Principles of Accounts

1994- 2004

[LASU-INFO](https://www.lasu-info.com/) JAMB

Questions

# Principles of Accounts 1994

1. The term ‘accounting period’ is used to refer to the
   1. time span during which taxes are paid to the Inland Revenue Board
   2. Budget period, usually one year, relied on by the accountant
   3. time span, usually one year covered by financial statement
   4. period within which debtors are expectedto settle accounts.
2. Assigning revenues to the accounting period in which goods were sold or services rendered and expenses in- curred is known as
   1. passing of entries B. consistencyconvention

C. matching concept D. adjusting forrevenue.

1. The accounting convention which states that ‘profit must not be recognized until realized while all losses should be adequately provided for’ is termed
   1. materiality B. objectivity

C. consistency D. conservatism.

1. Accounting information is used by investors and credi- tors of a company to predict
   1. future cash flows of the company
   2. future tax payments of thecompany
   3. potential merger candidates for the company
   4. appropriate remuneration for the company’s staff.
2. Antics Electronics Company recently bought six genera- tors. Which of the following is the correct method of recording this transaction.
   1. Debit generator account and credit cash account.
   2. Debit purchases account and credit cash account.
   3. Debit cash account and credit purchases account.
   4. Debit cash account and credit generator account.
3. When a business incurs labours cost in installing a fixed asset, the cost is treated as
   1. additional cost to the asset
   2. business wages and salaries
   3. installation cost of the asset
   4. business cost of the asset.
4. What is the cardinal rule of the double entry system?
   1. Debit the increasing account and credit the decreasing account.
   2. Debit the receiving account and credit the giving account.
   3. Debit the asset account and credit the liability account.
   4. Debit the revenue account and credit the expenditure account.
5. Malam Gambo bought a freezer for his shop costing N 10,500. In recording, he debited office expenses account and credited the bank account. What book keeping error has hecommitted?

A. Error of commission B. Error of reversal of entries. C. Error of principle. D. Compensation er- ror.

1. The use of the folio in the ledger is for
   1. Referencing purposes
   2. Particulars of the transaction
   3. the account titles
   4. Only credititems.
2. **Account of Tanko Nig Ltd.**

Dr.

Cr.

N N

1/10 Bal. b/f 5,000 2/10 Cash 3,000

Sales 10,000 15/10 Bank 6,500

What is the closing balance of the account shown above?

#### N 5,000 B. N 6,500

C. N5,500 D. N 15,000.

1. The suspense account is used to correct book keeping errors where the
   1. amount involved is quite significant
   2. item involved is not material
   3. item involved is unknown
   4. error does not affect the agreement of the trial balance.
2. The discount column of a three column cashbook is not balanced off but periodically transferred to the discount accounts because discounts.
   1. are not important in cash book
   2. are cash items only
   3. do not form part of double entry
   4. are used for bank reconciliation.
3. When is a petty cash account debited?
   1. When the fund is established and every time money is spent
   2. when the fund is established and every time it is replenished
   3. when the fund is established and when the size of the float is decreased
   4. Everytime money is drawn from the pettycash.
4. When preparing a bank reconciliation statement, which of the following is deducted from the balance per bank statement?
   1. Bank charges. B. Unclearedcheques

C. returned cheques D. Unpresented cheques.

1. The financial position of an organization at a particular time can be ascertained from the
   1. statement of sources and application of funds
   2. statement of retained earnings
   3. balance sheet D. profit and loss account.

## Given:

#### N 23,000 B. N29,000

C. N 36,000 D. N 43,000.

**N** 23. From which of the following sources are creditorscon-

Purchase 20,000 trol account most likely to be posted?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sales | 40,000 | A. Supplier’s invoices |
| Carriage inwards | 5,000 | B. Cash disbursements journal |
| Carriage outwards | 5,000 | C. Subsidiary debtor’s ledger |
| Opening stock | 10,000 | D. Purchases journal. |
| Closing stock | 5,000 |  |

What is the cost of good sold?

#### N 30,000 B. N 25,000

C. N 20,000 D. N 15,000

1. The net profit or loss for the year is determined in the profit and loss account after
   1. deducting purchases from sales
   2. deducting cost of goods sold from sales and adding administrative expenses
   3. adding commissions received to gross profit
   4. eliminating all expenses from gross profit

and adding any otherincome.

### Use the information below to answer questions 24 and 25

Chukwuma Okeke did not keep his books based on the double entry principle. On 1st January 1993, Cash in hand was N60, Bank overdraft N1,100, Debtor N7,240, Stock N27.450, Furnishings N2,000 and creditors N6,990. As at 31st December 1993, Cash in hand was N40, Cash at bank was N 1,050, Debtors N6,750, Stock N29, 180, Furnish- ings N2,000 and Creditors N 6,090.

1. Compute the capital as at 1st January 1993.

#### A. N29,800 B. N28,900 C. N26, 700 D. N20,800.

1. Determine his net profit as at 31st December 1993.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Use the table below to an wer question 18 and 19*** A. N2,000 B. N2,200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock | C | ost price Qty (units) C. | | | | N3,500 |  | D. | N4,200. |  |
| N | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening balance1/1/90 | |  | 3.00 | 3,000 | 26. Which of the following categories of labours cost will be | | | | | |
| Purchases January | |  | 3.50 | 15,000 | classified as direct? | | |  |  |  |
| Purchases February | |  | 4.00 | 25,000 | A. Accountant’s salary B. Factory workers’salary | | | | | |
| Sales | January |  | 4.50 | 13,000 | C. Managing director’s salary D. Cashier’s salary. | | | | | |
| Sales | February |  | 5.00 | 28,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Use the information below to answer questions 27 and*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Using LIFO, determine  A. N 9,600 | | the B. | value of clos N 7,600 | ing stock. ***28***  Unit | | | | Unit | Total | Unit |
| C. | N 6,000 | D. | N 2,000. |  |  |  |  | Cost | Cost | Sold |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N | N |  |
| What is the gross profit at the end of February, if the Begining inventory 20 6 120  closing stock were valued at N 20,000? Sale No. 1 18 | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. | N 65,000 | B. | N 57,000 |  | Purchase No. 1 | | 30 | 8 | 240 |  |
| C. | N 48,000 | D. | N 37,000. |  | Sales No. 2 |  |  |  |  | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Purchase No 2 |  | 10 | 9 | 90 | |

1. A trial balance shows provision for doubtful debts, N 190 and debtors, N 6,000. It is required to write off further N320 as bad debts and maintain the provision at 2½% of debtors. To do this, the profit and loss should show a
   1. credit of N 20 and a debit of N 100
   2. credit of N 28 and a debit of N 300
   3. credit of N 48 D. debit entry of N 414
2. If a bad debt previously written off

is subsequently repaid, the amount collected is recorded as an

* 1. income in the profit and loss account
  2. income in the balancesheet
  3. addition cash in the profit and loss account
  4. expense in the balance sheet.

1. Beginning and ending accounts receivable balances were N 8,000 and N 15,000 respectively. If collections from customers during the period were N 36,000, them total sales on account would be

Total 60 38

1. Using the FIFO method of stock valuation, the ending inventory cost is

#### N 146 B. N 165

C. N186 D. N314

1. Using the LIFO inventory procedures, the ending inventory cost is

#### N136 B. N176

C. N 196 D. N 264

1. The major difference between the receipt and payment account and the income and expenditure ac- count is that while the former
   1. is kept by the treasurer, the latter is not
   2. deals with all receipt and payments in the year regardless of the time it relates to the latter

is for just that year

* 1. is a T-account the latter is not
  2. is not in the ledger, the latter is.

1. The following information relates to a hockey club:

N

## Subscriptionowing at the beginning 40

## Subscriptionowing at the end 35

## Subscription received in the advance at the

## beginning 15

## Subscription received Duringthe period 2,560

The amount to be shown in the income and expenditure account would be

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | N 2,500 | B. | N 2,540 |
| C. | N 2,570 | D. | N 2,590. |

1. The net profit from the trading account of a non-profit making organization would be treated as income in the
   1. income and expenditure account
   2. receipt and payment account
   3. balance sheet
   4. statement of affairs

***Use the information below to answer questions 32 and 33.***

## Ada and Udo are lawyers whowent into partnership as Ado & Co. Ada brought cash of N12,000, furnishing worth N18,000 and a motor vehicle worth N70, 000 Udo on the other hand broughtin cash N10,000, his building valued at N05,000 and a personal computer worth N135,000.

1. What is the capital of Ado & Co.?

#### N22,000 B. N100,000

C. N 150,000 D. N 250,000.

1. What is the profit sharing ratio if it is based on capital contributed by Ada and Udo?

#### 2:1 B. 3:2

C. 2:3 D. 1:2

1. The major distinguishing element between the final ac- counts of a partnership and a sole trader is the
   1. drawings account B. appropriation account

C. capital account D. creditors account.

1. Good will appears in the books of a business only if it has been
   1. purchased at a certain price
   2. raised in connection with the admission ofa new partner
   3. raised to account for the true value of a business on the death of a partner
   4. raised in order to prevent the balance sheet showing that the business is insolvent.
2. Kayode, Akpan and Kachalla are in partnership. Their respective capital accounts had the following balances: N40,000 N50,000 and N70,000. The partners agree to ad- mit Wamo as a new partner with a one-fifth interest in the partnership capital in exchange for N50,000 cash. Wamo’s equity in the resulting partnership is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | N32,000 | B. | N50,000 |
| C. | N42,000 | D. | N50,000. |

1. Under which of the following conditions is a partnership dissolved?
   1. Change of the partnership’s headoffice.
   2. Admission of a new partner.
   3. Purchase of a large quatityof fixed assets.
   4. Retirement of a manager who is not a partner.
2. When shares issued are paid for the accounting entry required is
   1. debit bank or cash account and credit share capital and/or premium account
   2. credit bank or cash account and debit shares capital and/or premium account
   3. debit shares account and credit capitalaccount
   4. credit shares account and debit capital account.

### Use the information below to answer questions 39 and 40

A limited liability company has an authorized share capi- tal of N 50 million split into 100 million shares. 80 million shares were offered for subscription at 60k per share payable in full on application. These have been fully subscribed and issued.

1. What is the nominal value of each share?

#### A. N2 B. N0.80 C.N0.60 D. N0.50

1. What is the issued capital?
   1. N40 million B. N48million

C. N50million D. N80 million.

1. The document setting out theregulations regarding shares, meetings and internal organization of a company is known as
   1. memorandum of association
   2. articles of association
   3. prospectus D. company law.
2. An advantage of using accounting ratio is that they
   1. can be easily calculated
   2. facilitate decision-making
   3. are stipulated by law
   4. show errors and frauds.
3. The accounts of Buba (Nig.) Plc

showed the following for the year ended December 31, 1993:

#### N

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gross sales | 219,900 |
| Sales returns and allowances | 4,900 |
| Net sales | 215,000 |
| Accounts receivable (net): 1/1/93 | 20,000 |
| 31/12/93 | 30,000 |

The turnover of accounts receivable is A. 6.14 times per year B.8.14 times per year C. 8.60 times per year D. 8.64 times per year.

1. Given:

Sales N20,000

Costs of sales N15,000

1. What is the net profit (or loss) contributed by depart- ment B?

#### N2,000 B. (N2,000)

1. (N 300) D. N300.

The gross profit margin would be 47. The expenditure on a good or service which is consumed

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | 33.33% | B. | 25.00% | either immediately or within a current accounting period |
| C. | 20.00% | D. | 14.28% | is called |

*Use the information below to answer questions 45 and 46*

Perebeni Enterprises has two departments A and B, with following information

#### B

N N

Open. Stock 5,000 1,500

A. fixed expenditure B. capital expenditure

C. annual expenditure D. recurrent expenditure

48. The receipts from a special tax levy to pay maturing inter- est obligation are recorded in

A. Capital Project Fund B. Debt Service Fund

C. Tax Assessment Fund D. Special Revenue Fund.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Purchases | 26,000 | 3,000 | 49. The cash basis of accounting requires the recognition | | |
| Close. Stock | 7,000 | 2,500 | of revenue only when they are | | |
| Sales | 45,000 | 4,000 | A. due | B. | earned |
|  |  |  | C. paid | D. | received. |

The following expenses are to be shared in the ratio 4:1

Rent N8,300

General Expenses N 3,200

1. What are the company’s gross profit for the year?

#### A. N11,500 B.N12,500

C. N20,000 D. N23,000.

50. The amount for individual itemson a government budget is called a

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | vote | B. | deposit |
| C. | loan | D. | grant. |

# Principles of Account 1995

1. Which of the following factors’ has aided the develop- ment of Accounting?
   1. The emergency of nation states
   2. The discovery of mineral resources in commercial quantity.
   3. The growth in size of businesses and the separation of ownership and management.
   4. Thedevelopment and management of a sophisticated monetary system.
2. Which of the following concepts stipulates that account- ing profit is the difference between revenue and expenses?
   1. Accrual concept B. Conservation Concept

C. Prudence Concept D. Materialityconcept.

1. An effective accounting system should provide infor- mation
   1. on new products and methods
   2. for customer feedback and requirements
   3. on internal and external reportingfor managers and third parties
   4. for promoters, directors, labour unions and distributors.
2. Which of the following accounting records are source documents?
   1. Journals and ledgers
   2. Sales invoice and cashbook
   3. Cash book and debit note
   4. Sales invoice and debit note.
3. Given: Motor van, N3,600, Premises, N5,000: Loan from

R. Nwaeke, N1,000: Cash at bank, N1,650: Stock of goods, N4,800: Creditors, N2,560: Cash in hand, N250 and Debt- ors, N6,910. Calculate the capital figure.

#### A. N19,650 B. N18,650

C. N 17,850 D. N19,850.

1. Which of the following transactions is BEST recorded in the generaljournal?
   1. Payment of rent with acheque.
   2. Payment of stock with cash
   3. Purchase of an asset on credit terms
   4. Transfer of cash from head office to branch.
2. Diamon Ringo business was started when Mr. Diamon brought in a Cheque of N 500,000 which was paid into the bank account. Which of the following entries prop- erly records the transaction?
   1. Cash account was credited with N 500,000 and the capital account was debited with N 500,000
   2. Bank account was debited with N 500,000 and capital account was credited with N 500,000
   3. Bank account was credited with N 500,000 and capital account was debited with

#### N 500,000.

* 1. Mr. Diamon’s’account was debited with N500,000 and the cheque account was credited with N500,000.

1. One major advantage of a ledger is that it
   1. is a book of originalentry
   2. is only accessible to shareholders during liquidation
   3. removes the need for preparing a balance sheet after each transaction
   4. can be used by any type of business.
2. A trial balance is usuallyprepared by an accounting from account balances in the ledger for the purpose of
   1. classifying account in the ledger
   2. testing arithmetical accuracties of the ledger account balances
   3. identifying the balance sheetitems
   4. providing a basis for establishing the accountant’s competence.
3. What are the advantages of an imprest petty cash book? (i.) Cheque can be drawn easily (ii.) A check on the use of cash (iii.) Liability of the petty cashier is limited to the value of petty cash. (iv.) Loses through the petty cashier can beminimized.
   1. I, II, and III and III only B. I, II and IV only

C. I, III and IV only D. II, III and IV only.

1. Bola, UTC’s regular customer, owed N 1,000 on account of radio brought. If he sent in a cheque for N 1,500, UTC would send him a

A. creditnote B. debitnoteC. journalvoucher D. waybill.

1. A payment of cash of N20 to John was entered on the receipt side of the cashbook in error and credited to John’s account. Which of the following journal entries can be used to correct the error?
   1. John: N 40 Dr,Cash N 40Cr
   2. Cash N 40 Dr, John: N 40 Cr.
   3. John: N 20 Dr, Cash N 20 Cr.
   4. Cash: N 20 Dr, John: N 20 Cr.
2. The following represents extracts from the trading ac- count of a retail outlet for a given month:

#### N

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Opening Stock | 2,400 |
| Closing Stock | 6, 400 |
| Other expenses | 2,000 |
| Sales | 11,000 |
| Profit | 900 |

What is the purchase figure for the month?

#### A. N 13,000 B. N12,100

C. N 12,000 D. N 11,200.

1. Adama’s bank account showed on overdraft of N600 on 31st March. On going through the account. It was discovered that the N 1,080 paid into the account on 29th March had not been a credited. What should be

the balance in Adama’s cash accounts?

* 1. N1.680 Dr. B. N 1,080 Cr.

C. N600 Dr. D. N 480 Cr.

1. Why are adjustments in the profit and loss account nec- essary?
   1. to cover some expenses of the following year.

B to ascertain the actual expenses incurred and income earned during the year.

1. To show the provisions made during the year
2. To show the total expenses paid and income received during the year.

***Use the information below to answer questions 16 and 17.***

## MACHINERY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Historical cost | 5,000,000.00 |
| Estimated useful life | 20 years |
| Residual value | N25,000:00 |
| Date of acquisition | 1/1/71 |
| Depreciation method | Straight line |

1. Accumulated depreciation on the asset as at 31/12/81 was

#### N 2,487,500.00 B. N2,736,250.00

C. N 4,511,192.00 D. N 4,975,000.00.

1. The book value of the asset as at 31/12/86 was
   1. N3,731,250.00 B. N2,487,500.00
2. N 1,268,750.00 D. N1,020,000.00

### Use the information below to answer question 18 and 19

The following is a draft balance sheet as at 31/12/92

Accumulated

Cost Depreciation Net

## N N N Fixed Assets 200,000 100,000 100,000

(Tan)

Current Assets:

Stock in trade 10,000

Trade debtors 4,500

Cash at bank 22,800

Cash in hand 9,700

Trade creditors ?

Capital ?

Trade creditors’ account was maintain at 25% of the capital

1. What was the balance in the trade creditors account as at 31/12/92?

#### N 29,800 B. N 29,500

C. N 29,400 D. N29,000.

1. What was the balance in the capital account as at 31/12/ 92?

#### N76,000 B.N83,000

C. N117,600 D.N117,650.

1. The trial balance showed wages N 2,500 and a note stated that N500 wages were due but unpaid. When preparing final accounts and balance sheet, it is required to debit profit and loss account with
   1. N3,000 and show wages accrued N500 in the balance sheet
   2. N2,000 and show wages accrued N 500 in the balance sheet
   3. N3,000 and show wages prepaid N500 in the balance sheet.
   4. N2,000 and show wagespaid in advance N500 in the balance sheet.
2. Sales ledger control account contains the total amount in respect of
   1. creditors B. debtors

C. investors D. shareholders.

1. The purchases ledger account control of a company had an opening balance of N45,600 credit and closing bal- ance of N72,600 credit. The made company payments of N437,000 to credit suppliers during the period; and had discount received of N18,600 on this account. What were the credit purchases for the period?

#### N509, 600 B. N482,600

C. N428, 600 D. N18,400.

1. The starting point for the production of accounts from incomplete records is to
   1. ascertain the total sales
   2. compute the opening stock of goods sold
   3. verify the total purchases
   4. prepare an opening statement of affairs.

***Use the information below to answer questions 24 and 25.***

## I. A retailer when fixing his selling price adds one-quar- ter: to the cost of the article. II. The expense of the re- tailer is 10% of his sales.

**III. The total sales is N23,000 IV. He turned over his stock five times in the year**

1. Compute the average amount of stock in hand at cost price.

#### A. N3,860 B. N3,806 C. N3,680 D. N3,086.

1. The net profit for the year is

#### N5,750 B. N5,650 C. N3,200 D.N2, 300.

1. **Given**: N

Prime cost 320,000

Factory cost 32,000

Working in progress at beginning 25,000 Working in progress at close 19,000

Administrative expenses 21,000

## Determine the production cost.

#### N296,000 B.N277,000

C. N258,000 D.N246,000.

1. The factory cost of goods produced is made up of
   1. prime Cost and factory overhead
   2. prime cost and office overhead
   3. raw materials consumed and fixed cost
   4. Raw materials and Administrative overhead.
2. The below information is provided for Amusa Com- pany Ltd. a manufacturer.

#### N

Prime cost 999,000

Manufacturing Overhead 132,000 Closing work inprogress

transferred to the trading Account 1,116,000

If included in the manufacturing overhead were rents of N 5,000 paid in advance, what is the opening work in progress for the period?

#### A N85,000 B.N80,000

C. N70,000 D.N65,000.

1. Subscription in arrears are A. credited to the income and expenditure account and shown as
   1. liability in the balance sheet
   2. debited to the income and expenditure account and shown as an asset in the balance sheet
   3. credited to the income and expenditure account and shown as a asset in the balance sheet
   4. debited to the income and expenditure account and shown as a liability in the balancesheet.
2. Where a non-profit making organization prepares the account using accruals basis of reporting the statement showing how well the organization is doing is the
   1. appropriation account B. balance sheet
3. income and expenditureaccount
4. receipts and payment account.
5. A charitable club hasthe following Figures:-

#### N

Subscriptions received in 1991 2,800

Subscriptions unpaid in 1990 300

Subscriptions paidfor 1992 150

Subscriptions due 1991 180

How much should be charged to the income and expendi- ture of this club as subcribution for 1991?

#### N2,530 B. N2,680

C. N2,830 D.N2,980

1. A member of a club paid N1,000 as his subscription for 1993 and N1,200 as subscription for 1994. If the financial year of the society ended on 31st December 1993 the N1,200 subscription will be treated in the balance sheet as
   1. current asset B. current liability

C. capital D.

profit.

1. Which of the following is a strong feature of partnership?
   1. The life of the partnership is generallyas- sumed to be indefinite

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| B. The owners are liable personally for all debts | Profit and loss A/C | 13,000 |
| of the business. | Trade creditors | 30,000 |
| C. The transfer of ownership is frequent an easy | Accruals | 5,000 |
| to accomplish | Stock | 10,000 |

1. The partnership is complex to form because of many legal and reporting requirements.
2. Interest on a partner’s drawing is debited to the
   1. partner’s current account and credited to the profit and loss appropriation account
   2. profit and loss appropriation account
   3. profit and loss account and credited to the partner’s current account.
   4. partner’s current account and credited to the profit and loss account.
3. A partnership on admitting a new member, revalued the business’ land and building from N30,000 to N70,000. The difference of N40,000 should be
   1. credited to land and building account
   2. debited to asset revaluation account
   3. credited to asset revaluation account
   4. credited to profit and loss appropriation account

## Use the information below to answer questions 36 and 37.

**Halidu and Hamed are business partners with N30,000 and N20,000 capital respectively. At the end of the finan- cial year, a profit of N12,000 which included Halidu’s sal- ary of N3,000 wasmade**

1. Halidu’s share of the profit is

#### N7,500 B. N6,000

C. N5,400 D. N4,500.

1. Hamed’s share of the profit should be
   1. credited to partners’ capital account
   2. credited to partners’ current account
   3. credited to appropriation account
   4. debited to partners’ drawings account.
2. The conversion of a partnership business into a limited liability company affords the
   1. general partners the chance of enjoying the limited liabilityprotection
   2. limited liability partners the chance of en joying the limited liability protection
   3. creditors the chance of enjoying the limited liabilityprotection
   4. debtors the chance of enjoying the limited iability protection.

***Use the information below to answer questions 39 and 40***

## Yakubu (Nigeria) Limited (Extract) Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1993.

Authorized Issued

#### N N N

Ordinary shares 100,000 80,000

10% preference shares 30,000 20,000

Sharepremium 20,000

Debtors 40,000

Bank 25,000

1. Equity shareholder fund is

#### N130,000 B. N120,000

C. N113,000 D. N100,000

1. If a 10% dividend is approved, what is the dividend payable to ordinary shareholders?

#### N13,000 B. N11,300

C. N10,000 D. N8,000

1. Which of the following ratios gives an idea ofthe liquidity of a firm?
   1. Turnover ratio B. Quick ratio

C. Debt ratio D. Divided yield.

1. A total of N400,000 shares of N1 each are to be issued by Sariki Company Ltd. at a price of N1.20 per share. Applications were received for 600,000 shares out of which 100,000 were dishonored. If the available shares are distributed pro rata, what refund will be due a subscriber whoapplied for 5,000 shares?

#### N1,000 B. N1,200

C. N4,800 D. N6,000

1. The measure of a company’s ability to pay its debts. quickly iscalled
   1. current ratio B. turnover ratio

C. acid test ratio D. return on investment.

1. Department accounts are maintained to ascertain the
   1. profits of the entire organization
   2. contribution of each department
   3. expenses of each department
   4. sales of each department.
2. The Asa branch of Emene Company Ltd. Made a sale of N 549,000 from the goods sent from the head office during the period ended 31/12/94. These sales were based on a 22% mark up. If branch expenses were N34,400 and there were no discrepancies, what should be the net profit of the branch for theperiod? A. N6,500 B. N64,600

#### C. N85,380 D. N514,600

1. Which of the following statement is current about the head office current account and the branch current account?
   1. Both always have debit balances
   2. Both always have credit balances
   3. The head office current account has a credit balance while the branch current account has a debit balance.
   4. The head office current account has a debit

balance while the branch current account has a credit balance.

1. Which of the following are sources of revenue to share governments in Nigeria? I Statutory

allocation, II Fines from customary courts, III Petroleum tax IV Income tax.

* 1. I and II only B. II and III only

C. I and IVonly D. III and IV only.

***Use the information to answer questions 48 and 49***

## Eko Local Government Expenditure

Doctors’ and nurses’ Salaries 120,000 Administrative expenses 50,000

1. Capital expenditure is

#### N420,000 B. N380,000

C. N240,000 D. N200,000

1. Recurrent expenditureis

#### N390,000 B. N360,000

C. N 350,000 D. N 170,000

1. A governmental accounting system must make sure that

revenue exceeds expenditure

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | N | A. |
| Hospital building | 200,000 | B. |
| Drugs | 180,000 | C. |
| Hospital beds and Mattresses | 40,000 | D. |

all applicable legal provisions are complied with capital expenditure is equal to revenue

capital project fund is tied to recurrent expenditure.

# Principles of Accounts 1997

1. The most important reason for studying accounting is that
   1. the information provided by accounting is useful in making decisions
   2. accounting plays an important role in a society
   3. the study of accounting leads to a challenging career
   4. accounting provides gross profit information.
2. In preparing accounting records, the owners of a business and the business are treated as
   1. the same person B. having business relation- ship C. separate legal entities D. partners
3. Creditors use accounting information for the purpose of
   1. planning sales to a company
   2. controlling a company’saffairs
   3. investing in a company
   4. assessing a company liquidity.
4. The instruments that are generated when firms enter into business transactions with others are called
   1. purchases documents B. journals

C. source documents D. invoices.

1. The document that is used to acknowledge the accep- tance of the return of goods by the seller from the buyer is known as
   1. credit note B. debit note

C. invoice D. voucher.

1. The effects of the payment of a liability is that it
   1. increases both assets and liabilities
   2. increases assets and decreases liabilities
   3. decreases assets and increases liabilities
   4. decrease both assets and liabilities.
2. Books of original entry are use for
   1. recording business transactions
   2. the adjustment of accounts
   3. reminding the bookkeeper to post transactions in the ledger
   4. Informing about the state ofaffairs.
3. The term posting in accounting refers to
   1. recording entries in the journal
   2. transferring the balances in the ledger to the trial balance C. tracing amounts from the journal to the ledger to finderrors

D. transferring entries to the ledger from the journal.

1. Erroneous rearrangement of financial figures such as

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| writing N624 as N264 is called | | | | | |
|  | A. | transposition | B. | | principle |
|  | C. | commission | D. | | omission |
| **10.** |  | **Bank Account** |  | |  |
|  | | N |  | | N |
| Capital | | 50,000 | Purchase | | 20,000 |
| Sales | | 38,500 | Rent | | 2,590 |
| Motor V 6,500 | | | | | |
| What is the balance of the bank account shown above? | | | | | |
| A. | | N 88,500 debit | | B. | N88,500credit |
| C. | | N59,410 credit | | D. | N59,410 debit. |

1. Which of the following demonstrates the imprest system?
   1. Float-> expenses paid —>cash in bank--> float.
   2. Float --> cash from bank --> expensespaid float
   3. Float--> expenses paid--> cash from bank --> float
   4. Float--> cash in bank--> expenses paid -> float.
2. When a sum of money appears on the credit side of the cash book. but not on the debit side of the bank state- ment, the sum is regarded as
   1. uncredited cheques B. dishonoured cheques

C. direct remittance to the bank D. unpresented cheques.

1. An examination of the cahs book on 3rd August 1993 showed a different balance from the bank statement of 31st July 1993 which read N722. Uncredited cheques were Bimpe N 40: Wale N60 while unpresented cheques were: Usman N 20. Kalu N32 and Musa N 70. What is the cash book balance after thereconciliation?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | N700 | B. | N 770 |
| C. | N800 . | D. | N 822. |

## Use the information to answer questions 14 and 15

On 30/05/93 Tolu & Co. paid 2 years rent of N50,000 which was debited to the rent account

1. At 31/12/93, what portion of that amount was prepaid?

#### N14,583 B. N 25,000

C. N 35,417 D. N 37,415

1. The adjustment needed as at 31st December, 1993 as?
   1. debit rent account and credit adjustment account
   2. debit prepayment account and credit rent account prepayment account

D. debit adjustment account and credit prepayment account

1. The receipt of cash from a customer who bought goods with N800 list price 25% trade discount and 2/10, n/30 term would, If paid within discount period, amount to

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | N576 | B. | N588 |
| C. | N600 | D. | N624 |

1. The process of allocating the cost of an intangible asset over its useful life is known as
   1. depreciation B. extraction

C. depletion D. amortization

1. The principal use of control accounts is to
   1. Localize errors within the ledgers
   2. prevent fraud C. increase sales

D. record assets and liabilities

1. In the absence of a sales daybook or sales account, the credit for sales can be computedfrom
   1. creditors control account
   2. debtors control account
   3. opening figures of the balance sheet
   4. closing figures of the balance sheet
2. Which of the following conditions best represents the net effect of discount allowed on credit sales on the account of a business?
   1. Decrease in the closing balance of sales ledger control account
   2. increase in netprofit
   3. increase in the values of sales.
   4. decrease in the value of purchases in the trading account.
3. The total of the creditors at the beginning of the year was N4,600 and at the end of the year N5,250. During the year, N26,500 was paid to suppliers and N130 was received in discounts from these suppliers. The purchases for the year would be

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A.  C. | N26,630 B. N27,150 D. | N27,038 N27,280 |
| **Given** |  | **N** |
| Capital at the beginning | | 20,000 |
| Drawings |  | 3,000 |
| Capital at end | | 30,000 |
| New capital introduced | | 8,000 |

1. At the end of a financial period, the trading profit and loss account of a company showed a profit of N120,000. It was however recorded that revenue of N12,000 was recovered as expenses while expenses of N4,000 had been recorded as revenue. What should be the correct profit for the period?
   1. N104,000 B. N128,000

C. N136,000 D. N144,000

## Given N

Net profit 25,000

What is the profit for the period?

#### N4,000 B. N5,000

C. N6,000 D. N8,000

Cost of sales 25,000

Sales 85,000

Determine the total expenses.

#### A.N45,000 B.N35,000 C.N25,000 D.N15,000

1. Given capital, N13,000;office machinery, N9,000; credi- tors, N900; stock of goods, N1,550; debtors, N275; cash at bank, N5,075 and loan from Jumbo, N2,000. What is the balance sheet total?

#### N19,500 B. N18,500 C. N17,900

D. N15,900

1. The recording of wages due but not yet paid, is an example of an adjustment for
   1. apportionment of revenue between twoperiods
   2. recognizing accrued expenses
   3. recognizing unaccounted revenue
   4. recognizing prepaid expenses.
2. In analyzing incomplete records, which of the

following should be investigated?

* 1. The general ledger.
  2. The purchases daybook and sales day book
  3. The nature trading activities and the basis on which goods are sold.
  4. The asset register together with the depreciation schedule

1. Which of the following stock valuation methods is suitable under inflationary conditions?

#### FIFO B. LIFO

1. Simple average D. Weighed average

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. | **Given** | **N** | Welfare |  |
|  | Direct material | 10,000 | expenses | 1,000 |
|  | Director labour | 5,000 | Raffle prize | 950 |
|  | Director expenses | 2,000 | Balance c/d | 10,690 |
|  | Factory overhead | 4,000 |  |  |
|  | What is the prime cost? 17,020 | |  | 17,020 |

#### N21,000 B. N17,000

1. N15,000 D. N6,000
2. The understatement of closing value of work-in-

### Additional Information

1:1:93 31:12:93

#### N N

process would have the effect of

* 1. understating cost of goods manufactured
  2. overstating prime cost of goodsmanufactured
  3. overstating cost of goods manufactured
  4. understating prime cost of goods manufactured.

1. Emeka Manufacturing Company (Extract) Manufacturing Account.

Directmaterial N5,000

Direct labour N4,000

Direct expenses N3,000

Factory overhead N2,500

Selling and distribution N1,500

Calculate the production cost.

#### N16,500 B. N15,000

C. N14,000 D. N12,500

1. The difference between a trading account and a manufacturing account is that while the manufacturing account
   1. has no particular period, the trading account has
   2. does not consider the cost of goods involved, the trading account does
   3. is concerned with the cost of production the trading account is not
   4. is not concerned with the stock of raw materials, the trading account is.
2. An income and expenditure account is a summary of
   1. all income and expenditure during a period
   2. revenue income and expenditure during a period
   3. receipts and payment during a period
3. the trading income during a period

### Use the information below to answer questions 34 and 35

Gbagada Social Club

Receipt and Payments Account for the year 1993

Subscription in arrears 300 450

Furniture 7,000

Subscription received in advance 500 400

Rate owing 50 60

1. Subscription relating to the accounting year 1993 in the income and expenditure account is

#### N15,050 B. N14,550

C. N14,300 D. N13,400

1. Accumulated fund on 1st January 1993 is

#### N8,570 B. N8,470

C. N7,850 D. N7,520

1. Adamu Babaji and Chukwu are in partnership and they share profit and losses on ratio 3:2:1. Their respective capitals are N20,000, N15,000 and N5,000 on which they are entitled to interest at 5% per annum. The profit for the year before charging interest on capital amounted to N5,500. Calculate the profit for Adamu.
   1. N583 B. N1,000

C. N1,167 D. N1,750

***Use the table below to answer questions 37 and 38***

## Partners Current Account

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Musa N | Kalu N | Lawal N |  | Musa N | Kalu N | Lawal N |
| Interest On capital | 10,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | Interest on  capital | 800 | 600 | 360 |
| Drawings | 8,800  28,80 | 10,000  18,00 | 6,000  14,000 | Share of profit | 26,200 | 13,100 | 13,100 |
| Balance b/d | 1,800 | 4,300 | 540 | Balance c/d | 1,800 | 4,300 | 540 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 28,800 | 18,800 | 14,000 |

The current account above for Musa, Kalu and Lawal has some errors in the arrangement of accounts.

1. The correct closing balance for Musa’s current account is
   1. N36,200 credit B. N16,600credit

C. N16,600debit D. N1,800 credit

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **N** |  | **N** |
| Balance b/d | 720 | Rent | 180 |
| Subscriptions Proceed from raffle | 14,300  draws 2,000 | Furniture Rate  Stationery | 3,500  580  120 |

1. The correct closing balance of Lawal’s current

account is

* 1. N21,100 debit B. N14,740 debit

C. N14,740 credit D. N540 credit

1. Faruk and Osawe are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:7. Faruk is to receive a

salary of N9,000. In one accounting period, the business recorded a loss of N1,500 (before deduction

of Faruk’s salary). The appropriate distribution of the net loss would be

* 1. Faruk,(N450);Osawe,(N1,050)

## Udoh trading company Balance sheet as at 31st December, 1992

Capital 39,000 Land 20,000

Loan term 15,000 Building 30,000

Creditors 9,000 Stock 4,000

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B. Faruk,(N3,150); Osawe (N7,350), | Acrued wages 5,000 | Cash | 8,000 |
| C. Faruk,(N2,250);Osawe,(N5,250), |  | Debtors | 6,000 |
| D. Faruk, (N8,550);Osawe,(N1,050) | 68,000 |  | 68,000 |

1. On partnership dissolution, if partner’s capital account has a debit balance and the partner is insolvent, the deficiency will in accordance with the decision of the case of Garner vMurry, be
   1. Borne by all the partners
   2. Borne by the insolventpartner,
   3. Written off,
   4. Borne by the solvent partners
2. Share premium can be used to

i. Write off discount on shares ii. Give loans to direc- tors, iii. Pay dividends, iv. Pay company’s formation expenses

* 1. i and iv only B. i and iii

C. ii and iii only D. iii and ivonly

1. A company has 5% debentures worth N500,000, ordi- narycapital N2,000,000, and preference shares N1,500,000. If the company made a profit of N1,000,000, the deben- ture interest would amount to
2. What is the working capital?

#### N12,000 B. N11,000

C. N8,000 D. N4,000

1. The acid test ratio in the company is

#### A. 1:1 B. 1:2 C. 2:3 D. 3:2

1. If goods are invoiced to the branch at cost and the in- voice par value is N2,000 with 5% discount rate, cash remitted to the head office is

#### N2,100 B. N2,000

C. N1,900 D. N100

1. Which of the following are advantages of departmental accounts? (i) The department making the highest profit can be easily determined (ii) The capital of the business can be calculated easily (iii) Easy knowledge of the sources of funding (iv) Encouragement of healthy rivalry among the variousdepartments.
   1. i and iv only B. ii and iii only

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | N1,000,000 | B. | N500,000 | C. | ii and iv only | D. | iii |
| C. | N50,000 | D. | N25,000 | and iv only |  |  |  |

1. Alabede (Nig.) limited issued 50,000 ordinary shares of N1 each at market value of N2.50 each. The share pre- mium is

#### N125,000 B. N100,000

C. N75,000 D. N50,000

1. A dividend of % in a company on 500,000 ordinary shares of N1 nominal value has been declared. Howmuch will a shareholder receive if he has 200 shares?
   1. N500,000 B. N50,000

C. N200 D. N20

### Us the information below to answer questions 45 & 46.

1. Public sector accounting is based on
   1. cash B. accrual

C. budgets D. consolidated fund.

1. The end result of governmental accounting procedure is to
   1. keep proper records of government expenditures
   2. give financial information to the public and investors
   3. produce timely and accurate financial re ports timely and accurate financial reports for legislators and the public
   4. give information on the performance of public enterprises

# Principles of Account 1998

1. The Act establishing the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) came into force on
   1. 1st September, 1960 B. 1st October, 1960

C. 1st October,1963 D. 1st September,1965.

1. Cost reports for attention of management should reflect
   1. as much details as possible
   2. summary figuresonly
   3. details of non-controllable expenses
   4. cost and comparable data useful in decision- making.
2. Responsibility accounting is particularlyconcerned with
   1. historical accounting B. controllable costs

C. storekeeping D. valuation of stocks

1. An advantage of the use of the voucher system is that it
   1. reduces the number of cheques that will be written during any given period
   2. provides a highly flexible system for handling unusual transactions
   3. provides a comprehensive record of business done with particular suppliers
   4. ensures that everyexpenditure is reviewed and verified before payment is made.
2. A business transaction is recorded in the books of accounts when the
   1. owner of the business invests his N10,000 in another company
   2. business retains part of its profits for future expansion purposes
   3. business applies for overdraft facilities from its bankers
   4. owner of the business collects N5,000 from the accountant.
3. When a transaction causes an asset account to increase, there is
   1. a decrease of equal amount in the owner’s equity account
   2. an increase in a liability account
   3. an increase of equal amount in another asset account
   4. a decrease of equal amount in a liability account.

#### N

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bank account | 59,410 |
| Capital account | 50,000 |
| Purchases account | 20,000 |
| Rent | 2,500 |
| Stationery | 90 |
| Typewriter | 6,500 |
| Sales | 38,000 |

In preparing a trial balance from the list of balances given above, what is the total in debit and credit columns?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | N147910 | B. | N138500 |
| C. | N88500 | D. | N85800 |

* 1. overstate income this year and overstate in next year
  2. understate this year’s income with no effect on next year’s
  3. overstate the income for the two-yearperiod.

1. The total of the discounts received column in the cash book is posted to the
   1. credit of the discounts received account
   2. debit of the discounts allowed account
   3. credit of the discounts allowed account
   4. debit of the discounts received account.

***Use the information below to answer questions 11 and 12***

## The initial imprest as at July 1st was N500. Petty cash voucers with the custodian by July 15th added up to N394. An IOU slip received from a co-worker was N65 and there was a shorage of N5 cash. The co-worker made refund on July 18th just before the imprest was replenished.

1. What was the actual cash in the till as at 15th July?

#### N106 B. N101 C.N70 D. N36

1. The amount required to replenish the payments made from the imprest was

#### N399 B. N394

C. N358 D. N101

1. State Bank collected a note for Al-Makura Company. This collection, not yet recorded in Al- Makura’s books, appears on the bank reconciliation as
   1. an addition to balance per books
   2. a deduction from balance per bank statement
   3. an addition to balance per bank statement
   4. a deduction from balance per books.
2. Mayana Corporation uses special journals to record its transactions. If one of Mayana’s customers returns merchandize purchased with cash (for a refund), it makes an entry in the
   1. cash receipts journal B. sales journal
3. general journal
4. cash disbursement journal.
5. Sobande Incorporation acquire a machine that involved the following expenditures and related factors
6. The purchase of two generators by Hassan Electronics Enterprises should be recorded as
   1. an acquisition of fixed assets.
   2. an expense in its general officeexpenses column.
   3. an acquisition of stock,
   4. a part of capital in the capital account.
7. the inventory at the end of the current year is understated and the error is not caught during the following year, the effect is to
   1. understate income this year and understate in next year

N

Assembly of machine 500

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gross invoice price | 15,000 |
| Sales tax | 900 |
| Purchases discount taken | 300 |
| Freight | 750 |

Installation of machine 800

Assorted spare parts for future use 1,200 Turning and adjusting machine 700

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | Payments by debtors | 12112 |
| What is the initial accounting cost of the machine? | | | | Discount allowed | 638 |
| A. | N19,550 | B. | N18,950 | Sales returns | 1500 |
| C. | N18,350 | D. | N17,500 |  |  |

1. A pottery company had sales of N176,000 during the current period and a gross profit rate of 40%. The company’s cost of merchandize available for sale during the period was N128,000. The company’s ending inventory is
   1. N22,400 B. N32,000

C. N51,200 D. N76,800

***Use the information below to answer questions 17 and 18 Wazobia Enterprises Balance Sheet as at 1/1/95***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Liabilities | N | Assets | N |
| Capital | 40,000 | Furnishing | 10,000 |
|  |  | Ceiling fan | 1,500 |
|  |  | Cash in hand | 28,500 |
|  | 40,000 |  | 40,000 |

## If at 31/1/95 the following information ~~was asc~~ertained (i) Rent shop N12,000 paid for the year (ii) Total purchases N15,000 (iii) Total sales N8,200 (iv) Stock of goods left N10,000 (v) Paid sales boy N500.

1. What is the new balance sheet total as at 31/1/95?

Prepare the sales ledger control account and deter mine the balance due from debtors.

#### N40935 B. N27961

C. N26685 D. N1185

1. Determine the year’s purchases from the following information relating to a firm

#### N

Total creditor’s b/f 7200 Total cash payments to suppliers 98800 Total creditors c/f 8400

#### N7,200 B. N98,800

C. N100,000 D N105,200

1. Derive the total sales figure from the following information extracted from a firm’s cash book and other relevant records.

#### N

Total debtors b/f 5,600 Total cash receipts from debtors

and cash sales 153,000

Total debtors c/f 6,800

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. N40,000 | B. | N41,500 | A. | N6,800 | B. | N153,000 |
| C. N41,700 | D. | N48,500. | C. | N154,200 | D. | N159,800 |

1. What is the balance on its cash account as at 31/1/95?

#### N22,800 B. N21,200

C. N9,200 D. N800

1. On 1st January, 1993, Lobo Company purchased equipment for N18,000. It uses straight-line depreciation and estimates an eight-year useful life and a N2,000 salvage value. On 31st December, 1996, it sells the equipment for N8,000. In recording this sale, it should reflect
   1. N10,000 loss B. N2,000 loss

C. N6,000 gain D. N8,000 gain

1. The balance on a purchases ledger control account represents the
   1. present amount that a business owes its suppliers at date.
   2. Total credit available to the business at the end of the year to be utilized infuture
   3. total credit the business enjoyed for the particular year from its suppliers. D. total credit

owed the business by its customers.

1. A powerful instrument of control over both the sales ledger and the clerk whose duty is to post the ledger is the
   1. total debtors account. B. Purchases day book

C. sales daybook D. Cash book..

1. Mini Enterprises sales Ledgers as at 31/12/94 read:

#### N

Balance b/f 12750

Total credit sales 28185

1. The statement of affairs prepared from incomplete records can be described as
   1. the summary of all the business transac tions of the trader ascertained by the accountant
   2. a balance sheet at a particular date showing the assets and liabilities of the business
   3. a schedule of all the business ventures entered into for the period to which the records relate
   4. the statement that shows the profit or loss made during theperiod.
2. The contribution margin on a job is the
   1. gross profit
   2. net profit
   3. excess of sales revenue over variable costs
   4. difference between fixed and variable costs.
3. The objective of allocating all costs to product is to
   1. produce a scientifically accurate cost
   2. avoid unallocated overhead and compute total product cost
   3. co-ordinate the cost and financial accounts
   4. compute the contribution of the product to the finalprofit.

***Use the information below to answer questions 28 and 29***

## Raw materials inventory at the beginning of a period was N46,800 and at the close of the period there was a balance of

**N38,600. From the purchases made during the period, defective materials costing N9,200 were returned. Cost of materials consumed during the period was N448500.**

1. What was the total purchases made during the period?

#### N487100 B. N457700

C. N449500 D. N440300

1. What is the cost of materials available for use during the period?

#### N487100 B. N449500

C. N448500 D. N440300.

1. A non-profit-making organization differsfrom a profit making on in that
   1. it does not earn income
   2. proceeds from saleof shares form part of its income
   3. all its income is committed
   4. annual subscriptions and levies form part of its income.
2. The limitations of the receipts and paymentsaccount arise mainly because of the reliance
   1. cash movement as evidence of transaction
   2. the accounting officer to report
   3. the capital account of theorganization
   4. the transaction papers as evidence of transaction
3. The trading account is to a sole trader what income and expenditure account is to a
   1. partnership
   2. public limitedorganization
   3. manufacturing organization
   4. non-profit-making organization.
4. Which of the following indicate that a partnership business is in place? (i) there is a business (ii) it is run commonly by partners (iii) it has profit-making in view (iv) partners’ liability is limited.
   1. i and ii only B. i,ii and iii only C .i,ii and iv only D. ii,iii and iv only.
5. When forming a partnership, new partners should record non-monetary assets on the new partnership’s books at
   1. their current fair market values
   2. their historical costs when first used
   3. their historical costs when first purchased by each new partner
   4. the highest values practical so that future incometax deductions are maximized.
6. Umar and Ahmed share profits and losses equally and have capital balances of N40,000 and N60,000 respectively. If Abdullahi purchases a one-third interest with no bonus, how much will he have to contribute to the partnership?

#### N33,333 B. N40,000

C. N44,444 D. N50,000

1. Which of the following is an intangible asset and a measure of a firm’s superior earning power?
   1. Patent B. Goodwill

C. Trademark D. Right issue.

***Use the information below to answer questions 38 and 39***

## Dan & Baker are in partnership with capitals of N50,000 and N30,000 each. The partnership agreement provides that: (i) profits be shared in the ratio of capital (ii) Baker be paid a salary of N8,000 (iii) both partners pay inter- est on drawings at 6% p.a.

At the end of the year, Dan drew N15,000 while Baker drew N14,000 in four equal installment on 31/3, 30/6, 30/ 9 and 31/12. The net profit for the year was N48,000. N5,000 is to be written off the Goodwill account.

1. What is the interest on the drawings by Baker?

#### N210 B. N315

C. N450 D. N840

1. Determine the total interest on capital due tothe partners.

#### N1200 B. N1800

C. N3000 D. N4800

1. The ordinary shareholders enjoythe following rights except the right to
   1. vote at annual general meetings
   2. elect the board of directors
   3. participate in additional issues of shares
   4. receive dividends at a predetermined rate.
2. Granada Corporation has net assets of N600,000 and contributed capital of N180,000. The corporation has 30,000 shares of common stock outstanding with no preferred stock. This suggests that the corporation has
   1. a book value of N14 pershare
   2. a book value of N20 pershare
   3. a deficit of N420,000
   4. retained earnings of N600,000
3. Under which of these conditions can a company issue shares at discount? (i) a resolution must be passed at a general meeting (ii) the amount of discount must be stated in the resolution (iii) the share must have existed for at least six years. (iv) on the order of a court.
   1. i,ii and iii only B. i,ii and iv only.

C. i,iii and iv only D. ii,iii andivonly

1. The part of equity which is payable on winding up is called
   1. general reserve B. revenue reserve

C. capital reserve D. normal reserve

1. To compute gearing ratio, divide
   1. profit by capital employed
   2. current assets by current liability
   3. profit by total assets
   4. long-term debt by equitycapital.
2. Which of the following entries is effected by a department when goods are charged to it at selling prices?
   1. Stock account is debited
   2. Purchases account is debited
   3. stock account is credited
   4. mark-up account is debited.
3. The difference between the closure of the books of a branch and those of a separate company is that
   1. there is retained earnings account on the branch books
   2. the revenue and expense account is closed to branch current account
   3. there is no retained earnings account on the branch books
   4. the revenue and expense account is not closed to the home office current account
4. The term fiscal compliance means
   1. all financial and related laws and regulations are adhered to
   2. only the budget for the current period is compiled with and no deficits allowed
   3. allphysical assetsrequirementshavebeenmet

accountability in the public sector.

1. In a public corporation, the capital expenditure incurred in a financial period is
   1. spread over the useful life of the assets through depreciation
   2. apportioned at a pre-determinedrate stipulated by law
   3. written off in the year in which theyoccur
   4. merged with recurrent expenditure and reported in one lump sum.
2. Money not required to meet chargeable expenditure in any fiscal year under cash accounting, should be
   1. surrendered to the consolidated revenue fund
   2. carried forward to the next financial year
   3. reserved to meet any deficits or contingencies
   4. returned to thetaxpayer.
3. If a monthly insurance premium is remitted to a company by the state government, the initial deductions from employees are recorded in
   1. thegeneral fund B. agencyfund

C. special fund D. generallong-termfund.

# Principles of Accounts 1999

1. Accrual concept stipulates that
   1. revenue should be recognized when it is earned
   2. costs should be recognized when the expenditure ispaid
   3. revenue should be recognized only when cash is paid
   4. costs should be recognized when they are incurred.
2. The basic role of accounting is to;
   1. detect fraud
   2. altest to financialstatement
   3. measure performance
   4. protect shareholders
3. The need for changes in accounting theory in Nigeria was influenced by the
   1. dynamics of commercialization and privatization policies
   2. growth in size of business units
   3. introduction of he structural adjustment programme
   4. inconvertibilityof the nation’s currency.
4. A book-keeping error occurs when there is a.
   1. deliberate manipulation ofrecords
   2. unintentional correct posting in the ledger
   3. intentional failure to record transactions and oversights that are no intended
   4. interest records and completely oversights that are not intended.
5. When a proprietor withdraw cash from the business for private use, he
   1. debits cash account and credits drawings account
   2. credits cash account and debit its bank account
   3. debits bank account and credit drawings account
   4. credits cash account and debit drawings accounts.
6. A basic unifying concept in accounting implies that
   1. where creditors’ accoun is zero, the assets are equal to the owner’s equity.,
   2. there should be a balance in he creditors’s account in order to measure total assets
   3. revcenues should be supported by invested and owners’s capital
   4. total assets can be less than liability and equity.
7. A source document for the sales day book is
   1. requisition form B. an invoice

C. a customer advice D. a credit advice.

1. In a cash book, the opening balance was N7,600, closing balance N9,200 and the total cash received during the period was N18,000. What was the amount of cash paid out during the period?

#### N8,900 B. N9,800

C. N14,600 D. N16,400

1. If the total discount allowed in cash book was N230 and the total discount received was N255 and the total following is true concerning the two discounts?
   1. They must be balanced in the cash book and the difference taken to the debtors ledger,
   2. they must be balanced in the cash, balance and the difference taken to the trial balance.
   3. They should not be balanced in the cash book before being taken to the trial balance.
   4. They should not appear in the trial balance a they were already either received or paid out.
2. Which of the following bank reconciliation items should not be added or subtracted from the bank statement balance to determine the adjusted cash balnce?
   1. Outstanding cheques
   2. Bank service charges
   3. deposits in the mail not yet received by the bank
   4. Bank error, charging a company for another company’s cheques.
3. The fixed amount of money given to a petty cashier at the beginning of a period is called
   1. imprest B. petty cash

C. float D. cash advance

1. A provision for bad debt account had N3,800 at the beginning of the year and N4,220 at the close of the year. If bad debts are calculated at the rate of 1/ % of annual credit sales. what was the credit sales for the period?

20

#### N210,000 B. N844,400

C. N840,000 D. N500,000.

1. Asa company bought a vehicle worth N20,000 and the vehicle is to be depreciated 5% using the reducing balance method of depreciation, what would be the value of the assets after 3 years?
   1. N19,000.00 B. N18,050.50

C. N17,147.50 D. N16,290.13

### Use the information below to answer questions 14 and 15

#### N

Capital: Opening balance 307,000

Closing balance 342,000

Net profit for the period 121,600

Opening stock 98,800

Purchases 706,000

Carriage inwards 17,500

Cost of goods sold 740,700 Total selling, generaland

Administrative exps 526,000

Discount received 9,650

1. What is the closing stock for the period?

#### N69,300 B. N84,300

C. N81,600 D. N106,400

1. Calculate the gross profit for the period

#### N535,650 B. N628,300,

C. N637,950 D. N647,600

1. Chibuike bought 36 notebooks at N10 each from John and was given a trade discount of 5%. In addition, he as offered 1% cash discount which he took advantage of. How much did Chibuike pay?

#### N338.58 B. 342.000

C. N345.42 D. N360.00.

1. Depreciation on a particular piece of machinery was N2,700 during the fifth year of its service life and N4,050 during the sixth year. The logical explanation for this is that.
   1. an addition was made to the asset during thesixth year.
   2. the estimate of salvage value on this equipment was decreased at the beginning of the fifth year
   3. a unit-of-output method of depreciation was used during the sixth year.
   4. the estimated remaining service life of the asset was increased at the beginning of the sixth year.
2. The main features of the single entry system are that
   1. books of accounts are not maintained and business relies only on bank statement
   2. the journal records are absent and only the main ledger is kept
   3. there are incomplete classifications and recording procedures
   4. only credit sales transactions and credit purchases are recorded.
3. The principal function of a sales ledger control

account is to

* 1. serve as internal check and provide quick information for the preparation of interim financialstatements
  2. serve as external check and provide quick information for the preparation of interim financialstatements
  3. provide quick information for the preparation of customers’ statements,
  4. provide information for the controlof salesmen’s activities

1. In dealing with incomplete records, fixedassets are posted to
   1. opening profit and loss as brought forward figures
   2. closing balance sheet as carried forward figures
   3. closing balance sheet as brought forward figures
   4. closing profit and loss as bought forward figures.

### Use the information below to answer questions 21 and22

Aminu and Sons credit purchases (Extract) as at February, 1996

#### N

Feb 1 Credit balances 40,000

Debit balances 1,000

Feb 28 Purchases journal totals 500,000 Returns outwards journal total 50,000 Cheques paid to suppliers 400,000 Promissory notes sent to suppliers 30,000 Discount received from suppliers 8,000 Credit balances in the purchases

ledger set off against debit balances

in the sales ledger 2,000

1. The total for the purchases ledger control account is

#### N480,000 B. N490,000

C. N500,000 D. N540,000

1. What is the balance c/d in the purchases ledger conrol account?

#### N2,000 B. N8,000

C. N40,000 D. N45,000.

1. Given: N

Total cash received from debtors 30,000

Total purchases for the period 21,000 Amount owed by debtors at the beginning

of the period 4,000

Equipment bought 2,500

Amount owed by debtors at the

end of the period 3,000

Determine the value of sales for the period.

#### N29,000 B. N31,500

C. N46,500 D. N50,000

1. When the factory cost of production has been ascertained, manufactured goods are transferred

to trading accounts by

* 1. debiting manufacturing account and crediting trading account
  2. crediting sales account and debiting trading account
  3. debiting sales account and crediting trading account
  4. crediting manufacturing account and debiting trading account.

1. Lawal and Co makes blocks and sells to builders. In computing prime cost, which of the following costs would be considered appropriate?
   1. Cement, sand and carriage outward
   2. Water, carriage inwards and cement
   3. Sales boys wages, cement and sand
   4. carriage outwards, carriage inwards and cement.
2. Manufacturing cost can be classified based on
   1. timing of charges, degree of averaging, ease of traceability and timing of charges
   2. degree carriage inwards and cements
   3. degree of averaging and size of capital
   4. number of employed, timing of chargesand management style.
3. The difference between the factory cost of

production and prime cost production is

* 1. direct materials B. direct labour

C. sellingexpenses D. overhead.

1. Receipts and payments account of a non-profit making organisation is principally a summary of the
   1. bank entries B. cash book entries

C. expenditure entries D. balance sheet entries.

1. **Given:** N Club debtors at start 150

Cash sales 4,850

Club debtors at close 900

Cash received from debtors 550

What is the amount club sales

#### N6,150 B. N4,850

C. N4,650 D. N1,300

1. A credit balance on a receipts and payments account indicates that the non-profit making organisation.
   1. had more revenues than expenses during the period
   2. did not owe much liabilities during the period
   3. received morecash than it paid out during the period
   4. made more cash payments than it received during the period.
2. Goodwill can be valued in partnership when,
   1. partners makeprofits
   2. large losses aremade
   3. a partner retires
   4. a new branch is opened.
3. As part of the initial investment, a partner contributes office equipment that originally cost N20,000 and on which provision for depreciation of N12,500 had been recorded. If the partners agree on a valuation of N9,000 for the equipment, what amount should be debited to the office equipment, what amount should be debited to the office equipment account?

#### N7,500 B.N9,000

C. N12,500 D.N20,000

1. When a partner makes a drawing of stock items from a partnership, the accounting impact of the drawing is to increase the partner’s
   1. Goodwill account balance
   2. Current account creditbalance
   3. Current account debit balance
   4. Profit and account credit loss balance.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **34.** | **Appropriate Account**  Interest on capital |  |  |
|  | **Kudu**  750 | **Wale**  550 |
|  | Salaries | 800 | 600 |
|  | Share of profits | 3,300 | 3,300 |

Determine the net profit of the partnership

#### A. N 9,300 B. N 6,600 C. N 4,850 D. N 4,450

1. Dele and Seun who are in partnership, have decided to convert their business into a limited liability company where both become directors. To convert the business
   1. They will simply continue since there are no newmembers.
   2. The partnership is formally ended and new company books opened.
   3. The shares and all other items will be shared equally and not in their former ratios.
   4. Computation of goodwill must b e doneas it is legally required.
2. If a sole proprietorship is purchased for cash, then
   1. The purchaser debits his business purchase account with the consideration he pays.
   2. All assets and liabilities must be bought
   3. Goodwill results where value liabilities taken is higher than the value of assets.
   4. The vendor debits his businesspurchase account with the consideration he receives.
3. The market price per ordinary share of a corporation listed on the stock exchange is most closely related to its
   1. Earnings per share
   2. Redemption price pershare
   3. Book value per share
   4. Call price per share
4. Which of the following events increases a corporation’s shareholders equity?
   1. Donation of shares out of the corporation’s own stock to the corporation
   2. The corporation’s purchase of treasury stock.
   3. Shares of previously subscribed stock issued to subscribing stockholders
   4. A municipality donation of land to the corporation

***Use the information below to answer questions 39 and 40***

## Zoom Plc Balance Sheet (Extract) as at 31st December 1997

#### N N

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Paid-up capital | 200,000 | Fixed assets | 300,000 |
| Share premium | 15,000 | Investment | 180,000 |
| Profit & loss a/c | 60,000 | Stock | 28,000 |
| Debtors | 90,000 | Creditors | 200,000 |
| Provision (3,000) | 87,000 |  |  |
| Other current Cas 60,000 | | | |
| Liabilities | 100,000 | Bank | 100,000 |
|  | 755,000 |  | 755,000 |

1. The quick ratiois

#### A. 0.82 : 1 B. 0.91 : 1 C. 0.95 : 1 D. 1.53 :1.

1. Determine the owner’s equity

#### N 200,000 B. N215,000

C. N 275,000 D. N755,000

1. If a promote pays a lawyer N5,000 for services rendered

in preparing a Memorandum of Incorporation, the journal entry is to debit

* 1. Preliminary expenses, credit cash, accounts.
  2. Promoters, credit creditors’Accounts.
  3. Lawyer’s credit cash accounts
  4. Cash credit incorporation accounts.

1. Calls in advance are treated in the balance sheet as
   1. Current asset B. Current liability

C. fixed assets D. fixed liability.

1. Shares issued to a vendour in payment of business purchased would require a debit to
   1. Cash account and credit to share capital account
   2. Share capital account and credit tovendor’s account
   3. Vendor’s account and credit to share capital account.
   4. Share capital account and credit to cash account.
2. The best method of allocating expenses among departments is to
   1. Allocate expenses to each department in proportion to the sales of that department
   2. Charge against each department those costs which are within itscontrol
   3. Charge expenses against each department in proportion to the purchases of that department.
   4. Allocate expenses to each section of the department in relation to the number of people.
3. To record the transfer of stock fro one department to another, the correct entry would be to debit
   1. Gods outwards and credit goods inwards.
   2. Merchandise account and credit department stock account
   3. Department transferringand credit department receiving
   4. Department receiving and credit department transferring.

**Use the information below to answer question 46 and 47.** Amoga Limited invoiced goods at a cost of N 10,000 to its Ikeja branch at a margin of 20%. The branch later returned goods worth N 1,200 at invoice price to the head office.

1. Theprofit margin should be
   1. debited to goods sent to branch account
   2. debited to branch stock adjustment account
   3. credited to branch adjustment account
   4. credited to branch stock account.
2. What is the correct entry in the head office books at the point of initial transfer of thegoods?
   1. Branch stock account would be credited with N10,000
   2. Branch stock account would be debited with N12,000
   3. Goods sent to branch account would be debited with N10,800.
   4. Goods sent to branch account would be credited withN12,000.
3. Capital and revenue expenditures of government are usually accounted for under funds which include
   1. Personal advances, technical and public funds.
   2. Technical, special trust and commercial funds.
   3. Personal advances, treasury clearance andspecial trust funds.
   4. Commercial loans and treasuryclearance funds.
4. Which of the following accounts is kept by local gov- ernments in Nigeria?
   1. Balance sheet
   2. Advances account.
   3. Debtors account
   4. Profit and loss accounts.
5. The conventional source of public revenue include
   1. Loans, taxation, foreign reserves anddividends.
   2. Interest, royalties, taxation andloans
   3. Crude oil, interest, posted price and taxation
   4. Taxation, deficit budgeting, royalties and loans.

# Principles of Accounts 2000

1. On November 1, 1998, Zaria Holdings owed N 13,600 in respect of creditor. On November 15, it purchased goods worth N69,000 and paid a cheques of N51,600. On No- vember 29, one of the Holdings’ cheque’s worth N3,000 was returned while the creditor granted N1,500 discount. The amount owed by Zaria Holdings as at November 29 is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | N32,5000 | B. | N32,000 |
| C. | N31,000 | D. | N29,500 |

1. To write off bad debt, debit
   1. Debtor’s account and credit provision for bad debt.
   2. Bad debt account and credit debtor’s account.
   3. Debtor’ account and credit bad debt.
   4. Provision for bad debt.
2. In order to make the cash book balance equal to the bank statement, it is usual to add
   1. Uncredited cheques. B. Direct payments by bank

C. Bank charges D. Unpresented cheques.

### Use the information below to answer the questions 4 and 5

#### N

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sale | 20,000 |
| Cost of sales | 10,000 |
| Operating expenses | 2,500 |
| Expenses prepaid included in operating expense | 500 |

1. Calculatethe net profit.

#### A. N12,500 B. N10,000 C. N8,000 D. N7,500

1. What is the gross profit margin?

#### A. 100% B. 50% C. 40% D. 30%

1. The main object of book keeping is to record economic.
   1. Transactions systematically for routine managerial decision making.
   2. Events clearly to ensure adequate checksand bal- ances
   3. Events clearly to facilitate strategic managerial de- cision-making
   4. Transactions systematically to ascertain the finan- cial position of a business.
2. Which of the following is an example of intangible as- set?
   1. Trade debtors B. Stock of goods

C. trade creditors D. Motor vehicles

1. A source document that aids the ascertainment of amount paid out of a current isthe

A. Teller B. Cheque stub C. Cheque D. teller stub

1. Yahuza Enterprises

Trial Balance (Extracts) as at Dec. 31, 1998.

#### N N

Capital 21,000

Premises 90,000

Debtors 35,000

Provisions 1/1/98

Depreciation 9,000 Bad and doubtful debts 1,500

If a premise is to be depreciated at 10% on cost and a 5% provision is to be allowed on debtors, the total as- set in the balance sheet is

#### A. N 125,000 B. N 114,500 C. N 105,500 D. N 105,250

1. The most convenient cash book used by a petty trader operating in an area where there is no banking facility is
   1. Four column B. Threecolumn

C. Single column. D. two column

1. A general journalcontains
   1. Date narration, folio, debit and credit.
   2. Date narration, folio, debit and purchases.
   3. Folio, credit, date, debit and sales.
   4. Debit, credit, narration, date and discount.
2. Which of the following errors will affect the trial bal- ance totals?
   1. Posting discount allowed to the debit side of the discount allowed account.
   2. Omission of one account from the list when ex- tracting from the ledgers.
   3. Failure to post sales of N 2,000 and purchasesof N 2,000 from subsidiary ledgers.
   4. Omission of sales of N 3,000 and purchase of N2,000.
3. An expense account is closed by a debit to
   1. An asset account and credit to the expense account.
   2. The expense account and a credit to an asset account.
   3. Profit and loss account and a credit to the expense account.
   4. The expense account and a credit to profit and loss account.
4. The accounting convention which stipulates that money or goods taken from the business by the ownerfor per- sonal use should be treated as deductions from capital is
   1. Cost B. Prudence

C. Consistency D. Entity

### Use the information below to answer questions 15 and 16

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost raw materials consumed | 300,600 |
| Carriage inwards | 6,700 |
| Returns of raw materials | 10,800 |
| Closing stock of raw materials | 100,250 |
| Manufacturing wages | 27,000 |

Lighting, power, insurance and rent relating to the factory are apportioned 1/3/5, 1/6/ and 1/7 with totals N30,000, N75,000; N36,000 and N56,000 respectively.

1. What is the cost of the opening rawmaterials?

#### A. N 418,350 B. N 404,950 C. N 400,250 D. N 398,250

1. The production cost of finished goods is

#### A. N 524,600 B. N 408,000 C. N 381,600 D. N 327,600

1. Amin Ltd. Creditors Ledger Control Account (Extracts) Beginning control account N

Balances:

Debit 32,000

Credit 61,000

Purchases during the year:

Cash 30,000

Credit 60,000

Payment to suppliers:

Cash 13,000

Cheque 29,000

Debtor’s contra 6,000

The closing control account balance is

A. N 41,000 B. N 65,000 C. N 71,000 D. 77,000

## Given: N

Depreciation of plant and machinery 1,600

Factory rent 650

Indirect wages 695

General indirect expenses 726

Lubricants 1,235

Carriage inwards 829

Factory power 350

Bank charges 612

Carriage outwards 2,900

Determine the total factory overhead cost

#### A. N4,485 B. N5,256 C. N6,085 D. N6,556

1. Given N

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cash book items: |  |
| Paid to suppliers | 10,800 |
| Expenses paid | 6,900 |
| Drawings made | 900 |
| Balances at start | 15,750 |
| Balances at end | 3,870 |
| Drawings from bank to shop | 1,720 |

Determine the receipt from debtors

#### A. N22,470 B. N17,470 C. N8,440 D. N5,000

1. The items entered in an opening statement of affairs of an enterprise that keeps incomplete record are
   1. Sales income B. Receipt from debtors C. Fixtures and fittings D. Rent paid
2. In a manufacturing company, the total cost of goods produced is equivalent to
   1. Purchases B. Sales

C. Cost of goods sold D. Cost of materials used.

1. Given: Sales Ledger Control Account (Extracts)

#### N

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Balance b/f | 10,600 |
| Total cash payments by debtors | 32,275 |
| Total credit sales | 59,193 |
| Discount received | 9,700 |
| Balance c/f | 20,751 |
| Discount allowed | 2,890 |

Determine the sales returns

#### A. N24,577 B. N13,877 C. N7,067 D. N2,890

1. The simplest form of single entry procedure consistof keeping a
   1. Day book or generaljournal
   2. Cash book and ledger accounts showing debt- ors and creditors balances
   3. Cash journal, sales journal and purchasesjour- nal
   4. Day book in which transaction are described in chronologicalorder.
2. A fixed cost is fixed only in relation to
   1. The quantity of goods produced
   2. The quantity of goods sold
   3. A given period of time a range of activities
   4. A given period of time and the nature of activity.
3. One of the shortcomings of single entry procedures is that
   1. A trial balance is not available
   2. Profits areoverestimated
   3. There are no subsidiary books
   4. There are no control accounts.
4. When a customer’scheque is returned unpaid in a debtor’s control accounting system, the treatment will be
   1. debit bank, credit customer and credit control account.
   2. credit bank, debit customer and debit control account.
   3. debit customer, credit control accountand credit bank.
   4. credit control account, debit bank and debit customer.
5. Didi Ltd. Offered 10,000 ordinary shares of N1.50 each at a discount of 2% which were fully subscribed. With regard to the offer above,
   1. Shares are never offered at a discount; the offer is

invalid

* 1. The value of shares in the capital account will be lowered by 2%.
  2. The company incurs a loss to the tune of 2% of the offer.
  3. Each of the subscribers loses 2% of investment.

**Usethe information below to answer questions 28 and 29** Maro Merchant Bank Plc is to issue 500,000 ordinary shares of 50k each at N 3,000 per share. Applications were received for 1,550,000 shares fully paid, 1,250,000 shares are to be issued on a pro rata basis and excess subscriptions were dishonored and refunds made

1. The refund due to an application for 25,000 shares is

#### A. N45,000 B. N30,000 C. N7,500 D. N5,000

1. What will be the number of shares to be issued to a subscriber who applied for 30,000 shares?

#### A. N20,000 B. N18,000 C. N15,000 D. N12,000

1. Which of the following items does not feature in the balance sheet of a club?
   1. Arrears of current year’ssubscription
   2. Salary arrears paid in the current year
   3. Rental income received in advance
   4. Advance subscription in respect of a coming year.
2. An outright sale of partnership amounts to the
3. The accumulated fund of a non-trading concern can equally be referred to as
   1. members’ equity B. sharecapital

C. general fund D. surplus fund

1. When a purchased business isrevalued the effects is that.
   1. a decrease in the value of assets has no effect no value ofgoodwill
   2. an increase in the value of asset is treated as an increase in the value of goodwill
   3. a decrease in the value of asset is treated as a decrease in the value ofgoodwill
   4. an increase in the value of asset is treated as decrease in the value ofgoodwill
2. An item of appropriation in partnership profit and loss account is.
   1. interest on partners’ capital
   2. interest on partners’ loan
   3. employees’ salaries
   4. partners drawings

**Use the information below to answer question 39 and 40** Rakya ad Joy are in partnership and agreed that 5% interest per annum is to be charged on drawings. The drawing made by both partners in one yearwere:

Rakiya, N200 on March 31 and N300 on September 30, Joy, N100 on April 1 and N240 on July 1

1. The interest on Joy’s drawing is

#### A. N6.00 B. N7.25 C. N9.00 D. N9.75

1. Assuming that Rakiya was not credited with any in come during the period, what is her closing current ac count balance?
   1. N340.00 credit B. N349.75 debit

C. N500.00 credit D. N511.25 debit

1. A business is acquired at par when the
   1. purchase consideration equals good will
   2. purchase consideration equals net value
   3. purchase consideration is greater than the net value is greater than the liabilities.

## Yola Social Club

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A.  B.  C.  D. | compenstion of vendors by the purchase admission of a new partner  purchase of rights of a dead partner change of sharing ratio of vendors | | |
| 32. | Given: |  |  |  |
|  | Opening Cash balance | |  | N 20,000 |
|  | Sale of match tickets | |  | 15,000 |
|  | Clearing of pitch | |  | 1,200 |
|  | Refreshments | |  | 3,500 |
|  | Referees’ allownace | |  | 1,000 |
|  | Cost of petrol for bus | |  | 1,120 |
|  | Donation from local government | | | 3,800 |
|  | The club’s cash balance is | | |  |
|  | A. | N39,180 | B. | N34,830 |
|  | C. | N34,830 | D. | N31,980 |

**Statement of Account 1999 Financial Year**

N

## Usethe informationbelow to answerquestion 33 and 34

Maimalari Ltd had 1. Earnings per share 30k

111. Par value of each share N1.20 1V. Market price per share N1.50

1. The companys’ yields is

#### 20.00% B. 25.00% C. 31.33% D. 39.17%

1. What will be the price earnings ratio of thecompany?

#### A. 3.91 B. 3.19 C. 2.95 D. 2.55

1. The partnership Deed noramally specifies
   1. how profits or losses are to be shared
   2. the capital to be contributed annually
   3. how salaries are paid to employees.
   4. the profit that should be earned annually

31/12/98:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subscription in arrears |  | 21,000 |
| Subscription in advance |  | 12,000 |
| Receipts during 1999: |  |  |
| Arrears | 1998 | 21,000 |
| Dues | 1999 | 48,000 |
| Advance | 2000 | 11,000 |

The subscription transferable to the income and expenditure account is

#### A. N48,000 B. 59,000 C. N60,000 D. N69,000

1. The most appropriate basis for apportioning inventory holding cost among departments is to use the value of
   1. purchase B. opening stock C. closing stock

D. average stock

1. The body constitutionally charge with the accounts of the Federation and other Assembly in the
   1. Public Accounts Committee B. Public Audit Committee C. Internal Audit Committee
   2. External Audit Committee.
2. 1. Meet growth and diversification needs.

11. Reach out to particular customers or markets

111. Comply with some regulatory directives. 1V. Increase employees’ income

## Which of the reasons above do consider in estalishing branches.

A 1 and 11 B. 1, 11 and 111 C. 11, 111 and 1V

D. 111 and 1V

1. The channel through which all governmentborrowing and domestic lending transactions pass is called

A. special trust fund B. agency fund C. national laon fund D. contingency fund

47 Given:

1. Recurrent expenditure are expenses for the period not exceeding. A. 10 years B. 5 yearsC. 2years D. 1 year
2. A major benefit derived from the reconciliation of branch and head office books is to
   1. determine accurate returns by thebranch
   2. ascertain the correct profit or loss on branch activites
3. enable the branch to keep control over stock
4. enable the branch to ascertain debtors balance
5. Haial Limited with three departments has a total of N7,2000,000 as the net debtors for the year ended 31/12/

97. The company’s policy provides for 15% bad debt annually. Whcih of the following represents the total balance of debtors before adjustments?

A. N6,120,000 B. 6,120,300 C. N8,280,000 D. N8,820.00

## DeptA Dept B

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Floor space | 400m | 60m |
| Machine | 1200 | 1400 |
| Turnover | N36million | N64 million |
| Labour hoours | 1000 | 1400 |

A joint cost N72 million incurred by the two depart ments was apportioned N30 million to

A. and N42 million to B. The basis used for apportionment must have been

A. labour hours B. floor space C. turnover

D. machine hours

# Principles of Accounts 2001

1. The current growth in the volume of trading and financial dealings in Nigeria is helped by
   1. Increased financial activities.
   2. Government intervention
   3. Credit as a factor in business
   4. Paying for goods in cash.
2. Cost accounting entails provision of information
   1. For investment purpose B. For decision making

C. To shareholders D. To stockholders

1. The main objective of accounting report is to provide information about
   1. A company’s shareholding
   2. An entity’s management C. The efficacy ofassets

D. A company’s economic resources.

1. If liabilities amounted to N12,045, other assets N36,800 and equity N26,896, the cash at hand would be

A. N2,241 B. N2,214 C. N2,141 D. N2,114.

***Use the information below to answer questions 5 and 6***

## Given N

Fixed assets 85,600

Sales 197,000

Stock 34,300

Salaries and wages 37,000

Purchases 127,700

Share capital 120,000

Creditors 16,050

Motor expenses 10,500

Debtors 25,000

1. What is the cash balance?

#### A. N12,095 B. N12,590 C. N12,905 D. N12,950

1. Determine the total of the trial balance.

#### A. N335,050 B. N333,050 C. N323,050 D. N230,550

1. The accuracyof journalizing is checked by
   1. Ensuring that debit totals equal credit totals.
   2. Posting all journal entries to ledger accounts.
   3. Adding all figures in the debit column.
   4. Comparing accounts in the ledger against the jour- nals.
2. Hauwa Ltd bought 10 bags of rice for N500 each. The company was given 5% and 12% trade and cash dis- counts respectively. What will be recorded as discount received in the company’s book?

#### A. N250 B. N570 C. N600 D. N850

1. A cash book had opening balance of N15,200, closing balance N18,400 and total cash received during the period N36,000. What was theamount of cash paid out during the sameperiod?

#### A. N17,800 B. N19,600 C. N29,200 D. N32,800

1. In a petty cash book, the closing balance was N235, imprest N1250, while the stationery expenses were N655. how much was paid for other generalexpenses?

#### A. N360 B. N355 C. N350 D. N305.

1. When a bill is negotiated to a abank, it is said to be
   1. Surrendered B. Cashed

C. Discounted D. Accepted

1. Given that the balance as per cash book after necessary adjustments was N4,315, unpresented cheques were N1,688 and the bank statement balance was N4,791, what was the balance of the uncredited cheques?

#### A. N1,223 B. N1,212 C. N1,202 D. N1,115

1. If a property developing company sells a completed building to an interested third party, this sale can be treated in the books of the company as
   1. Capital receipt B. Revenue receipt

C. Windfall receipt D. Miscellaneous Receipt.

### Use the information below to answer questions 14 and 15

Palaju Enterprises had fixed assets of N3,100,000 at the end of the year. Fixed assets costing N900,000 with provision for deprecia- tion of N150,000 were disposed of during the period. Fixed assets of N100,000 were added during the year. Provision for deprecia- tion was N350,000 at the beginning of the year and N300,000 at the end of the year.

1. What was the value of fixed assets at the beginning of the year?

#### N2,900,000 B. N3,800,000

C. N3,900,000 D. N4,000,000

1. The depreciation expense charged for the year is

#### N450,000 B. N250,000

C. N150,000 D. N100,000

1. A reduction in the catalogue price of an article given by a wholesaler to a retailer is called a

A. Bad debt B. Trade discount C. Premium D. Cash discount.

### Use the information below to answer questions 17 and 18.

Stock Control Account [Extract] as at January, 2000

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Receipts I | | ssues Balance | | | | |
|  | Qty | Unit Price N | Amt  N | Qty | Unit Price N | Amt  N | Amt  N |
| Jan. 1 | 100 | 5. 00 | 500.00 | - | - | - | 500.00 |
| Jan. 5 | 50 | 6.00 | 300.00 | - | - | - | 800.00 |
| Jan. 7 | - | - | - | 40 | 6.00 | 240.00 | 560.00 |
| Jan. 10 | 50 | 4.00 | 200.00 | - | - | - | 760.00 |
| Jan. 15 | - | - | - | 50 | 4.00 | 200.00 | 560.00 |
| Jan. 20 | - | - | - | 10 | X | Y | Z |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. What is the stock valuation method used? |  | 50,000 |  |
| A. Last In First Out B. First In FirstOut. |  | Bar credit purchases | 40,000 |
| C. Average cost D. Weighted average. |  | Payment to suppliers | 30,000 |
|  |  | Bar expenses | 1,000 |
| 18. The value of x is |  | Bar closing stock | 15,000 |
| A. N4.00 B. N5.00 C. N5.50 D. N6.00 |  |  |  |
|  | 25. | What is the bar profits? |  |

***Use the information below to answer questions 19 and 20***

## N

Purchases ledger opening balance 4,000 Sales ledger opening balance 6,000

Credit purchases during the year 25,000

Discounts allowed 1,000

Returns inwards 2,000

Credit sales during the year 10,000

Returns outwards 6,000

1. Calculate the sales ledger balance .

#### A. N3,000 B. N6,000 C. N10,000 D. N13,000

1. What is the purchases ledger balance?

#### A. N4,000 B. N23,000 C. N24,000 D. N29,000

1. For an incomplete record to provide necessaryinforma- tion, it must be converted to

A. Complete records B. Double entry records

C. Statement of affairs D. Singleentry.

### Use the information below to answer questions 22 and 23

Given: 31/12/98 31/12/99

#### A. N20,000 B. N15,000 C. N14,0000 D. N10,000.

1. How much is owed to supplier?

#### N50,000 B. N40,000

C. N30,000 D. N20,000

1. Lubricating oil and spare parts of machinery are examples of
   1. Direct material B. Indirect materials

C. Indirect expenses D. Direct expenses

### Use the information below to answerquestions 28 and 29

#### N

Subscriptions received during the year 30,000 Subscription owed last year 4,000 Subscription received for next year 6,000

1. The N6,000subscription received is

A . Current asset B. Current liability

C. Fixed asset D. Capital

1. What is the subscription to be charged to income and expenditure account?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Assets: Plant & Mach. | | | 1,500 |  | 1,200 |  | A. N36,000 | B. N34,000 |  |
|  | Fixtures |  | 700 |  | 520 |  | C. N30,000 | D. N20,000 |  |
|  | Stock |  | 500 |  | 600 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Debtors |  | 900 |  | 400 | 30. A club received rent N10,000 and donation N30,000. It | | | |
|  | Cash |  | 200 |  | 300 |  | paid N6,000 for entertainment and is still owing N16,000. | | |
| Liabilities: Creditors | |  | 500 |  | 600 |  | The balance of the receipts and payment account is | | |
|  | Loan |  | 600 |  | 400 |  | A. N24,000 B. N22,000 C. N14,000 D. N8,000 | | |
| 22. | Determine ance sheet | the total fixed | | asset | from the opening bal- | 31. | **Given**  Club training profit | | **N**  12,000 |
|  | A. | N2,200 | | B. | N2,020 |  | Members’ subscription | | 15,000 |
|  | C. | N1,720 | | D. | N1,270 |  | Profit on sale of fixed assets | | 2,500 |
|  |  | | | | |  | Loss on sale of investment | | 1,000 |
| 23. | What is the capital from the opening balance sheet? | | | | |  | Wages |  | 16,500 |
|  | A. N3,600 B. N2,700 C. N2,070 D. 1,520. | | | | |  | Other expenses |  | 10,000 |

24. Given: N

Direct material 2,500

Direct labour 5,500

Direct expenses 1,000

Overhead expenses 1,500

From the data above, compute the prime cost

A. N8,500 B. N7,500 C. N6,500 D. N6,000

### Use the information below to answerquestions 25 and 26

Bar opening stock 10,000

Amount owed to bar suppliers at the

beginning of the year 10,000 Bar sales

Determine the club’s excess of income over expenditure

#### A. N500 B. N1,500 C. N2,000 D. N2,500

1. The excess of income over expenditure is usually trans- ferred to the
   1. Accumulated fund B. Profit and loss account
2. Current assets in the balance sheet
3. Current liabilities in the balance sheet.
4. Partner’s salaries and drawing are usually posted to the
   1. Trading account B. Current account

C. Capital account D. Partners’ accoun.

1. marmuhu and Yusuf are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2 : 1. On 31/3/2000, the partner- ship decided to admit Idris who is to take ¼ of future

profits without changing the ratio of Murhunu and Yusuf. What is the new profit-sharing ratio of Marhunu and Yusuf?

#### 50% : 25% B. 50% : 20%

C. 25% : 50% D. 25% : 25%.

1. If a partner pays a premium of N500 for 1/5 share of profit, then the total value of goodwill is

#### A. N500 B. N2,000 C. N2,500 D. N3,000

1. On the dissolution of a partnership business, the net book value of the assets is transferred to
   1. Debit of realizationaccount.
   2. Credit of realization account.
   3. Debit of bank account
   4. Credit of bank account
2. Baba Ltd acquired the business of Bello Ltd and caused the separate existence of the latter company to termi- nate. This situation is best described as
   1. Absorption B. Merger

C. Conversion D. Dissolution.

1. Where a company acquires controlling shares of an- other and the consideration is paid in cash, the entries in the books of the purchases are debit
   1. Investment and credit cash
   2. Investment and credit shares
   3. Purchases and credit cash
   4. Purchases and credit shares.

## Given

Capital 200,000 Total assets 210,000 Liabilities 10,000

210,000 210,000

If the business is purchase at a price including a good- will of N20,000, what must have been the purchase price?

#### N190,000 B. N210,000

C. N220,000 D. N230,000.

1. The main difference between the ordinary and prefer- ence shareholders is that
   1. The former receive dividends while the latter do not
   2. The latter are not members of the company while the formerare
   3. In the case of winding up, the former are paid first before the latter.
   4. The former have rights while the latter do not

### Use the information below to answer questions 241 and 42

Given: N

Authorized capital:

100,000 ordinary shares of N1 each issued and fully paid:

50,000 ordinary shares of N1 each 50,000 10,000 8% preference shares of N1 each 10,000 Reserves

25,000

Creditors 15,000

Debtors 13,000

Cash in hand 5,000

1. Determine the net currentassets.

#### A. N43,000 B. N28,000 C. 13,000 D. N3,000

1. Calculate the shareholder’s fund.

#### A. N60,000 B. N75,000 C. N85,000 D. N185,000

1. The law that currently regulates the registration of com- panies in Nigeria is the
   1. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999.
   2. Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree,1972.
   3. Companies and Allied Matters Decree, 1972.
   4. Companies Decree, 1968.
2. X and Y are two departments that are to share 50% of all joint costs equally and the balance in the ratio 2 : 1. If a um of N150,000 is incurred jointly, what will the portion attributable to X?

#### A. N37,500 B. N62,500 C. N87,500 D. N100,000

1. Department F transferred some goods to department G at a selling price. The goods were not sold at the end of the accounting period. Which account is affected at the time of preparing a combined balance sheet?

A. Creditors B. Debtors C. Stock D. Suspense.

1. The correct entry to reflect the receipt of cash sent by a branch to a head office is
   1. Debit cash and credit branch current account
   2. Debit branch current account credit cash
   3. Credit branch debtors and debit cash
   4. Credit branch current account and debit branch debtors.
2. To account for expenses paid by head office on behalf of the branch, the branch should
   1. Debit head office account and credit cash
   2. Debit profit and loss account and credit head of- fice account
   3. Credit cash and debit profit and loss account
   4. Credit profit and loss account and debit head of- fice account.
3. The officer responsible for ascertaining whether all pub- lic expenditure and appropriation are in line with ap- proved guidelines is the

A. Account General B. Auditor General C. Finance Minister D. Permanent Secretary

### Use the information below to answerquestions 49 and 50

Given: PTF Trial balance [Extract] as at 31 December 1999.

Dr Cr

#### N’000 N’000

Cash 2,000

Investments 3,000

Accounts receivable 6,000

Fund balance 11,000 11,000 11,000

1. Assuming all the investments realized N4m, what will be the ending fun balance?

A. N8m B. N11m C. N13m D. N16m

1. If only 1/3 of the investment is sold for N2m and N5m realized from the accounts receivable, what will be the balance of the fund?

A. N9m B. C. N13m D. N16m

# Principles of Account 2002

1. In preparing the final account, the bad debt account is

closed by a transfer to theA. Balance sheet B. Provi- sion for bad debt C. Profit and loss account C. Trading account.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Given** | **N** |
| Stock (1/4/94) | 800 |
| Purchases of flour | 2,450 |
| Sales | 4,745 |
| Wages of bakery staff | 675 |
| Carriage outwards | 50 |
| Salary ofadministrative staff | 225 |
| Stock (31/3/95) | 940 |
| Capital | 1,540 |

Determine the cost of goods sold.

#### A. N2,575 B. N2,985 C. 3,250 D. 3,925.

1. In a petty cash book the imprest is N1,380 Expenses: N

Stationery 350

Cleaning material 335

General expenses 265

How much was received to maintain the imprest at the end of the month?

#### A. N950 B. N970 C. N430 D. N380

1. I. Fixtures account II. Machinery account

III. Wages account IV. Rent account. Which of the above are nominal account?

A. III and IV B. I and II

C. Iand III D. II and III

## NAFARA& SONS Balance Sheet items as at 31st De- cember, 9187

#### N

Capital 74,480

Creditors 15,875

Prepaid expenses 580

Motor vehicles 34,750

Furniture 35,850

Accrued expenses 645

Stock 8,100

Cash balances 9,911

Debtors 1,809

Compute the value of current assets.

A. N20,400 B. 20,465 C. 35,695 D. N19,820

### Use the information below to answer questions 9 and 10

The Assets and Liabilities of Udo Co. Ltd, as at 31st December, 2000.

1. Income statement for the year ended June 30, 2001

N

Capital 50,000

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | N |  | N | Debtors | 46,000 |
| Office rent | 20,000 | Revenue | 820,000 | Loan | 100,000 |
| NEPA (light) | 15,000 |  |  | Stock | 20,000 |
| Salary of staff | 120,000 |  |  | Motor vehicle | 120,000 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  | Building | 70,000 |
| Expenses | ? |  |  | Accrued wages | 30,000 |
| Net income ? | | . Bank 30,000  . | | | |

Miscellaneous expenses is 10% of revenue. Calculate the net income

#### N583,000 B. N563,000

C. N483,000 D. N683,000

1. An entry in a subsidiary book which does not form part of the double entry system is a
   1. Contra entry B. Journalentry

C. Single entry D. Memorandum entry.

1. In an incomplete record, the preparation of the bank reconciliation ensured that
   1. All cash taking arebanked
   2. The cash book is correct
   3. There are no overdrafts
   4. There are nohidden loans.
2. The value of capital invested by own owners is

#### A. N110,000 B. N105,000 C. N101,000 D. N100,000

1. The liabilities of Udo Co. Ltd is

#### A. N180,000 B. N181,000 C. N177,000 D. N110,000

1. The normal accounting entry to record the dishonour of a cheque by a businessman is to
   1. Debit cash book and credit suspense account.
   2. Debit cash book and credit drawer
   3. Credit cash book and debit suspense account
   4. Credit cash book and debitdrawer.

***Use the information below to answer questions 12 and 13***

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st Decem- ber, 2001.

N(m)

Shareholder’s interest 240

Current liabilities 20

Current assets 110

Fixed assets 140

1. What is the net working capital?

A. N90m B. N70m C. N100m D. N80m

1. Determine the value of the trade investment.

A. N8m B. N10m C. N15m D. N20m

1. The concise statement used to explain entries in the general journal isknown as
   1. Narration B. Summary

C. Inforrnation D. Commentary

### Use the information below to answer questions 15 and 16.

Erero’s Trading Account for the month ended 31/05/2001.

#### N N N

1. Determine the prime cost

#### A. N7,500 B. N6,500 C. N9,000 D. N8,000

1. The cost of goods manufactured is

#### A. N11,000 B. N12,000 C. N14,000 D. N9,000

1. I. Orientation II. Entity III. Legal status IV. Finance

Which of the characteristics above distinguishes a profit-making from a not-for-profit-making organization?

A. I, II, III and IV B. I, II and III C. II and III D. I and II

### Use the information below to answer question 21 and 22.

Adex Ltd. Issues stock to its retail branch at cost price. The following particulars relate to Ede branch

#### N

Stock at branch 1st January at cost 400

Goods sent to branch at cost 8,000 Returns to head office 340

Cash sales 9,160

Stock at branch 31st December at cost 720

1. What is the gross profit carried to the profit and loss account?

Opening stock 45,000

Purchases 110,000

Less returns 6,000 104,000

149,000

less closing stock ??? Cost of sales ???

Gross profit ???

157,000

Sales 161,000 Less returns 4,000

157,000

157,000

#### A. N1,820 B. N1,640 C. N1,530 D. N1,870

1. Calculate the cost of goods credited to the head office trading account.

#### A. N7,660 B. N7,500 C. N7,460 D. N7,200

1. Nasara manufacturing Plc has three direct labour em- ployees that work 40 hours each a week for 50weeks a year. Factory overhead costs of N60,000 is distributed

The gross profit ratio for the company is 25%.

1. If the total expenses is N20,845, what will be the net profit for the company during the month?

#### A. N19,149 B. N16,168 C. N21,655 D. N18,405

1. The closing stock for this company is

#### A. N72,000 B. N45,000 C. N42,500 D. N31,250

1. In a departmental accounting system, which of the fol-

on the basis of direct labour hours. Compute the over- head rate.

* 1. N12 per hour B. N16 per hour

C. N10 per hour D. N15 per hour

***Use the information below to answer questions 24 and 25.***

## Receipts and Payments Account [Extract]

#### N N

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| lowing expenses will most likely be apportioned on the Balance b/d 4,000 Motor vehicle  basis of turnover? Expenses 820,000  A. Carriage outwards B. Carriages inwards Subscription Insurance 3,000  C. Discounts received D. Returns outwards. received ? Ambulance  Donations Expenses 12,500  ***Use the information below to answer questions 18 and 19.*** received 6,000 Electricity 1,000  Refreshment sales 10,000 Balance c/d ? .  N . . | | |
| Stock of raw materials (1 January)  Direct wages | 3,000  2,500 | **Subscriptions received are always put at 125% of the** |
| Direct expenses | 1,000 | **total donations received and refreshment sales.** |
| Factory overheads | 2,000 |  |
| Cost of raw materials used | 5,500 | 24. What is the closing cash balance? |

Stock of finished goods(31st December) 2,000 A. N11,500 B. N12,000C. N13,000 D. N13,500

Debtors for subscriptions 1,000

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. Compute the  A. N30,000 B  ***Use the information b*** | subscriptions  . N28,000 C.  ***elow to answ***  **Total** | received  N24,000 D.  ***er questio***  **Dept. P** | N20,000  ***ns 26 and 27***  **Dept. Q** | Creditors for supplies  Subscription in advance | 7,000  1,000  2,000 |
|  | **N** | **N** | **N** |  | 10,000 |
| Sales | 10,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 |  |  |
| Purchases | 4,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 | The working ca | pital of the |
| Discount received | 1,000 | ? |  | A. N5,000 B. | N4,000 C. N3 |
| Discounts allowed | 2,000 |  | ? |  |  |

Bank 1,500

club is

.

35,000

## Discount (allowed and received) are apportioned to the two de- partments on the basis of departmental sales and purchases.

1. Department P’s share of discount received is

#### A. N750 B. N1,000 C. N250 D. N500.

1. What is department Q’s share of discount allowed?

A. N2,000 B. N1,500 C. N800 D.N1,200

***Use the information below to answer questions 28 and 29.***

## Income and Expenditure Account

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N  Waged 12,000 | | N  Subscriptions | |
|  |  | Received | 20,000 |
| Electricity | 5,000 | Donations |  |
| Depreciation: |  | received | 10,000 |
| Furniture 1,000 | | Profits on sale  of investment 5,000 | |
| Other expenses | ? |  |  |
| Excess of income |  |  |  |
| over expenditure | ? 35,000 | ~~.~~  35,000 | |

**It is the tradition of the club to write off an amountequal to 25% of the subscriptions received as other expenses.**

1. What is the amount to be written off as other expenses?

#### A. N4,500 B. N6,000 C. N4,000 D. N5,000.

1. Determine the club’s excess of income over expenditure

#### A. N12,000 B. N15,000 C. N10,000 D. N14,500

1. The gross profit on manufactured goods is the differ- ence between the cost of goods manufactured and the
   1. Market value of goods produced
   2. Prime cost ofproduction
   3. Indirect cost of production
   4. Goods produced.
2. given that 1/3 of the N6,000 stock held by a branch is purchased from outsider. If goods are invoiced to branch at 25% on cost, the provision for unrealized profit is

A. N1000.00 B. N333.33 C. N666.66 D. N800.00

## A.S.D. Club Balance Sheet [Extract]

#### ,000 D. N7,000

1. Costs that vary in proportion to the level of production in a manufacturing environment are known as

A. Control costs B. Overheads C. Direct costs D. Indirect costs.

1. A company operating a chain of retail provision stores invoices goods to the branches at cost plus a mark-up of 25% on sellingprice?

A. 35% B. 30% C. 20% D. 15%

## Given: N

Cash purchases 25,000

Trade creditors 45,000 Opening balance of tradecreditors 35,000 Calculate the purchases for the period

#### A. N80,000 B. N35,000 C. N105,000 D. N70,000

1. Which method of pricing can be used satisfactorily in either a rising or falling price situation?
   1. Standard price B. Market price

C. FIFO D. Averagemethod.

## Given N

Capital at start 3,250

Capital at close 6,250 Additional capital during the period 1,000 Calculate the profit orloss

* 1. N8,500 loss B. N2,000 loss

C. N2,000 profit D. N8,500 profit.

1. In a control account, discount received is found on the
   1. Debit side of the purchases ledger control account
   2. Debit side of the sales ledger contol account
   3. Credit side of the purchases ledger control account
   4. Credit side of the sales ledger control account.
2. In an incomplete record system, a trading account can- not be prepaid until the
   1. Day book has been balanced
   2. Amount of personal drawings has been estab- lished
   3. Cash book has been balanced
   4. Amount of sales and purchases has been estab- lished.

### Use the information below to answer questions 40 and 41.

Date Qty Rate Total (units) (N) (N)

#### N

Accumulated fund 6,000 Add surplus

income 1,000

N

Motor van 4,000

Stock 3,500

January 2nd 500 25 12,500

March 7th 250 28 7,000 Issue were made a follow:

Date Qty (units)

January 9th 200

February 14th 200

March 11th 200

1. The closing stock on March 11th by LIFO valuation is

#### A. N4,200 B. N2,700 C. N4,500 D. N3,900

1. The value of closing stock as at February 14th by simple average method is

#### A. N3,900 B. N2,500 C. N4,100 D. N2,700.

1. Given an incomplete record without sufficient informa- tion to determine profit, the necessary thing to do it to
   1. Draw up the statement of affairs.
   2. Draw up a T-account to establish theamount.
   3. Compare the journal entries with the cash book .
   4. Cross-check the cash book for further information.
   5. Control accounts help to verify the arithmetic accuracy of the postings from the
      1. Subsidiary books into the trialbalance
      2. Ledgers into the trial balance
      3. Journals into the ledgers
      4. Subsidiary books into the ledgers.
2. Keeping records under the single entry system has the advantage of
   1. Duality in terms of records
   2. Completeness in terms ofrecords
   3. Accuracy in terms ofoperation
   4. Simplicity in terms of operation

## Given: N

Sales 195,200

Stock 1st January 34,000

Purchases 126,000

Sales returns 1,200

Purchases returns 2,000

If the gross profit is N66,000, what is the value of stock at 31st December?

A. N30,000 B. N40,000 C. N50,000 D. N20,000

## Given: N(m)

Balance at 31 December 14,744 Treasury Bills issued Jan – Dec 7,124 Revenue for the year 6,387

Expenditure 8,767

What is the opening balance on the consolidated rev- enue fund account?

* 1. N10,000m B. N12,000m

C. N9,000m D. N11,000m

### Use the information below to answer questions 47 and 48.

The partnership agreement between Abba, Bada and Kaka con- tains the following provisions: (i) 5% interest to be paid on capital and no interest to be charged o drawings (ii) Profits and losses to be shared in the ration 3:2:1 respectively.

(iii) Net profits as at 31/12/95 N2,250.

Abba Baba Kaba N N N

Capital 5,000 4,000 3,000

Current account 250 100 175

Salary 300 300 -

Drawings 600 500 250

1. Abba’s capital balance at the end of the year will be

#### N5,475 B. N5,725

C. N4,400 D. N5,000.

1. Current account balance of Kaka at the end of the year will be

#### A. N250 B . N350 C. N175 D. N325.

1. Upon the dissolution of a partnership, the Partnership Act provides that the amount realized should be
   1. Used to pay all taxes due to government
   2. Used to start a new partnership business by mem- bers who are willing
   3. Shared equally by the existing partners
   4. Used in paying the debts and liabilities of the firm to persons who are not partners.
2. In the public sector, the method of accounting that re- ports revenues and expenditures in the period in which they are received and paid is called
   1. Fund accounting
   2. Commitment accounting
   3. Cash accounting
   4. Accrual accounting

# Principles of Accounts 2003

1. Which of the following is used to update the cash book in bank reconciliation?
   1. Interest received and unpresented cheques
   2. Commission and debit note
   3. Unpresented cheques and direct credit
   4. Interest received and directcredit
2. The two legally recognized professional accounting bodies in Nigeria arethe
   1. Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Nigeria and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Nigeria.
   2. Association of Accountants of Nigeria and the Institute of Management

Accountants of Nigeria

* 1. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and the Association ofNational Accountants of Nigeria
  2. Nigeria Accounting Association and the Executive Cost and Management Accountants of Nigeria.

1. Verifiability in accounting is only possible when there are
   1. minutes of meetings B. payment vouchers

C. source documents D. audit certificates

### Use the information below to answer questions 4 and 5

#### N

Capital 2 000

Bank 1 200

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Purchases | 2 500 |
| Sales | 6 700 |
| Stock | 1 300 |
| Creditors | 1 000 |
| Fixed assets | 3 700 |
| Drawings | ? |

*Drawings are always estimated at 50% of capital*

1. The trial balance total is

#### N 9 700 B. N 8 700

C. N 7 900 D. N 7 800

1. Compute the amountwithdrawn

#### N 2 000 B. N 1 500

C. N 1 200 D. N1 000

*Use the information below to answer questions 6 and 7.*

Ezekiel Malgwi is a retailer. He recorded sales representing 95% cash and 5% credit. He took the total cash sales of N19 000 from the business tray and banked it.

1. The credit sales for the period would be

#### N5 000 B. N1 900

C. N1 000 D. N950

1. The transaction would be recorded in the cash book as debit
   1. cash and credit bank B. bank and credit cash

C. cash and credit cash D. bank and credit bank

1. Which accounting concept supports the assertion that economic reality takes precedenceover

legal issues?

* 1. Realization concept B. Substance over form

C. Conservatism D. Measurement concept

1. The transaction that completes its double entry in the same ledger account

appears in.

* 1. cash account and personal account
  2. bank account and general ledger
  3. discount received and discount allowed
  4. cash account and bank account

1. Given: N

Capital 1 000

Liabilities 500

Assets 1 500

The accounting equation can be expressed as

* 1. N1 000 + N500 + N1 500 = N3 000
  2. N1 000 – N500 + N1 500 = N2 000
  3. N1 000 + N500 = N1 500
  4. N1 500 + N500 = N2 000

1. The recording phase of accounting is known as
   1. bookkeeping B. trialbalancing

C. ledger accounting D. finalaccounting

### Use the information below to answer questions 12 and 13.

Motor Vehicle Account as at 31st December, 2001

#### N

Debit:

Jan. 1, cost 1,950 000

Dec. 31, Addition 400 000 Credit:

Jan. 1, Depreciation 1,360000

June 30, Sales proceeds 700 000

The vehicle sold was purchased on January 1, 1998 at a cost of N1,000 000 and had depreciated at 25% on cost.

1. Assuming that depreciation is charged on theaddition of the year at the rate of 15% on reducing balance, what should be the net book value of the vehicle as at 31st December 2003?

#### N111000 B. N280000

C. N289000 D. N340000

1. What is the actual profit or loss arising from the vehicle disposed of?
   1. N250 000 loss B. N50 000 loss

C. N450 000 profit D. N575 000profit

1. Given:
2. Order ofperformance
3. Order of liquidity
4. Vertical order
5. Horizontal order

The orders in which a balance asset is arranged are

* 1. I and 11 B. I andIV

C. IIand III D. III andIV

### Use the information below to answer questions 15 and 16

#### N N

Capital 24 000

Land and building 8,470 Mortgage on premises 11 090

Drawings 3,000

Profit and loss 3 600

Furniture and fittings 5,120 Motor Vehicles 3,462

Closing Stock 3,000

Debtors 11,474

Creditors 7 354

Cash 1,518

46,044 46 044

1. What is the capital employed?

#### N44 600 B. N43052

C. N43 044 D. N38600

1. Calculate the value of fixed assets

#### N15 992 B. N18470

C. N27 000 D. N27052

1. Provision for discount allowed can be recorded as a debit to
   1. the profit and loss account and a credit to provision for discount allowed
   2. provision for discount allowed and a credit to the profit and loss account
   3. discount allowed and a credit to the profit and loss account
   4. expenses and a credit to customers’ account

Use the information below to answer questions 18 and 19 Date Details

Feb. 1 Purchased 400 units at N1.00 each

“ 5 Purchased 200 units at N2.00 each

“ 10 Purchased 200 units at N3.00 each

“ 15 Issued 320 units

“ 20 Purchased 200 units at N4.00 each

“ 25 Issued 120 units

1. Calculate the price per unit of closing stock usingthe periodic weighted averagemethod.
2. Using the periodic simple average method, the cost per unit is

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. | N3. 20 | B. N3. 00 |
| C. | N2. 20 | D. N2. 00 |

#### N4. 25 B. N3. 25

C. N2. 25 D. N1. 25

Use the information below to answer questions 20 and 21.

Purchases ledger control account

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N  Discount received 1,000  Bills payable 1,500 | | N  Balance b/d 2,900 Credit purchases ?  Bills payable | |
| Cash paid to |  | dishonoured | 1,600 |
| Suppliers | 8,000 |  |  |
| Returns outwards | 3,000 | Dishonoured |  |
|  |  | Cheques | 2,000 |
| Balance c/d | ? |  |  |
|  | ? |  | ? |

Credit purchases are always put at 150% of the total cash paid to suppliers

1. Calculate the closing balance of theledgeraccount

#### N6 900 B. N6400

C. N5 000 D. N4000

1. Determine the credit purchases

#### N15 500 B. N13 500

C. N13 400 D. N12000

1. In a control account, provision for bad debts is found on the
   1. debit side of the purchases ledger control account
   2. debit side of the sales ledger control account
   3. credit side of the purchases ledger control account
   4. credit side of the sales ledger control account
2. The stock valuation data is important because it enables management to
   1. separate debtors from creditors
   2. determine the cost of stock at the end of business
   3. determine the cost of stock at the beginning of business
   4. determine the total cost of goods purchased
3. During the year ended 31st December 2001, Nuju Enterprises paid rent as follows:

Jan. 20 N24 000 for a period of 4 months May 16 N30 000 for a period of 5 months Oct. 15 N36 000 for a period of 6 months

What is the overpaid portion of the rent?

#### N36 000 B. N18 000

C. N12 000 D. N6 000

1. Advertising expenses incurred on a product in a business organization should be charged to
   1. production department B. sales department
2. administration department
3. purchases department
4. Four broad classifications of overheadsare
   1. production, selling, distribution and material

respectively. What is N’s share of the expenses?

A. =N=10000 B. =N=15000

C. 18000 D. 20000

### Use the information below to answer questions 34 and 35

#### =N=

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B. production, selling, distribution and adm | inistration | Total sales of ticket | 300 000 |
| C. selling, distribution, production and wa | ges | Amount received from the sales | 260 000 |
| D. distribution, selling, administration and | material | Cash purchase of the club house | 100 000 |
| Given: | N | Credit purchase of equipment | 60 000 |
| Cost of raw material issue to production | 37,000 | Electricity bill paid | 5 000 |
| Opening stock of raw material | 2,000 | Salaries owed | 2 000 |
| Purchases of raw material | 38,000 |  |  |

Wages 5,000

What is the closing stock of rawmaterial?

* 1. N4 000 B. N3 000

C. N2 000 D. N 1 000

### Use the information below to answer questions 28 and 29

PQ Manufacturing Company N

1. What is the receipts and payment account balance?

#### A. =N=260000 B. =N=233000

C. =N=155000 D. =N=100 000

1. What is the balance of the income and expenditure account?

#### A. =N=300000 B. =N=293 000

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Raw materials (1/1/2001) | 3,500 |  |
| Raw materials (31/12/2001) | 4,900 |
| Purchase of raw materials | 56,000 | 36. |
| Salary | 63,000 |  |
| Wages | 148,050 |  |
| Factory lighting | 3, 080 |  |
| Plant Depreciation | 2,800 |  |
| Factory Insurance | 2,170 | 37. |
| 28. The overhead cost is |  |  |

C. =N=193000 D. =N=133 000

The first step in converting a single entry to a double entry system of bookkeeping is to prepare a

* 1. Suspense account B.Statement ofaffairs

C. Realization accountC. Trial balance

Emeka Enterprises Statement of Affairs at start Assets Liabilities

#### =N= =N=

A. N71 050 B. N68 250 Cash 70 000 Creditors 85 000

C. N67 970 D. N66 080 Inventory 58 000 Bank Loan 60 000

Machines 100 000

1. The company consumed raw materials worth

#### A. =N=54 600 B. =N=56 000

C. =N=57 400 D. =N=59500

1. Income and expenditure account is more informative than receipts and payments account because it discloses

What is the capital at start?

#### A. =N=53000 B. =N=63000

C. =N=73000 D. =N=83000

1. Receipts and payments account is the summary of
   1. Income and expenditure B. Cash book

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Cash | B. | Cheques | C. | Balance sheet | D. | Profit and loss |
| C. Debtors | D. | stocks |  |  |  |  |

1. A company has two departments X AND Y. Y transferred goods to X at a profit margin of 25%.

=N=10 000 worth of goods was not sold at the end of the accounting period. How much is the unrealized profit?

#### A. =N=2 000 B. =N=2 500

C. =N=12 000 D. =N=12500

1. Given: Rich Social Club =N= Cash 100 000

Loan 30 000

Subscription in arrears 5 000

Subscription in advance 15 000

1. A company has departments M and N. The expense incurred wholly in M is =N=5 000. General expenses incurred amount to =N=25 000. Expenses are apportioned in the ratio 2:3 for departments M and N
2. Given: =N=

Total debtors b/d 31/12/99 25 000

Cheques received from debtors 225 000

Total debtors c/d 31/12/00 15 000

Determine the sales figure.

#### A. =N=295000 B. =N=265 000

C. =N=245000 D. =N=215 000

1. Which of these is a capital expenditure warrant?
   1. Provisional general warrant
   2. Development fund general warrant
   3. Reserved expenditure general warrant
   4. Supplementarywarrant
2. For the purpose of conversion of a partnership to a company, a total purchase consideration of =N=3.6m was paid. I f 30% of the purchase consideration was in cash and the rest by 50k shares, how many shares were issued?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A. | 1 080 000 | B. | 2 160 000 |  |  | **ZEBRA PLC** |  |  |
|  | C. | 3600 000 D. | 5040 000 |  | Balance sheet as at 31 st March, 2002 | | | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | N |  | N | N |
| 42. | Given: | |  |  | Capital | 100 000 | Fixed assets: |  |  |
|  |  | I. The consolidated revenue fund | | | Current |  | Land and |  |  |
|  |  | balance b/d =N=650 000 | | | Liabilities |  | buildings | 50,000 |  |
|  |  | II. Issues from contingency fund | | | Creditors | 30 000 | Furniture | 10,000 | 60,000 |
|  |  | amounted to =N=240 000 | | |  |  | Current |  |  |
|  |  | III. Amount transferred to contingency | | |  |  | Assets: |  |  |
|  |  | fund is =N=210 000 | | |  |  | Stock | 30,000 |  |
|  | What is the consolidated revenue fund balance? | | | |  |  | Debtors | 30,00 |  |
|  | A. =N=1100 000 B. =N=680000 | | | |  |  | Cash | 10,000 | 70,000 |
|  | C. =N=440000 D. =N=410000 | | | |  |  | 130,000 | | 130 000 |

Use the information below to answer questions 43 and 44

#### =N=

The business was acquired on 1 st April, 2002 at a purchase consideration of N120 000 by SOZ. All assets and liabilities were taken over except the cash.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Goods from head office | 13,400 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Returns to head office | 118 | To open the new firm’s bank account, additional N20,000 was | | | |
|  | Rates and insurance paid | 188 | paid into the bank. | |  |  |
|  | Wages paid | 913 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cash remitted to head office | 16,625 | 47. The goodwill on purchase is | | | |
|  | Stocks at 1/1/2000 | 1,875 | A. N90000 B. N30000 | | | |
|  | Rent paid | 325 | C. N19000 D. N18000 | | | |
|  | Stock at 31/12/2000 | 1,975 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sundry expenses | 200 | 48. Calculate the networth of the business | | | |
| 43. | The profit realized from the trade is | | A.  C. | N120 000  N80 000 | B.  D. | N90000  N30000 |

#### N4 069 B. N1 817

C. N1 440 D. N1 328

1. What is the total expenses?

#### N1 875 B. N1 764

C. N1 626 D. N1 426

1. The necessary accounts to be opened on the issue of ordinary share capital are
   1. preference share capital, cash and allotment accounts
   2. bank and ordinary share capital accounts
   3. cash and ordinary share capital accounts
   4. nominal value and ordinary share capital accounts
2. The amount of each invoiced goods sent to the branch is debited to
   1. branch expense account and credited to branch debtors’ account
   2. branch stock account and credited to the goods sent to branch account
   3. branch debtors’ account and credited to branch expense account
   4. goods sent to branch account and credited to branch expense account

Use the information below to answer questions 47 and 48.

1. Gross profit in the branch adjustment account is transferred to the branch
   1. trading account
   2. receipts and payments account
   3. profit and loss account
   4. income and expenditureaccount
2. Mamza Nigeria Limited issued 20 000 ordinary shares of N1.50 per share

On 2 nd July 2002. 1 500 ordinary shares were fully subscribed for and their monies received as below:

#### N

On application 0.40

On allotment 0.20

First call (including premium of N 0.50) 0 70

The last and final call was yet to be made.

What is the balance of the ordinary share capital account after the first call was received?

#### N300 B. N1050

1. N1200 D. N1950s

# Principles of Accounts 2004

* 1. The accounting principle that is applied to check arbitrary actions on the part of accountants is
     1. Consistency B. Materiality

C. Objectivity D. Realization

2 The loss of equipment in a fire disaster results in

1. decrease in current asset
2. an increase in liabilities andassets
3. a decrease in assets and capital,
4. an increase in liabilities and a decrease in assets.
5. A source document is used for verifying the

A. Amount due to creditors, B. Actual cost of an asset, C. Selling price of goods, D. Amount due from debtors

1. The rule of accounting equation requires that account payable should be placed under
   1. Liabilities, B. Equities

C. Assets D. Capital

*Use the information below to answer questions 5 and 6*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cash Book** |  |  |
| **N** | **N** |  |
| **Capital 6 600** | **Purchases** | **3.500** |
| **Sales 3 000** | **Stationery** | **1300** |
| **Debtors 2 500** | **Wages** | **2 700** |

The owner wishes to maintain an amount equal to 1/ of capital as drawings

3

1. The amount withdrawn is

#### A. N2,100, B. N2, 200, C. N4,400, D.N6,400

1. The cash book closing balance will be

#### A. N900, B. N2,400, C. N4,200, D.N4,600

1. A debit in the suspense account will appear in the balance sheet as
   1. A current asset, B. A current liability

C. Capital D. Drawings

1. The recipient whose name appears on cheque is called a
   1. Payer B. Drawer C. Drawee D.Payee
2. The imprest account is subsidiary to the
   1. ledger account, B. Bank account

C. Cash book D. Petty cash

1. The three-column cash book differs from the two-column cash book in
   1. Cash column, B. Discount column
   2. Bank column, D. Folio column

## Zakari started business in January 2000. He bought a shop costing N54,000 and stock worth N7,600. profit for the year amounted to N22,100. His closing capital was N73,800

Zakari’s personal drawings amounted to

#### A. N2,300, B. N9,900, C. N17,100, D.N19,500

1. The balance on the provision for depreciation account is
   1. added to fixed assets on the balance sheet
   2. deducted from fixed assets on the balance sheet
   3. deducted from the profit and loss account
   4. added to the current liabilities of theaccount

## Given:

**Rates paid during the year amount to N2,250 at N125 per month and N1,035 was paid for electricity in the same period an N115 per month**

Determine the amount of prepaid rates

#### N345, B. N750, C. N1,380 D.N1,500

Use the information below to answer questions 14 and 15

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Receipt** | **Issued (Units** |
| **May 2** | **80 @ N3.00** | **-** |
| **May 10** | **50 @ N3.20** | **-** |
| **May 17** | **-** | **20** |
| **May 25** | **-** | **60** |
| **May 31** | **20 @ N2.90** | **-** |

1. What is the value of raw materials issued on May 17th based ion the LIFOmethod?

#### A. N60, B. N61, C. N62, D. N64

1. Based on the FIFO method of valuation, the total cost of raw materials issued is

#### A.N150, B. N160, C. N240, D. N250

1. Where closing stock is undervalued, the effectis
   1. an increase in gross profit,
   2. a decrease in gross profit,
   3. an increase in purchases,
   4. a decrease in purchases

***Use the information below to answer questions 17 and 18***

## N

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Opening balance | 10,640 |
| Purchases | 26,912 |
| Returns inwards | 492 |
| Returns outwards | 810 |
| Cash discount received | 1,348 |
| Cash discount allowed | 1,560 |
| Cash paid to suppliers | 20,808 |

At the year-end, the purchases ledger showed a debitbalance of N108.

.

1. The total on the debit side of the purchase ledger con- trol account willbe:

#### N22,966 B. N22,15

C. N21,834, D. N21,054

1. The balancing figure in the purchases ledger control account is

#### N15,828 B. N15,720

C. N14,940 D. N14,694

1. In a sales ledger, contra entry is found on the
   1. debit side of the debtors’ control account
   2. debit side of the creditors’ control account
   3. credit side of the debtors’ control account
   4. credit side of the creditors’ control account
2. The beginning and ending accounts receivable balances were N20,000 and N30,000 respectively. The collection from customers during the period was N70,000. What was the total sale on account?

#### N20,000 B. N60,000

C. N80,000 D. N120,000

1. Given **:**

General expenses account

1. What is the figure for purchases?

#### A. N2,400, B. N2,500, C. N4,200, D.N5,200

1. Cost classification in relation to charges is determine by the level of
   1. raw materials B.labour

C. activity D. profitability

### Use the information below to answer questions 26 and 27

#### N

Materials consumed 16,600

Direct cost 5,400

Factory rent 2,300

Factory lighting 1,200

### Cost of production to be transferred at cost plus 20% mark-up

1. The gross profit on manufacture is

#### N6,120 B. N6, 100

C. N5,100 D. N5,000

1. The market value of goods produced is
   1. N30,500 B. N30,600

C. N31,600 D. N31,620

N

Paid by cheque 671

Paid by cash 70

Acrued b/f 65

Acrued c/f 115

Determine how much to be charged profit and loss ac- count

#### A. N606, B. N786, C. N791, D.N856

1. In converting single entry to final account, the balanc- ing figures on the income and expenses accounts are transferred to the
   1. revenue and expenditure account
   2. receipts and payments account
   3. profit and loss appropriation account
   4. profit and loss account

### Use the information below to answer questions 23 and 24 N

Beginning inventory ? Purchases ?

Ending inventory 4,800

Sales 12,800

Wages 1,040

Gross profit 5,900

## The beginning inventory was estimated at 80% of sales.

1. **Determine the amount for the beginning inventory**
   1. N20,140 B. N10,240

C. N8,140 D. N7,240

### Use the information below to answer questions 28 and 29

On January 1, 2000, a club’s assets and liabilities were as follows: N

Club house 8000

Subscription in arrears 300

Cash 1000

Wages owed 100

The club has 50 members and annual subscription is N100 per member. Subscription received is N4,000 and this includes 1999 arrears of N200

1. The accumulated fund is

#### N9,400 B. N9,300

C. N9,200 D. N9,100

1. In the balance sheet, the subscription in arrears willbe

#### N200 B. N300

C. N1,200 D. N1,300

1. Where the debit side of the income and expenditure account is higher than the credit side, the difference is a
   1. Deficit B. surplus

C. Gain D. loss

1. In the balance sheet of a not-for profit making organization, subscription paid in advance is regarded as a
   1. current asset B. current liability

C. capital D. reserve

1. A rapidly growing business organisation with multiple units that is interested in comparing the performances and weakness of each unit should adopt
   1. manufacturing accounts
   2. consolidated accounts
   3. departmental accounts
   4. joint venture accounts

### Use the information below to answer questions 33 and 34

Dept. S Dept. T Total N N N

Gross profit b/d 6,000 4,000 10,000

Less: salaries&wages 1,800 1,200 3,000 Electricity ? ? 2,000

Depreciation 60 ? 1,000

Net profit c/d ? 1,600 4,000

6,000 4,000 10,000

1. What is the net profit by department S?

#### N3,600 B. N3,000

C. N2,400 D. N2,000

1. The depreciation to be charged to department T is

#### N300 B. N400

C. N500 D. N600

1. How are credit sales by a departmenttreated?
   1. the same was as normal debtors’ transactions
   2. in a different way from normal debtors’ transac- tions
   3. as an addition to the sales manager’s account
   4. as an addition to the production manager’s account
2. Discounts granted to branch customers are treated as a debit to branch
   1. stock account and a credit to branch debtors’ ac- count
   2. discount account and a credit to branch bank ac- count
   3. stock account and a credit to branch bank account
   4. discount account and a credit to branch debtors’ account
3. Transfers from the head office to branches are best carried out at
   1. cost price B. selling price

C. cost plus mark-up D. market price

1. On dissolution, the final distribution of cash to partners is based on
   1. partnership agreement B. articles of association

C. goodwill D. capitalbalances

*Use the information below to answer questions 39 and 40*

## Jumoke and Kunle have a original investment of N25,000 and N15,000 respectively in a partnership. The articles of partner-

**ship provide 3% interest on capital and salaries of N1,500 and N1,000 respectively for the PARTIES. The profit & loss are to be shared in the ration 3:2 miscellaneous expenses of N2,500 were incurred with gross profit of N6,500 during the financial year.**

1. The balance of profit and loss account will be

#### N4,000 B. N2,800

C. N1,500 D. N300

1. What is Kunle’sshare of the profit?

#### A. N600, B. N300, C. N180, D. N120

1. When a newpartner is admitted to a partnership there is a need to revolved the
   1. capital of the business
   2. capital and liabilities of thebusiness
   3. assets and capital of the business
   4. assets and liabilities of the business
2. The accounting entry to record the premium on good- will is to debit
   1. cash and credit old partners’ capita,
   2. goodwill and creditrevaluation
   3. assets and credit capital
   4. capital and credit assets
3. The expenses incurred in promoting a company are:
   1. promoters’ expenses, B. floating expenses
   2. preliminary expenses C. the board’sexpenses
4. Debentures can be redeemed out of
   1. existing share capital reserve
   2. existing general reserve
   3. proceeds from new issue of shares
   4. withholding tax

*Use the information below to answer questions 45 and 46*

Given: Share capital Issued N

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 600,000 10% preference shares of N0.50 each | | | - |
| 600,000 ordinary shares of N1 each | | | 500,000 |
| Capital reserves | | | 250,000 |
| Revenue reserves | | | 207,000 |
| Long-term liabilities | | | 400,000 |
|  | | | 1,357,000 |
| 45. What is the value of the authorized share capital? | | | |
| A. N500,000 | B. | N600,000 | |
| C. N750,000 | D. | N1,200,000 | |

1. The value of the owner’s equityis

#### N400,000 B. N900,000

* 1. N957,000 D. N1,357,000

1. Share premium is an example of
   1. revenue reserves B. capital reserves

C. general reserves D. loancapital

1. According to the provisions of the 1999 constitution, all revenue generated by the Federal Government must be paid into the
   1. Consolidated revenue fund,
   2. Federation account
   3. revenue mobilization allocation and fiscal commission’s account,
   4. equalization fund
2. The budget statement presented to the legislature by the Chief Executive is called
   1. an appropriation act, B. a budget bill

C. an appropriation bill D. a budget proposal

1. The statement of assets and liabilities in the public sector can be described as the
   1. income and expenditure account of government
   2. appropriation account of government
   3. balance sheet of government
   4. funds flow statement ofgovernment