹50 per share fully paid-up. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Max Ltd. for forfeiture and re-issue of shares.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Karur Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹4 per share. The amount was payable as under : On application – ₹ 4 per share (including premium ₹ 2) On allotment – ₹ 4 per share On first and final call – ₹6 per share (including premium ₹ 2) Applications for 3,00,000 shares were received and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants. Excess application money received on application was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. All calls were made and were duly received except from Rohini, who failed to pay allotment and first and final call on 7,500 shares applied by her. These shares were forfeited. Afterwards, 40% of the forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 11 per share as fully paid-up.</p> <p>Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Karur Ltd. Open call-in-arrears and call-in-advance accounts wherever necessary</p>	6
24	Badal and Bijli were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 was as follows :	6

Balance Sheet of Badal and Bijli as at 31st March, 2019

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Building	1,50,000
Badal 1,50,000		Investments	73,000
Bijli <u>90,000</u>	2,40,000	Stock	43,000
Badal's Current A/c	12,000	Debtors	20,000
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	24,000	Cash	22,000
Bills Payable	8,000	Bijli's Current A/c	2,000
Creditors	26,000		
	<u>3,10,000</u>		<u>3,10,000</u>

Raina was admitted on the above date as a new partner for the 1/6 share in the profits of the firm. The terms of agreement were as follows:

(i) Raina will bring ₹ 40,000 as her capital and capitals of Badal and Bijli will be adjusted on the basis of Raina's capital by opening current accounts.

(ii) Raina will bring her share of goodwill premium for ₹ 12,000 in cash

(iii) The building was overvalued by ₹ 15,000 and stock by ₹ 3,000.

(iv) A provision of 10% was to be created on debtors for bad debts.

Prepare the Revaluation Account and Current and Capital Accounts of Badal, Bijli and Raina.

OR

Chintan, Ayush and Sudha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2019, their Balance Sheet was as follows

Balance Sheet of Chintan, Ayush and Sudha as at 31st March, 2019

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Plant and Machinery	90,000
Chintan 90,000		Furniture	60,000
Ayush 60,000		Stock	30,000
Sudha <u>40,000</u>	1,90,000	Debtors 60,000	
Provident Fund	30,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>5,000</u>	55,000
General Reserve	20,000	Cash at Bank	15,000
Creditors	10,000		
	<u>2,50,000</u>		<u>2,50,000</u>

Chintan retired on the above date and it was agreed that:

- (i) Debtors of ₹ 5,000 were to be written off as bad debts and a provision of 5% on debtors for bad and doubtful debts was to be created.
- (ii) Goodwill of the firm on Chintan's retirement was valued at ₹ 1,00,000 and Chintan's share of the same will be adjusted by debiting the Capital Accounts of Ayush and Sudha.
- (iii) Stock was revalued at ₹36,000.
- (iv) Furniture was undervalued by ₹9,000.
- (v) Liability for workmen's compensation of ₹2,000 was to be created.
- (vi) It was decided to adjust the capitals of Ayush and Sudha in their new profit-sharing ratio.
- (vii) Chintan was to be paid ₹20,000 by cheque and the balance was to be transferred to his loan account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Capital Account

25

Aif, Tee and Bee were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3: 2: 1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. Tee died on 31st May, 2019. It was agreed that the deceased partner's executors will be entitled to :

6

- (i) His capital, which was ₹8,00,000.

	<p>(ii) His share of profit till the date of death to be calculated on the basis of average profits of last 3 years. The average profits for last three years were ₹72,000.</p> <p>(iii) His share of goodwill. Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹1,08,000.</p> <p>(iv) ₹40,000 was paid to his executor immediately and the balance was paid in two equal half-yearly instalments along with interest @ 6% p.a. from the date of death.</p> <p>Pass Journal entries</p>	
26	<p>a. On 1st April 2017, T.T. Ltd. issued 500, 9% Debentures of ₹ 500 each at a discount of 4% redeemable at a premium of 5% after three years. Pass necessary Journal entries for the issue of debentures and debenture interest for the year ended 31st March 2018 assuming that interest is payable on 30th September and 31st March and the rate of T.D.S. is 10%.</p> <p>b. Plant and Machinery: ₹ 20,00,000 at ₹ 18,00,000; Land and Building: ₹ 30,00,000 at ₹ 42,00,000 for purchase consideration of ₹ 55,00,000 and paid ₹10,00,000 in cash and the remaining amount by issue of 10% Debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 20%.</p> <p>Pass the necessary journal entries.</p> <p>c. Verma Ltd. issues 10,000, 9.5% Debentures of ₹.100 each, at ₹ 90, redeemable at par after 2 years, payable ₹60 on the application and the balance on the allotment. The debentures are fully subscribed and all the money is duly received. Prepare Journal.</p>	6
	PART B	
27	<p>Which of the following is not a limitation of 'Financial Statements Analysis'? (A) It is affected by personal bias. (B) Inter-firm comparative study possible. (C) Lack of qualitative analysis. (D) Ignores price level changes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>X Ltd. purchased furniture for ₹20,00,000 paying 60% by issue of equity shares of ₹ 10 each and the balance by a cheque. This transaction will result in: 1 (A) Cash used in investing activities ₹ 20,00,000. (B) Cash generated from financing activities ₹12,00,000. (C) Increase in</p>	1

	cash and cash equivalents ₹ 8,00,000. (D) Cash used in investing activities ₹8,00,000.																
28	Which of the following is not a subhead under the Current Assets ? (A) Cash and Cash Equivalents (B) Trademarks (C) Short-term Loans and Advances (D) Inventories	1															
29	An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a maturity of ----- months or less from the date of acquisition.	1															
30	On 1.10.2018, Micro Ltd. issued 20,000, 8% debentures of ₹100 each and paid interest of ₹ 80,000 on these debentures on 31st March, 2019. Calculate the cash flow from financing activities for the period ending 31st March, 201	1															
31	Under which heads and sub-heads will the following items will appear in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 (i) Unclaimed Dividend (ii) Shares in State Bank of India (iii) Loose Tools	3															
32	If stock turnover ratio = 6 times; Average stock = Rs.8,000; Selling price = 25% above cost. What is the amount of gross profit? b. Compute the working capital turnover ratio from the following information: 1. Cost of Revenue from operations ₹30,00,000 2. Gross Profit is 1/3rd of Cost of Revenue from Operations 3. Capital Employed ₹8,00,000 4. Fixed Assets ₹1,00,000	3															
33	The following particulars are related to the Statement of Profit and Loss of AT Ltd. Prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>2018 – 19 ₹</th> <th>2017 – 18 ₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operations</td> <td>37,50,000</td> <td>30,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Income</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenses</td> <td>25,75,000</td> <td>20,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income Tax</td> <td>40%</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	Particulars	2018 – 19 ₹	2017 – 18 ₹	Revenue from Operations	37,50,000	30,00,000	Other Income	75,000	60,000	Expenses	25,75,000	20,60,000	Income Tax	40%	40%	4
Particulars	2018 – 19 ₹	2017 – 18 ₹															
Revenue from Operations	37,50,000	30,00,000															
Other Income	75,000	60,000															
Expenses	25,75,000	20,60,000															
Income Tax	40%	40%															

Prepare a common size Balance Sheet of L.X. Ltd. from the following information

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2019 ₹	31.3.2018 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :				
1.	Shareholder's Funds		20,00,000	10,00,000
2.	Non-Current Liabilities		20,00,000	5,00,000
3.	Current Liabilities		10,00,000	5,00,000
	Total		50,00,000	20,00,000
II – Assets :				
1.	Non-Current Assets		30,00,000	12,50,000
2.	Current Assets		20,00,000	7,50,000
	Total		50,00,000	20,00,000

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Calculate Cash Flow from Operating Activity from the following
Balance Sheet of SHOBHA Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022

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Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Equity Share Capital		8,00,000	6,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	2,00,000	50,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	2	4,00,000	3,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		40,000	45,000
(b) Bank Overdraft		1,00,000	85,000
(c) Short-term Provisions	3	30,000	20,000
Total		15,70,000	11,00,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	4	6,00,000	5,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	5		50,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		5,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		4,00,000	90,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalentents		70,000	60,000
Total		15.70.000	11.00.000

Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
1	Reserve and Surplus Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	2,00,000	50,000
		2,00,000	50,000
2	Long-term Borrowings 10% Debentures	4,00,000	3,00,000
		4,00,000	3,00,000
3	Short-term Provisions Provision for tax	30,000	20,000
		30,000	20,000
4	Tangible Assets		
	Machinery	7,00,000	6,50,000
	Less : Accumulated Depreciation	(1,00,000)	(1,50,000)
		6,00,000	5,00,000
5	Intangible Assets		
	Goodwill	—	50,000

Additional Information:

- (i) A piece of machinery costing ₹1,60,000 was sold at a loss of ₹ 20,000. Depreciation charged during the year amounted to ₹ 40,000.
- (ii) ₹ 1,00,000, 10% debentures were issued on 31.3.2022.