

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन तिनसुकिया संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN TINSUKIA REGION

पूर्व परिषदीय परीक्षा 2025-26 / PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2025-26

विषय/Subject :- लेखाशास्त्र Accountancy विषय कोड (सीबीएसई)/Subject Code(CBSE):-055

कक्षा/ Class:- बारहवीं-XII

प्रश्न पत्र कोड /Q.P. Code:- QP12ACC01PB25

निर्धारित समय/Time Allowed:- 3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks :-80

सामान्य निर्देश/ GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए एवं उनका पालन कीजिये :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

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. Both Part – **A & B are compulsory.**
4. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
5. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries **3** marks each.
6. Questions from 21 ,22 and 33 carries **4** marks each
7. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries **6** marks each
8. 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**.

Q. No.	PART-A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)	Marks
1	Which of the following items is not dealt through Profit & Loss Appropriation Account? a) Interest on Partner's loan. b) Partner's Salary. c) Interest on Partner's Capital. d) Partner's Commission.	1
2	In the absence of an agreement, partners are entitled to: i) Profit share in capital ratio. ii) Commission for making additional sale. iii) Interest on Loan & Advances by them to the firm. iv) Salary for working extra hours. v) Interest on Capital. Choose the correct option: a) Only i), iv) and v). b) Only ii) and iii). c) Only iii). d) Only i) and iii). OR Assertion (A): Commission provided to partner is shown in Profit & Loss Account. Reason(R): Commission Provided to partner is charge against profits and is to be provided at fixed rate.	1

	a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) c) (A) is true, but (R) is false d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are incorrect.	
3	If 20,000 shares of ₹10 each were forfeited for non-payment of final call money of ₹3 per share and only 14,000 of these shares were re-issued @ ₹ 11 per share as fully paid up, then what is the minimum amount that company must collect at the time of re-issue of the remaining 6,000 shares? a) ₹ 21,000 b) ₹ 18,000 c) ₹ 16,000 d) ₹ 30,000 OR Forfeiture of shares results in the reduction of a) Paid up capital b) Authorised Capital c) Fixed Assets d) Reserve Capital	1
4	X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6:4:1. X guaranteed a profit of Rs.15000 to Z. The net profit for the year ending 31st March,2025 was Rs.99,000. X's share in profit of the firm will be: a) Rs.30,000 b) Rs.15,000 c) Rs.48,000 d) Rs.45,000.	1
Read the following paragraph and answer the following Question from 5 to 6. Bhagya and Raman were partner in a firm carrying on a tiffin service in Hyderabad. Bhagya noticed that a lot of food is left at the end of the day. To avoid wastage, she suggested that it can be distributed to the needy. Raman wanted that It should be mixed with the food being served the next day. Raman then give a personal opinion that if his share in the profit is increased, he will not mind free distribution of left over food. Bhagya happily agreed. So they decided to change their profit sharing ratio 1:2 with immediate effect. On that date revaluation of assets and reassessment of liability was carried out that resulted into a gain of Rs. 18,000. On that day the Goodwill of the firm was valued at two years purchase of the super profit. The super profit of the firm is Rs. 60,000. Based on the above information you are required to answer the following questions.		
5	Sacrificing /Gain of Bhagya and Raman will be (a) Bhagya sacrifice 1/6 , Raman gains 1/6 (b) Bhagya gains 1/6 , Raman sacrifice 1/6 (c) Only Bhagya gains 1/6 (d) Only Raman sacrifice 1/6	1
6	Pass the journal entry for adjustment of Goodwill. (a) Raman's Capital a/c Dr. 1,20,000 To Bhagya's Capital a/c 1,20,000 (b) Bhagya's Capital a/c Dr. 60,000 To Raman's Capital a/c 60,000 (c) Raman's Capital a/c Dr. 20,000 To Bhagya's Capital a/c 20,000 (d) Raman's Capital a/c Dr. 1,00,000 To Bhagya's Capital a/c 1,00,000	1
7	P, R and S are partners. Before changing their profit sharing ratio to 5:3:2, they were sharing profits equally. Workmen Compensation Reserve existed at Rs.1,00,000 against which a claim existed at Rs.20,000. Amount that will be credited to their Capital Accounts in their old profit -	1

	sharing ratio will be a) ₹ 1,00,000 b) ₹ 80,000 c) ₹ 1,00,000 credited and Rs.20,000 debited. d) ₹ 20,000 credited and Rs.1,00,000 debited.																	
8	Bancho Ltd. took over assets worth ₹ 20,00,000 from RK Ltd. by paying 30% through bank draft and balance by issue of shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%. The entry to be passed by Bancho Ltd for settlement will be :- <table><tr><td>a</td><td>RK Ltd. Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c To Statement of P&L (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>12,72,700 1,27,270 6,00,000 30</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>RK Ltd. Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>12,72,700 1,27,270 6,00,030</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>RK Ltd. Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To BankA/c (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>12,72,700 1,27,300 6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>RK Ltd. Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>12,73,000 1,27,300 5,99,700</td></tr></table>	a	RK Ltd. Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c To Statement of P&L (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)	20,00,000	12,72,700 1,27,270 6,00,000 30	b	RK Ltd. Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)	20,00,000	12,72,700 1,27,270 6,00,030	c	RK Ltd. Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To BankA/c (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)	20,00,000	12,72,700 1,27,300 6,00,000	d	RK Ltd. Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)	20,00,000	12,73,000 1,27,300 5,99,700	1
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9	Which of the following statements is incorrect about debentures? a) Interest on debentures is an appropriation of profits. b) Debenture holders are the creditors of a company. c) Debentures can be issued to vendors at discount. d) Interest is not paid on Debentures issued as Collateral Security.	1																
10	A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. C is admitted. C gets 3/20th share from A and 1/20th share from B. Calculate their sacrificing ratio. a. 3:2 c. 1:1 b. 3:1 d. 2:1 OR X and Y are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. Z is admitted for 1/6th share in profit . Calculate the new profit sharing ratio. c. 5:3:10 c. 2:1:6 d. 1:1: 1 d. 10:5:3	1																
11	XYZ Ltd issued 4,000;12% debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of 5%. The total amount of interest for one year will be: a) ₹ 48,000 b) ₹ 58,000 c) ₹ 50,000 d) ₹ 50,400 OR	1																

	On 1st April 2023, Galaxy ltd. had a balance of ₹4,00,000 in Securities Premium account. During the year company issued 10,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each as bonus shares and used the balance amount to write off Loss on issue of Debenture on account of issue of 1,00,000, 9% Debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable @ 5% Premium. The amount to be charged to Statement of P&L for the year for Loss on issue of Debentures would be: a) ₹30,00,000. b) ₹22,00,000. c) ₹12,00,000. d) ₹20,00,000.	
12	After paying the liabilities towards third party out of the sale proceeds from assets on dissolution of partnership firm, the payment will be done to: a. Partner loan a/c b. Partner capital a/c c. Partner current a/c d. None of these.	1
13	On the day of dissolution of a partnership firm, Assets realized at ₹3,60,000 (having Book Value of ₹4,30,000) and Creditors were paid at 5% discount (having book value of ₹80,000). The expenses on dissolution came to ₹12,000. Find out Gain/Loss on realization: a) ₹80,000 Loss b) ₹86,000 Gain c) ₹80,000 Gain d) ₹86,000 Loss	1
14	A, B and C are partners in 3:4:2. D' is admitted into the firm. The profit on revaluation on that date was ₹36,000. New ratio of A, B, C and D is 5:3:1:1. Profit on revaluation will be distributed as : (a) A ₹16,000; B ₹12,000; C ₹8,000 (b) A ₹12,000; B ₹16,000; C ₹8,000 (c) A ₹18,000; B ₹10,800; C ₹3,600; D ₹3,600 (d) A ₹10,800; B ₹18,000; C ₹3,600; D ₹3,600	1
15	If vendors are issued debentures of Rs.4,40,000 in consideration of assets of Rs.5,00,000 and liabilities of Rs.1,00,000, the balance of Rs.40,000 will be debited to : a. Capital Reserve Account. b. General Reserve Account c. Goodwill Account. d. Statement of Profit & Loss	1
16	Meeni, Roni and Toni were partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2:1. Meeni died on 1.4.2024 and his executors were entitled to his Capital balance including accumulated profits and losses, share, Revaluation Gain amounted to ₹ 5,80,000. Meeni executor were being paid ₹ 7,00,000 in full settlement. For giving that additional amount of Rs 1,20,000 , Roni was debited for ₹ 40,000. Determine goodwill of the firm. a). ₹ 1,20,000 b). ₹ 80,000 c). ₹ 2,40,000 d). ₹ 3,60,000 OR Sristi, Nitya and Anand were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Sristi retired from the firm selling her share of profits to Nitya and Anand in the ratio of 2:1. The New profit sharing ratio between Nitya and Anand will be a) 3:2. b) 17:11.	1

	c) 2:1. d) 19:11.	
17	Mat and Bat were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Rat was admitted into partnership for 1/5th share. On the day of Rat's admission there was a balance of Rs.4,00,000 and Investment fluctuation Reserve of Rs.1,00,000 appearing in the Balance Sheet. Pass the necessary journal entries/entry for Investment fluctuation Reserve if, Market value of investments was Rs. 3,80,000. OR Rajan, Anand and Kumar were partners in 2:2:1. On 31st August 2025, Kumar died due to his prolong illness. Goodwill of the firm was valued at 3 years' purchase of average profit of last 4 years profit which was estimated at ₹ 1,50,000 (Avg. Profit). His share of profit till the date of his death was to be calculated on the basis of average profit of last 4 years plus 20%. Pass necessary entries for the above and show your calculations clearly.	3
18	'Track India Ltd.' is registered with an authorized capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into Rs. 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each . the company issued 50,000 equity shares at a premium of Rs. 5 per share. Rs.2 per share were payable with application , Rs. 8 per share including premium on allotment and the balance amount on the first and final call. The issue was fully subscribed and all the amount due was received except the first and final money on 500 shares allotted to Balaram. Present the 'Share Capital' in the balance sheet of 'Tractors India Ltd.' as per schedule III part 1 of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare notes to account for the same.	3
19	Yash, Neha and Hemant were partners sharing Profit & Loss in the ratio of 5:3:2. W.e.f 1st April,2025 they decided to share the future Profit & Loss in the ratio of 4:3:2. On the date of reconstitution Goodwill was appearing in the books of Rs.4,00,000. Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.7,20,000 on the date of reconstitution. Determine gain or sacrifice for each partner and pass necessary entries.	3
20	Pinky and Rinky were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. On 1st February, 2025 firm was dissolved. After transferring assets and outsider's liabilities to realization a/c, you are given the following information: - A creditor for Rs. 2,00,000 accepted building of Rs.2,80,000 at Rs.2,20,000 and paid the firm Rs.20,000. - A second creditor for Rs. 75,000 accepted furniture at Rs.60,000 in full settlement of his claim. - Loss on realization was Rs.7,500. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm assuming that all payments were made by cheque.	3
21	Ajay, Binay and Chetan were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:3:2. The partnership provided for the following: - Salary of Rs. 2,000 per quarter to Ajay and Binay. - Chetan was entitled to commission of Rs.8,000. - Binay was guaranteed a profit of Rs.50,000 p.a. The profits of the firm for the year ended 31.03.2025 was Rs.1,50,000 which was distributed among Ajay, Binay and Chetan in the ratio of 2:2:1 without taking into consideration of the provisions of partnership deed. Pass the necessary rectifying entry for the above adjustments in the books of the firm. Show your workings clearly	4
22	Pass the necessary journal entries for the issue of debentures. Mohan Ltd issued 1500 ,12% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5%.	4

	b) Radha Ltd issued 800, 7% debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs.20 per debenture, redeemable at a premium of Rs.10 per debenture.																																	
23	X ltd. issued for public subscription 50,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each payable as under on application Rs 3 per share; on allotment Rs 5per share and on First and final call Rs 2 per share. Out of which 20000 shares were issued to Z ltd for purchase of Building and the balance shares were issued to public for subscription which was fully subscribed by the public. All money was duly received except 1,500 shares which were allotted to Mr.Manoj who failed to pay the call money and his shares were forfeited and were subsequently reissued to Shri Banerjee as fully paid up at Rs.8 per share. Show the journal entries. OR Creative Ltd invited applications for 20,000 equity shares Rs.20 shares at a premium @ 20% per share, payable as under: <table><tr><td>On Application</td><td>Rs.4 per share</td></tr><tr><td>On Allotment</td><td>Rs.10 per share (including premium)</td></tr><tr><td>On First call</td><td>Rs.6</td></tr><tr><td>On second and Final call</td><td>Rs.4</td></tr></table> Applications were received for 30,000 shares. Applicants for 6,000 shares were sent letters of regret and pro rata allotment was made to the rest of applicants. Over payments on application were to be applied towards sums due on allotment. Where no allotment was made, money was to be refunded in full. Rohit to whom 400 Shares were allotted, failed to pay the allotment money and on his subsequent failure to pay the first call his shares were forfeited. Mohit, the holder of 600 shares, failed to pay the two calls and his shares were forfeited after the second call. Of the shares forfeited, 800 shares were sold to Raman credited as fully paid for Rs.18 per share, the whole of Rohit's shares being included. Give Journal Entries to record the above transactions in the books of the company.	On Application	Rs.4 per share	On Allotment	Rs.10 per share (including premium)	On First call	Rs.6	On second and Final call	Rs.4	6																								
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24	Ananta and Aaradhya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. The Balance sheet of Ananta and Aaradhya as on 31st march 2024 was as under : BALANCE SHEET As on 31-3-2023 <table><tr><th>LIABILITIES</th><th>RS.</th><th>ASSETS</th><th>RS.</th></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>80,000</td><td>Bank</td><td>1,72,000</td></tr><tr><td>Aaradhya Sister's loan</td><td>20,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>27,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Stock</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Ananta's capital 1,75,000</td><td></td><td>Furniture</td><td>2,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Aaradhya's capital 1,94,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3,69,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4,69,000</td><td></td><td>4,69,000</td></tr></table> On the above date the firm was dissolved. The assets were realized and liabilities were paid off as follows: 1) 50% of the furniture was taken over by Ananta at 20% less than book value. The remaining furniture was sold for Rs. 1,05,000. 2) Debtors realised Rs.26,000 3) Stock was taken over by Aaradhya for Rs. 29,000. 4) Aaradhya Sister's loan was paid off along with interest of Rs.2,000. 5) Expenses of realisation amounted to Rs.5,000.	LIABILITIES	RS.	ASSETS	RS.	Creditors	80,000	Bank	1,72,000	Aaradhya Sister's loan	20,000	Debtors	27,000			Stock	50,000	Ananta's capital 1,75,000		Furniture	2,20,000	Aaradhya's capital 1,94,000					3,69,000				4,69,000		4,69,000	6
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	Prepare Realisation A/c , Partners' capital A/c and the Bank A/c. OR X and Y are partners in 3:1. Following is their balance sheet: Balance Sheet (31.3.2025) <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Rs.</th><th>Assets</th><th>Rs.</th></tr><tr><td>Capitals:</td><td></td><td>Land & Buildings</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>X : 1,80,000</td><td></td><td>Furniture</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Y : 1,00,000</td><td>2,80,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Reserve</td><td>60,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Workmen Comp. Reserve</td><td>40,000</td><td>Cash at Bank</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>S. Creditors</td><td>50,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4,30,000</td><td></td><td>4,30,000</td></tr></table> They decided to admit Z as a partner for 1/4th share, which he acquires entirely from X. Following adjustments were also made: a) Make a provision equal to 5% on debtors for doubtful debts. Creditors are to be paid Rs.6000 more. b) Claim against workmen compensation was determined at rupees 32,000. c) Land and building were appreciated by 25%. d) Z brought rupees 1,20,000 as his capital and rupees 40,000 as his share of goodwill in cash. e) It was also decided to re-adjust the capitals of old partners on the basis of new ratio by taking Z's capital as base. Necessary adjustments were made by introducing withdrawing cash. Prepare Revaluation account and Partners' capital account.	Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Capitals:		Land & Buildings	2,00,000	X : 1,80,000		Furniture	80,000	Y : 1,00,000	2,80,000	Stock	50,000	Reserve	60,000	Debtors	80,000	Workmen Comp. Reserve	40,000	Cash at Bank	20,000	S. Creditors	50,000				4,30,000		4,30,000					
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S. Creditors	50,000																																					
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25	Pass the journal entries for the forfeiture and reissue of share. a) Prayuj Ltd forfeited 2,000 shares of Rs.10 each, fully called up, on which they received only Rs.14,000 . 50 shares of the forfeited shares were reissued for Rs. 9 per share fully paid up. b) 3000 equity shares of Rs.10 each were forfeited for the non-payment of the allotment money of Rs.4 per share. The first and final call of Rs.2 per share were not made. The forfeited shares were issued for Rs.8.50 per share fully paid-up.	6																																				
26	X,Y & Z were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:5. On 31.03.2025 their Balance sheet was as follows: Balance sheet as on 31.03.2025 <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Amount Rs.</th><th>Assets</th><th>Amount Rs.</th></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>70,000</td><td>Bank</td><td>45,000</td></tr><tr><td>Capital Accounts:</td><td></td><td>Debtors 40,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>X- 80,000</td><td></td><td>Less: Prov for bad debts <u>5,000</u></td><td>35,000</td></tr><tr><td>Y-70,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Z-<u>60,000</u></td><td>2,10,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Building</td><td>1,40,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Profit & loss A/c</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2,80,000</td><td></td><td>2,80,000</td></tr></table> On the above date Z retired from the partnership on the following terms: I. Building was to be depreciated by Rs.40,000. II. Provision for doubtful debts was to be maintained at 20% of the debtors.	Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.	Creditors	70,000	Bank	45,000	Capital Accounts:		Debtors 40,000		X- 80,000		Less: Prov for bad debts <u>5,000</u>	35,000	Y-70,000				Z- <u>60,000</u>	2,10,000	Stock	50,000			Building	1,40,000			Profit & loss A/c	10,000		2,80,000		2,80,000	6
Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.																																			
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		Profit & loss A/c	10,000																																			
	2,80,000		2,80,000																																			

	III. Salary outstanding Rs.5,000 was to be recorded and creditors of Rs.4,000 will not be claimed. IV. Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.72,000. V. Z will be paid Rs.15,000 by cheque immediately and balance is to be transferred to his loan account. Prepare Revaluation account and Partners' capital Accounts of the firm on Z's retirement.							
	PART-B (Analysis of Financial Statements)							
27	The _____ is a measure of liquidity which excludes _____, generally the least liquid asset: a. current ratio, trade receivable b. liquid ratio, trade receivable c. current ratio, inventory d. liquid ratio, inventory OR is included in current assets while preparing balance sheet as per revised Schedule III but excluded from Liquid assets while calculating Quick Ratio a) Debtors. b) Cash and Cash Equivalent. c) Loose tools and Prepaid Expense. d) Bills Receivable	1						
28	Statement I:- Sale of Marketable Securities will result in no flow of Cash. Statement II:- Debentures issued as collateral security will result in inflow of cash. a. Both Statements are correct. b. Both Statements are incorrect. c. Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect. d. Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct. OR What will be the effect of issue of Bonus shares on Cash Flow Statement? a. No effect b. Inflow in Financing Activity c. Inflow in Operating activity d. Inflow in Investing Activity	1						
29	Aditya Sunrise Ltd. provides you the following information: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Particulars</th><th style="width: 25%;">31.3.2023(₹)</th><th style="width: 25%;">31.3.2022(₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td>10% Bank Loan</td><td>Nil</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr> </table> Additional Information: 1. Equity Share Capital raised during the year ₹3,00,000; 2. 10% Bank Loan was repaid on 01.04.2022. 3. Dividend received during the year was ₹20,000. 4. Dividend Proposed for the year 2021-22 was ₹50,000 but only ₹20,000 was approved by the Shareholders. Find out the cash flow from Financing Activities. a) ₹ 1,50,000 b) ₹ 2,00,000 c) ₹ 1,70,000 d) ₹ 1,80,000	Particulars	31.3.2023(₹)	31.3.2022(₹)	10% Bank Loan	Nil	1,00,000	1
Particulars	31.3.2023(₹)	31.3.2022(₹)						
10% Bank Loan	Nil	1,00,000						
30	'Freedom to Choose of method of depreciation' refers to which limitation of financial statement analysis. a) Historical analysis. b) Qualitative aspect ignored. c) Not free from bias.	1						

	d) Ignore Price level Changes.																																													
31	Classify the following items under Major heads and Sub heads (If any) in the balance sheet of a Company as per schedule III of the Companies Act 2013. i. Loose Tools ii. Loan repayable on demand iii. Provision for Retirement benefits iv. Pre-paid Insurance v. Capital advances vi. Shares in Listed Companies	3																																												
32	Following is the statement of profit and loss of Moon Ltd. For the year ended 31st march, 2025. You are required to prepare a Comparative Statement of profit and loss . <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No</th><th>2024-2025(Rs)</th><th>2023-2024 (Rs)</th></tr><tr><td>Revenue from operations</td><td></td><td>50,00,000</td><td>40,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Others income</td><td></td><td>2,00000</td><td>10,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Employees benefit Expenses</td><td></td><td>60% of total revenue</td><td>50% of total revenue</td></tr><tr><td>Other expenses</td><td></td><td>10% of Employees benefit Expenses</td><td>20% of Employees benefit Expenses</td></tr><tr><td>Rate of Tax</td><td></td><td>50%</td><td>40%</td></tr></table> OR From the information extracted from the statement of Profit & Loss of Zee Ltd for the year ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2025, prepare a common size statement of profit & loss: <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>31.3.24(₹)</th><th>31.3.25 (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Revenue from operations</td><td></td><td>16,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Gross Profit</td><td></td><td>60%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>Other Expenses</td><td></td><td>2,20,000</td><td>2,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Tax Rate</td><td></td><td>50%</td><td>50%</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No	2024-2025(Rs)	2023-2024 (Rs)	Revenue from operations		50,00,000	40,00,000	Others income		2,00000	10,00,000	Employees benefit Expenses		60% of total revenue	50% of total revenue	Other expenses		10% of Employees benefit Expenses	20% of Employees benefit Expenses	Rate of Tax		50%	40%	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.24(₹)	31.3.25 (₹)	Revenue from operations		16,00,000	20,00,000	Gross Profit		60%	70%	Other Expenses		2,20,000	2,60,000	Tax Rate		50%	50%	3
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33	a) A company had a liquid ratio of 1.5 and current ratio of 2:1 and inventory turnover ratio 6 times. It had total current assets of ₹8,00,000. Find out annual sales if goods are sold at 25% profit on cost. b) Calculate debt to capital employed ratio from the following information. Shareholder funds ₹ 15,00,000 8% Debenture ₹ 7,50,000 Current liabilities ₹ 2,50,000 Non -current Assets ₹ 17,50,000 Current Assets ₹7,50,000. OR From the following information prepare the (a) Debt equity ratio and (b) Return on investment. Share capital- Rs.80,000; General Reserve- Rs.40,000; 15% loan from bank – Rs.50,000, Revenue from operations- Rs.. 1,00,000, Tax paid – Rs.20,000, Profit after interest and tax- Rs.40,000.	4																																												

34	From the following balance sheets of a company, prepare cash Flow Statement: <table> <tr> <th>PARTICULARS</th><th>31/3/2022 (Rs)</th><th>31/3/2023(Rs)</th></tr> <tr> <td>I. Equity and Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>1.Shareholder's Funds</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Equity Share Capital</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Reserves and Surplus</td><td>30,000</td><td>60,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.Non-Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Debentures</td><td>60,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Creditors</td><td>30,000</td><td>35,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bills Payable</td><td>30,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other Current Liabilities</td><td>40,000</td><td>45,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>2,90,000</td><td>3,30,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>II Assets</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>1.Non-Current Assets: Fixed Assets</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>1,90,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Non-Current Investments</td><td>40,000</td><td>30,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.Current Assets:</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Inventories</td><td>40,000</td><td>55,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trade receivables</td><td>40,000</td><td>45,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash & Cash equivalents</td><td>20,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>2,90,000</td><td>3,30,000</td></tr> </table> Additional Information: (i) Depreciation charged during the year amounted to Rs.22,000. (ii) Dividend paid during the year amounted to Rs.12,000.	PARTICULARS	31/3/2022 (Rs)	31/3/2023(Rs)	I. Equity and Liabilities			1.Shareholder's Funds			Equity Share Capital	1,00,000	1,00,000	Reserves and Surplus	30,000	60,000	2.Non-Current Liabilities			Debentures	60,000	80,000	3.Current Liabilities			Creditors	30,000	35,000	Bills Payable	30,000	10,000	Other Current Liabilities	40,000	45,000	TOTAL	2,90,000	3,30,000	II Assets			1.Non-Current Assets: Fixed Assets	1,50,000	1,90,000	Non-Current Investments	40,000	30,000	2.Current Assets:			Inventories	40,000	55,000	Trade receivables	40,000	45,000	Cash & Cash equivalents	20,000	10,000	TOTAL	2,90,000	3,30,000	6
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