



**Date:01/08/23**  
**GRADE: XII**

**MONTHLY TEST -02 (2023-24)**  
**ACCOUNTANCY [055]**

**Max marks: 20**  
**Time: 50 Minutes**

General Instructions:

1. There are 9 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

Qn. No		Marks allocated
1	Goodwill of the firm on the basis of 2 years' purchase of average profit of the last 3 years is ₹25,000. Find average profit. (a) ₹50,000 (b) ₹25,000 (c) ₹10,000 (d) ₹12500	1
2	Calculate the value of goodwill at 3 years' purchase when: Capital employed ₹ 2,50,000; Average profit ₹30,000 and normal rate of return is 10%. (a) ₹3000 (b) ₹25,000 (c) ₹30,000 (d) ₹5,000	1
3	The ratio in which a partner surrenders his share in favour of a partner is known as: (a) New profit-sharing ratio (b) Sacrificing Ratio (c) Gaining Ratio (d) Capital Ratio	1
4	A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. They decided to share future profits equally. Calculate A's gain or sacrifice (a) 2/10 (sacrifice) (b) 5/10 (gain) (c) 1/10 (Gain) (d) 1/10 (sacrifice)	1
5	A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:4:1. They decided to share profits equally with effect from 1.4.2021. On that date, the profit and loss account showed the credit balance of ₹96,000. Instead of closing the profit and loss account, it was decided to record an adjustment entry reflecting the change in profit sharing ratio. In the journal entry a) Dr. A by 4,000; Dr. B by 16,000; Cr C by 20,000 b) Cr. A by 4,000; Cr. B by 16,000; Dr C by 20,000 c) Cr. A by 16,000; Cr. B by 4,000; Dr C by 20,000 d) Dr. A by 16,000; Dr. B by 4,000; Cr C by 20,000	1

6	<p>A business has earned average profits of 1,00,000 during the last few years and the normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. The assets of the business were Rs. 10,00,000 and its external liabilities ₹1,80,000.</p> <p>Calculate the value of goodwill by Capitalization of super profit method if the goodwill is valued at three years' purchase of super profit.</p>	3								
7	<p>X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. They decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:4 with effect from 1st April, 2010.</p> <p>An extract of their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2010 is:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="197 533 1259 656"> <thead> <tr> <th>Liabilities</th> <th>₹</th> <th>Assets</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Workmen Compensation Reserve</td> <td>90,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Show the accounting treatment under the following alternative cases:</p> <p>(a) If there is no other information.</p> <p>(b) If a claim on account of workmen's compensation is estimated at ₹45,000</p> <p>(c) If a claim on account of workmen's compensation is estimated at ₹99,000.</p>	Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹	Workmen Compensation Reserve	90,000			3
Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹							
Workmen Compensation Reserve	90,000									
8	<p>L and M were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. On 1st Jan 2021, they admitted O as a new partner. On the date of O's admission, the balance sheet of L and M showed a balance of ₹16,000 in General Reserve and debit balance of ₹24,000 in Profit and Loss account.</p> <p>Pass the necessary journal entries for the treatment of these items on O's admission.</p>	3								
9	<p>Hari, Ravi and Kavi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. They admitted Guru as a new partner for 1/7th share in the profits. The new profit-sharing ratio will be 2:2:2:1 respectively. Guru brought ₹3,00,000 for his capital and ₹45,000 for his 1/7th share of goodwill. On the day of admission, Goodwill appeared in the books at ₹24,000.</p> <p>Showing your workings clearly, pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm for the above mentioned transactions.</p>	6								
THE END										