

**NATIONAL BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD (GENERAL EDUCATION EXAMINATION)**  
**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

Question 1

- a. Differentiate between authorized capital and issued capital.
- b. List any FIVE items that can be found in the memorandum of association of a public company.
- c. Classify the following items into Personal, Real and Nominal account
  - i. Plant and machinery
  - ii. Motor lorries
  - iii. Rent and rates
  - iv. Insurances
  - v. Speed post delivery
  - vi. Glo calls
  - vii. Debtors
  - viii. Creditors
  - ix. Leased hold premises
  - x. M. bala and company limited.

Answers:

- 1a. Authorized capital: is the highest amount of capital stated in the memorandum of association and approved by the registrar of the company considered as enough to run a company. It is also known as a registered or nominal capital.

While

Issued capital is part of the authorized capital given out to member of the public for subscription.

- 1b. Items in the memorandum of association of public company.

- i. Name of the company
- ii. Registered office of the company
- iii. The objectives of the company
- iv. The amount of authorized capital
- v. A statement to the effect that the liability of the company is limited
- vi. The names of the company promoters, their respective business and the amount of shares taken by each of them
- vii. The life span of the company that is, if the company is formed to last for a limited time or as an ongoing concern.

	Personal A/C	Real A/C	Normal A/C
viii. M. bala company Ltd.		Plant & machinery	Rent and rate
	Debtors	Motor lorries	Insurance
1c.	Creditors	Leased hold premises	Speed post delivery

Question 2

- a. Explain the following terms in relation to a company
  - i. Memorandum of association
  - ii. Articles of association
  - iii. prospectus
  
- b. Mention six items that are usually found in the Appropriation account of a limited liability company

Answer

- i. Memorandum of association is a document forming the constitution of a company and defining its objective and power with regards to its dealing with the outside world. It is a document containing the rules and regulation which govern the external relationship of a company with outsiders.
  - ii. Articles of Association is a document in which the regulation which govern the internal management of the company affairs the duties, rights and power of the shareholders are stated.
  - iii. Prospectus is a document issued by the public limited companies inviting the public to subscribe for shares of the company
- 2b. Items in the appropriation account of a company.
- i. Net profit b/d
  - ii. General reserve
  - iii. Preferences dividend
  - iv. Corporation tax
  - v. Ordinary dividend
  - vi. Retain profit carried forward
  - vii. Balance /d (profit for last year)

Question 3a.

State the account to be debited (DR) the ones to be credited (CR) in each of the following cases.

Description of items	account to be debited and credited	
	DR	CR
a. Bought goods on credit from tayo		
b. Started business with cash		
c. Withdraw cash from bank		
d. Sold assets on credit to wema bank		
e. Withdraw cash for personal visa		
f. Paid Dan Musa's loan		
g. Paid cheque to Oludele		
h. Received cheque from B & Y Co. Ltd		
i. Paid carriage with cash		

- b. List Ten items found in the Balance Sheet of a Sole trade

Description of items	account to be debited and credited	
	DR	CR
a. Bought goods on credit from tayo	purchases	Tayo
b. Started business with cash	cash	capital
c. Withdraw cash from bank	cash	bank
d. Sold assets on credit to wema bank	wemabank	assets disposal account
e. Withdraw cash for personal visa	drawing	cash
f. Paid Dan Musa's loan	Dan Musa	loan
g. Paid cheque to Oludele	Oludeleb	bank
h. Received cheque from B & Y Co. Ltd	bank	B & Y Co. ltd.
i. Paid carriage with cash	carriage	cash

- 3b. List Ten items found in the Balance Sheet of a Sole trader.

- i. Capital
- ii. Net profit
- iii. Net loss
- iv. Drawing
- v. Creditors
- vi. Debtors
- vii. Cash at hand
- viii. Cash at bank
- ix. Motor vehicle
- x. Stock
- xi. Furniture & fittings
- xii. Computer/typewriter

Question 4

- a. Explain the purpose of the income and expenditure account
- b. State FOUR features of capital expenditure
- c. Differentiate the term Deficit and Surplus in the account of non-profit-making concern.

Answer:

- a. Income and expenditure account is aimed at determining the surplus of income over expenditure or deficit or expenditure over income of a non-profit making organisation.
- b. Features of capital A/C
  - i. They are expenditure on fixed assets
  - ii. Benefits of capital expenditure are not fully derived within the accounting period. They are long term expenditure
  - iii. It results in increase figures for fixed assets in the balance sheet.
  - iv. Capital expenditure is used to earn income for business.

- c. A deficit is a loss while a surplus is gain or profit in a non-profit making organisation.

Question 5.

The following were extracted from the ledger of JACEY limited for the month of September, 2005

		₦
1/9/2005	Debit balance in the Sales ledger	5,000
	Debit balance in the Bought ledger	120
30/9/2004	Sales of goods	30,000
	Returns inwards	2,000
	Bad debt written off	400
	Discount allowed	200
	Purchases	18,000
	Cash received	10,000
	Return outwards	8,000
	Costumers cheques dishonoured	1,000
	Discount received	500
	Interest charge to customers account	50

You are required to prepare for the month of September, 2005

- a. Sales ledger control account
- b. Purchase ledger control account

Answer:

5a. Sales Ledger Control A/C

DR	CR
₦	₦
Debit bal. in the sales ledger	return inward
Sales	bad debts
Costumer cheque Dishonoured	discount allowed
	bal. c/d
Bal. b/d	
5,350	36,000
36,000	36,000

5b. Purchase Ledger Control A/C

DR	CR
₦	₦
Cash pad	debit balance
Return outward	purchases
Discount received	
Bal c/d	
9,220	
8,000	120
400	18,000
500	

18,120

Bal b/d

18.120  
9,220

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Question 6

- a. Use the following information from the books of Chukumerije & sons to answer the question below.

	₦
Sales	50,000
Opening stock	20,000
Closing stock	30,000
Expenses	10,000
Fixed Assets	40,000
Debtors	10,000
Creditors	5,000
Purchases	30,000

Calculate:

- Cost of goods sold
- Net profit percentage
- Acid-test-ratio
- Current ratio
- Working capital
- Gross profit percentage

Answer:

- 6a. Cost of goods sold = opening stock + purchases – less closing stock

	₦
Opening stock	20,000
Purchases	<u>30,000</u>
	50,000
Less closing stock	<u>30,000</u>
Cost of goods sold	<u>20,000</u> >>> cost of goods sold

- 6b. Net profit percentage =  $\frac{\text{net profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{100}{1}$

	₦	
Opening Stock	20,000	
Purchases	<u>30,000</u>	
	50,000	Sales 50,000
Less closing stock	<u>30,000</u>	
Cost of sales	20,000	
Gross profit	30,000	
Less expenses	<u>10,000</u>	
Net profit	<u>20,000</u>	
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

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$$\text{Net profit percentage} = \frac{20,000}{50,000} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{200}{5} = 40\%$$

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6c Acid test ratio: = current Assets : current liabilities

Closing stock + debtors : creditor

$$\begin{aligned} 30,000 + 10,000 &: 5,000 \\ \therefore 40,000 & \quad 5,000 \\ \therefore 40 & \quad 5 \\ : 8 & \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

6d. Current ratio = current asset/current liability  
Current asset = closing stock + debtors

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{₦}30,000 + \text{₦}40,000 \\ &= \text{₦}70,000 \end{aligned}$$

Current liabilities = creditors

$$\text{₦}5,000$$

$$\text{Current ratio } \frac{\text{₦}70,000}{5000} \\ \underline{14 \text{ times}}$$

6e. Working capital = current asset – current liability

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{₦}70,000 - \text{₦}5,000 \\ &= \text{₦}65,000 \end{aligned}$$

6f. Gross profit percentage = gross profit/sales x 100/1

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\text{₦}30,000}{50,000} \times 100/1 \\ &300/5 = 60\% \end{aligned}$$

Question 7a.

**Bala and Udok, trading in partnership agreed to dissolve the partnership on the 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2004 and on which date the balance sheet was as follows:**

Capital Account	₦		₦
Bala	748,827	plant & Machinery	142,165
Udok	<u>51,025</u>	Goodwill	100,00
	799,852	Stock	491,642
Loan Bala	200,000	Sundry debtors	361,524
Sundry Creditors	<u>271,781</u>	Cash	<u>176,450</u>
	<u>1,271,681</u>		<u>1,271,781</u>

Additional information

- Profit and losses are shared in the ratio 3:2 respectively
- The assts were realized as follows

	₦
Sundry debtors	320,425
Stock	411,552
Plant and machinery	171,653



Goodwill	35,000
c. Realization expenses	4,728

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You are required to prepare:

- Realization account
- Partner account
- Cash account

Answer

**REALIZATION A/C**

Plant & machinery	142,165	Debtors	320,425
Goodwill	100,000	Stock	411,552
Stock	491,642	plant & Machinery	171,653
Debtors	361,524	goodwill	35,000
Realization exp.	4,728	loss on realization	
		Bala	96,857.40
		Udok	65,571.60
	<u>1,100,059</u>		<u>1,100,059</u>

7b.

**PARTNER A/C**

	BALA	UDOK			₦
			Bal b/f	748,827	51,025
Loss in realization	96,857.40	64,571.60	Bal c/d	21,970.40	13,546.60
	96,857.40	64,571.60		96,857.40	64,571.60

7c.

**CASH A/C**

Bal b/d	176,450	creditor	271,929
Realization asset		capital: Bala	748,827
Sold: debtors	320,425		
Stock	411,552		
Plant & machinery	171,653		
Goodwill	35,000		
	<u>1,115,080</u>		<u>1,115,080</u>

Question 8.

The following information relates to Garri-processing company limited for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2003.

	₦
Purchases of raw materials	120,000
Direct wages	100,000
Rent and rates	30,000

Carriage inwards

1,200

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Opening stock: 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2002	
Raw materials	20,000
Finished goods	15,000
Work-in-progress	5,000

Closing stock: 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2003	
Raw materials	25,000
Finished goods	33,000
Work-in-progress	16,000
Cost of factory supervision	10,000
Royalty	3,000
Sales of finished goods	400,000
Distribution expenses	20,000

You are to prepare:

- a. Manufacturing Account
- b. Trading and Profit and loss account for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2003

Answer

Garri Processing company ltd.

**Manufacture trading and profit & loss account for year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2003**

Opening stock 30/01/02	20,000	factory cost of production	218,000
Add purchases	120,000		
Add carriage inwards	<u>120</u>		
	141,000		
Less closing stock	<u>25,000</u>		
Cost of raw materials consumed	116,000		
Direct wage	100,000		
Royalty	<u>3,000</u>		
	219,000		
Factory overhead			
Cost of factory supervision	<u>10,000</u>		
	229,000		
Add w.i.p at ist	<u>5,000</u>		
	234,000		
Add w.i.p at loss	<u>16,000</u>		
	<u>218,000</u>		<u>1,115,080</u>
Finished goods			
Stock at start	15,000		
Add factory cost of production	<u>218,000</u>		
b/d	233,000	sales	400,000
less closing stock	<u>33,000</u>		
cost of sales	200,000		
gross profit	<u>200,000</u>		
	<u>400,000</u>		<u>400,000</u>
Rent and rate	30,000	Gross profit b/d	<u>200,000</u>
Distribution expenses	20,000		
Net profit	<u>150,000</u>		
	<u>200,000</u>		<u>200,000</u>

Question 9.

Usman and Chinyere entered into a joint venture to buy and sell cement products. They agree to share profit equally. A summary of their transaction is as follows

	₦
Usman bought cement	3,000
Chinyere bought cement	4,000
Usman paid revocation expenses	1,500
Chnyere paid selling expenses	500
Usman received cash from sale	8,000
Chinyere sold cement on credit	5,000
Chinyere received cash from debtors	3,000

Usman retained some bags of cement  
For personal use value at 1,000

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You are required to prepare a memorandum joint venture account and show the entries in each of the ventures books necessary to record only their respective transactions regarding the joint venture

**USMAN AND CHINYERE MEMORANDUM JOINT VENTURE ACCOUNT**

	₦	₦		₦
Materials			sales	13,000
Cement				
Usan bought cement	3,000			
Chenyere bought cement	<u>4,000</u>	7,000		
Revocation expenses		1,500		
Selling expenses		500		
Net profit Usman ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4000$ )		2,000		
Chinyere ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4000$ )		<u>2,000</u>		
		<u>13,000</u>		<u>13,000</u>

**USMAN JOIN VENTURE WITH CHINYERE**

Purchases (m)	3,000	Sales	8,000
Revocation expenses	1,500	Cash to Chinyere	1,000
Share of profit	2,000	Stock taken over	1,000
Chas remitted to Chinyere (diff)	<u>2,500</u>		
	<u>9,000</u>		<u>9,000</u>