COMSATS Institute of Information Technology Abbottabad

Department of Management Sciences

Terminal Section A

Class: | Date:
Subject: Accounting | Instructor: Zaheer A. Swati
Time Allowed: 30 Minutes | Max Marks: 30

Registration # | Signature

SECTION-A

(Time allowed: 30 Minutes) (Marks = 30)

A. Write appropriate choice in Answer Sheet (A) *(Marks 30 * 1 = 30)*

1. Marketable Securities, Account Receivables and Inventory are listed as

(a) Current Asset **(b)** Current Liabilities **(c)** Long Term Asset **(d)** Long term liabilities

2. Which of the followings are books of prime entry?

(a) Sales day book and trial balance **(b)** Petty cash book and accounts receivable ledger

(c) Petty cash book and General Journal **(d)** Cash book and assets register

3. Which of the following would not be regarded as an asset?

(a) A piece of equipment owned by a business **(b)** A building that has been used by the business

(c) An inventory of goods that have yet to be sold **(d) A sum of money owed to the business**

4. The adjusting entry to record unpaid salaries is

(a) Salary Expense (Dr) & Cash (Cr) **(b)** Salary Payable (Dr) & Salary Payable (Cr)

(c) Salary Expense (Dr) & Salary Payable (Cr) **(d)** Salary Payable (Dr) & Cash (Cr)

5. Unearned revenue of Rs. 2,000 now earned. The entry is?

(a) Unearned revenue to revenue **(b)** Cash to revenue

(c) Revenue to Unearned revenue **(d)** None of above

6. At the end of the current accounting period, Johnson Company failed to record utilities consumed during the period. Johnson will be billed for the utilities during the next accounting period. As a result, current period assets, liabilities, equity, and income, respectively, are

(a) Overstated, overstated, correct, correct **(b) Correct, understated, overstated, overstated**

(c) Overstated, understated, overstated, overstated **(d)** Overstated, understated, correct, correct

7. Adjusting entries at the end of an accounting period would not be required for which of the following

(a) Multi period costs that must be split among two or more accounting periods

(b) Multi period revenues that must be split among two or more accounting periods

(c) Expenses that have been incurred in a given period but not yet recorded in the accounts

(d) Revenue that has been earned and recorded in the accounting records

8. At the end of the fiscal year, Accounts Receivable has a balance of Rs. 100,000 and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts has a balance of Rs. 7,000. The expected net realizable value of the accounts receivable is:

(a) Rs. 100,000 **(b) Rs. 93,000** **(c)** Rs. 107,000 **(d)** Rs. 7,000

9. If the equipment account has a balance of Rs. 22,500 and its accumulated depreciation account has a balance of Rs. 14,000, the book value of the equipment is

(a) Rs. 36,500 **(b)** Rs. 22,500 **(c)** Rs. 14,000 **(d) Rs. 8,500**

10. Bank reconciliation is not a

(a) Ledger account **(b)** Memorandum statement

(c) Reconcile records **(d)** Procedure to prove cash book balance

11. The check which is deposited into bank but not cleared at the end of a particular year is called

(a) Omitted check **(b)** Unpresented check **(c) Uncredited check** **(d)** Dishonored check

12. An amount of Rs. 1000 is debited twice in the bank statement. When overdraft as per the cash book is the starting point.

(a) Rs. 1,000 will be deducted **(b) Rs. 1,000 will be added**

(c) Rs. 2,000 will be deducted **(d)** Rs. 2,000 will be added

13. Accrued expenses are also called

(a) Accrued liabilities **(b)** Expenses already incurred but not yet paid

(c) Both a & b **(d)** None

14. External Users of Financial Accounting Information include all of the following except

(a) Line Manager **(b)** Labor Union **(c)** Investors **(d)** General Public

15. An overstatement of closing inventory in one period results in:

(a) No effect on net income **(b) An overstatement of net income**

(c) An understatement of net income **(d)** An overstatement of the closing inventory of the next period

16. Which one of the following is an example of current Liability?

(a) Bank overdraft **(b)** Fixtures **(c)** Shares **(d)** Long term Bank Loan

17. Which account would be listed on a post-closing trial balance,

(a) A revenue account **(b)** The Amortization account

(c) The Discount allowed account **(d) None of Above**

18. Ahmed gives a cash discount of 40 to a customer. The discount is credited in Ahmed's book. The effect of recording the discount in this way is that profit will be

(a) Correct **(b) Overstated by 80** **(c)** Understated by 80 **(d)** Understated by 40

19. A business received cash of Rs. 3,000 in advance for the service that will be provided later. At the end of the period Rs. 1,100 is still unearned. The adjusting entry for the situation well be

(a) Debit 'Unearned Revenue' and Credit 'Revenue' for Rs. 1,900

(b) Debit 'Unearned Revenue' and Credit 'Revenue' for Rs. 1,100

(c) Debit 'Revenue' and Credit 'Unearned Revenue' for Rs. 1,100

(d) Debit 'Revenue' and Credit 'Unearned Revenue' for Rs. 1,900

20. The first item listed under current liabilities is usually?

(a) Notes payable **(b)** Accounts payable **(c)** Salaries payable **(d)** Taxes payable

21. An overstatement of closing inventory in one period results in?

(a) No effect on net income **(b) An overstatement of net income**

(c) An understatement of net income **(d)** An overstatement of the closing inventory of the next period

22. Which one of the following is an example of current Liability?

(a) Bank overdraft **(b)** Fixtures **(c)** Shares **(d)** Long term Bank Loan

23. At the end of the fiscal year, Accounts Receivable has a balance of $100,000 and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts has a balance of $7,000. The expected net realizable value of the accounts receivable is:

(a) $ 100,000 **(b) $ 93,000** **(c)** $ 107,000 **(d)** $ 7,000

24. The transactions of the following must be kept separate from the personal activities of the owners for accounting purposes?

(a) Proprietorship **(b)** Partnership **(c) Corporation** **(d)** Both a and b above

25. The payment of cash to supplier will?

(a) Reduce cash balance and reduce current liabilities **(b)** Increase receivables and reduce cash balance

(c) Reduce account payable and increase purchases **(d)** Increase payable and reduce cash balance

26. The effect of a credit entry on the payables account is to?

(a) Decrease the account balance **(b)** Decrease & increase the account balance

(c) Decrease or increase the account balance **(d) Increase the account balance**

27. Which of the following would not be regarded as an asset?

(a) A piece of equipment owned by a business **(b)** A building that has been used by the business

(c) An inventory of goods that have yet to be sold **(d) A sum of money owed to the business**

28. Which one of the following is not true for Profit & Loss Account?

(a) It shows whether a business has made a profit or loss over a financial year

(b) It shows the financial position of a business for the period

(c) It shows revenues and expenses for the period

(d) It is used to calculate surplus/deficit for a particular period

29. Which of the following is/are not shown in balance sheet?

(a) Fixed assets **(b)** Current liabilities **(c) Profit sharing ratio** **(d)** Long term assets

30. Specific business entity separate from personnel affair of the owner is?

(a) Objectivity principle **(b)** Stable currency principle

(c) Entity principle **(d)** Matching principle

Best of Luck

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Terminal Section B & C

Class:	Date:
Subject: Accounting	Instructor: Zaheer A. Swati
Total Time Allowed: 150 Minutes	Max Marks: 70
Registration #	Signature

SECTION-B

*(Attempt all four questions, all questions carry equal marks 10 * 4 = 40)*

Q1. From the following particulars write up the Cash Book for Muhammad Huzaifa Umar Trading Co. for the month of June 2016 (Time should use 25 minutes).

2016

June	**1**	Favourable Cash Balance Rs. 18,000; Bank balance Overdraft Rs. 37,000
	4	Paid Wages Rs. 200 by cash and Rent by check Rs. 1,000
	6	Total sales of worth Rs. 10,000 in which 3,000 apply to credit customers Mr. Ali
	9	Owner further investment Rs. 13,000, of which Rs. 10,000 was banked and the balance was retained
	11	Received a check from Mr. Kazmi and deposited into the bank of worth Rs. 16,000
	14	Withdrew from bank for office purpose Rs. 4,000 and for owner domestic use Rs. 2,000
	18	Received check from Mr. Hamid of Rs. 22,000 and was not deposited in same date
	21	Dated 6th June, 2010 Mr. Ali sent 3,000 check which was deposited in same date
	23	Mr. Kazmi check of Dated 11th, June, 2010 was dishonoured and return by bank
	28	Mr. Hamid check received on 18th June, 2010 were deposited into bank
	30	Discount Received Rs. 300 and Discount allowed Rs. 200

MUHAMMAD HUZAIFA UMAR TRADING CO.

Cash Book

For the month ended June, 2016

Receipts								**Payments**							
Date		***Description***	***Ref***	***Cash***	***Bank***	***Dis***	***Date***		***Description***	***Ref***	***Cash***	***Bank***	***Dis***
2016							2016						
June	1	Balance b/d		18,000			Oct	1	Balance b/d			37,000	
	6	Sales		7,000				4	Wages		200		
	9	Owner Equity		3,000	10,000			4	Rent			1,000	
	11	Mr. Kamal			16,000			14	Cash (c)			4,000	
	14	Bank (c)		4,000				14	Drawing			2,000	
	18	Mr. Hamid		22,000				23	Dishonoured			16,000	
	21	Mr. Ali			3,000			28	Bank (c)		22,000		
	28	Cash (c)			22,000			30	Discount				300
	30	Discount				200							
		Balance c/d			*9,000*				*Balance c/d*		*31.800*		
				54,000	**50,000**	**200**					**54,000**	**50,000**	**300**
July	1	*Balance b/d*		*31.800*			July	1	*Balance b/d*			*9,000*	

Q2. Make corrected Trial Balance after anticipating hidden errors for Amina Ghalib Khan Ltd. Financial year for this company is July 1st, 2016 to June 30th, 2017 (Time should used 25 minutes).

Amina Ghalib Khan Ltd.

Trial Balance

As on 30th June, 2017

S. No	Heads of Accounts	Amount (Rs.) Dr	Amount (Rs.) Cr
1	Purchases		35,000
2	Factory Overhead (Applied)		1,000
3	Octri and Taxes		100
4	Rebate received		500
5	Trade Mark		55,000
6	Sales	80,000	
7	Share Capital		50,000
8	Return Outward		1,600
9	Bills Owed		6,500
10	Carriage Outward		3,700
11	Inventory (1.07.2016)	10,500	
12	Motor Van	25,000	
13	Claims Receivables	1,500	
14	Sundry Debtors	9,000	
15	Return Inward	2,000	
16	Leasehold Premises	3,000	
17	Discount on Sales		2,000
18	Petty Cash	800	
19	Stock 30-06-2017	33,300	
20	Sundry Creditors	10,000	
21	Suspense Account		19,700
	Total	**Rs. 175,100**	**Rs. 175,100**

Errors in Trial Balance:

(i) Machinery bought Rs. 3,000 posted to as Trade Mark account

(ii) Credit sales of worth Rs. 1,200 was omitted to record in the book of original entry

(iii) Repairs to Motor Van Rs. 1,500 have been debited to Motor Van account

(iv) Unearned Sales of Rs. 15,000 was incorrectly credited to Sales Account

Following accounts are used for correction and adjusting the transactions.

Sales; Unearned Sales, Motor Van; Sundry Debtors; Motor Van Expense; Machinery; Trade Mark

Amina Ghalib Khan Ltd.

Trial Balance

As on 30^{th} June, 2017

S. No	Heads of Accounts	Amount (Rs.) Dr	Cr
1	Purchases (35,00 – 3,000)	35,000	
2	Factory Overhead (Applied)	1,000	
3	Octri and Taxes	100	
4	Rebate received		500
5	Trade Mark (55,00 – 3,000)	52,000	
6	Sales (80,000 + 1,200-15,000)		66,200
7	Share Capital		50,000
8	Return Outward		1,600
9	Bills Owed		6,500
10	Carriage Outward	3,700	
11	Inventory (1.07.2016)	10,500	
12	Motor Van (25,000 -1,500)	23,500	
13	Claims Receivables	1,500	
14	Sundry debtors (9,000 + 1,200)	10,200	
15	Return Inward	2,000	
16	Leasehold Premises	3,000	
17	Discount on Sales	2,000	
18	Petty Cash	800	
19	Sundry Creditors		10,000
20	Motor Van Repairs	1,500	
21	Machinery	3,000	
22	Unearned Sales		15,000
	Total	**Rs. 149,800**	**Rs. 149,800**

Q3. Following Data related to Shahrukh Shakeel Manufacturing at the end of June, 2017 (Time should used 25 minutes).

Cost incurred during the period

Cost of Goods Manufactured ………………105,000

Carriage Outward …………………………. 3,000

Direct Material Used ……………………… 78,000

Carriage in ……………………………………… 3,000

Direct Labour……………………………….. 16,000

Cost of Goods Sold …………………………… 110,000

		INVENTORIES
	Ending	***Beginning***
Direct Material	9,000	19,000
Work in Process	?	7,400
Finished Goods	12,000	?

Net Sales of Rs. 400,000, Marketing Expense 2%, Administration Expense 1 % of Net Sales and Other Expense 7,000 and Other Income is 25,000; Factory overhead is applied 60% of direct labour cost and 15,000 units were completed during year.

Requirements:

(a) Cost of Goods Sold **(b)** Per Unit Cost **(c)** Net Profit/Loss

Shahrukh Shakeel Manufacturing

Cost of Goods Sold Statement

For the Ended June, 2017

Opening Inventory	19,000
Net Purchases *(Calculated)*	65,000
Carriage in	3,000
Material Available for use	87,000
Closing Inventory	(9,000)
Direct Material used	78,000
Direct Labor	16,000
Prime Cost	94,000
Factory Overhead Cost Applied (16,000 * 0.60)	9,600
Total Factory Cost	103,600
Opening Work in Process	7,400
Cost of Goods to be Manufactured	111,000
Closing Work in Process *(Calculated)*	(6,000)
Cost of Goods Manufactured	105,000
Opening Finished Goods *(Calculated)*	17,000
Cost of Goods to be Sold	122,000
Closing Finished Goods	(12,000)
Cost of Goods Sold	**110,000**

Per unit Cost of goods manufactured = 105,000 / 15,000 = **7 Per Unit**

Gross Profit = 400,000 - 110,000 = **Rs. 290,000**

Net Profit = 290,000 – (3,000 + 8,000 + 4,000 +7,000) + 25,000 = **Rs. 293,000**

Q4. From the following particulars of Hassan Rehman Ltd. find out the errors in cash book and bank statement by missing method and than prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 30-06-2017 (Time should used 25 Minutes).

i. The bank overdrawn as per company cash book on June 30th, 2010 was Rs. 16,000.

ii. The bank statement debited Rs. 750 for insurance premium paid on June 20, on company's standing order, but it was recorded by company as Rs. 570.

iii. Credit side of the cash book over cast Rs. 1,000.

iv. A checks deposited by bank of worth Rs. 45,000 but Rs. 8,000 check was not collected by bank.

v. Check issued of Rs. 20,000, but cashed prior to 30.06.2010 amounting to Rs. 17,500.

vi. Bank received dividend on behalf of company and recorded correctly but recorded twice in the cash book of Rs. 3,500.

vii. A check of Rs. 5,000 issued to vendor was dishonoured due to some technical errors of accountant.

viii. A check for Rs. 1,200 was issued by the company for purchase of stationery and was paid by the bank but not recorded in company's book.

ix. Bill Receivable collected by the bank directly on the behalf of company Rs. 8,000.

x. Check recorded for collection but not sent to the bank Rs. 12,000.

HASSAN REHMAN LTD.

Bank Reconciliation Statement

As on June 30th, 2017

i. Balance As per Cash Book (Cr)		*16,000*
Add:		
ii. Under Recorded	180	
vi. Recorded Twice	3,500	
viii. Unrecorded	1,200	
iv. Uncollected	8,000	
x. Not sent	12,000	24,880
		40,880
Less:		
iii. Over cast	1,000	
vii. Dishonoured	5,000	
ix. Direct Collection	8,000	
v. Uncashed	2,500	(16,500)
Balance As Bank Statement (Dr)		*24,380*

Cash Book

iii. Over cast	1,000	ii. Under recorded	180
vii. dishonoured	5,000	vi. Recorded Twice	3,500
ix. Direct Collection	8,000	viii. Unrecorded	1,200

Bank Statement

v. Uncashed	2,500	iv. Uncollected	8,000
		x. Not send	12,000

SECTION-C

*(Attempt any two questions, all questions carry equal marks 15 * 2 = 30)*

Q1. Hashim Khan & Company purchased a factory machine of Rs. 51,000 on January 1, 2005. The machine is expected to have a salvage value of Rs. 6,000 at the end of its 5 year useful life. During the useful life, the machine is expected to be used for 5,000 hours. The machine was used as under

Years	Hours used
2005	1,200
2006	800
2007	1,150
2008	850
2009	1,000

Required: Prepare Schedule of Depreciation on the basis of following methods (Time should used 25 minutes).

(a) Straight Line Method
(b) Units of Output Method
(c) Double Declining Balance Method
(d) Sum of Year Digit Method

Solution (a)

$$\textit{Straight Line Method} = \frac{Cost - ResidualValue}{YearsOfUsefulLife}$$

$$\textit{Straight Line Method} = \frac{51{,}000 - 6{,}000}{5} = \text{Rs. } 9{,}000$$

Schedule of Depreciation

Years	Cost	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value
2005	51,000	9,000	9,000	42,000
2006	51,000	9,000	18,000	33,000
2007	51,000	9,000	27,000	24,000
2008	51,000	9,000	36,000	15,000
2009	51,000	9,000	45,000	6,000

Solution (b)

$$\textit{Unit of Output Method} = \frac{Cost - ResidualValue}{EstimatedUnitsOfOutput}$$

$$\textit{Unit of Output Method} = \frac{51{,}000 - 6{,}000}{5{,}000} = \text{Rs. 9 per hour}$$

Schedule of Depreciation

Years	Cost	Hours used	Rate per hr	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value
2005	51,000	1,200	9.0	10,800	10,800	40,200
2006	51,000	800	9.0	7,200	18,000	33,000
2007	51,000	1,150	9.0	10,350	28,350	22,650
2008	51,000	850	9.0	7,650	36,000	15,000
2009	51,000	1,000	9.0	9,000	45,000	6,000

Solution (c)

$$\text{Double Declining Rate} = \left[\frac{1}{5}\right] * 2$$

Rate of Depreciation =40%

Schedule of Depreciation

Years	Cost	Rate of Depreciation	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value
2005	51,000	40%	20,400	20,400	30,600
2006	51,000	40%	12,240	32,640	18,360
2007	51,000	40%	7,344	39,984	11,016
2008	51,000	40%	4,406.4	44,390.4	6,609.6
2009	51,000	40%	609.6	45,000	6,000

Solution (d)

SYD=1+2+3+4+ 5= 15

51,000-6,000= 45,000

Schedule of Depreciation

Years	Cost	Rate of Depreciation	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value
2005	51,000	5/15	15,000	15,000	36,000
2006	51,000	4/15	12,000	27,000	24,000
2007	51,000	3/15	9,000	36,000	15,000
2008	51,000	2/15	6,000	42,000	9,000
2009	51,000	1/15	3,000	45,000	6,000

Q2. The following Trial Balance of Saba Nisar & Co. on December 31st, 2016, Prepare Financial Statement in horizontal style

Particular	Dr	Cr	Particular	Dr	Cr
Owner's Equity		4,000	Note Payable		560
Account Payable		5,200	Note Receivable	720	
Plant and Machinery	5,000		Return Inward	930	
Office Furniture & Fittings	260		Provision for Bad Debts		250
Opening Inventory	4,800		Drawing	700	
Motor Van	1,200		Return Outward		550
Account Receivables	4,570		Rent	600	
Cash in Hand	40		Factory Lighting and Lighting	80	
Cash at Bank	650		Insurance	630	
Wages	15,000		General Expenses	100	
Salaries	1,400		Bad Debts	250	
Purchases	21,350		Discount	650	370
Sales		48,000	**Total**	**Rs. 58,930**	**Rs. 58,930**

The following adjustments are to be made:

(i) Stock at the end of year Rs. 5,200 and Three months factor lighting and heating is due, but not paid Rs. 30

(ii) 5 percent depreciation to be written-off on furniture and write-off further bad debts Rs. 70

(iii) The provision for bad debts to be Rs. 300 and provision for discount on debtor @ 2 % to be made

(iv) During the year machinery was purchased for Rs. 2,000, but was debited to Purchase account

Saba Nisar & Co.
Trading and Profit & Loss Account
For the Year ended 31st, December 2016

Expenses	***Debit***	***Revenue***	***Credit***
Opening Inventory	4,800	Sales 48,000	
Purchases 21,350		Return Inward (930)	47,070
Returns Outward (550)		Closing Stock	5,200
Machinery Purchase (2,000)	18,800		
Wages	15,000		
Gross Profit c/d	*13,670*		
Total	**52,270**	**Total**	**52,270**
Salaries	1,400	*Gross Profit b/d*	*13,670*
Rent	600	Discount	370
Factory Lighting & Heating 80			
Outstanding 30	110		
Insurance	630		
General Expenses	100		
Bad Debts 250			
Additional 70	320		
Discount	650		

Depreciation Exp. _Furniture	13		
Provision for Bad Debts:			
New 300			
Old (250)	50		
Provision for Discount on Debtor (4,200@2%)	84		
Net Profit c/f to B/S	*10,083*		
Total	**Rs. 14,040**	**Total**	**Rs. 14,040**

Saba Nisar & Co.

Balance Sheet

As on 31st, December 2016

Equities	***Amount***	***Assets***	***Amount***
		Fixed and Long Term:	
Owner's Equity:		Plant and Machinery 5,000	
Capital 4,000		Additional 2,000	7,000
Drawing (700)		Office Furniture & Fitting 260	
Profit b/f 10,083	13,383	Depreciation 13	247
		Motor Van	1,200
Current Liabilities:		***Current Assets:***	
Note Payable	560	Cash in Hand	40
Account Payable	5,200	Cash at Bank	650
Outstanding Factor Lighting & Heating	30	Note Receivable	720
		Account Receivable 4,570	
		Further B/D (70)	
		Provision for B/D (300)	
		Provision for Dis. on Debtor (84)	4,116
		Closing Stock	5,200
Total	**Rs. 19,173**	**Total**	**Rs. 19,173**

Q3. Prepare Store Ledger Card (SLC) from the following information (Time should used 25 Minutes)..

2017						
March	**1**	Beginning Inventory …………	180 Pieces	@	Rs. 30 ……………………	Rs. 5,400
	9	Sales …………………………..	60 Pieces	@	Rs. 45 ……………………	Rs. 2,700
	12	Purchases …………..………	50 Pieces	@	Rs. 28 ……………………	Rs. 1,400
	18	Sale…………………………	140 Pieces	@	Rs. 60 ……………………	Rs. 8,400
	23	Purchases ………..…………	80 Pieces	@	Rs. 26 ……………………	Rs. 2,080
	24	Purchase ………………………..	90 Pieces	@	Rs. 20 …………………….	Rs. 1,800
	30	Sales ……………………………	180 Pieces	@	Rs. 65 ……………………	Rs. 11,700

Required

Use Comparative Cost Sheet in order to determine the Cost of Sales, cost of Closing Stock, Sales and Gross profit / loss under each of the following method by using perpetual inventory system.

a. Cost are assigned on the basis of FIFO

b. Cost are assigned on the basis of Weighted Average

Store Ledger Card (SLC) FIFO

Date	Description	Purchases			Sales			Balances		
		Units	**@**	**Amount**	**Units**	**@**	**Amount**	**Units**	**@**	**Amount**
March 1	Balance b / f							180	30	5,400
9	Sales				60	30	1,800	120	30	3,600
12	Purchases	50	28	1,400				120	30	3,600
								50	28	1,400
18	Sales				120	30	3,600			
					20	28	560	30	28	840
23	Purchases	80	26	2,080				30	28	840
								80	26	2,080
24	Purchases	90	20	1,800				30	28	840
								80	26	2,080
								90	20	1,800
30	Sales				30	28	840			
					80	26	2,080			
					70	20	1,400	20	20	400
Total		**220**		**5,280**	**380**		**10,280**	**20**		**400**

Store Ledger Card (SLC) Average

Date	Description	Purchases			Sales			Balances		
		Units	@	Amount	Units	@	Amount	Units	@	Amount
March 1	Balance b / f							180	30	5,400
9	Sales				60	30	1,800	120	30	3,600
12	Purchases	50	28	1,400				170	29.41	5,000
18	Sales				140	29.41	4117.4	30	29.41	882.6
23	Purchases	80	26	2,080				110	26.93	2,962.6
24	Purchases	90	20	1,800				200	23.81	4,762.6
30	Sales				180	23.81	4,285.8	20	23.81	476.2
Total		**220**		**5,280**	**380**		**10,203.2**	**20**	**23.81**	**476.2**

Comparative Cost Sheet

Methods	*Balance*	*Purchases*	*Closing Stock*	*CGS*	*Sales*	*Gross Profit*
FIFO	5,400	5,280	(400)	10,080	22,800	12,520
Average	5,400	5,280	(476.2)	10,203.8	22,800	12,596.2